

53rd (Welsh) Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 53rd (Welsh) Division & Employment Platoon

158th (Royal Welch) Infantry Brigade (2)

Headquarters, 158th (Royal Welch) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

4th (Denbigh) Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers

5th (Flintshire) Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers ⁽³⁾

6th (Carnarvon and Anglesey) Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers

7th (Merioneth and Montgomery) Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers

159th (Welsh Border) Infantry Brigade (4)

Headquarters, 159th (Welsh Border) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st (Rifle) Bn. The Monmouthshire Regiment ⁽⁵⁾

2nd Bn. The Monmouthshire Regiment ⁽⁶⁾

3rd Bn. The Monmouthshire Regiment

1st Bn. The Herefordshire Regiment

160th (South Wales) Infantry Brigade (7)

Headquarters, 160th (South Wales) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

4th (Carmarthenshire) Bn. The Welch Regiment

5th (Glamorgan) Bn. The Welch Regiment

6th (Glamorgan) Bn. The Welch Regiment ⁽⁸⁾

4th Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry ⁽⁶⁾

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 53rd (Welsh) Divisional Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

81st (Welsh) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁰⁾

(H.Q., 321st (Glamorgan), 322nd (Glamorgan), 323rd (Glamorgan) & 324th (Glamorgan Yeomanry) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

82nd (Welsh) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery ⁽¹¹⁾

(H.Q., 325th (Glamorgan), 326th (Glamorgan), 327th (Glamorgan) & 328th (Glamorgan) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

83rd (Welsh) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

(H.Q., 329th (Monmouth), 330th (Monmouth), 331st (Monmouth) & 332nd (Radnor) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 53rd (Welsh) Divisional Royal Engineers

244th (Welsh) Field Company, Royal Engineers (12)

245th (Welsh) Field Company, Royal Engineers (12)

246th (Welsh) Field Company, Royal Engineers (12)

53rd (Welsh) Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (13)

Headquarters, 53rd (Welsh) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (14)

531st Company, Royal Army Service Corps (14)

532nd Company, Royal Army Service Corps (14)

533rd Company, Royal Army Service Corps (14)

158th (Welsh) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (15)

53rd (Welsh) Divisional Royal Army Ordnance Corps (16)

Other Non-Divisional Units in Divisional Area.

The Shropshire Yeomanry (17)

102nd (Pembroke and Cardiganshire) Army Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (18)

(H.Q., 405th (Pembroke Yeomanry), 406th (Pembroke Yeomanry) (Howitzer), 407th (Cardiganshire) & 408th (Cardiganshire) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

61st (Caernarvon and Denbigh Yeomanry) Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery (19)

(H.Q., 241st (Caernarvon), 242nd (Caernarvon), 243rd (Denbigh) (Howitzer) & 244th (Denbigh) Medium Batteries, Royal Artillery)

231st Field Artillery Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

212th Medium Artillery Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

555th (Non-divisional) Company, Royal Army Service Corps (20)

Coast Defence Troops in Divisional Area

Glamorgan Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery

Pembroke Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery

Glamorgan (Fortress), Royal Engineers

Carmarthen (Fortress), Royal Engineers

NOTES:

1. This division was a first line Territorial Army division, with its headquarters based at Morfe House, Belle Vue Road, Shrewsbury. It had been formed in 1908, numbered in 1915 and had been reconstituted in 1920 following The Great War as part of the Territorial Army. The division suffered few changes, with one battalion from each of the brigades being converted to other roles in 1938 to reduce them from four battalions to three. In April 1939, the division formed a duplicate formation, the 38th (Welsh) Infantry Division. This was a mirror image of its parent formation. The 53rd Division did not see active service until June 1944, when it landed at Normandy on the 27th June 1944. The 38th Infantry Division remained in the U.K. throughout the war.
2. A first line Territorial Army brigade, with its headquarters based at The Barracks, Wrexham. It comprised four first line battalions of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. The 4th Bn. was based at the Drill Hall, Poyser Street, Wrexham, the 5th Bn at the Drill Hall, Rhyl, the 6th Bn. at The Barracks, Carnarvon and the 7th Bn. at The Armoury, Newtown. This brigade remained with the division for the duration of the war.
3. In 1938, this battalion was converted into an artillery role to become the anti-tank regiment for the division. It was redesignated as the 60th (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery. The regiment left this division in September 1939 to transfer to the 1st Armoured Division, serving with that formation for most of the war until the division was disbanded in Italy. The regiment was itself disbanded in April 1945 in Italy.
4. A first line Territorial Army brigade, with its headquarters based at The Cavalry Barracks, Newport. The 1st Bn. The Monmouthshire Regiment was based at Stow Hill, Newport, the 2nd Bn. was based at the Drill Hall, Osborne Road, Pontypool and the 3rd Bn. at the Drill Hall, Abergavenny. The 1st Bn. The Herefordshire Regiment (whose parent regiment was the K.S.L.I.) was based in Hereford. The brigade transferred to the 11th Armoured Division on 17th May 1942, and remained with that division for the rest of the war.
5. On the 1st November 1938, this battalion was converted into an artillery role and became the: 1st (Rifle) Bn. The Monmouthshire Regiment (68th Searchlight Regiment) On the 1st August 1940, it was redesignated as the 68th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. On the 1st November 1944, it was converted back to an infantry role as a Garrison Regiment and later as the 609th Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery. As such, it saw service in N.W. Europe.
6. These battalions exchanged brigades sometime between 1938 and September 1939.
7. A Territorial Army brigade with its headquarters located in the Drill Hall, Dumfries Place, Cardiff. The 4th Bn. The Welch Regiment was based at the Drill Hall, Murray Street, Llanelli, the 5th Bn. of the same regiment was based at the Drill Hall, Pontypridd and the 6th Bn. at the Drill Hall, Swansea. The 4th Bn. The K.S.L.I. was based at the Drill Hall, Shrewsbury. The brigade remained with the division for the duration of the war.
8. In 1938, this battalion was converted into an artillery role to become:-
6th Bn. The Welch Regiment (67th Searchlight Regiment)
It was re-designated as the 67th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery in August 1940 and served with Home Forces until November 1944, when it converted to become the 68th Garrison Regiment. It became the 608th Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery in February 1945, and served in North West Europe. It was reformed in 1947 as the 602nd Heavy Anti- Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, but disbanded in 1954.

9. The Headquarters, Divisional Royal Artillery, was based at Morfe House, Belle Vue Road, Shrewsbury. This was alongside the main divisional headquarters, and was where the Commander Royal Artillery was based. In April 1938, this was Temporary Brigadier H. ARCHER, D.S.O., *g.*, *y.*
10. This regiment was formed in 1916 as the 1st Welsh Brigade, R.F.A., but its origins are to be found in the creation of the 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers in 1860. It was reformed in 1920, with its H.Q., 321st and 322nd Batteries being based at Swansea, the 323rd Battery was based at Port Talbot, with the 324th Battery being based at Bridgend. In 1923, the 324th Battery was designated as the Glamorgan Yeomanry Battery absorbing the former yeomanry regiment. In 1934, the headquarters of the regiment moved to Port Talbot. On the 8th May 1939, the regiment duplicated to form the 132nd Field Regiment, with the 321st and 322nd Field Batteries transferring to the new regiment. The 81st Field Regiment remained with the division throughout the war. The 132nd Field Regiment was under command of the 38th Infantry Division, but transferred to the 78th Infantry Division in July 1942, serving with that division in Tunisia and Italy.
11. The 2nd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers were formed in 1891. The Regiment reformed in 1920, with the headquarters and all four batteries based in Cardiff. On the 1st November 1938, the regiment was converted to become the:-
77th (Welsh) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
 Two of the batteries were now based in the Rhondda. The regiment, now titled the 77th (Welsh) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery left the U.K. in December 1941, bound for Java. It was captured in March 1942. It was reformed in 1947 as the 282nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery.
12. The 1st Monmouth Artillery Volunteers were raised at Monmouth in October 1860. The headquarters moved to Newport a year later. In 1920, the regiment reformed after service in The Great War. The headquarters was based in Newport, with the 329th Battery, whilst the 330th Battery was based in Cross Keys, 331st Battery was based at Griffithstown, Cardiff, with the 332nd Battery being based at Knighton. The regiment duplicated in 1939 to form the 133rd Field Regiment. The 83rd Field Regiment and 133rd Field Regiments stayed with the division throughout the war.
13. The Welsh Division Engineers were formed in the Territorial Force on the 1st April 1908. The headquarters of the divisional engineers were located at 15, Newport Road, Cardiff. It comprised the Cheshire Field Company based in Birkenhead, the Welsh Field Company based at Llanelli and the Welsh Divisional Telegraph Company based in Cardiff. When the division was reformed in 1920, the Cheshire Field Company became independent. The 244th Field Company was based at the Drill Hall, Swansea, the 245th Field Company at the Drill Hall, Neath; the 246th Field Company at Cardiff with the Headquarters Divisional Engineers. The 247th Field Park Company had been disbanded in 1926, but was reformed in 1938. It was based at Port Talbot.
14. The Divisional Signals were based at the Drill Hall, Park Street, Cardiff.
15. The Headquarters Divisional R.A.S.C. was located at the Drill Hall, Swansea, together with the 533rd Company. The 531st and 532nd Companies were based at the Drill Hall, Port Talbot.
16. The divisional field ambulance was based at 11, Newport Road, Cardiff.
17. The divisional R.A.O.C. was based at Bush Camp, Pembroke Dock.
18. This yeomanry unit had its headquarters based at the Riding School, Coleham, Shrewsbury. It was formally under command of the Welsh Area at the outbreak of war, and in February 1940 formed two medium artillery regiments, the 75th and 76th Medium Regiments, Royal Artillery. Both saw service in the Middle East and Italy.

19. On the 7th February 1920, the Pembroke Yeomanry was reconstituted in the Territorial Army with its headquarters located at The Barracks, Carmarthen. On the 3rd September 1920, it converted into an artillery brigade as the 102nd (Pembroke and Cardigan) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, with its headquarters at Tenby. The headquarters of the brigade then moved to be located at the Drill Hall, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. The 406th Battery was based alongside the headquarters, with the 405th Battery being based at Bush Camp, Pembroke Dock. The 407th Battery was based at Cardigan, and the 408th Battery was based at Aberystwyth in the Drill Hall in Glyndwr Road built in 1904. On the 1st November 1938, the regiment was redesignated as the 102nd (Pembroke and Cardiganshire) Army Field Regiment. With effect from the 8th July 1939, the 407th and 408th Batteries separated to form the duplicate 146th Field Regiment. The 102nd Field Regiment transferred to the 38th Infantry Division in April 1939 upon formation of that division, and in November 1942 it moved to Tunisia to come under command of the 1st Army. On the 23rd September 1943, it converted to become the 102nd (Pembroke Yeomanry) Medium Regiment. After the war, the regiment was reconstituted in the Territorial Army as the 302nd (Pembroke Yeomanry) Field Regiment.
20. The lineage of this regiment can be traced back to 1795 and the formation of independent troops of Yeomanry in Denbighshire. In 1831, these became the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry based at Wrexham, and later in that century, it became the Denbighshire (Hussars) Yeomanry Cavalry). Circa 1902, the headquarters moved to Denbigh and then on the 1st April 1908, the regiment was established within the Territorial Force as the Yeomanry regiment for North Wales. 'A' Squadron was based at Wrexham and surrounding towns, 'B' Squadron and the regimental headquarters based at Denbigh, 'C' Squadron was based at Bangor with 'D' Squadron based at Birkenhead in Cheshire. Following service in the Great War, the regiment was reconstituted in the Territorial Army with effect from 7 February 1920 as a Yeomanry unit. On 1 March 1922, it merged with the 12th (Caernarvon and Denbigh) Medium Brigade to form the 61st (Caernarvon and Denbigh Yeomanry) Medium Brigade. The Headquarter and 243rd Batteries were based at the Drill Hall, Colwyn Bay; the 241st Battery (from the original 12th Medium Brigade) was based at Bangor; the 242nd Battery was based at Llandudno; with the 244th Battery based at Wrexham. On 1 November 1938, it was redesignated as the 61st (Caernarvon and Denbigh Yeomanry) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery in line with the general redesignation of artillery brigades as regiments. In April 1939, the 241st and 242nd Batteries transferred to the newly raised 69th Medium Regiment. The 61st Medium Regiment moved to France in October 1939 equipped with sixteen 6" howitzers to come under command of I Corps. Following evacuation from Dunkirk, the regiment was rebuilt in the U.K. and went on to serve in North West Europe in 1944 and 1945. It was reconstituted on 1 January 1947 within the Territorial Army as the 361st (Caernarvon and Denbigh Yeomanry) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery.
21. This non-divisional company was based at the Drill Hall, Penarth.

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