

49th (West Riding) Infantry Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division

146th (1st West Riding) Infantry Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 146th (1st West Riding) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

5th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)

6th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) ⁽³⁾

7th (Leeds Rifles) Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) ⁽⁴⁾

4th Bn. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

5th Bn. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry ⁽¹⁰⁾

147th (2nd West Riding) Infantry Brigade ⁽⁶⁾

Headquarters, 10th Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

4th Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) ⁽⁷⁾

6th Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)

7th Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)

The Hallamshire Bn. The York and Lancaster Regiment

148th (North Midland) Infantry Brigade ⁽⁹⁾

Headquarters, 148th (North Midland) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

4th Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment

5th Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment

5th (Derbyshire) Bn. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment)

8th (Nottinghamshire) Bn. The Sherwood Foresters

(Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment)

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 49th (West Riding) Divisional Royal Artillery

69th (West Riding) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

(H.Q., 273rd (1st West Riding), 274th (2nd West Riding), 275th (3rd West Riding)
& 276th (11th West Riding) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

70th (West Riding) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery ⁽¹³⁾

(H.Q., 277th (4th West Riding), 278th (5th West Riding), 279th (6th West Riding)
& 280th (10th West Riding) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

71st (West Riding) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (14)
(H.Q., 281st (7th West Riding), 282nd (8th West Riding), 283rd (9th West Riding)
& 284th (12th West Riding) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 49th (West Riding) Divisional Royal Engineers
228th (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers (15)
229th (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers (15)
230th (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers (15)

49th (West Riding) Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (16)

Headquarters 49th (West Riding) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (17)
519th Company, Royal Army Service Corps
520th Company, Royal Army Service Corps
521st Company, Royal Army Service Corps

Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (18)

49th (West Riding) Divisional Royal Army Ordnance Corps (19)

Units Attached to the 49th Division

60th (North Midland) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (12)
(H.Q., 237th (Lincoln), 238th (Grimsby), 239th (Leicester) & 240th (Nottinghamshire Royal
Horse Artillery) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)
62nd (North Midland) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (13)
(H.Q., 245th (Derby), 246th (Derby), 247th (Wolverhampton) & 248th (West Bromwich) Field
Batteries, Royal Artillery)

137th (North Midland) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

4th Ordnance Field Park, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Army Troops in the 49th Divisional Area

54th Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery

205th Medium Artillery Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

6th Hygiene Company, Royal Army Medical Corps

49th Ordnance Company, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

NOTES:

1. This division was a first line Territorial Army division. In 1930, its headquarters were based at 8, St. Leonards, York, but by June 1937, they had moved to Depot Barracks, York. The division had been formed in 1908, and was numbered in 1915. After service in The Great War on the Western Front in France, it reformed in the Territorial Army in 1920. In 1936, with the disbandment of the 46th (North Midland) Infantry Division, this formation absorbed elements from that division. In 1939, when the order was given for the Territorial Army to expand and duplicate, this division reformed the 46th Infantry Division as a mirror image of its parent division. The 49th Division remained in the U.K. until April 1940, when the divisional headquarters moved to Norway. It returned in June 1940 and was then sent to Iceland. The division reformed in the U.K. in June 1942 and trained as an assault division for the planned invasion of France. In the end, however, it was passed over as one of the assault divisions, and landed in Normandy on D-Day + 6 and serving in North West Europe. It reformed in the Territorial Army in 1947 as an armoured division.
2. A first line Territorial Army brigade, comprising four battalions of The Prince of Wales's Regiment (West Yorkshire Regiment). The headquarters of the brigade were located at 19, St. Mary's York. The 5th Bn. The Prince of Wales's Regiment was based at the Drill Hall, Colliergate, York, with the 6th Bn. at Belle Vue Barracks, Bradford, with the 7th and 8th Battalions both based at Carlton Barracks, Leeds. The only battalion in the Brigade which was not converted into another role, the 5th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment transferred to the 147th Infantry Brigade and two battalions transferred in from the 148th Infantry Brigade and one from the disbanded 46th Infantry Division.
3. In 1937, this battalion was converted into an anti-aircraft role, being redesignated as:
49th (The West Yorkshire Regiment) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
In 1940, this battalion was transferred to the Royal Artillery as the 49th Searchlight Regiment. In October 1944, it converted into the 49th Garrison Regiment and in February 1945, it became the 601st (West Yorkshire Regiment) Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery. As such, it served in North West Europe.
4. In 1936, this battalion was converted into an anti-aircraft role, being re-designated as:-
66th (Leeds Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
The Regiment remained in the U.K. until March 1942, when it left for India. It then served in India and Burma until placed in suspended animation in April 1945.
5. In 1937, this battalion was converted into an armoured role, being redesignated as:-
45th (Leeds Rifles) Bn. Royal Tank Corps
6. A first line Territorial Army brigade, with its headquarters based at 3, Close Lea, Rastrick, Brighouse. It comprised four battalions of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. The 4th Bn. was based at the Drill Hall, Prescott Street, Halifax, the 5th Bn. at the Drill Hall, Huddersfield, the 6th Bn. at the Drill Hall, Skipton-in-Craven and the 7th Bn. at the Drill Hall, Milnsbridge. This brigade remained with the division, with the 5th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment transferring in from 146th Infantry Brigade.
7. On 28 November 1938, this battalion was converted into the anti-tank regiment for the division. It was redesignated as:
58th (Duke of Wellington's) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery
The regiment transferred to the 46th Infantry Division in June 1940, serving with that division in Tunisia, Italy and Greece during the war.

8. On 10 December 1936, this battalion converted to an anti-aircraft role as:-
43rd (5th Duke of Wellington's Regiment) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
This battalion was re-designated as the 43rd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery in August 1940. It served in the U.K. until October 1944 when it converted into the 43rd Garrison Regiment. It became the first Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery when it converted into that role in November 1944, being titled the 600th Infantry Regiment. It served in N.W. Europe but was placed in suspended animation in February 1945.
9. A first line Territorial Army brigade, with the headquarters based at 11, Bank Street, Sheffield. The 4th Bn. The K.O.Y.L.I. was based at the Drill Hall, Bank Street, Wakefield, and the 5th Bn. at Scarborough Barracks, Doncaster. The 4th Hallamshire Bn. The York and Lancaster Regiment was based at Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield 10; and the 5th Bn. at the Drill Hall, Rotherham. Sometime between 1936 and 1938, the two remaining battalions (the 4th KOYLI and 4th Y & L) transferred to the 146th Infantry Brigade. Three battalions from the disbanded 46th Infantry Division (the 5th Leicesters, 5th Foresters and 8th Foresters) transferred into the brigade. The brigade was sent to Norway in April 1940 where it suffered heavily during the German invasion of that country. On return to the U.K., it was posted to Northern Ireland. It became a training brigade in July 1942.
10. This battalion was converted into an anti-aircraft role in 1938, being re-designated as:
53rd (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
The Regiment came under command of Home Forces and served with the B.E.F. in France in 1940. In July 1942, the Regiment sailed for North Africa, later serving with the 8th Army in Italy.
11. In 1936, this battalion was converted into an anti-aircraft role, being re-designated as:-
67th (York and Lancaster) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
The Regiment came under command of Home Forces, but was sent to India in December 1941. It served in India and Burma during 1944 and 1945.
12. This was a Territorial Army regiment, which had originally been formed in 1916 as the 1st West Riding Artillery Volunteers. The H.Q., 273rd and 275th Batteries were based in Leeds, with the 274th Battery being based at Bramley and the 276th Battery at Ilkley. The regiment duplicated in April 1939 to form the 121st Field Regiment, the 275th and 276th Batteries transferring to the new Regiment. The 69th Field Regiment remained with the Division throughout the war, except when the Division was stationed in Iceland as the Regiment remained in the United Kingdom. The 121st Field Regiment joined the reformed 46th Infantry Division but did not go to France with the Division. It moved to Iraq in October 1941 and served in the Middle East and Italy, being converted into a Medium Regiment in January 1944.
13. Formed in 1916 as the 2nd West Riding Artillery Volunteers, this Territorial Army regiment had its Headquarters, 277th and 279th Batteries based in Bradford, with the 278th Battery based in Halifax and the 280th Battery based at Otley. In April 1939, the regiment duplicated to form the 122nd Field Regiment. The 278th and 280th Batteries transferred to the new regiment. The 70th Field Regiment transferred to the 46th Infantry Division in July 1940, serving with that division for the duration of the war. The 122nd Field Regiment served with the 46th Infantry Division until July 1940, then moving to Malaya arriving in March 1941. The regiment was captured in February 1942 with the fall of Singapore.

14. A first line T.A. regiment formed in 1916. The Headquarters and three batteries were based in Sheffield, the fourth battery, the 284th, was based in Rotherham. In April 1939, the regiment duplicated to form the 123rd Field Regiment, the 283rd and 284th Batteries transferring across to the new unit. The 71st Field Regiment transferred to the 46th Infantry Division in July 1940, serving with that Division for the rest of the war. The 123rd Field Regiment left the 46th Infantry Division in July 1940 continuing to serve in the U.K. until moving to India in August 1942 where it joined the 32nd Indian Armoured Division. It became the 123rd Parachute Field Regiment in January 1945.
15. The four engineer companies under command of this division were first line Territorial Army companies that were based in Sheffield. Their origins can be traced back to 1860 and the formation of the West Riding Engineer Volunteers in Sheffield. On 1 April 1908, the Volunteers became the divisional engineers for the newly formed West Riding Division of the Territorial Force. After service in The Great War, the three field companies reformed in 1920 as part of this Division. In 1939, the 231st Field Park Company was formed in Sheffield. Following the war, they formed the 106th Field Engineer Regiment, 49th Armoured Division.
16. The Divisional Signals was based in Leeds.
17. The Headquarters, Divisional R.A.S.C. was based Harewood Barracks, Leeds 2. All three companies were also based at Harewood Barracks.
18. The divisional R.A.O.C. was based at Norbury Hall, Barnsley Road, Sheffield.

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Author: T. F. MILLS

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