

Northern Command

Regular Troops in the Command

5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (1)

4th Bn. Royal Tank Corps (2)

Royal Artillery

XIX Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (3)

(H.Q., 29th (Howitzer), 39th & 97th Batteries, Royal Artillery)

XX Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (4)

(H.Q., 41st, 45th (Howitzer), 67th (Middleton's Company) & 99th Batteries, Royal Artillery)

XXI Field Brigade (Army), Royal Artillery (5)

(H.Q., 'P' (Dragon Troop), 'Q' (Sanna's Post) (Howitzer), 'Y' & 'Z' Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Royal Engineers (6)

16th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers

55th (Field) Company, Royal Engineers

Detachment, Survey Bn. Royal Engineers

Royal Corps of Signals (7)

Signal Training Centre, Royal Corps of Signals

Depot Battalion, Royal Corps of Signals

Training Battalion, Royal Corps of Signals

Rhine Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

No. 3 Artillery Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

Northern Command Signal Company, Royal Corps of Signals

Royal Army Service Corps (8)

4th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

13th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

19th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

28th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

34th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

'H' Company, Royal Army Service Corps

Royal Army Medical Corps (9)

8th Company, Royal Army Medical Corps

Royal Army Ordnance Corps (10)

9th Section, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Royal Army Pay Corps (11)

Lichfield Detachment, Royal Army Pay Corps

York Detachment, Royal Army Pay Corps

Territorial Army Brigades in the Command

5th Cavalry Brigade (12)

Headquarters, 5th Cavalry Brigade & Signal Section

The Yorkshire Hussars (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) (13)

The Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers) (14)

The Yorkshire Dragoons (Queen's Own) (15)

6th Cavalry Brigade (16)

Headquarters, 6th Cavalry Brigade & Signal Section

The Warwickshire Yeomanry (17)

The Staffordshire Yeomanry (Queen's Own Royal Regiment) (18)

The Leicestershire Yeomanry (Prince Albert's Own) (19)

1. This cavalry regiment was based in York. It had been formed on 17 October 1922 in Cairo by the merger of the 5th Dragoon Guards (Princess Charlottes of Wales's) and The Inniskillings (6th Dragoons). On merger, it was entitled as the 5th/6th Dragoons, changing to this title in May 1927. In late 1922, the regiment moved to Palestine, and then travelled to India in 1923. It returned to York in 1928, moving to Aldershot later in 1930. In 1934, it was stationed in Colchester as the divisional reconnaissance regiment for the 4th Division. It received the 'Royal' title on 6 May 1935. It was stationed in Colchester at the outbreak of war.
2. On 28 February 1920, the 4th Bn. Tank Corps was reformed at Bovington with personnel from the 4th, 7th, 11th and 15th Battalions. In 1922, this battalion moved to Catterick. On 18 October 1923, the Tank Corps was granted 'Royal' status. The battalion moved to Aldershot in 1938 to join the newly formed 1st Tank Brigade. In April, the unit was redesignated as the 4th Royal Tank Regiment, and as such, served in the Middle East where it was captured in June 1942 at Tobruk.
3. This field brigade had the 29th Battery based in Sheffield, with the 39th and 97th Batteries being based in Newcastle-on-Tyne. It had been formed in 1900 as the 19th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. It returned from Germany in 1926, moving first to Aldershot before moving north. In 1931, it moved south to Bordon to come under command of the 1st Division, with which it was to serve throughout the Second World War in France, Tunisia, Italy and Palestine.
4. Although designated as part of the 2nd Infantry Division located at Aldershot, this regiment was based at Catterick, as were all four batteries. It was under command of Northern Command for training and administration purposes.
5. Another of the original brigades formed in 1900, this unit was based at Somme Lines, Catterick. It was not part of any formation so was termed an army field brigade. In 1938, it was converted into an anti-tank regiment retaining its numeric designation.
6. These Regular Army units were based in the command. The 16th Company was stationed at Tynemouth Castle, North Shields; the 55th Company was stationed at Catterick Garrison, and the detachment of the Survey Battalion was based in York.
7. The Signal Training Centre, Depot Battalion and Training Battalion were all located in Catterick Garrison, the home of the Royal Corps of Signals until it moved to Blandford post-war. The Rhine Signals were stationed at Scarborough having returned from Germany. The No. 3 Artillery Signal Section was also based at Catterick, with the Northern Command Signals based in York alongside command headquarters.
8. All the units of the Royal Army Service Corps were stationed at Catterick Garrison, except the 15th Company which was stationed in York.
9. The company of the Royal Army Medical Corps was based at York.
10. The section of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps was stationed at Catterick.
11. The detachments of the Royal Army Pay Corps were based as their titles suggest.
12. Based at 19, St. Mary's, Bootham, York, this brigade was one of the two Territorial Army cavalry brigades which remained following The Great War. The brigade mobilised in 1939 and joined the 1st Cavalry Division when it was formed in October 1939. The brigade left the United Kingdom on 23 January 1940, travelling through France to Marseilles where it embarked for Palestine, arriving at Haifa on 29 January 1940. It entered Syria on 8 July 1941 and remained there until 12 December 1941, when it returned to Palestine, to be deployed on internal security duties. The brigade was redesignated as the 8th Infantry Division on 2 June 1942, but this was for internal security and deception purposes.

13. This yeomanry regiment was based at 3, Tower Street, York. It served as a horsed regiment in Palestine in 1941 and 1942. It then converted to an armoured regiment, serving in Egypt and Libya. It then served on the island of Cyprus before returning to Egypt. The regiment returned to the U.K. in November 1943 to undertake training roles for the rest of the war.
14. This regiment was based at The Barracks, Newark, Nottinghamshire. It mobilised in that role in 1939 to move to Palestine. In December 1940, it converted to artillery and formed two batteries of the 15th Coast Regiment which was based on Crete. The regiment took part in the defence of both Tobruk and Benghazi as well as the battle for Crete. On 12 April 1941 the regiment converted to armour as part of the Royal Armoured Corps. It served in most of the major 8th Army tank battles in North Africa, including Alam El Halfa and El Alamein. The regiment returned to the U.K. and came under command of the 8th Armoured Brigade. This was an independent armoured brigade, which was designated to support the 50th Infantry Division in the initial assault on D-Day. On 6 June 1944, the regiment supported the 213th Infantry Brigade in its assault on Gold Beach. 'B' Squadron was equipped with DD Sherman Tanks to support the 1st Bn. The Hampshire Regiment, with 'C' Squadron equipped with DD Tanks to support the 1st Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment. 'A' Squadron was equipped with standard Sherman tanks to support the 2nd Bn. The Devonshire Regiment which was the follow up battalion. The regiment was in the thick of the fighting around Caen and on the advance across northern France and Belgium. The recon troop was the first British unit to fight on German soil in 1944.
15. Another yeomanry regiment, this unit was based at Bennetthorpe, Doncaster. The regiment was reconstituted in the Territorial Army on the 7th February 1920. In September 1939, the regiment was under command of the 5th Cavalry Brigade, which became part of the 1st Cavalry Division on its formation on 30 October 1939. The regiment served with the 5th Cavalry Brigade in Palestine. In June 1941, a troop from the regiment took part in the invasion of Syria, during which it took part in the last mounted cavalry action of the British Army. It then undertook some mountain warfare training before being notified the regiment was to move to Egypt and be converted into an armoured unit. The last mounted parade was held in February 1942, making the regiment the last horsed regiment in the army. On arrival in Egypt, the heavy losses in tanks sustained by the Allies meant it was not possible to equip the Dragoons. On 19 December 1942, therefore, the regiment was converted into a motor battalion, being redesignated as the:
9th Bn. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
16. The second Territorial Army cavalry brigade comprised three yeomanry regiments from the Midlands. The headquarters of the brigade was based at The Magazine, Leicester. The brigade mobilized at the outbreak of war, joining the 1st Cavalry Division when it was formed on 30 October 1939. The brigade left the United Kingdom on 18 December 1939 to travel across France to Marseilles, where it embarked for Palestine. It arrived on 9 January 1940. The brigade served in Palestine until 31 July 1941 when it was redesignated as the 8th Armoured Brigade and reorganised.
17. This unit was based in Warwick, with squadrons located across the county. It was under command of the South Midland Area (48th (South Midland) Division).

18. The origins of this regiment can be traced back to 4 July 1794 with the formation of the Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry. In 1838, the regiment was redesignated as The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1908, the regiment transferred to The Territorial Force with its headquarters located at Stafford. 'A' Squadron was based at Walsall, 'B' Squadron was based at Stoke on Trent, 'C' Squadron at Burton on Trent and 'D' Squadron at Wolverhampton. The regiment was reconstituted on the 7th February 1920 following The Great War on the same basis as above. After service as a horsed regiment in Palestine, on the 12 April 1942, it transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps.
19. This was a yeomanry regiment, which was based at The Magazine, Oxford Street, in the City of Leicester. In 1936, it transferred to the command of the West Riding Area. In February 1940 it converted into an artillery role, forming the 153rd (Leicestershire Yeomanry) Field Regiment and the 154th (Leicestershire Yeomanry) Field Regiment. The 153rd Field Regiment later served with the Guards Armoured Division in North West Europe, whilst the 154th Field Regiment served in Italy under the command of the 10th Indian Infantry Division.

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