

46th Infantry Division ⁽¹⁾

Divisional Headquarters, 46th Infantry Division & Employment Platoon

137th Infantry Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 137th Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd/5th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own)

2nd/6th Bn. *The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

2nd/7th Bn. *The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)*

138th Infantry Brigade ⁽³⁾

Headquarters, 138th Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

6th Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment

2nd/4th Bn. *The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry*

6th Bn. The York and Lancaster Regiment

139th Infantry Brigade ⁽⁴⁾

Headquarters, 139th Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd/5th Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment

2nd/5th Bn. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)

9th Bn. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 46th Divisional Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

121st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 275th (3rd West Riding) & 276th (11th West Riding) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

122nd Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

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

123rd Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 283rd (9th West Riding) & 284th (12th West Riding) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

68th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 269th, 270th, 271st & 272nd Anti-Tank Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 46th Divisional Royal Engineers (6)

270th Field Company, Royal Engineers

271st Field Company, Royal Engineers

272nd Field Company, Royal Engineers

273rd Field Park Company, Royal Engineers

46th Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (7)

One echelon, Divisional Supply Column, Royal Army Service Corps (7)

183rd Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (7)

xx Field Hygiene Section, Royal Army Medical Corps (7)

Detachment, 46th Divisional Provost Company, Corps of Military Police (7)

NOTES:

1. This division was a second line Territorial Army formation. It was raised in 1939 following the decision to expand the Territorial Army, this formation being a duplicate of the 49th (West Riding) Infantry Division. The new headquarters only assumed command of the formation on the 2nd October 1939, see:
<http://www.britishmilitaryhistory.co.uk/documents.php?aid=12&nid=2&start=0>
 Fifty-six years' old Major General A. L. RANSOME, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *p.s.c.*, was recalled from retired pay to assume command of the formation. He handed over command of the division to Major General H. O. CURTIS, D.S.O., M.C., *p.s.c.*, with effect from the 5th December 1940. A Regular Army officer, CURTIS was five years the junior of RANSOME and was destined to command the division throughout the campaign in France. The division arrived in France on the 24th April 1940 for training and labour duties, therefore, all the artillery units plus the bulk of the divisional signals and administrative units were left behind in the U.K. On arrival, it came under command of the H.Q., Lines of Communication, British Expeditionary Force. On the 17th May, the division came under direct command of G.H.Q., B.E.F. as the German advance drove through the rear of the B.E.F.. The division was engaged in the battle for St. Omer and La Basse between the 23rd May and 29th May 1940. As the division had been held back from the front line, it was overrun by the German Army as it made its way forwards. Several units became detached. The division came under command of III Corps on the 26th May 1940, although by now it was much depleted. The surviving elements of the formation were evacuated from Dunkirk on the 2nd June 1940. On its return to the U.K., the division was reconstituted before being sent to Tunisia in January 1943.
2. This was a second-line Territorial Army brigade, with Brigadier (Temporary) John Bernard GAWTHORPE, C.B.E., (Major, retired pay) (Reserve of Officers) assuming command of the new formation with effect from the 26th August 1939. At the beginning of May 1940, he was forty-eight years' old, and held the rank of Colonel in the Territorial Army and Major in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers. During the fighting in May 1940, the brigade was split up by the German invasion. The Brigade Headquarters and the 2nd/5th West Yorkshires managed to cross the River Somme, whilst the other two battalions were stranded on the other side of the river. The two Duke of Wellington's battalions were overwhelmed by the German advance, and only details escaped to the U.K.. The brigade was reconstituted on its return to the U.K. with the original battalions. In July 1942, the formation was converted to an armoured brigade, being redesignated as the 137th Armoured Brigade.
3. On the 26th August 1939, a fifty-one years' old Territorial Army officer, Brigadier (Temporary) E. J. GRINLING, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., assumed command of the new brigade. This was a second-line formation raised as a duplicate of the 147th Infantry Brigade. This brigade almost made it across the River Somme, with only the 2nd/4th K.O.Y.L.I. not making it through. The 2nd/4th K.O.Y.L.I. then came under the command of a formation called the 'Beauman Division'. It rejoined the brigade in the U.K..
4. This was a second-line Territorial Army formation, raised in 1939 as a duplicate of the 148th Infantry Brigade. A forty-three years' old Colonel in the Territorial Army, Brigadier (Temporary) H. A. F. CREWDSON, T.D. assumed command with effect from the 26th August 1939. During the campaign, Brigadier (Acting) R. J. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C.B.E. replaced CREWDSON on the 22nd May 1940. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE was a Major in the Reserve of Officers and was re-employed on the 26th August 1939. This brigade remained intact throughout the campaign.

5. None of the artillery regiments were in a position in respect of equipment or training to be deployed to France. The Commander Royal Artillery remained in the U.K. in command of the rear echelon units that did not travel to France.
6. The Royal Engineer units were duplicate units formed in Sheffield from the first line units in 49th Division. For deployment to France, they operated on a modified reduced establishment.
7. All the supporting services sent to France with this division were operating on a modified establishment during the campaign. The Divisional Signals took only some dispatch riders, with no telephone line or radio personnel or equipment, so communication had to be by runners or use of the civilian telephone network. The commanding officer of the field ambulance acted as the Assistant Director of Medical Services for the division. The Provost unit comprised a headquarters and three sections instead of the usual six.

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