

**The Captain-General's Tercentennial Review  
of the Royal Regiment of Artillery**



**26<sup>th</sup> May 1716 - 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016**

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II  
The Captain-General of The Royal Regiment of Artillery



## The Master Gunner's Address – 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016



### *The Master Gunner St James's Park*

Your Majesty,

The many members of the Royal Regiment honoured to be celebrating our Tercentenary in Your presence, do so in the knowledge that whilst we are shaped by our past, we are defined by what we do today, and are ready for what is to come. So the Regiment You have just reviewed is drawn up to show how it operates and fights in 2016. To your left are the highly sophisticated and integrated means of finding adversaries and protecting our own forces – whilst to your right the means of striking hard, with precision and at range, comprises a wide variety of weapon systems.

But what of our 300 years? In short, they have been defined by human achievement in a multiplicity of realms: in original thought (we were the first Regiment to educate its officers and to undertake formal military exercises); in science (Congreve's pioneering designs from the 18<sup>th</sup> century were recognizable in the guns and rockets recently used in Afghanistan); in scale (Woolwich was the first military-industrial complex in the world and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War more than a million men and women wore our badge, seeing action on land, sea and air in every theatre); in many other realms (music and the film world, mountaineering and ocean sailing, political leadership and past and current Olympiads just for example); and in terms of outright distinction (where the nation's debt to Alanbrooke is probably the greatest case in point). Along the way there has been outright gallantry, heroism, sacrifice and service to the nation and mankind. Sixty two Gunners have won the Victoria Cross. Since 1945 many Gunners have been decorated for gallantry including Sergeant Bryan, Gunner Gadsby and Lance Bombardier Prout who were awarded Conspicuous Gallantry Crosses in recent operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We should reflect that these 300 years of achievement have come at great personal cost. We lost just over 49 thousand officers and men in the 1<sup>st</sup> World War and nearly 29 thousand in the 2<sup>nd</sup> with countless thousands wounded. And since then 461 Gunners have given their lives on operations.

It is important that the current generation identifies with this notable day. To that end a Baton, designed to reflect our history and bearing Your name as our Captain-General, has in the past 12 months been carried around the world by teams from all our regiments. The route chosen took it through Commonwealth and Allied countries, as well as those of significance in our 300 year history. The journey, characterized by endeavour, ambition, adventure, historical reflection and sporting challenge, embraced 26 countries. It started at Woolwich with the first leg being carried out by the King's Troop. As I speak, The Troop has completed the last leg across Salisbury Plain and the Baton will be presented to You now by the youngest member of the Royal Regiment, representing the generation to come.

*[The Baton is presented by the youngest soldier]*

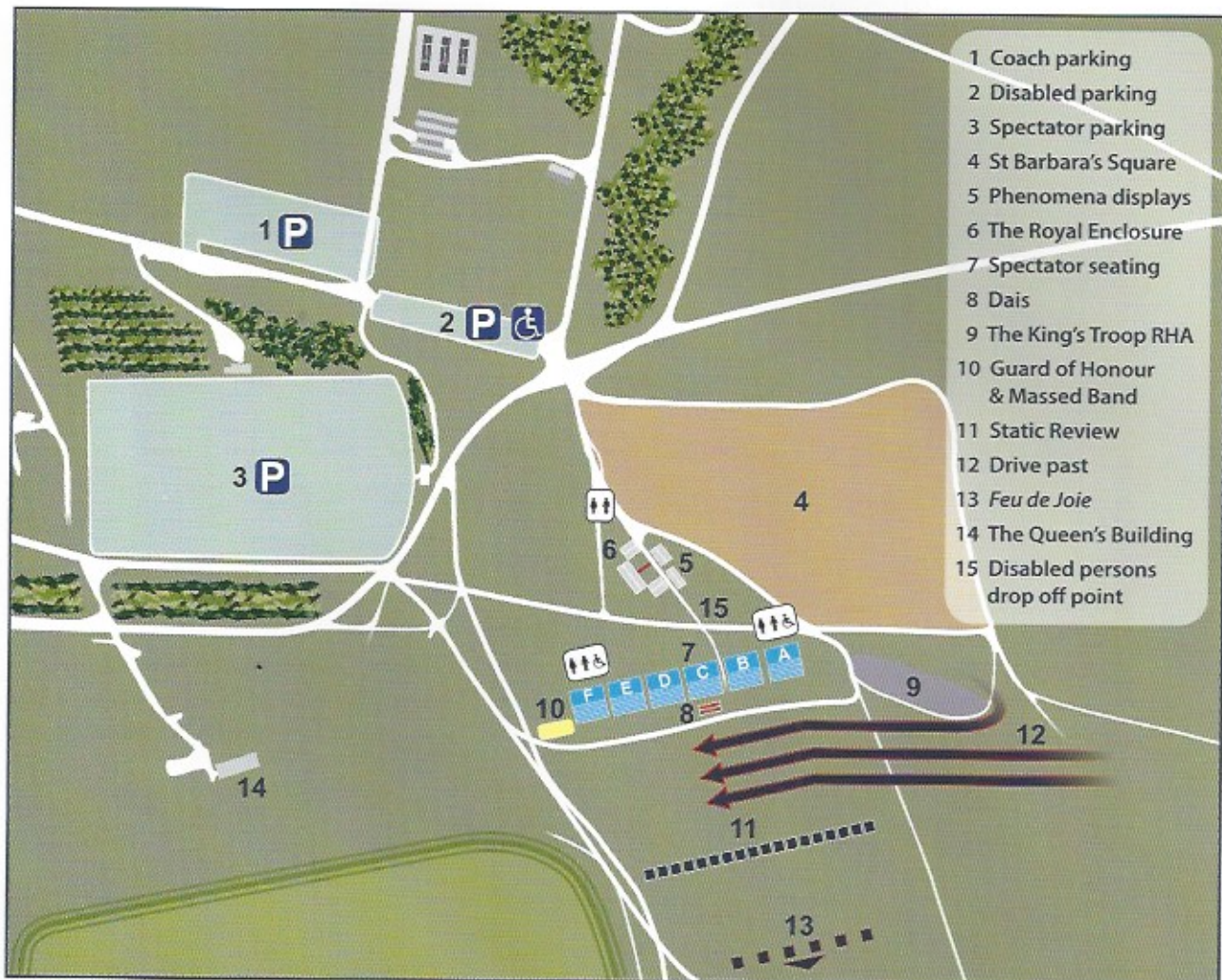
Our 3 centuries have forged a family Regiment and determined our character ('once a Gunner, always a Gunner' very much holds good). And in conveying the Regiment's loyal greetings to You on this day, I do so with the assurance that that character and spirit – a preparedness to embrace technology, a determination to apply it intelligently on the battlefield and essential competence in all that we do – will continue to define the Gunners everywhere we may serve.

General Sir Timothy Granville-Chapman GBE KCB

## The Programme of Events – 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016

<b>The Queen's Review</b>	
1100 hrs	All guests to be seated in the stands. VCP closes until the Captain-General arrives
1130 hrs	The Captain-General arrives ( <i>please stand</i> )
1135 hrs	The Captain-General receives the Royal Salute from the Guard of Honour provided by 1 <sup>st</sup> Regiment Royal Horse Artillery, followed by the National Anthem
1140 hrs	The Royal Regiment of Artillery is reviewed by the Captain-General
1150 hrs	Address by the Master Gunner St James's Park, during which The Captain-General's Baton is presented to Her
1200 hrs	Reply from the Captain-General
1205 hrs	The Royal Regiment of Artillery drives past led by The King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery ( <i>please stand</i> )
1210 hrs	<i>Feu de Joie</i>
1215 hrs	The Captain-General departs the dais for the Integration and Heritage displays ( <i>please stand</i> )
1300 hrs	Lunch is served
1415 hrs	The Captain-General departs Knighton Down led by the Pipes and Drums of 19 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Royal Artillery (The Scottish Gunners)
<b>The Royal Artillery Tournament</b>	
1420 hrs	The Lancashire Artillery Volunteer's Band begins the musical arrangements
1430 hrs	Inter-regimental Tug-of-War competition begins
1500 hrs	Inter-battery gun run followed by Tug-of-War finals
1600 hrs	Artillery re-enactment begins
1730 hrs	Artillery re-enactment ends with firepower demonstration
<b>The Party on the Plain</b>	
1830 – 2130 hrs	A music and entertainment show with musical accompaniment by the Royal Artillery Band

## Map of the Tercentennial Review



### Notes on Protocol

#### Arrival and departure of the Captain-General

All guests are asked to stand on the arrival and departure of the Captain-General. Those in uniform are to salute during National Anthem.

#### Drive past

All guests are asked to stand as the Colours (the Guns and weapon systems) drive past. Those in uniform are to salute the lead gun of the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery and every subsequent gun or weapon system.

#### Guidance on etiquette

When presented to The Queen, men, standing straight, bow their head only. Women perform a small curtsy. Officers or soldiers salute if wearing headdress. When first meeting The Queen, Her Majesty should be addressed as "Your Majesty" and thereafter as "Ma'am". When departing, The Queen should, once again, be addressed as "Your Majesty".

Original payscale referred to in the Warrant

*An Establishment for two Companies of Artillery with their respective Pay and Employment*

	By	Pay
	1	20 0 0
	2	100 0 0
	6	100 0 0
	5	91 5 0
	4	72 0 0
	3	54 0 0
	2	100 0 0
	1	91 5 0
	1	8 91 5 0
	1	4 700 0 0
	1	200 0 0
	1	200 0 0
	1	100 0 0

*One Company of Artillery at this time*

The highly experienced and veteran General, John, Duke of Marlborough, recognised that it was essential to create and maintain a regular and professional force of artillery to conduct successful military campaigns. This requirement was brought to a head when in 1715, the Government failed to assemble an artillery force quickly enough to counter the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland; the campaign was over before the artillery was formed and moved North. The Duke acted and presented his arguments to the King. The timing was fortuitous for the Regiment for the Duke suffered a paralysing stroke two days later.

### King George I's Royal Warrant – 26<sup>th</sup> May 1716

(A translation from the original 1716 Warrant (opposite page))

Whereas our Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor John Duke of Marlborough, Master General of Our Ordnance, has laid before us a Representation of Our Principal Officers of Our Ordnance, setting forth the inconveniences and defects of the present establishment of the Military Branch of Our Office, amounting to £16029.11s.3d. And therewith a scheme showing that a greater number of Gunners, Engineers and other proper Officers may be maintained for less than the present expense. And whereas by Our Warrant of the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 1715 two Companies of Gunners and Mattrossers were raised for the service of Our Artillery sent upon the late expedition to North Britain and having been found always necessary that a sufficient number of Gunners with proper Officers should be maintained and kept ready for Our Service, and whereas it has been represented to Us by Our said, Master General of Our Ordnance, that there are several salaries now vacant of the present old establishment which are not useful and that other savings may be made by which, part of the two said Companies may at present be maintained, it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that the said vacancies and savings be immediately applied, for the payment and maintenance of one Serjeant, three Corporals, three Bombardiers, thirty Gunners and thirty-two Mattrossers being such as have served well abroad during the late Wars and are not otherwise provided for. And as other salaries become vacant in the said Military Branch, that you apply the same rates of pay of the rest of the Officers and others according to the annexed list which, with their respective pays, we do hereby approve and establish and for doing this, shall be as well to you as to the auditors of Our imprests and all other Officers concerned, a sufficient Warrant, given at our Court at St James's this 26<sup>th</sup> day of May 1716 In the second year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command  
James Stanhope

To our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councilor John Duke of Marlborough Master General of Our Ordnance

The Original Royal Warrant of 26<sup>th</sup> May 1716

George R. 26 May 1716

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By His Majesty's Command  
John Mordaunt

To Our R<sup>t</sup> Trusty & R<sup>t</sup> Excellent  
beloved Cousin & Counsellour  
John Duke of Marlborough  
Master General of Our Ordnance

## A Brief History of The Royal Regiment of Artillery



English artillery has influenced the battlefield as early as the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, with archaeological and manuscript evidence recording one of its earliest employments by the English at the Battle of Crécy, fought on 26<sup>th</sup> August 1346. By 1485 a Board of Ordnance existed in England with an appointed Master Gunner and 12 paid Gunners who were to provide the core of 'instructors' to train artillerymen in time of war. As early as 1512, Henry VIII had established both the Royal Dockyards and artillery arsenals for powder and shot at Woolwich and Greenwich and by 1600 Woolwich had become the largest arsenal in the country. However, prior to 1716, artillery was formed up as 'traynes' or companies only when a war or campaign beckoned. Other than a very small core of professional Gunners, manpower had to be trained each time; civilian 'drivers' and their bullocks and horses had to be hired, gun barrels and carriages had to be mated together and issued, along with supplies of powder, shot and personal muskets and pikes from the arsenal. This took time which, when added to the difficulties of deploying to the theatre of action, resulted in unacceptable, operational delays that could lose a campaign. Notably during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, the artillery had still not been assembled before the danger had passed. At the end of each campaign the artillery companies were disbanded, equipment was returned to the arsenal and whatever experience had been gained was lost.

The far sighted and experienced Duke of Marlborough, then Master General of the Ordnance, addressed the matter by approaching the King (George I), pressing the critical importance of establishing a core of regular, retained artillery. As a result, on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1716, by Royal Warrant, two companies of artillery were formed at Woolwich, alongside the guns, powder and shot located in the Royal Arsenal. Remarkably, one of those first two companies formed (under the name of T Pattison's Company on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1716) is still serving in the Order of Battle today (although re-titled 19 (Gibraltar) Battery), a direct link to the Royal Warrant forming the regular artillery force. The Royal Warrant subsequently



led to the formation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1722, when a further two companies of artillery, which were deployed in Gibraltar and Minorca, were grouped with the original two companies; with Colonel Albert Borgard (pictured left), a Dane by birth and an acknowledged artillery expert, later becoming the first Colonel Commandant of the new Regiment.

From the outset, the Regiment was distinct from others, answering to the Master General of the Ordnance rather than the Commander in Chief. It meant that the Regiment evolved differently – to advantage. For example, the Regiment was the first to select officers on merit (rather than by purchase) and to decide that officer cadets and soldiers should be properly trained. In 1741, the Royal Military Academy was established in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich for gentlemen cadets – effectively the first Sandhurst, with the rest of the Army following suit at Marlow 60 years later.

The Regiment came of age in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, but starting at the battle of Minden in 1759 when, in support of the infantry, artillery batteries advanced, unsupported, against the enemy. Manoeuvrability went further with the development of Horse Artillery from 1793 onwards, where lighter guns deployed rapidly in support of cavalry. Horse Artillery was to prove its worth in the Napoleonic Wars, in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.

As the employment of artillery became more complex, Colonel (later General Sir William) Congreve was charged by Royal Warrant in 1788, to found the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich. His Repository Exercises were one of the first comprehensive military training systems ever developed and did much to develop the battlefield skills and flexibility of this Regiment. Woolwich and the Royal Arsenal became the first significant military-industrial complex in the world with the Regiment at the centre of it.

In 1832 King William IV gave the Regiment the Motto '*Ubique*' (Everywhere) in recognition of its service and actions across the world and its participation in virtually every major battle. By 1859, artillery units were given permanent establishments of guns, horses and equipment and the terms companies and battalions (in relation to artillery) were dropped in favour of batteries and brigades.

The Regiment peaked in both the World Wars. The First War saw a huge increase in size and by 1918, the strength in France alone was 548,780 officers and men organized into 2,161 batteries and when combined with the artilleries of the Empire, more than ¾ of a million men were wearing our badge. The Great War was a revolution in military affairs and by common understanding, artillery was at the heart of it.

In the Second War the Regiment expanded again to more than a million men and women in over 960 regiments. The Regiment fought in every theatre of war and in every element; on land, on sea (with the Maritime Artillery) and in the air (with Gunner pilots flying in the Air Observation Post role) and with other artillery units being air-landed as part of the large glider-borne forces.

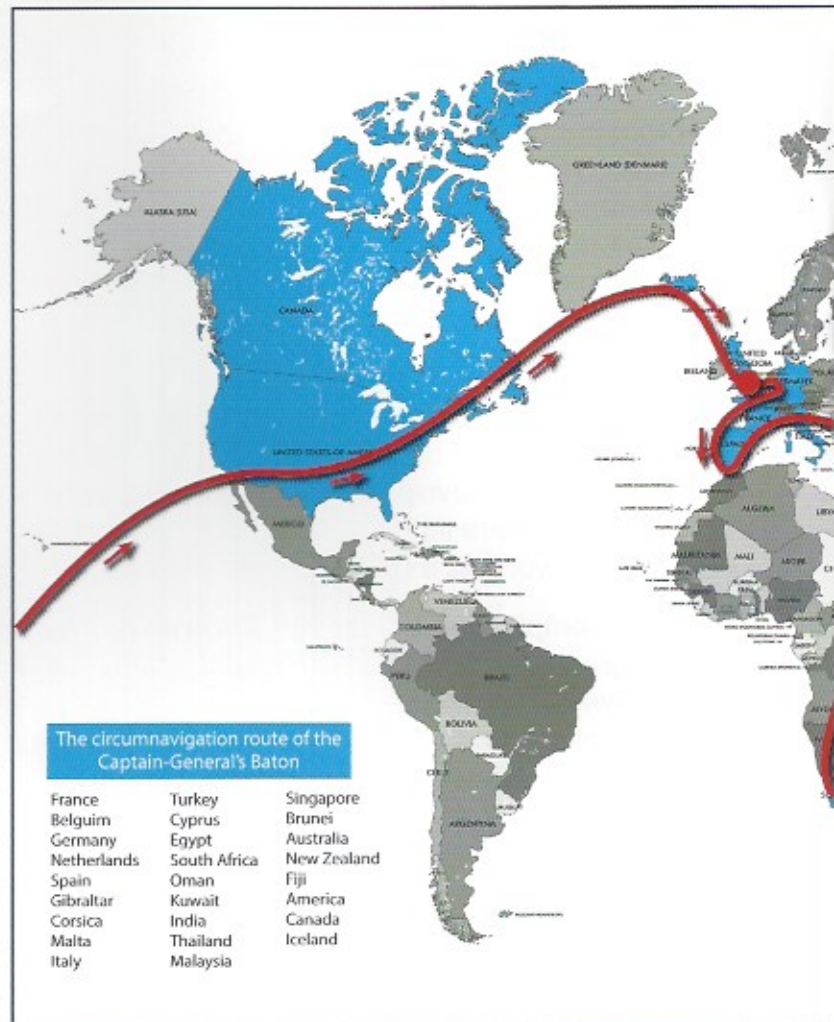
During the Cold War the Regiment was maintained at 250,000 men in 365 batteries in 106 regiments to meet the challenges of the Soviet Bloc and withdrawal from Empire. Today, the Regiment consists of 95 batteries in 13 Regular and 6 Reserve regiments – its lowest strength since 1820.

*A specially commissioned 30 minute film recounting the 300 year history of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is available to view on YouTube – search 'Royal Artillery Tercentenary'. A hard copy can be acquired, by emailing Sarah Davies at RARHQ-RHA-Mem-Asst@mod.uk*

# The Captain -

Major happenings are often marked these days by a preliminary event such as a torch relay – notably in relation to the Olympics but, more recently, in the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow where a symbolic baton was carried by a wide variety of people to the Games. And so it has been with one of the Royal Regiment's major undertakings to mark our Tercentenary on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

A unique Baton has been designed to present to Her Majesty The Queen, our Captain-General, on the day of the Tercentenary, the Baton having travelled round the world consistent with our motto '*Ubique*' (Everywhere) during 2015/16. All Regular and Reserve regiments have been involved in the legs of the journey shown in the map on these pages. A message of Loyal Greetings to The Queen, was placed inside the Baton for the circumnavigation which went via 26 countries of the Commonwealth and our principal allies. The journey started from Woolwich on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2015 and ends today, the 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016, with the Baton being presented to The Captain-General.



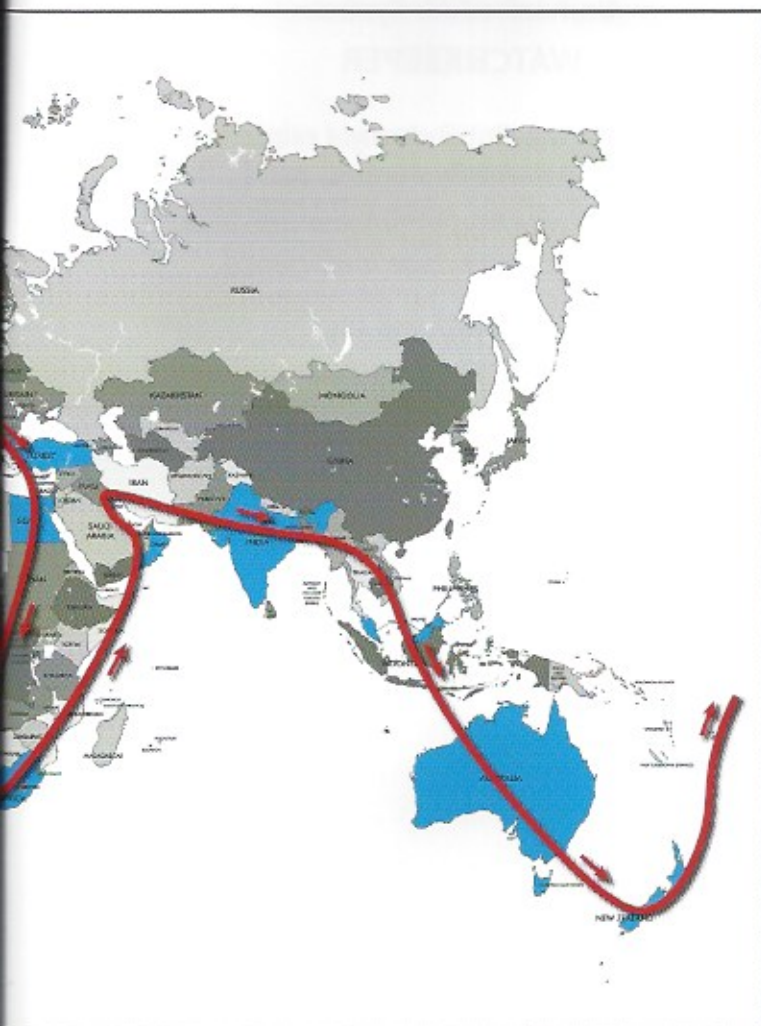
## The Baton's narrative relating to the Regiment's 300 years

The essence of the design, unsurprisingly, is a gun barrel and a significant one has been chosen – the 6 Pdr gun which was one of the 2 main types in service in General Congreve's time when the Regiment came of age. There are many of the originals to be seen around London and in museums to this day, in Chelsea Hospital and the Tower for example.

Congreve was an innovator and pioneered the use of rockets of a variety of sizes. The dimensions of the smallest one, a 3 Pdr, has been hollowed out of the gun barrel to create a small chamber to carry the Loyal Greetings (on a specially commissioned vellum scroll which has been signed by Heads of Artilleries along the way).



# General's Baton



The Regiment reached its zenith in terms of size and capability in the two World Wars. This period is recognized in the Baton's design by a WW1 mechanical time fuze (a significant technological breakthrough in the attack on trenches) being mounted on the point of the Baton and a WW2 cartridge primer being screwed into the base. Both these brass items are originals.

Since WW2 the Regiment has been involved in every theatre and every conflict – latterly, of course, in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our range of capabilities has expanded to reflect the advances in surveillance technology, which allows the application of indirect fire with great precision. A prime example is the Watchkeeper Unmanned Air System (UAS). So, to reflect the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Regiment, Congreve's 6 Pdr barrel is made from the immensely strong, lightweight alloy used in that UAS – titanium.

The history would not however be complete unless we honoured our beginnings. To achieve this we returned to Congreve and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Amongst his innovative technical achievements the one that stands out is

the introduction of the 'block trail', that allowed one man, with a handspike, to more easily turn a gun rapidly onto a target. His design also ensured that the gun was more easily hooked onto a limber by the detachment and then towed away at speed by horses – hence the advent of the Royal Horse Artillery. Congreve's trail idea is still in use in towed guns to this day – notably on the 105 mm Light Gun used in Afghanistan. So when the Baton completes its journey at Knighton Down today it will be mounted in a replica of Congreve's trail made of oak from the period with metalwork fashioned by The King's Troop – the Battery that Congreve would no doubt rejoice in seeing still in existence today.

The conceptual design for the Baton was conceived by the Master Gunner St James's Park and designed in detail by John Simpson Architects. It was manufactured by Thales UK as an apprentice project, with the trail being made by Major Peter Winton RA and the Master Farrier of the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery.



## Some of the Capabilities on Parade today



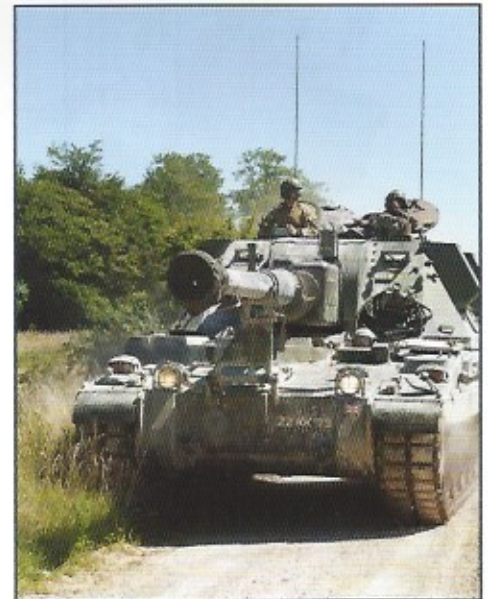
### Unmanned Air System **WATCHKEEPER**

Watchkeeper is the British Army's primary Tactical Unmanned Air System.

Watchkeeper is required to provide accurate, timely and high quality image intelligence. This assists in satisfying the information and intelligence requirements of the tactical level commander in all environments and also in operations with other services.

### 155 mm SP Gun **AS90**

AS90 is the primary means of delivering, in all weathers, the effects required to destroy, neutralise, suppress or influence targets; it is fundamental to delivering firepower. The three AS90-equipped regiments have three AS90 batteries each along with other capabilities. AS90 fires the NATO family of munitions to a maximum distance of 24.7 km.



### Air Defence Missile System **HVM**

The High Velocity Missile (HVM) is designed to counter threats from very high performance, low-flying aircraft and fast 'pop up' strikes by attack helicopters.

The missile, which travels at more than three times the speed of sound, uses a system of three dart-like projectiles, allowing multiple hits on the target. HVM can be fired from the shoulder, from a Lightweight Multiple Launcher or from the Stormer self propelled vehicle.

### Multiple Launch Rocket System MLRS

The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) has been in use with UK Forces since the early 1990s, having been employed in the Gulf War and on operations in Afghanistan. The MLRS is capable of firing two types of rocket, one with a highly accurate single warhead, the other containing scatterable anti-tank mines. The launcher can carry two pods of six rockets of either type.



### Artillery Monitoring Radar MAMBA

The MAMBA Weapon Locating Radar, based on SAAB's ARTHUR system and currently mounted on a BV206, is a mobile and accurate radar which automatically detects, acquires and tracks artillery shells, mortars and rockets out to a range of 40 km. The MAMBA's active radar arc covers 1600 mils (90 degrees) and can categorise up to 100 targets per minute. The MAMBA detachment is authorised to fire on enemy positions independently, thus reducing engagement times.

### Short Range Air Defence System RAPIER

Rapier is a technologically advanced Short Range Air Defence System. It is a 24 hour, all weather guided weapon system with a primary role of providing air defence cover against fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, unmanned air vehicles and cruise missiles. It has the capability of engaging two targets at once. Rapier is compact, mobile and air portable, making it suitable for worldwide operations.



# Battlegroup solutions

## Everywhere it matters, we deliver

### BATTLEFIELD DOMINANCE

Maintain the advantage with innovative, modular vehicle and soldier systems

### FORCE PROTECTION

Adopt advanced armoured vehicle solutions, counter-IED, field communication and jamming systems

### MINIMISING COLLATERAL DAMAGE

Ensure long-range identification 24/7 through surveillance systems, target designators and precision strike effectors

### INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS

Optimise network-centric operations for combined forces through advanced radio and C4I solutions

### SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Support critical decision making in the heat of battle with surveillance and C4I solutions

Millions of critical decisions about defence are made every day by Land Forces. Thales is at the heart of this. We are unique among Defence suppliers in our ability to deliver systems and communication technologies that permanently link land-based units of action with those of air and sea. Our combat proven solutions range from large cooperative systems to soldier/vehicle systems and key equipment and services. Helping decision makers to make more effective responses in critical environments. Everywhere, together with our customers, we are making a difference.



**THALES**  
Together • Safer • Everywhere

# Royal Artillery Charitable Fund



**Serving those  
who serve**

**Serving those  
who have served**



**Helping all Gunners in need**

