

## 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division <sup>(1)</sup>

Advance Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Headquarters Employment Platoon (Rajputana Rifles)

One Troop, 65<sup>th</sup> (Norfolk Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery

One Troop, 170<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Rear Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division

### 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade <sup>(2)</sup>

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) <sup>(3)</sup>

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Outram's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

### 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade <sup>(4)</sup>

Headquarters, 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> Bn. 11<sup>th</sup> Sikh Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Bhopal) Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

### 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade <sup>(5)</sup>

Headquarters, 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

1<sup>st</sup> (Wellesley's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 5<sup>th</sup> Mahratta Light Infantry

### Divisional Troops

21<sup>st</sup> King George V's Own Horse (Central India Horse)

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

31<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

65<sup>th</sup> (Norfolk Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery <sup>(6)</sup>

57<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery <sup>(6)</sup>

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Sappers and Miners  
4<sup>th</sup> Field Company King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
12<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners  
18<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners  
11<sup>th</sup> Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
Divisional Headquarters Mechanical Transport Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Troops Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Medical Service  
14<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
17<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
19<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
15<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service  
2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Medical Service

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
18<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
20<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

13<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
25<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)  
384<sup>th</sup> Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps

## NOTES:

1. Following the successful campaign in East Africa, the division was rushed back to the western desert as a result of Rommel's attack. The division arrived back in Egypt on 28 April 1941, but the day before Major General (Acting) Frank Walter MESSERVY, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, Indian Army, assumed command of the division when Major General BEREฟอร์ด-PEIRSE was promoted to command Western Desert Force (XIII Corps). On 4 June, 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade moved by train to Mersa Matruh to take part in Operation 'Battleaxe'. This was launched to relieve Tobruk. On 14 June, in two groups known as 'Coast' Force and 'Escarpment' Force, 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade Group (brigade plus 25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment and 4<sup>th</sup> Field Company) advanced to attack Halfaya Pass. On 17 June, the brigade group withdrew and Operation Battleaxe ended. Meanwhile, in the last week of May 1941, Allied troops (including 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade) had concentrated in northern Palestine and Transjordan along the border with Syria. The brigade entered Syria in four columns on 7 June 1941. An armistice was signed on 14 July, but the remains of 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade stayed in Syria. 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. Royal Fusiliers mustered only about 100 men, 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles about 240 men, whilst the 3<sup>rd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Punjab had suffered around 200 casualties. 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade arrived back in Egypt in the second week of October. On 19 November 1941, 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade commenced operations as part of Operation 'Crusader'. The brigade advanced towards features known as the Libyan Omars. The 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. Royal Sussex successfully captured Omar Nuovo taking some 1,500 prisoners. The 4<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> Punjab then launched a brilliant operation and consolidated the gains made by the Royal Sussex. Sadly, these achievements were in vain as on 23 November the Axis armour broke through and destroyed the 5<sup>th</sup> South African Brigade. 1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment sustained many casualties in a gun battle with the Panzers. 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade was joined on or about 29 November by 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Brigades. A concentrated attack was made on the Libyan Omar, which wiped out the garrison there. On 3 December 1941, the division, with 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade in front, attacked positions at Point 174 and 182. On 6 December, the division was concentrated together for the first time since East Africa. On 11 December, 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Brigades commenced the clearing of Djebel Achdar.
2. Brigadier (Temporary) Wilfrid Lewis LLOYD, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. commanded this brigade through until 5 September 1941. He was replaced by Brigadier (Acting) Dudley RUSSELL,
3. M.C., *p.s.c.*, F.F.Rif, who was in command from 5 September 1941 until December 1942.
4. Due to casualties sustained in the Syrian campaign, this battalion left the brigade and division in October 1941. It was replaced by :  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
5. Brigadier (Temporary) Harold Rawdon BRIGGS, Indian Army, relinquished command of this brigade in May 1942, on promotion to command the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. He had been awarded the D.S.O. on 30 December 1941 for his leadership while in command of the brigade. Brigadier (Acting) John Alexander FINLAY, M.C., 11 Sikh R., replaced him, and was in command until October 1942.
6. Brigadier (Acting) Reginald Arthur SAVORY, M.C., *p.s.c.*, Indian Army, was in command of this brigade from 16 March 1940 until September 1941. Brigadier (Acting) Andrew ANDERSON, D.S.O., M.C., an officer in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, replaced him. Brigadier ANDERSON was captured at Tobruk with his brigade.
7. Both regiments joined the division in September 1941.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division (1)

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division,  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Headquarters Employment Platoon (Rajputana Rifles)

### 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Buffs (Royal East Regiment) (2)

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment (3)

4<sup>th</sup> (Outram's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

### 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> Bn. 11<sup>th</sup> Sikh Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Bhopal) Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

### 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

1<sup>st</sup> (Wellesley's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 5<sup>th</sup> Mahratta Light Infantry

(4)

### Divisional Troops

21<sup>st</sup> King George V's Own Horse (Central India Horse)

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

31<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

65<sup>th</sup> (Norfolk Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery

57<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Sappers and Miners  
4<sup>th</sup> Field Company King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
12<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners  
18<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners  
11<sup>th</sup> Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
Divisional Headquarters Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Supply Column, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ammunition Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Petrol Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
12<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
13<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
14<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
15<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Medical Service  
14<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
17<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
19<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
15<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service  
2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Medical Service

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
18<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
20<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
21<sup>st</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

13<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
25<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)

## NOTES:

1. On 11 December 1941, the division commenced operations to clear the Djerbel Achdar, that is the area of Cyrenaica just to the west of Tobruk. The advance was led by 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade, with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Buffs in the lead. 'B' and 'D' companies of the 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles advanced over two miles west of Alam Hanza before being pinned down and retiring. 'A' and 'C' companies attacked Points 205 and 208 and met heavy fire. Meanwhile, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Buffs captured Point 204 unopposed. 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade was probing to the south of the 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade. 4<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> Sikh assaulted a position, only to be confronted by tanks so withdrew. On the morning of 15 December, 3<sup>rd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Punjab went forward to assist the 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles, which had been pinned down for at least two days. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Buffs were holding a position called Point 204, with the 31<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment and other units. Then at 14.00 hours, a terrifying attack was launched against Point 204. Despite gallant resistance, the battalion was overwhelmed with the other defenders. Only a few personnel escaped, about 100 men of the Buffs, and about one battery of the 31<sup>st</sup> Field Regt. At 13.30 hours on the same day, 4<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> Punjab attacked Point 201, but they were weak owing to casualties and non-arrival of drafts, and their attack failed. On 16 December, the Polish Brigade burst through the Gazala corridor, eventually forcing the Axis Forces to withdraw. The division moved forward, with the 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles performing a memorable outflanking attack to capture 650 prisoners and much transport. 25 December found the division dispersed, 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade was at Derna, 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade and Divisional H.Q. at Benghazi, and 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade at Tobruk. Major General (Acting) Francis Ivan Simms TUKER, O.B.E., *p.s.c.*, Indian Army, assumed command of the division on 30 December 1941, when Major General MESSERVY was switched to command the 1<sup>st</sup> Armoured Division. The Axis advance commenced in the Agedabia area on 23 January 1942. 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Brigades were organised into small mixed arms groups to harass and break up the enemy advance. By 28 January, the position of the division in Benghazi was becoming untenable. Therefore, at 15.30 hours the Divisional H.Q. withdrew for Barce. 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade broke out from their areas and made for Mechili, arriving on 30 January. The 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade moved up to support the Division, and then fell back with the 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade along the coast roads. 3<sup>rd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Punjab (see below) and 2<sup>nd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> Mahrattas were placed as rearguard for the retreating division. On 2 February, this rearguard was attacked, with two inexperienced companies of the 3<sup>rd</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Punjab being captured by Germans in British vehicles and tanks. The division regrouped at Gazala. In early April, the division dispersed, 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade moving to Palestine, 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade to Cyprus, with the 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade moving to the Canal Zone. At this time, a number of changes took place in the division's establishment.
2. This battalion left the brigade due to casualties (see above) on 1 January 1942. It was replaced on the same date by:  
1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Welch Regiment
3. This battalion left the brigade on 1 January 1942 to rest and refit at Tobruk. It was replaced by:  
1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment
4. On 1 February, the following battalion came under command of 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade for a short period of time, despite being under strength:  
3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment

## 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division (1)

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Headquarters Employment Platoon (Rajputana Rifles)

### 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Bn. The Essex Regiment (2)

4<sup>th</sup> (Outram's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

3<sup>rd</sup> (Queen Mary's Own) Bn. 10<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment (3)

### 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) (4)

### 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade (5)

Headquarters, 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 5<sup>th</sup> Mahratta Light Infantry

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles (4)

### Divisional Troops

21<sup>st</sup> King George V's Own Horse (Central India Horse) (6)

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (5)

31<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(7)

57<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Sappers and Miners  
4<sup>th</sup> Field Company King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
12<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners  
18<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners (5)  
11<sup>th</sup> Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
Divisional Headquarters Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Supply Column, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ammunition Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Petrol Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
12<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
13<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
14<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
15<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Medical Service  
14<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
17<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
19<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service (5)  
15<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service  
2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Medical Service

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
18<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
20<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
21<sup>st</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

13<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
25<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)



## NOTES:

1. This is the order of battle of the division from April 1942, with Major General TUKER still in command of the division. The 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade group was captured at Tobruk in June 1942 (see below). The 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade was called back from Palestine on 5 June, arriving in the front line on 11 June. The 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade then came under the command of 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division, which had been badly mauled during the Axis offensive. The 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade established itself at Mersa Matruh. On the morning of 28 June, having been surrounded, the order was given to break out. The brigade made for Fuka, 43 miles east of Mersa Matruh. 60% of the brigade made it to the El Alamein position. The Brigade was sent back to the Delta to be sorted out, but was returned to the line quickly, such was the position at El Alamein. On 14 July, the 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade attacked along the Ruweisat Ridge. The two lead battalions were the 4<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles and the 3<sup>rd</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> Baluch. The two points that formed their objectives were Points 63 and 64. Point 64 was stormed and about 1,000 Italian prisoners taken. On the afternoon of 16 July, the enemy struck back. Following heavy fighting, by 21.00 hours the Axis forces called off the attack. 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade remained on the ridge under difficult circumstances throughout the month of August. On 30 August, the Axis forces made one last attempt to force the Allied lines in the battle of Alam Halfa. On 1 September, with 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade returned from Cyprus, 4<sup>th</sup> Division took over from the 5<sup>th</sup> Division.
2. This battalion, originally sent to the Middle East as part of 161<sup>st</sup> British Brigade, transferred in from garrison duties in Syria.
3. This battalion transferred in from the 8<sup>th</sup> Indian Division in Iraq.
4. Both battalions transferred in from the Tenth Army in Iraq to replace the experienced battalions, which transferred to Iraq.
5. This brigade group joined the Tobruk garrison on 25 May 1942. The Axis Forces attacked the now isolated Tobruk garrison at about 06.00 hours on 20 June 1942. The main attack fell on the sector occupied by the 2<sup>nd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> Mahrattas. By 07.00 hours, the battalion had been overwhelmed by elements still fought on. The Axis forces then attacked the rear of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> Gurkhas but they held their ground. The garrison officially surrendered on the morning of 21 June, but elements of the Camerons and Gurkhas fought on. The Gurkhas finally gave up resistance at about 13.30 hours. The Camerons fought on until they eventually surrendered at 05.00 hours on 22 June. By this time, small groups had slipped away to attempt escape. Four officers and sixty gunners from 25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment were the only large group to succeed in reaching Allied Lines.
6. The regiment left the division in April 1942 to train for deployment in Iraq in anticipation of an assault across the Caucasus.
7. The 65<sup>th</sup> Anti-Tank Regiment left the division in April 1942. It was not replaced until July 1942 (or September 1942) with the arrival of:  
149<sup>th</sup> (Lancashire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division <sup>(1)</sup>

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Headquarters Employment Platoon (Rajputana Rifles)

### 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Bn. The Essex Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Outram's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles

3<sup>rd</sup> (Queen Mary's Own) Bn. 10<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment <sup>(2)</sup>

### 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Bhopal) Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)

### 161<sup>st</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade <sup>(3)</sup>

Headquarters, 161<sup>st</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Rajput Regiment

### Divisional Troops

Machine Gun Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles <sup>(4)</sup>

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

11<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

31<sup>st</sup> *Field Regiment, Royal Artillery* <sup>(5)</sup>

32<sup>nd</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery <sup>(6)</sup>

149<sup>th</sup> (Lancashire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery

57<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Sappers and Miners  
2<sup>nd</sup> Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
4<sup>th</sup> Field Company King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
12<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners  
11<sup>th</sup> Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
Divisional Headquarters Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Supply Column, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ammunition Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Petrol Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
12<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
13<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
14<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
15<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Medical Service  
14<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
17<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
26<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service  
15<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service  
2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Medical Service

Headquarters, 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
18<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
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20<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
21<sup>st</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

13<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
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19<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps  
25<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)

## NOTES:

1. This is the formation of this division at the time of the battle of El Alamein on 23 October 1942. Major General F. I. S. TUKER, D.S.O., O.B.E., *p.s.c.*, Indian Army, was in command of the division, and was to remain so until taken ill on 4 February 1944 in Italy. The division had relieved the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division on 1 September, with some units, in particular 161<sup>st</sup> Brigade, transferring from 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division to come under command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. The 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division was still on Ruweisat Ridge at the opening of the battle. Two raids by 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Gurkhas and 1<sup>st</sup>/1<sup>st</sup> Punjab were made towards objectives on the ridge. On 2 November, Operation Supercharge commenced, with 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade having a major role under command of 51<sup>st</sup> (Highland) Infantry Division. The line broke, with the 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade exploiting the situation by advancing into enemy territory, after which it was ordered to mop up Italian units. On 7 November, the division withdrew from offensive operations and undertook battlefield clearance in the El Alamein area.
2. The battalion left the brigade in February 1943 to rest and refit. It was replaced by:  
1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 9<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles  
This battalion transferred in from Cairo Base on 7<sup>h</sup> February 1943.
3. This brigade transferred from the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division to the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division on 1 September 1942. The brigade remained with this division until 2 December 1942, when it left to move to garrison duties in Egypt. It returned to the command of 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division in Iraq.
4. This battalion joined the division, having arrived in the Middle East on 11 June 1942. It joined the division straight away following its arrival.
5. The regiment was not under command of the division during the battle of El Alamein, but it returned by November 1942.
6. This regiment came under the command of 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division from June to October 1942.

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