4th Indian Infantry Division (1)

Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Division & Divisional Defence Platoon

5th Indian Infantry Brigade

5th Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Defence Platoon & Signal Section
5th Indian Infantry Brigade Light Aid Detachment, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

1st/4th Bn. The Essex Regiment (2)
1st (Wellesley’s) Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (3)
1st Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles
5th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

7th Indian Infantry Brigade

7th Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Defence Platoon & Signal Section
7th Indian Infantry Brigade Light Aid Detachment, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment
4th (Bhopal) Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment (5)
1st Bn. 2nd King Edward VII’s Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)
7th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

11th Indian Infantry Brigade (6)

11th Indian Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Defence Platoon & Signal Section
11th Indian Infantry Brigade Light Aid Detachment, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

2nd Bn. The Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders (7)
4th (Outram’s) Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (8)
2nd Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifles (9)
11th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

Divisional Troops

21st King George V’s Own Horse (Central India Horse) (9)

Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles (10)
Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
(H.Q., 11th, 52nd & 80th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

11th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
(H.Q., 78th/84th, 83rd/85th & 187th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

31st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
(H.Q., 105th, 116th & 118th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

149th (Lancashire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)
(H.Q., 320th, 432nd & 433rd Anti-Tank Batteries and 513rd 4.2” Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery)

57th (King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
(H.Q., 169th, 170th & 171st Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Engineers

4th Field Company, King George V’s Own Bengal Sappers and Miners
12th Field Company, Queen Victoria’s Own Madras Sappers and Miners
21st Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners
11th Field Park Company, Queen Victoria’s Own Madras Sappers and Miners
5th Bridging Platoon, King George V’s Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

4th Indian Infantry Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps

4th Indian Divisional Troops Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

5th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

7th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

11th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

220th Detail Issue Depot, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

18th Motor Ambulance Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

177th General Troops Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Indian Army Medical Corps

17th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

26th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

32nd Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

15th Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Army Medical Corps

‘D’ (British) Dental Unit, Army Dental Corps

156th (British) Mobile Dental Unit, Army Dental Corps

12th Indian Dental Unit, Indian Army Dental Corps

26th Anti-Malaria Control Unit, Indian Army Medical Corps

2nd Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Army Medical Corps
Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
4th Indian Divisional Recovery Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
117th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
118th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
119th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

57th Light Anti-Aircraft Workshops Section, Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
1st Field Regiment Light Aid Detachment, Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
11th Field Regiment Light Aid Detachment, Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
31st Field Regiment Light Aid Detachment, Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
149th Anti-Tank Regiment Light Aid Detachment, Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

4th Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps
13th Mobile Cinema Unit, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

4th Indian Divisional Postal Section, Indian General Service Corps
13th Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps
17th Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps
24th Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4th Indian Divisional Provost Company, Corps of Military Police (India)

290th Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps (India)

8th Camouflage Training Unit
Detachment, Allied Air Photographic Interpretation Unit
NOTES:

1. The 4th Indian Division arrived in Italy from North Africa on 7 December 1943. At this time, Major General F. I. S. TUKER, C.B., D.S.O. O.B.E. commanded the division. In mid-December 1943, it moved to the Potenza area of Italy. On 9 January 1944, the division came under the command of XIII Corps, and moved into the line at Orsogna to relieve the New Zealand Division. In February 1944, it was transferred to the New Zealand Corps and deployed at Cassino. The division concentrated there by 6 February, with the 7th Brigade relieving the Americans on 14 February at Cassino. The opening attack took place on 16 February 1944. The second battle commenced on 15 March 1944. At the commencement of the battle, Major General TUKER was taken ill, with the Commander Royal Artillery, Brigadier H. K. DIMOLINE being promoted to the rank of Acting Major General to assume command. Major General A. W. W. HOLWORTHY was transferred from command of the 6th Indian Division in Persia and Iraq to assume command of the formation in March 1944. The division was withdrawn from Cassino during 25/26 March 1944. It was sent back to the Orsogna front. The division was engaged in operations there and along the line of retreat of the Germans forces. In July 1944, the division was involved in the operation in central Italy and the Gothic line battles from August to October. In December 1944, the division was sent to Greece.

2. This battalion suffered heavy casualties at the battles for Cassino. It left the brigade to rest and refit on 10 August 1944. It was being replaced by:

4th Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment

Despite being sent for a period of rest, the battalion was deployed in fighting on the Florence road under the command of Corps Troops. The battalion returned to the brigade on 14 November 1944 releasing the 4th Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment, which later transferred to 10th Indian Division.

3. The battalion suffered heavy casualties at the second and third battles of Cassino. Following the division’s withdrawal from the area for resting. It left Italy and moved to Palestine, and then returned to India, arriving there on 22 July 1945. This battalion was replaced in June 1944 by:

3rd (Queen Mary’s Own) Bn. 10th Baluch Regiment.

This battalion had landed at Taranto in September 1943, and was deployed as Garrison Troops until joining 7th Indian Brigade in April 1944, transferring to the 5th Indian Brigade in June 1944.

4. As the Central India Horse had left the division in February 1942 and had not been replaced, in July 1943, the divisional commander formed three brigade reconnaissance squadrons from within the division’s own resources. These squadrons still shown on the Divisional Order of Battle in February 1944.

5. This battalion also suffered heavy casualties at the second and third battles of Cassino. Following the division’s withdrawal from the front line for resting, it returned to India in April 1944. The 3rd/10th Baluch initially replaced this battalion but it then transferred to the 5th Indian Brigade. On 9 June 1944 this battalion was replaced by:

2nd (Royal) (Ludhiana Sikhs) Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment.

This battalion joined the division from Haifa, Palestine.

6. This brigade was reconstituted in November 1943 following its capture in Tobruk in June 1942. Two battalions were reconstituted after their capture with the brigade, and the other (4th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles) returned to the division having left in July 1943 to reorganise. The brigade joined the division in Italy on 25 January 1944.
7. The battalion joined 11th Brigade on 27 March 1944 having been reformed in the U.K.

8. This battalion joined 11th Brigade circa November 1943 having left 5th Brigade in July 1943 to be allowed to rest and refit. The battalion fought in the battles for Cassino sustaining heavy casualties. It left the brigade in April 1944 being replaced by:
   3rd (Royal) (Sikhs) Bn. 12th Frontier Force Regiment
   The battalion returned to India soon after leaving the division.

9. The reconnaissance regiment rejoined the division in February 1944 from Iraq where it had been deployed on internal security duties.

SOURCES:

Please contact the webmaster, or see: https://www.librarything.com/catalog/RobPALMER