

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

Headquarters, 12<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division

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

Headquarters, 10<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

4<sup>th</sup> (Prince of Wales's Own) Bn. 8<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment (3)

3<sup>rd</sup> (Rattray's Sikhs) Bn. 11<sup>th</sup> Sikh Regiment (4)

5<sup>th</sup> (Vaughan's) Bn. 13<sup>th</sup> Frontier Force Rifles (5)

### 34<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade (6)

Headquarters, 34<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

Indore 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. Maharaja Holkar's Infantry, Indian States Forces

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

Headquarters, 39<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

### Divisional Troops

(8)

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

114<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

## NOTES:

1. The Divisional Headquarters was formed at Ahwaz in December 1942 from H.Q. Persia Area. It was commanded by a British officer, Brigadier (Acting) Archibald Sholto George DOUGLAS, *p.s.c.*, who had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier with effect from 9 October 1942. DOUGLAS later received the C.B.E. for his service in Persia and Iraq. The function of the Division was for deception purposes, and it covered the Persia Lines of Communication and Sub Areas. With the threat of German invasion through the Caucasus removed, the need for the Division faded away, and it was re-designated as the Persia and South Iraq Area on 15 October 1944.
2. This Brigade had been formed in Egypt in March 1942 to support the 10<sup>th</sup> Armoured Division, under which command it served from 27 March to 30 June. It moved to Persia in September 1942. It was re-designated as the 60<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade on 1 July 1943. When the Division was disbanded, the Brigade became an Independent Infantry Brigade with differing units under command, moving to Lebanon, but then returning to Persia in November 1944, and finally ending up in Baghdad. It returned to India in January 1946 and was eventually disbanded there in May 1946.
3. This Battalion was formed part of the 10<sup>th</sup> Motor Brigade, joining in April 1943. It left the 60<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade in August 1943 to transfer to the 27<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, 6<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. In June 1944, it returned to the 60<sup>th</sup> Brigade. It transferred to the 24<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade in June 1945.
4. Another battalion which had formed part of the 10<sup>th</sup> Motor Brigade, this Battalion was detached to the 27<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade between May and August 1944. It transferred to 155<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry brigade which was a jungle training formation in India in May 1945, from where it was sent to the North West Frontier.
5. Again, originally part of the 10<sup>th</sup> Motor Brigade, this Battalion remained with this Brigade until March 1945, when it moved to Port Said and then Taranto in Italy. It returned to Egypt in June and then onwards to India.
6. This brigade had been formed in Karachi on 8 June 1941 and was sent to Eritrea as a garrison formation on 21 June 1941. It was broken up at the end of April 1942 but reformed at Basra on 22 June 1942. It moved to Abadan as a garrison formation. On 1 January 1943, it was redesignated as the 34<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, and joined this division. When the division was disbanded, it was absorbed into South Persia Area.
7. The brigade was created by the redesignation of the Ahwaz Sub Area on 9 September 1942. It came under command of this Division on its formation. When the Division disbanded, it came under South Persia Area until disbanded in January 1945. When it joined this Division, it had no units under command. In May 1943, the following Indian States Forces unit came under command:  
**Bikanir Sadul Light Infantry.**  
The 75<sup>th</sup> Garrison Regiment, Indian Armoured Corps was under command from July 1943 onwards.
8. The Central India Horse (21<sup>st</sup> King George V's Own Horse) was under command from the February to June 1943, and The Afridi Battalion from 29 March to 16 May 1943.

## SOURCES:

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