

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⁾

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

1st Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles

5th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron ⁽³⁾

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 ⁽⁴⁾

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

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

7th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron ⁽³⁾

11th Indian Infantry Brigade

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 ⁽⁵⁾

3rd (Royal) (Sikhs) Bn. 12th Frontier Force Regiment

2nd Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifles

11th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron ⁽³⁾

Divisional Troops

21st King George V's Own Horse (Central India Horse) ⁽⁶⁾

Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles ⁽⁷⁾

Headquarters, 4th Indian Infantry Divisional Royal Artillery

1st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (8)

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

11th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (8)

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

31st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (8)

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

149th (Lancashire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (8)

(H.Q., 320th, 432nd & 433rd Anti-Tank Batteries and 513th 4.2" Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery)

57th (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9)

(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 (Temporary) Francis Ivan Simms TUKER, O.B.E., *p.s.c.*, Indian Army, 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 (Acting) Arthur Wilmot Wadeson HOLWORTHY, M.C., Indian Army, 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. The division was relieved from the Gothic line in early October 1944. Instead of the anticipated period of rest and refit, it was sent forthwith to Greece due to the deteriorating situation there. 7th Brigade went to Macedonia arriving there on 12 November 1944. 5th Brigade went to Athens landing there on 17 November 1944, and the 11th Brigade went to the Peloponnese also arriving on 17 November. Having secured the southern areas against the ELAS guerrillas, in March 1945, the division concentrated in northern Greece. In January 1946, its job done, the division sailed from Greece bound for India and home.
2. This battalion left the division in January 1946 to return to the U.K.
3. 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, but it is not confirmed if they served in Greece as the Central India Horse had returned to divisional command in February 1944.
4. This battalion left the brigade on 8 July 1945. It was replaced by:
2nd Bn. The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment)
In turn, the 2nd H.L.I. left the brigade in January 1946.
5. The battalion left the division in July 1945. It was replaced by:
The Lovat Scouts
This regiment was trained in mountain warfare in Canada and was deployed to Palestine before joining the 10th Indian Infantry Division. It joined the 4th Indian Division in July 1945, and it left in January 1946.
6. This unit was the divisional reconnaissance regiment, which rejoined the division in February 1944 from Iraq, where it had been deployed on internal security duties.
7. This unit was the divisional machine gun battalion.
8. These regiments left the division in January 1946 to return to the United Kingdom.
9. This regiment left the division in August 1945 and was not replaced.

SOURCES:

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