

Meerut District  
(3<sup>rd</sup> Indian Infantry Division) <sup>(1)</sup>

H.Q. King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners <sup>(2)</sup>

4<sup>th</sup> Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
6<sup>th</sup> Army Troops Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
8<sup>th</sup> Army Troops Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
No. 31 Field Troop, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
No. 35 Field Troop, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
43<sup>rd</sup> Divisional H.Q. Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners  
Training Battalion, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

7<sup>th</sup> (Dehra Dun) Infantry Brigade <sup>(3)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)  
1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 9<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 9<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles

8<sup>th</sup> (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade <sup>(4)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

10<sup>th</sup> Bn. 4<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> Regiment (*Regimental Centre*)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 18<sup>th</sup> Royal Garhwal Rifles – *Lansdowne*  
10<sup>th</sup> Bn. 18<sup>th</sup> Royal Garhwal Rifles (*Regimental Centre*) – *Lansdowne*  
11<sup>th</sup> Bn. 18<sup>th</sup> Royal Garhwal Rifles (*Indian Territorial Force*) – *Lansdowne*

NOTES:

1. The Meerut District (based just to the north of Delhi); was a 'First Class' District, i.e., it also functioned as the embryonic headquarters of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Indian Infantry Division. The General Officer Commanding from 25 January 1940 until 15 January 1943 was Major General H. M. McDONALD, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.. In May 1942, the district transferred to the newly formed Central Command. The Meerut District disbanded in mid-1943, being incorporated into an enhanced Delhi District.
2. The headquarters and depot of the
3. This brigade was redesignated on 22 September 1939 to become the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier S. A. H. HUNGERFORD, M.C.. It moved to Bannu until May 1940, when it returned to Dehra Dun. It remained based on the North West Frontier, with sometimes no battalions under command, until April 1942 when it moved to Calcutta to come under command of the 26<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. It served with that formation until the end of the war.
4. A peacetime brigade under the command of Brigadier G. B. HENDERSON, C.I.E., who died on active service in August 1940. The brigade had been a training and garrison formation, but was mobilised in October 1940 and redesignated as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. Command of the brigade was assumed by Brigadier A. W. E. PAINTER on the death of Brigadier HENDERSON. The brigade served in Malaya, where it was captured.
5. .
- 6.

9<sup>th</sup> (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade (1)

15<sup>th</sup> Lancers

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (2)

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment (2)

4<sup>th</sup> (Outrams) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles (2)

11<sup>th</sup> (Gurgaon) Bn. 14<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment (*Indian Territorial Force*)

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 15<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment (3)

25<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (4)

(H.Q., 12<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> & 58<sup>th</sup> Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

3<sup>rd</sup> (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade

18<sup>th</sup> King Edward VII's Own Cavalry

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

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment

10<sup>th</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> Punjab Regiment (*Regimental Centre*)

11<sup>th</sup> Bn. 9<sup>th</sup> Jat Regiment (*Indian Territorial Force*)

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

(H.Q., 78<sup>th</sup>, 83<sup>rd</sup> & 85<sup>th</sup> Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

3<sup>rd</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

NOTES:

1. In September 1939, this brigade was redesignated as the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. It came under command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division, and moved to Egypt with the Divisional Headquarters, arriving on 4 October 1939.
2. These three Regular Army battalions from the British and Indian Armies came under command of the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, and travelled with the brigade to the Middle East.
3. This Regular Indian Army battalion moved in September 1939 to Bareilly, and then in November it moved to Poona. In June 1940, it came under command of the 7<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade and travelled to the Middle East to join the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division. However, the battalion was detached at Aden, where it formed the garrison until May 1942.

## Lucknow District <sup>(1)</sup>

### 6<sup>th</sup> (Lucknow) Infantry Brigade <sup>(2)</sup>

20<sup>th</sup> Lancers <sup>(3)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers <sup>(4)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) <sup>(5)</sup>

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> Punjab Regiment <sup>(6)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 8<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment <sup>(7)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 10<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment <sup>(8)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 3<sup>rd</sup> Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles <sup>(9)</sup>

8<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery <sup>(10)</sup>

### Allahabad Brigade Area <sup>(11)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) <sup>(12)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment <sup>(13)</sup>

10<sup>th</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Rajput Regiment <sup>(14)</sup>

11<sup>th</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Rajput Regiment (*Indian Territorial Force*)

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

### Delhi (Independent) Brigade Area

6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Watson's Horse)

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Royal Norfolk Regiment – *Delhi and Delhi Fort*

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Welch Regiment – *Agra*

11<sup>th</sup> Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles (*Indian Territorial Force*) – *Agra*

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

10<sup>th</sup> Bn. 19<sup>th</sup> Hyderabad Regiment (*Regimental Centre*) – *Agra*

6<sup>th</sup> Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

## NOTES:

1. This district was part of Eastern Command, but in October 1942, it transferred to the newly created Central Command. In June 1946, Central Command was disbanded so the district reverted to Eastern Command, being retitled as The United Provinces Area. The General Officer Commanding the Lucknow District at the outbreak of the Second World War was Major General F. L. NICHOLSON. In 1941, he retired to be replaced by Major General G. M. FITZGERALD. In 1944, Major General A. V. HAMMOND assumed command, and lastly in 1946, Major General A. C. CURTIS.
2. This pre-war brigade was under the command of Brigadier W. O. LAY at the outbreak of war. The headquarters 6<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade moved to Poona in August 1940, reorganized with three new battalions, and was then sent to Malaya in October 1941. In Malaya, it came under command of the 11<sup>th</sup> Indian Division.
3. This regiment was one of the designated training units of the Indian Armoured Corps, so remained in India throughout the war.
4. This battalion was recalled back to the United Kingdom, and left this brigade on the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1939. Later, it returned to India as part of the 29<sup>th</sup> Independent Infantry Brigade Group, and fought down the 'Railway Corridor'.
5. On 31 March 1940, this battalion was posted away from this brigade but remained in Lucknow under direct command of the District. In March 1941, it moved to the Bombay Area. Later in the war, it served with the 98<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade in the 19<sup>th</sup> Indian Division during the 1944-45 campaign to regain Burma.
6. A pre-war Regular Indian Army unit, this battalion left this brigade in January 1940 to transfer to the 10<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. This brigade was part of the newly formed 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division, which served in East Africa (Eritrea and Ethiopia), the Western Desert (Egypt and Libya), Iraq. In 1943, the division and this battalion returned to India to participate in the 1944 Arakan Campaign, the siege of Imphal and the destruction of the Japanese Army in Burma.
7. This battalion was destined to remain with this brigade when it moved to Poona and mobilized for service overseas. It travelled to Malaya with this brigade, suffering heavy casualties in the early battles in northern Malaya. The survivors amalgamated with other battalions in December 1941.
8. Another battalion that was destined to be captured with the fall of Singapore, this unit transferred to the 8<sup>th</sup> (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade in October 1939. Later, it moved to Malaya to come under command of the 9<sup>th</sup> Indian Division in Malaya.
9. A pre-war battalion of the Gurkha Rifles, this unit transferred to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade in January 1940. In September 1941, it moved to the Wana Brigade, and then the following month, it transferred to the 48<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. This brigade was sent to Burma in early 1942 to join the 17<sup>th</sup> Indian Division. This battalion served with the division for the rest of the war.
10. This was a pre-war Regular regiment of the Royal Artillery. It served in this brigade until August 1940, when it moved to the Middle East. It served with various formations, including the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division, until joining the 70<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in February 1942. It returned to India with that formation, but transferred to other Indian formations for the rest of the war.
11. This brigade area ??

12. A pre-war battalion of the Regular Army, in early 1942 this unit moved to Razmak to come under command of the Brigade stationed there. In May 1942, the battalion moved to Peshawar, and then on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 1942 it came under command of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. The battalion stayed with this brigade until the 8<sup>th</sup> September 1944, when it transferred to the 251<sup>st</sup> Line of Communication Area.
13. This battalion was stationed in Cawnpore, under command of this brigade. On the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1939, it transferred to the Nowshera Brigade. Then, on the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1940, it left India to travel back to the United Kingdom.
14. This was the Regimental Centre of the 7<sup>th</sup> Rajput Regiment.

## Presidency and Assam District <sup>(1)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Border Regiment <sup>(2)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) <sup>(3)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment <sup>(4)</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 4<sup>th</sup> Bombay Grenadiers

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 15<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

11<sup>th</sup> Bn. 19<sup>th</sup> Hyderabad Regiment (*Indian Territorial Force*) – *Dinapore*

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles

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

### Eastern Bengal Brigade Area

1<sup>st</sup> (King George's Own) Bn. 11<sup>th</sup> Sikh Regiment – *Chittagong and Comilla*

2<sup>nd</sup> (Duke of Cambridge's) Bn. 14<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment – *Dacca*

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Assam Rifles – *Aijal*

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Assam Rifles – *Sadiya*

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. The Assam Rifles – *Kohima*

4<sup>th</sup> Bn. The Assam Rifles – *Imphal*

NOTES:

1. The Presidency and Assam District covered the provinces of Bengal, Assam, Manipur State in North-East India. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the district was commanded by Major General C. A. HEYDEMAN, M.C.. In December 1941, Major General T. G. G. HEYWOOD assumed command in lieu of Major General HEYDEMAN. In March 1942, Major General HEYWOOD was transferred to raise and command the 26<sup>th</sup> Indian Division; to be replaced by Major General H. H. RICH. On 13 April 1942, this district formed the Assam Division, an ad-hoc formation created to protect the India – Burma border. It disbanded after only a short existence.
2. This battalion, a British Regular Army unit was based in Calcutta. In March 1941, it moved to Poona and mobilized. In May 1942, it joined the 80<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, later transferring to the 100<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. It served with this brigade during the siege of Imphal, and the subsequent pursuit of the Japanese forces through Burma.
3. Another Regular Army battalion of the British Army, this unit was based in Barrackpore. On the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1941, it moved to Trimulgherry, and then on the 11<sup>th</sup> February 1942, the battalion mobilized to be sent to Rangoon. It served throughout the First Burma Campaign. On its return to India, it converted to a motor battalion, but then converted to the Long Range Penetration Role to serve with 111<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade.
4. On 31 March 1940, this battalion moved to Jhansi. On 6 May 1942, it moved again, this time to Secunderabad.