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A CONCISE BIOGRAPHY OF:
MAJOR GENERAL
P. C. MARINDIN

A concise biography of Major General Philip Charles MARINDIN, who served in the British Army from 1915 until 1948. He ended his career as a divisional commander, but he is probably best remembered for his command of the Lushai Brigade in the Burma campaign of 1944/1945.
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A Concise Biography of Brigadier Philip Charles MARINDIN

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Major General Philip Charles MARINDIN, D.S.O.*, M.C.



Brigadier P. C. Marindin
Commander Lushai Brigade

Introduction

Brigadier Philip Charles MARINDIN, D.S.O.*, M.C., was an officer in the British Army, who served from 1915 until 1949. Although he was an officer in The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) he served throughout the Second World War in India and Burma. He commanded the 1st Battalion of his Regiment during the first campaign in Burma in 1942, and then in 1944, he was given command of the Lushai Brigade, an ad-hoc formation raised to protect the southern flank of IV Corps at Imphal during the Japanese offensive of early 1944. He commanded the brigade so effectively that he was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.), and also received a Bar to the D.S.O. for his leadership in the 1944 campaign. He retired in 1949 to rural Devon, living at Drewsteignton, near Exeter, where he died in 1972.

Family Background

Philip Charles MARINDIN was born on 23 October 1896 in Arrah, in the State of Bihar in British India.¹ His father was Charles Randel MARINDIN, who was employed by the Indian Civil Service (I.C.S.). Charles's first wife was Rose Helen MARINDIN (nee DRUMMOND), and they had four children, namely:

- Cecil Colvile MARINDIN (1879 – 1932),
- Amabel Staveley MARINDIN (1880 – 1962),
- Isabel Rose MARINDIN (1883 – 1962),
- Alice Dolores MARINDIN (1886 – 1954).

Charles remarried Edith Alise ATKINSON, who was twenty years his junior, and they had five children together, namely:

- Isalen Dorothea Mercedes MARINDIN (1895 – 1969),
- Philip Charles MARINDIN,
- John Francis MARINDIN, Brigadier (22 December 1897, Boscombe, Hampshire – ??),
- Henry Eden Allan MARINDIN (1899 Shropshire – 1918),
- Francis Jocelyn De Vere MARINDIN (1904, Darjeeling – 1954).

Philip was born in India, but his brother was born in Boscombe, Hampshire, a year later. Henry was born in 1899 in Shropshire, and Francis was born in Darjeeling, India in 1904. By 1911, the family had settled in Jersey following Charles's retirement from the I.C.S.. They were living at a house called 'Tonquedec' in Trinity Road, St. Helier, Jersey, where they employed Millicent O'GRADY, a twenty-seven-year-old from Jersey, but whose father came from County Roscommon. O'GRADY was the house cook, and the MARINDIN family also employed a butler, Alfred Louie GORDON, a twenty-two-year-old who came from Jersey, and as housemaid, Kate BERNARD, who was aged twenty-one-years and came from County Cork in Ireland.

¹ The 1911 Census shows Philip's place of birth as Missouri in India, which is believed to be Mussoorie mis-spelt.

Philip was then aged fourteen years and attended a school on Jersey. Charles was aged fifty-nine years, and his wife Edith thirty-seven years in 1911. A daughter from the first marriage, twenty-five-year-old Alice, was still living with the family, as were the five children from the second marriage who were aged between fifteen years and six years.

The First World War

Philip gained a place at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst as a Cadet and passed out successfully on 13 January 1915. He was granted a commission in The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) in the rank of Second Lieutenant.² Second Lieutenant MARINDIN arrived in France on 6 October 1915, but he was wounded on 9 July 1916 and was repatriated back to the U.K. On 14 April 1916, MARINDIN was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry, while he was commanding No. 1 Trench Mortar Battery. The citation for this award was concise, and it stated:

For skill and gallantry when in command of a mortar battery. By personal reconnaissance under heavy fire he was able to direct his fire with great effect.

Second Lieutenant MARINDIN was promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, and on 9 June 1916, his promotion to Lieutenant was ante-dated to 2 November 1915. Having recovered from his wounds, he returned to France on 4 October 1916. MARINDIN was wounded again on 27 October, within a month of returning to the front line. He was repatriated back to the U.K. again for treatment, and eventually returned on 23 July 1917, i.e., ten months later. On his return to France, he was posted as the Aide-de-Camp to the General Office Commanding 35th Division in the rank of Lieutenant. On 22 December 1917, Lieutenant MARINDIN left this appointment and resumed his Regimental service. He survived the war without further injury or illness, and he saw Armistice Day on 11 November 1918. For his service, Philip MARINDIN was awarded the 1914 – 1915 Star, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal, in addition to the Military Cross he was awarded for his gallantry in action.

Two of Philip's brothers, and his half-brother, all saw service in the First World War. Cecil Colville MARINDIN had joined the Royal Artillery in 1899, and he held the rank of Captain at the outbreak of the war in August 1914. He was promoted to the rank of Major in October 1914 and ended the war with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Cecil held various staff appointments for the first half of the war, and finished the war being employed by the Air Ministry. John Francis MARINDIN was commissioned on 15 September 1915 and joined the Indian Army. He continued to serve after the war in the British Indian Army with the 5th Gurkha Rifles. He also rose to the rank of Brigadier during the Second World War, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) and being appointed a brigade commander.

² Philip MARINDIN's service number was 19679.

Henry MARINDIN was commissioned in the 1st/4th Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, but sadly died on 8 October 1918, aged nineteen years. He had been awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during his brief service. Second Lieutenant Henry MARINDIN is buried in Grave III.J.30 of the Bethune Town Cemetery in France. His entry in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission states that Henry was born in a village called Badger in Shropshire, and formerly lived in Chesterton, Staffordshire. His parents were now living at Platte Rocque, La Rocque, Jersey.

Between the Wars

Following the First World War, Lieutenant MARINDIN joined the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in the United Kingdom on 5 December 1919. On 1 January 1921, the regiment was retitled as the West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own). Philip MARINDIN's battalion was posted to India in 1921, and in that year, they served on the North-West Frontier at Peshawar during this period of turbulence with the Waziris and other tribesmen. In 1923, the battalion was posted to Waziristan, and then two years later, it moved to Bombay. On 1 January 1923, now aged twenty-six years, MARINDIN was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Many officers found Regimental life between the two World Wars routine, tedious and unfulfilling. Some volunteered for the many Colonial regiments under British control in the Middle East, South-East Asia and in Africa. Captain Philip MARINDIN volunteered for service in Africa, and on 15 November 1928, he was seconded for service with the King's African Rifles. This Regiment was composed of the battalions recruited from Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland (now Malawi), and the Tanganyika Territory (now Tanzania); the latter being a former German colony controlled by the British following the end of the First World War. There were six battalions in the Regiment, but each was smaller than a standard British battalion, and all were deployed on internal security duties, and to maintain the border, particularly the northern borders with The Sudan, and Somaliland. MARINDIN was promoted to the rank of Local Major, and probably commanded one of the six infantry battalions in the Regiment. No doubt this provided Philip MARINDIN with important experience in commanding a battalion of African soldiers, and the important skills and abilities to make an officer and effective leader. He served for six years in East Africa, the usual period for a secondment, and obviously was perceived as performing well as his secondment was not cut short.

During this period while serving in East Africa, Philip MARINDIN lost both his father and his half-brother. His father died on 17 July 1929 at St. Clement, Jersey, and that as he was serving in East Africa, it is unlikely that Philip was able to return for his funeral. His half-brother, Colonel Cecil Colville MARINDIN, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., had served with the Royal Artillery throughout the First World War, and in 1932, he was serving on the staff at Lahore in India. Colonel MARINDIN was taken ill and died on 22 October 1932 in the British Military Hospital at Rawalpindi. The cause of death is not known.

On 15 November 1934, Captain MARINDIN returned to Regimental duties with the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment, which was based at Quetta in Baluchistan, India. In 1936, the battalion moved to Secunderabad, and in 1938, it moved to Bombay. On 15 December 1936, forty-year-old Captain MARINDIN was promoted to the substantive rank of Major within his Regiment. He had been serving in the British Army for just short of twenty-two years. Promotion beyond the rank of Major was by selection, and contingent upon a vacancy in one of the two positions as a Commanding Officer of a battalion in that Regiment. This was very much based upon seniority, and it was the likely pinnacle of the service of a Regimental officer, particularly one such as Philip MARINDIN who had not attended the Staff College.

The Second World War – Burma

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 led to a massive expansion of the British Army, a process that had commenced in early 1939 with the doubling of the size of the Territorial Army and the introduction of conscription (albeit on a small scale). This created opportunities for advancement for many officers, with new regulations on the granting of acting and temporary ranks to allow officers to fill vacancies in a higher rank. On 26 October 1940, Major MARINDIN was promoted to the rank of Acting Lieutenant Colonel and he assumed command of the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment, which was then stationed in Bombay. Three months later, his promotion was made Temporary, i.e., with enhanced status over an acting rank.

The 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment disembarked at Rangoon at 11.00 hours on 31 January 1942, in the midst of air raid alarms. The battalion numbered about five-hundred and seventy-five men. Lieutenant Colonel MARINDIN formed up the battalion, and they marched to the Central Station in Rangoon. They had to get on and off the train six times due to the air raid alarms, but eventually they set off. Only MARINDIN and his second-in-command, Major A. K. PHILLIPS, managed to remain awake as the train slowly made its way northwards. The battalion disembarked at a station called 'Insein', and it moved into a rubber plantation where they set up camp. The battalion was used to form 'Pegu Force', to guard the key nodal point that the town of Pegu was, being the junction for road and rail. The battalion now had a front of about eighty miles to patrol, down to the Gulf of Martaban.

Meanwhile, the Japanese were advancing from Tenasserim towards the River Sittang. The only bridge over the river, a railway bridge, was blown, with most of the 17th Indian Infantry Division trapped on the wrong side. This meant the effective end of British defence in southern Burma, and Rangoon was now threatened. The 7th Armoured Brigade landed at Rangoon shortly before it was evacuated, and the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment replaced the Cameronians as the lorried infantry in support of this armoured brigade. The West Yorkshires found themselves widely spread out, with the Battalion H.Q., together with 'B' and 'D' Companies in Pegu. 'A' Company was with the 7th Hussars and 'C' Company was on detachment in the Tharrawaddy area.

The West Yorkshires were then ordered to defend the town of Pegu, supported by the Cameronians and the survivors of the 48th Indian Infantry Brigade. The first action fought by the battalion was on 6 March, with H.Q., 'B' and 'D' Companies fighting around the town. 'A' Company was involved in an action at Waw with the 7th Hussars. This involved the only tank against tank action in the Burma campaign of 1942, and required the 7th Hussars and 'A' Company to break through a roadblock established by the Japanese on the main road. The Company Commander, Captain Stephen Charles FRANCIS was awarded the D.S.O. for his leadership, even though the Commanding Officer of the 7th Hussars wished to recommend him for the Victoria Cross, but the necessary three independent witnesses could not be found. Captain FRANCIS was wounded on 7 March, and he died of his wounds the next day. He was aged twenty-four years.

Brigadier MARINDIN was personally involved in the fighting around Pegu railway station, and he ordered a counter-attack to drive the Japanese out of the location. His Adjutant, Captain D. L. NICHOLSON was killed by machine gun fire, and the Medical Officer, Captain M. WINNING was killed by a sniper. Captain J. LONGBOTTOM was appointed as the replacement Adjutant. Brigadier MARINDIN realised that the situation was untenable, and made the decision to withdraw his battalion, and then at 20.00 hours, he was informed that the decision had been taken to evacuate Pegu of all British troops. Eventually, the British managed to fight their way out of Pegu through the Japanese encirclement, and they made their way to Taukkyan. The battalion had suffered one-hundred and fourteen casualties in their first action.

Once the battalion concentrated at Taukkyan, they again became the support battalion for the 7th Armoured Brigade, a position in which it remained for the rest of the campaign. The 7th Armoured Brigade came under command of Burma Corps when it was formed on 19 March, and it fought in several actions around Prome. After losing Toungoo, Burma Corps regrouped at Allanmyo, with Lieutenant Colonel MARINDIN riding on the Squadron Commander's tank called 'The Last Bus Home'. There was a major battle in and around the oilfields at Yenangyaung, where Burma Corps managed to halt the Japanese advance. The West Yorkshires fought in several, confused actions, which included clearing another Japanese roadblock. Here the West Yorkshires met Chinese troops for the first time, and they worked well together. Lieutenant Colonel MARINDIN was ever present, visiting his men, and ensuring the rearguard were not forgotten.

On 21 April, all British and Chinese forces withdrew north of the Pin Chaung, with the West Yorkshires grimy, tired, and parched with thirst. The British troops maintained their discipline throughout all this chaos. Further withdrawals continued, with the West Yorkshires retreating from Meiktila, and they had to turn around to fight an action at Monywa. This was difficult due to the number of refugees flooding north towards India. The West Yorkshires acted as the rearguard for Burma Corps as it made its way across the River Chindwin. The tanks that had carried and fought with the West Yorkshires had to be destroyed as they could not cross the river. Eventually, the battalion reached Imphal on 20 May 1942, having lost eleven officers and one-hundred and sixty-two other ranks during the two months of the campaign.

The battalion later moved to Ranchi, to rest and recuperate. The next event in the career of Philip MARINDIN came on 16 March 1943, when he was promoted to the rank of Acting Brigadier and Acting Colonel upon assuming command of the 23rd Infantry Brigade, which was part of the 70th Infantry Division. On 16 September 1943, MARINDIN was promoted to the rank of Temporary Brigadier, Temporary Colonel and War Substantive Lieutenant Colonel.³ On 28 November 1943, Philip MARINDIN was promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel on his Regimental List, meaning that this was now his official rank in the Army List. For his leadership during the Burma campaign, Lieutenant Colonel MARINDIN was Mentioned in Despatches on 28 October 1942.

The Brigade was deployed to the Arakan in 1943 but in late 1943, the 70th Infantry Division was subsumed into Special Force, officially known as the 3rd Indian Infantry Division, but more commonly known as the Chindits. The General Officer Commanding Special Force, Major General Orde WINGATE, had specific views about the desired nature of his officers, and he determined that Brigadier MARINDIN was too old at forty-six-years to lead a Chindit brigade into the action. Brigadier MARINDIN was then relieved of his command with effect from 18 November 1943.

The Lushai Brigade

In March 1944, the Japanese Army launched Operation U-Go against the Assam region of British India. This came a month after the Japanese had launched Operation 'Ha-Go' in the Arakan, with the intention of pulling British forces into the Arakan prior to launching their main offensive in north-eastern India.

The Japanese forces in Burma had been reorganised in mid-1943, with the creation of the Burma Area Army under Lieutenant General KAWABE. Under this formation was the Fifteenth Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Renya MUTAGUCHI, who had previously commanded the 18th Division in Burma. He was a forceful commander, who advocated the invasion of India in order to cut the supply lines to Nationalist China, and to destabilise British India in support of the Azad Hind movement. MUTAGUCHI had originally thought that the terrain was too difficult through which to invade India, and that the logistical problems would be impossible to overcome. Ironically, the first Chindit expedition had shown him that troops could operate in the mountainous jungle areas in northern Burma and north-east India. MUTAGUCHI was also an officer who believed that it was his destiny to achieve a decisive victory over the British, which would secure Japan's status in Asia.

The other influence on MUTAGUCHI was that of Subhas Chandra BOSE, a Bengali, who was determined to overthrow British rule in Bengal and had sought Japanese support in doing so.

³ An officer holding three ranks may seem confusing, but the 'rank' of Temporary Brigadier was in fact an appointment consistent with being a brigade commander, and at this time, it was not a formal rank in the British Army. The rank of Temporary Colonel was an official rank in the British Army, and the additional elevation to war substantive Lieutenant Colonel meant that during the war, MARINDIN would not revert to a rank below that of Lieutenant Colonel, as that now was his substantive, or permanent rank, but only for the duration of hostilities.

BOSE was also the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.), which had been formed following the British surrender at Singapore from many of the Indian soldiers taken prisoner there. BOSE was keen for the I.N.A. to play a significant role in the invasion of India and lead his troops into his country to take control after the collapse of British rule. The I.N.A. actually consisted of one, weak, divisional formation. A British officer who operated in the Chin Hills and fought the I.N.A. during the 1944 campaign assessed that a third of them were advocates of BOSE's political aspirations and believed that they were fighting to give India independence. The next third enlisted in the I.N.A. to escape the punishing reality of incarceration by the Japanese and hoped to be able to escape and return to serve with their regiments again in the British Indian Army. The final third were opportunists, who saw the possibility of gaining personal advantage, and were generally ill-disciplined and were prone to raping women and girls and looting villages in the Chin Hills. The behaviour of this group in the Chin Hills understandably caused significant outrage and hatred amongst the Chin people, and it reinforced their support of the British in the region.

In early 1944, the I.N.A. comprised about 14,000 men, with most of them organised into the 1st Division under Mohammed Zaman KIANI. The division was composed of the 1st Guerrilla Regiment (Subhas Brigade) of three battalions under Colonel Shah Nawaz KHAN. The 2nd Guerrilla Regiment (Gandhi Brigade) had two infantry battalions under Colonel Inayat KIANI; the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment (Azad Brigade) had three battalions and was commanded by Colonel Gulzara SINGH; and finally, the 4th Guerrilla Regiment (Nehru Brigade) was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. S. DHILLON. Each battalion had five companies, all lightly armed using captured British rifles and machine guns.

MUTAGUCHI's plan was approved by the Japanese Prime Minister in late 1943, and from then on, Operation U-Go was his personal objective. The plan was to send three Japanese divisions across the Chindwin River to attack and secure the British bases at Imphal and Dimapur, thereby taking advantage of captured British supplies and obviating the need to provide a Japanese logistical line of communication through the mountainous terrain. The main lines of Japanese advance were on Imphal from the south and east, and to Ukhrul to cut off Imphal from the north using the Japanese 15th and 33rd Divisions, while the 31st Division struck out for Kohima and onwards to Dimapur. The I.N.A. were to be used on the left flank of the Japanese advance to cover the southern part of Manipur State in the Chin and Lushai Hills between Burma and India.

When the Japanese launched their offensive in Assam in March 1944, it became apparent that their main target was the Imphal plain, which was defended by the British IV Corps comprising three divisions. This left the southern flank of the Indian border open and vulnerable to enemy penetration, so to provide a suitable British force in the Lushai and Chin Hills, Lieutenant General SLIM ordered the formation of the Lushai Brigade to operate in this area. To lead this new formation, he chose Brigadier MARINDIN, who was known to him from the 1942 campaign in Burma. On 28 March 1944, Brigadier MARINDIN assumed command of the Lushai Brigade, which comprised various units that were already in the area.

The Lushai Brigade played an important role in protecting the southern flank of IV Corps, along the India/Burma border through the Lushai and Chin Hills. The Brigade comprised some regular Indian Army units, some war raised battalions, and some locally recruited Levies. The Brigade used hit and run tactics to attack Japanese outposts and their lines of communication. This they did successfully, and greatly hindered the Japanese retreat down the road to Tiddim following their defeat at Imphal. The Lushai Brigade was then brought under the command of IV Corps and it was used to create a diversion by attacking the town of Gangaw on the River Chindwin.⁴

On 28 June 1945, Brigadier MARINDIN was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for his service in Burma. His citation was prepared by Lieutenant General SLIM, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Fourteenth Army, and it read:

Period May – Aug 1944

Has commanded his Brigade in intensive operations with outstanding success. He was set the task of cutting the L of C of the Japanese between Churachandpur and Tiddim. This entailed a complex, difficult and prolonged air-supplied operation through the most difficult jungle hill country at the height of the monsoon. The determination and skill with which his troops carried this out was in the first place due to Brig MARINDIN's determination, skill and refusal to allow any obstacle to overcome him. He imbued his troops with his own spirit, and thus inspired, they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and contributed in no small way to the rout of the Japanese forces.

On 13 September 1945, Brigadier MARINDIN was awarded a Bar to the D.S.O. as a result of another citation prepared by Major General WARREN, the General Officer Commanding the 5th Indian Infantry Division, under whose command the Lushai Brigade had operated. His citation read:

Period Aug 16 – 15 Nov 1944

Assam – Burma Border.

During the operations for the clearing of the Imphal – Tiddim – Kalemmyo road, Brigadier MARINDIN's Bde covered the right flank of the 5th Indian Division. His Bde fought its way from Churachandpur to the Chindwin River over the most appalling tracks, keeping pace with and often operating ahead of the Division.

Brigadier MARINDIN's bold and skilful leadership and his personal example were an inspiration to his Bde throughout the operations, in which a large number of enemy were killed, and quantities of enemy equipment destroyed; and were a major factor in enlisting the loyal and enthusiastic support of the Chin tribesmen.

⁴ For more information on the Lushai Brigade, please see 'A Concise History of the Lushai Brigade' by this author.

The rapid and successful advance of the 5th Indian Division was in a great measure due to the skilful and daring way in which he handled his Bde., his readiness to accept the calculated risk, and his unfailing assistance and co-operation.

He is recommended for the award of the D.S.O.

The General Officer Commanding Allied Land Forces, South-East Asia, Lieutenant General LEESE, endorsed the citation by adding, '*Recommended for a Bar to the D.S.O. subject to the approval of the award for the D.S.O. submitted for the period 16 May to 15 Aug 1944*'.

On 6 February 1946, its job done, the Lushai Brigade ceased to exist and was disbanded. The next day, Brigadier MARINDIN was appointed to command the 19th Indian Infantry Division in Burma with effect from 7 February 1946. He was promoted to the rank of Acting Major General on 26 February 1946. The 19th Indian Infantry Division had played a major part in the liberation of Burma, in particular defeating the Japanese at Mandalay, but now it was running down in the post-war contraction of the British Indian armed forces. One of its brigades returned to India in March 1946, and two other brigades were transferred to the 17th Indian Infantry Division. It was left to Major General MARINDIN to bring the remaining troops back to India on 21 April 1946, where the division was disbanded.

On 29 June 1946, MARINDIN reverted to the rank of Temporary Colonel, and on 28 November 1946, after the usual period of three years in Regimental Command as a Lieutenant Colonel, he was retained on the Active List, but supernumerary to the establishment. On 14 March 1947, the announcement was made in the London Gazette of the promotion of MARINDIN to the substantive rank of Colonel in the British Army, with effect from 14 October 1946, and with his seniority to count from 16 September 1946. With Partition taking effect on 15 August 1947, Colonel MARINDIN returned to the U.K., and now aged fifty-two years, and with thirty-four years' service with the British Army, MARINDIN faced the prospect of no further employment being available to him within the post-war Army. He retired from the Army, therefore, on retired pay, on 21 February 1949 and was granted the honorary rank of Brigadier.

Retirement and Family Life

Philip MARINDIN married Geraldine Lilian WEBBER (1912 – 1983) in Holywell Bay, Flintshire, Wales in 1923. It is not believed that they had any children together. They settled at Drewsteignton in Devon, and they lived at Broadmoor Cottages in the village. On 23 October 1954, MARINDIN reached the age limit for liability to recall and ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers.⁵

⁵ The age limit for liability to recall to the British Army from the Reserve of Officers was fifty-eight years.

By now the family were spread out. Philip's brother, Francis, died in Calcutta on 25 May 1954, and his half-sister, Alice Delores, died in the same year in Wantage, Oxfordshire. His mother died in 1960, followed by his half-sister, Amabel, who died on 9 April 1962 in Sturminster Newton, Dorset. Isabel also died in 1962, and she was living in Wantage at the time of her death. Finally, Isalen died in 1969 in Guernsey on the Channel Islands.

Brigadier Philip Charles MARINDIN, D.S.O. *, M.C., died on 2 November 1972, aged seventy-six years, probably at home in Devon. He left an estate of £12,101. His wife, Geraldine, survived him by another eleven years.

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