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Author: Robert PALMER, M.A.

A CONCISE BIOGRAPHY OF:

GENERAL

SIR JOHN F. S. D. COLERIDGE

A concise biography of General Sir John Francis Stanhope Duke COLERIDGE, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *, *p.s.c.*; an officer in the British Indian Army between 1898 and 1940. He is most noted for his role during the Waziristan Campaign of 1937 and 1938.

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A Concise Biography of General Sir John F. S. D. COLERIDGE

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Author: Robert PALMER (copyright held by author)
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**General Sir John Francis Stanhope Duke COLERIDGE,
G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*, p.s.c.**



Above – A portrait of John COLERIDGE taken in 1919, when he was holding the rank of Brevet Colonel. He wears the ribbon of the C.M.G. and then the D.S.O. with a rosette to signify the award of a Bar to the D.S.O.

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Introduction

Between the two World Wars, it was but one of the roles of the British Army to act as the Imperial police force providing stability and security across the British Empire, however, for the Indian Army, their clear focus was internal security within British India. British and Indian troops were based throughout British India to provide such internal security, but it was on the North-West Frontier where troops were concentrated to pacify the tribal areas bordering Afghanistan. Many Indian Army officers learnt their trade in this mountainous area.

One such officer was General Sir John Francis Stanhope Duke COLERIDGE, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*; whose Great-Great-Uncle was the famous poet Samuel Taylor COLERIDGE. He was an officer in the British Indian Army between 1898 and 1940 and rose to the highest rank in the British Indian Army. COLERIDGE led the 1936 and 1937 campaigns to restore order to Waziristan during the uprising led by the Faqir of Ipi. In addition, he had a distinguished record of service during the Great War and was still serving in the Indian Army at the start of the Second World War.

Family Background

John Francis Stanhope Duke COLERIDGE was born on 25 April 1878 in East Stonehouse, Plymouth. His father was Percy Duke COLERIDGE, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry; and his mother was Edith Laura Matilda COLERIDGE (nee LOVELL). They had married on 28 June 1877. John had one brother, Percy Lovell COLERIDGE who was born on 20 July 1880.

The COLERIDGE name is a well-established Devonian family. Percy Duke COLERIDGE was born in Ottery St. Mary in East Devon on 1 September 1850 (he had one brother and six sisters). John's family tree was:

- Grandfather – Francis James COLERIDGE, born in Ottery St. Mary on 26 May 1865
- Great Grandfather – Francis George COLERIDGE, who was a Solicitor and was born in Tiverton on 25 December 1794, although he also lived at Ottery St. Mary in later life
- Great-Great-Grandfather was Colonel James COLERIDGE, who was born on 15 December 1759 in South Molton, but later lived at Heath's Court in Ottery St. Mary
- Great-Great-Great Grandfather – Reverend John COLERIDGE, whose youngest son (James's brother) was the famous poet Samuel Taylor COLERIDGE

John COLERIDGE was educated at Wellington College in Berkshire, a college that specialised in educating the sons of officers in the then two military services. From Wellington College, COLERIDGE was accepted as a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which is also in Berkshire and not far away from Wellington College.

Beginning of Army Career

COLERIDGE passed out from Sandhurst, being commissioned on the Unattached List for the Indian Army on 20 July 1898. On 16 April 1900, he was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps and joined the 8th Gurkha Rifles. Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant came on 20 May 1901. In 1902, he took part in a military expedition to Tibet, serving in that country in 1903 and 1904; being awarded a campaign medal and clasp. On 20 May 1907, COLERIDGE was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1911 and 1912, he served on the North-East Frontier of India. During this period, he was Mentioned in Dispatches and was awarded the campaign medal and clasp.

COLERIDGE attended the Staff College just prior to the outbreak of the Great War, which meant he was destined to spend most of the forthcoming Great War on staff duties. He passed out successfully and the letters *p.s.c.* added to his entry in the Army List to signify he was 'passed staff college'. The 1911 census shows COLERIDGE as visiting his uncle at 12, Cromwell Place, Kensington, which is presumed to be while on leave from the Staff College.

First World War

With the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914, COLERIDGE's regiment was dispatched from India to France, but as newly qualified staff officer, COLERIDGE was required to fill staff roles in the rapidly expanding army. On 30 November 1914, he was appointed the Staff Captain of the Sirhind Brigade in France. The brigade was part of the 3rd (Lahore) Division, which was mobilised in India and then sent to France. Major General J. M. S. BRUNKER commanded the brigade, which landed at Marseilles on 30 November 1914, the day COLERIDGE joined.

As usual in this period, the brigade comprised four battalions, namely:

- 1st Bn. The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment)
- 125th Napier's Rifles
- 1st/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)
- 1st/4th Gurkha Rifles

The brigade moved up through France to join the rest of the Lahore Division in December. The division had been deployed piecemeal as it arrived in northern France, and it was not until early 1915 that it began to settle down as an entire formation. Meanwhile, COLERIDGE left his post on 9 February 1915. On 16 February 1915, he assumed the role of a General Staff Officer 3rd Grade (G.S.O. 3) in the 11th Division in the United Kingdom.

This was one of six new divisional formations raised in the British Army as the first wave of the 'New Army' formed of volunteers. The division was based in Northern Command, with the regiments formed at the respective regimental depots.

As these new battalions came into existence, the infantry concentrated at Grantham in Lincolnshire, with the artillery located at Leeds, Sheffield, Norwich and Weedon, the Royal Engineers at Newark in Nottinghamshire, the Royal Army Medical Corps at Sheffield and the Army Service Corps units at Lichfield in Staffordshire.

The division was short of uniform and equipment, but in April 1915 it concentrated at Witley and Frensham, in Surrey, where advanced training was able to be conducted. On 31 May 1915, King George V inspected the division drawn up on Hankey Common, which must have caused COLERIDGE a lot of work. The men must have realised that the inspection meant that they were likely to be deployed overseas shortly, and the orders came through on 12 June 1915 for the formation to prepare for service in Gallipoli. The division travelled to Liverpool where the majority embarked on the Aquitania and Empress of Britain on 30 June. The ships sailed with others and reached Mudros on 10 July. On 6 and 7 August 1915, the division landed at Lala Baba at Suvla Bay and took part in many of the battles on the peninsula. On 1 September 1915, COLERIDGE was promoted to the rank of Temporary Major and on 29 September 1915, he moved up to become a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade in the same division. The division fought in the Gallipoli vicinity until withdrawn overnight 19/20 December 1915. The division moved to Egypt, landing at Alexandria on 2 February where it concentrated, rested, and refitted. In mid-February, the division assumed responsibility for a section of the defence line protecting the Suez Canal from Turkish forces.

On 21 April 1916, COLERIDGE was elevated to become a General Staff Officer 1st Grade with the 11th Division, being granted the rank of Temporary Lieutenant Colonel. This meant that COLERIDGE had risen in eighteen months to become the senior staff officer of the division, a significant responsibility for COLERIDGE who was now just short of his thirty-eighth birthday. COLERIDGE received the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) for his gallantry and leadership on 3 June 1916.¹ COLERIDGE organised the move of the division from Egypt to France in July 1916, with the division moving up to the front near Flesselles to come under command of the Third Army.

The division fought in some of the subsidiary actions of the Battle of the Somme, including that for Flers-Courcelette and Thiepval. In 1917, it fought in:

- The Battle of Messines
- The Battle of the Langemarck
- The Battle of Polygon Wood
- The Battle of Broodseinde
- The Battle of Poelcapelle

The latter four battles were all part of the overall Battle for Ypres. He was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in recognition of his services on operational duties on 1 January 1917. He was promoted to the substantive rank of Major on 6 April 1917, his promotion being ante-dated to 1 September 1915.

¹ The citation for this award has not yet been located.

Having spent most of the war on staff duties, COLERIDGE was given an operational command on 30 October 1917 when he was given command of the 189th Infantry Brigade in the rank of Temporary Brigadier General. This brigade was part of the famous Royal Naval Division. This brigade was formerly known as the 2nd (Royal Naval) Brigade but had been redesignated as the 189th Brigade on 19 July 1918. The battalions in the brigade were the:

- 1st (Drake) Battalion
- 2nd (Hawke) Battalion
- 5th (Nelson) Battalion
- 7th (Hood) Battalion
- 189th Trench Mortar Battery

When COLERIDGE assumed command of the brigade, it was shortly after the Second Battle of Passchendaele had commenced. This battle continued until 10 November 1917. In December 1917, he transferred to the command of the 188th Infantry Brigade. This formation was the former 3rd (Royal Marine) Brigade, which had been redesignated on 19 July 1916. It comprised:

- 6th (Howe) Battalion
- 8th (Anson) Battalion
- 1st Royal Marines
- 2nd Royal Marines
- 188th Trench Mortar Battery

The division of which this brigade formed part took part in the action of Welsh Ridge on 30 December 1917. 1918 saw no let-up in the fighting. The division participated in the Battle of St. Quentin between 21 and 23 March, and then the Battle of Bapaume between 24 and 25 March. Both these battles formed part of the First Phases of the Battle of Somme.

The division took part in the Battle of Drocourt-Queant, one of the phases of the Second Battle of Arras. Then, on 27 September, the battles to break the Hindenburg Line commenced. This progressed through the Battle of the Canal du Nord, followed by the Battle of Cambrai on 8 and 9 October 1918. The German lines broke, and their army started to retreat. The Royal Naval Division continued to be involved in the final advance through Picardy from 5 until 7 November. Then, the Armistice came on 11 November. COLERIDGE received the award of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) on 3 June 1918; a decoration usually awarded for diplomatic services. On 29 November 1919, the award of a Bar to the D.S.O. was made to COLERIDGE for his gallantry and leadership whilst in command of the 188th Infantry Brigade.

His citation reads:

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) John Francis Stanhope Duke Coleridge, C.M.G., D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., Comdg. 188th Infy. Bde.

For conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership during an attack. When his battalions were held up by heavy, machine-gun fire he walked round his entire line and personally gave instructions to all units for reorganisation and pushing on to their objectives. His splendid leadership enabled the brigade to take a deep objective, and was the principal factor in the success of an important operation.

COLERIDGE relinquished his command of the 188th Infantry Brigade on 27 November 1918, giving up his temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Between the Wars

With the end of the Great War, COLERIDGE returned to India to be promoted to the rank of Brevet Colonel on 1 January 1919. He became a Deputy Director of Staff Duties at Army Headquarters on 16 November 1919. Whilst in post, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel on 30 June 1920, being awarded the honour of Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.) on 4 June 1921. It was unusual for this honour to be granted to an Army officer of the rank of Colonel, as it was more usually given to officers once they had reached the rank of Major General. Having completed nearly four years in the role as Deputy Director, on 10 October 1923 he took up the appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Staff College at Quetta. He was granted the rank of Temporary Colonel on the Staff on taking up his new role.²

COLERIDGE gained promotion to the rank of Major General on 20 March 1925 whilst in post at Quetta, only relinquishing this role on 5 November 1925. There being no vacancy, COLERIDGE was placed on the Unemployed List and received half pay. In 1925, COLERIDGE was appointed the Colonel of the 8th Gurkha Rifles, a position he held until 1949.

COLERIDGE was unemployed for just over three months until 20 February 1926 when he assumed the role as Military Secretary at Army Headquarters, Delhi. This was an influential role being responsible for promotions and awards within the Indian Army. COLERIDGE was now forty-seven years of age and one of the twenty-five Major Generals in the Indian Army. He was to remain in this post for four years.

On 11 January 1930, COLERIDGE assumed command of the Kohat District on the North West Frontier within Northern Command. In December 1930 he transferred to the command of the Peshawar District. The reason for transfer was that the Kohat District was as a Second-Class District, whilst the Peshawar District was graded as a First Class District.

² At this time, the rank of Colonel on the Staff was equivalent to the later rank of Brigadier, which did not exist for a period between the two World Wars.

In the latter, COLERIDGE had command of the:

- 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade
- The Landi Kotal Brigade
- The Peshawar Brigade
- The Nowshera Brigade

On 42 November 1932, COLERIDGE was appointed the Colonel of the 2nd Bn. 1st Punjab Regiment. He received promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General on 24 December 1932, but he remained as the District Officer Commanding the Peshawar District until 15 September 1933; that is after nearly four years as a district commander. COLERIDGE was honoured also by being created a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) in His Majesty's Birthday Honours List on 3 June 1933; adopting the title Sir John COLERIDGE.

COLERIDGE was again faced with the prospect of no vacancy for him so was placed on the Unemployed List on 19 October 1933. On this occasion, he did not remain unemployed for long, for on 9 November 1933 he was appointed Secretary of the Military Department of the India Office to replace Major General MUSPRATT. This was a role unique to the Indian Army.

As a member of the British Empire, the governance of India was undertaken from Delhi (in the winter, moving to Simla in the summer). The Viceroy was the representative of the British monarchy in India, and therefore the ultimate head of the Indian Government. There were eight main Provinces in British India; each administered by either a Lieutenant Governor or Commissioner. The lesser provinces were governed by a Commissioner. The nominally independent Princely States each had their own ruler who had agreed to work with the British administration of India.

Within the British Government based in London, there was a Secretary of State for India, who headed up the India Office and chaired the fifteen-member Council of India. The India Office occupied offices at the St. James's Park end of the Foreign and Commonwealth Offices situated between Whitehall and Horse Guards Road. The Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office was based in London to act as the senior officer of the Indian Army based in the United Kingdom. As such, he represented the Indian Army on most committees meeting in London, and he was responsible for the Military Department of the India Office.

COLERIDGE relinquished this post on 21 May 1936 to hand over to Major General Roger WILSON, who assumed his new role on 6 June 1936. On the same day as WILSON took office, COLERIDGE was promoted to the rank of full General (and appointed an Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty the King) on becoming the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command

This static command was located in the North-West Frontier Province of British India (it is now located in Pakistan) with its Headquarters based at Rawalpindi. The buildings now house the Headquarters of the Pakistan Army.

There were five military Districts in Northern Command, namely:

- Peshawar District
- Kohat District
- Rawalpindi District
- Lahore District
- Waziristan District

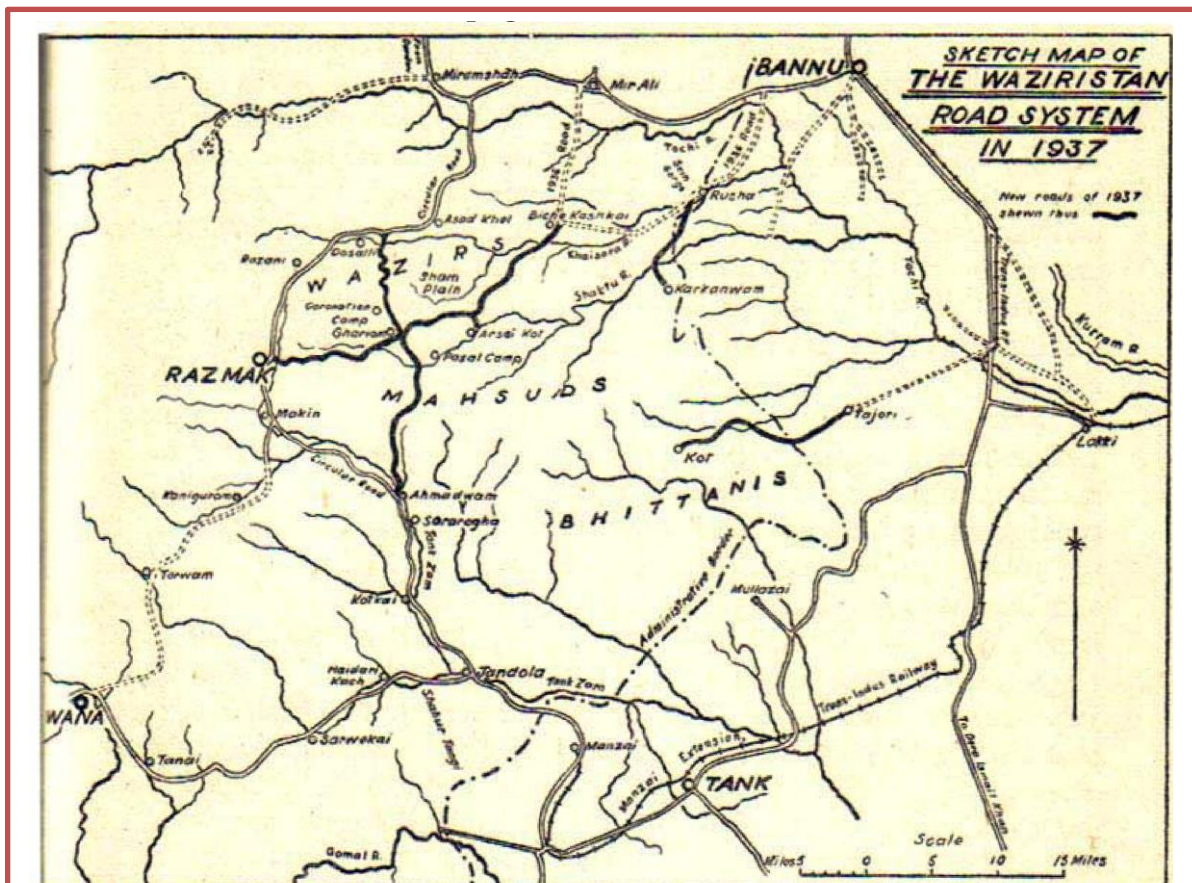
During 1936, there had been some disturbances in Waziristan involving the Tori Khel Wazirs. By the end of January 1937, a settlement had been reached with the Tori Khel tribe and Waziristan returned to normal. The reinforcements previously sent to the area had been withdrawn, and the area returned to the political control of the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

Taking advantage of the situation, the Faqir of Ipi, a Pathan tribal leader, renewed his campaign against the British that had escalated in 1936 over a Hindu girl who had fallen in love with a Muslim man. The Tori Khel failed to comply with the terms of their settlement and armed groups started to gather in the area south of the Tochi valley. On 6 February 1937, an officer in the South Waziristan Scouts was murdered, and on the next day, the Assistant Political Agent for North Waziristan was also murdered. The general tension increased with people kidnapped, and raids undertaken on villages and communities in the area.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Northern Command, General COLERIDGE decided to reinforce the Waziristan District. The 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade (Brigadier R. D. INSKIP) and the Bannu Brigade (Brigadier F. H. MAYNARD) were moved to the area. Political pressure was brought against the Wazirs, and tribal Jirgas of the Mahsuds and Madda Khel were held. The situation continued to deteriorate, so Major General De BURGH was ordered to move with the Headquarters of the 1st Indian Division and the 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade (Brigadier A. N. FLOYER-ACLAND) to Waziristan. In March 1937, negotiations continued with the tribes, but these failed to reach a solution. On 21 and 29 March, serious attacks were made on troops of the 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade. The brigades set up road clearance and piquet patrols to maintain communications, and air operations commenced over the affected area.

On 9 April, a convoy of about fifty lorries were attacked. The personnel from the convoy suffered and the road became blocked. Reinforcements were sent to the scene, and although an aircraft was shot down during the operation, the situation was restored. Additional reinforcements were dispatched to Waziristan.

On 12 April the 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade concentrated at Mir Ali, and on 15 April, the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade (Brigadier C. D. NOYES) arrived in Waziristan. On 21 April, the 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade was also put at forty-eight hours' notice to move to Waziristan. By this time, it had become clear that a negotiated settlement was very unlikely, so General COLERIDGE was given full political as well as military control for Waziristan. COLERIDGE was instructed by the Government of India to 'restore peaceful conditions throughout the area'. On 23 April, a large column under the command of De BURGH and comprising the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigade advanced southwards from Mir Ali into the Khaisora River valley, where there was a large concentration of tribesmen. Sustained attacks by tribesmen against the column took place, but they were beaten off. There was full air support, an example of Army – Air cooperation that was used to such effect in the Second World War. The column achieved its objective of pushing the tribesmen into the hills and inflicting heavy casualties on them, but it was not decisive and by 3 May, the column had returned to Mir Ali. The Faqir of Ipi was still in a strong position and dissent continued. Another large concentration of tribesmen loyal to the Faqir were located in the valleys of the Sham and Shaktu Rivers. The Waziristan District was upgraded to an operational division under the command of Major General Alan HARTLEY, being reinforced by additional troops from the 1st Indian Division.



Above – As described.

Courtesy of: <https://royalsignalsoperationalawards.com/2018/01/04/the-shahur-tangi-ambush-north-west-frontier-1937/>

The operation commenced overnight 11 and 12 May, with a night advance over the Iblanke Pass which outflanked the tribesmen in the Sham Valley. The Royal Air Force provided continuous air support throughout this operation. The tribesmen were ejected from the Sham Valley and then attention turned to the Shaktu Valley, where the Faqir of Ipi had his headquarters. On 18 May, the Bannu Brigade (Brigadier MAYNARD) advanced into the valley, supported by the 1st Infantry Brigade (Brigadier INSKIP). The Faqir and his followers were forced to withdraw to the Mahsud – Bhitanni border. This resulted in the Tori Khel agreeing to the settlement, thereby allowing restrictions on them to be relaxed and air operations to cease.

The focus then moved to South Waziristan, where the Mahsud tribes were restless. The elders had not declared their hostility towards the Indian Government, but younger and more radical elements had sided with the Faqir of Ipi. The command of these operations was given to the Waziristan Division, which now had under command the Razmak Brigade (Major General J. S. MARSHALL), Bannu Brigade and Wana Brigade (Brigadier L. M. HEATH). The 1st Infantry Brigade and Bannu Brigade advanced again into the Shaktu Valley as some tribesmen had reassembled there, whilst the Razmak and Wana Brigades cleared hostile gangs south of Razmak. Again, support from the Royal Air Force was important in supporting this operation.

Steadily, a more peaceful situation began to emerge, but with some problems remaining amongst the younger people in the affected tribes. A programme of road construction began to open the area up and provide better communications in the area. Isolated armed engagements continued in the area, but the Tori Khel settlement held, with their fine being paid in rifles.

Meanwhile, the Bhitannis tribe started raiding settled areas and taking hostages. At the end of April, a Bhitanni Jirga was informed that unless the tribe conformed to good behaviour and released their hostages, action would be taken against them. This was successful and the hostages released. In these operations, the British and Indian troops had suffered one-hundred and eighty-three men killed, and four-hundred and forty-nine wounded.

Peace did not return fully to the province, and in September 1937, the Faqir of Ipi was still agitating against the British and Government of India having located himself in caves in the Shawal area. Trouble flared when some three-hundred tribesmen attacked posts in South Waziristan. The Waziristan Division was called into action again, with the Razmak Brigade (now under command of Brigadier H. V. LEWIS) and the Bannu Brigade moving southwards to restore order in the Khaisora Valley. These operations dispersed the hostile tribesmen and warnings given to the Maliks (tribal leaders) about their future behaviour.

Further problems broke out in North Waziristan but the actions by Government forces had pacified the Mahsuds and Wazirs for the time being. The 1st Indian Division was instructed to take action against the Bhitanni tribe who had been raiding into the areas around Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The 2nd Infantry Brigade (Brigadier C. D. NOYES) was sent into Bhitanni territory.

On 19 and 20 October, the brigade met opposition by some three-hundred tribesmen, but they were defeated and dispersed. On 22 October, another Jirga took place. It was agreed for the tribesmen to hand in the hostages and their rifles as security for good behaviour. The Faqir of Ipi had moved to the border between Afghanistan and India to continue his activities. In mid-October, a group of about one-hundred and fifty tribesmen attacked posts and the roads in North Waziristan. The 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade (Brigadier E. P. QUINAN) visited the area. A couple of skirmishes took place and the tribesmen withdrew.

In November, the 1st Infantry Brigade and 9th Infantry Brigade continued their operations in the Khaisora and Sham Valleys. On 15 December, the political and military control of the area passed back to the Waziristan District and a degree of normality restored.

During 1938, continued tension between the Faqir of Ipi and the Indian authorities necessitating further columns and operations to pacify the local tribesmen. The Faqir had moved into mountainous country on the Afghanistan border. Here he raised a lashkar of several hundred tribesmen, and at the end of May, there were a group of about two-hundred and fifty with two guns near Lwargi; about four-hundred with one gun at Tut Narai; and about six-hundred near Drewasta. To counter this, the Razmak Brigade and the 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade were deployed in and around the Upper Tochi Valley.

In July, Major General HARTLEY assumed command and political control in Waziristan, with Major General E. P. QUINAN assuming command of the Waziristan District. Further groups of tribesmen were gathering in South Waziristan with attacks made on villages in the Bannu and Kohat areas.

The brigades reopened the roads and steadily reasserted control and by December 1938, the Faqir of Ipi was adopting a low profile and peace returned to Waziristan. This situation continued through into 1939 and was the situation as the Second World War broke out in September of that year. In his official dispatches on the operations in Waziristan, the Commander-in-Chief, General CASSELS, stated that: *'General Sir John F. S. D. COLERIDGE, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, has continued to exercise control of operations and general political control in Waziristan to my entire satisfaction'*.

During his career, General COLERIDGE held the appointments as Colonel of the 8th Gurkha Rifles from January 1926 onwards, Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment from November 1932, and Honorary Colonel of the 7th (Haytor) Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment from 1941.³

³ The 7th Bn. The Devonshire Regiment was converted into the 87th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery.

Retirement

On 6 June 1940, having completed four years in the role as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, COLERIDGE relinquished command handing over to Lieutenant General Alan HARTLEY. On the same day, COLERIDGE retired from the Indian Army and relinquished the role of Aide-de-Camp General to The King. He was sixty-two years of age, and he had served in the Indian Army for forty-two years.

In recognition of his service, Sir John COLERIDGE was elevated to the honour of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (G.C.B.) on 11 July 1940 in The King's Birthday Honours List. After his retirement, in 1941 COLERIDGE was appointed Colonel of the 7th Bn. The Devonshire Regiment, which was based in East Devon, until the battalion was disbanded in 1946.

John COLERIDGE had married Margorie Mary KEMBALL-COOK in 1907. They had two daughters: the eldest was born around 1908; and the youngest Sylvia Kathleen Duke COLERIDGE was born on 10 December 1909 in Darjeeling, India.⁴ She married Albert George FIDDES-WATT and they had one daughter. Sylvia had a successful career as a stage, radio, and television actress. She died on 31 May 1986 in London. General Sir John COLERIDGE enjoyed fishing and shooting, and after retirement lived at Sedgcombe House, Farnham, Surrey. He died on 3 November 1951 aged seventy-three years.

⁴ It is not known, but it is possible the elder daughter died young.

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Who Was Who

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General Sir John F. S. D. COLERIDGE

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Robert PALMER M.A.

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