

11th Indian Infantry Division (1)

Headquarters, 11th Indian Infantry Division

6th Indian Infantry Brigade (2)

2nd Bn. The East Surrey Regiment (3)

1st Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment

2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment

22nd Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery (4)

(H.Q., 4th (Hazara), 7th (Bengal) & 10th (Abbottabad) Mountain Batteries, Indian Artillery)

3rd Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

15th Indian Infantry Brigade (5)

1st Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment (6)

2nd (Mooltan) Bn. 9th Jat Regiment

1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment

3rd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment (7)

23rd Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

28th Indian Infantry Brigade (8)

2nd Bn. 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)

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

2nd Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles

17th Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

28th Indian Brigade Troops Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

36th Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service

30th Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

60th Indian Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 11th Indian Divisional Royal Artillery (9)

1137th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (10)

(H.Q., 349th, 350th & 501st Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

155th (The Lanarkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (11)

(H.Q., 'B' & 'C' Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

80th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)

(H.Q., 2nd (Minden), 215th & 273rd Anti-Tank Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 11th Indian Divisional Engineers, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners (13)

43rd Field Park Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

11th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

11th Indian Divisional Headquarters Transport Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

8th Indian Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

11th Indian Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

11th Indian Divisional Headquarters, Indian Medical Service (14)

16th Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service

28th Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service

36th Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service (15)

13th Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service

6th Anti-Malaria Unit, Indian Medical Service

46th Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

47th Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

48th Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

11th Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)

36th Indian Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

NOTES:

1. The division was formed in Malaya in October 1940. It consisted of the 6th and 8th Infantry Brigades, which arrived during October and November 1940. When the 9th Division arrived in April 1941, the brigades were redistributed so that the 6th and 15th Brigades came under the command of this division. It was deployed in north west Malaya under command of III Indian Corps. This is the order of battle for 8 December 1941. Major General (Acting) David Murray MURRAY-LYON, D.S.O.*, M.C., was the General Officer Commanding the division from its formation. After the initial debacles following the Japanese invasion, MURRAY-LYON was relieved of command. Brigadier (Temporary) Archibald Charles Melvill PARIS, M.C., replaced him on 23 December 1941 on promotion to the rank of Acting Major General. PARIS was himself replaced by Major General B. W. KEY on 14 January 1942, who led the division until the final surrender at Singapore on 15 February 1942.
2. This brigade was a pre-war formation known as the 6th (Lucknow) Infantry Brigade. It was redesignated and sent to Malaya in October 1940, with the following three Punjab battalions under command: 1st Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment, 2nd Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment and 2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment. Of these, only the 1st/8th Punjab had been with the brigade in September 1939. The 2nd/15th Punjab left the brigade in February 1941 to move to Borneo. It was replaced by the 2nd Bn. East Surrey's as shown above. Brigadier W. O. LAY was the commanding officer of the formation. By the end of December and the first battles in northern Malaya, the brigade ceased to exist as an effective formation by 7 January, so it was combined with the 15th Indian Infantry Brigade.
3. The battalion was based in Shanghai on the outbreak of war. It left there on 1 September 1940 and moved to Malaya and joined the 1st Malaya Brigade. It then joined this Brigade in Malaya on 21 February 1941. Due to high number of casualties, both battalions were amalgamated on 19 December 1941 to form:
The British Battalion
4. This was a pre-war Indian Army regiment. It transferred from 9th Division on 1 October 1941.
5. This brigade was formed initially in September 1940, under command of the 9th Division. It then came under the command of the 10th Division in January 1941. It transferred to the 11th Indian Division in March 1941. The brigade commander was Brigadier K. A. GARRETT. During the battle of Jitra, the brigade suffered heavy casualties. GARRETT was relieved of command of 23 December. Lieutenant Colonel H. D. MOOREHEAD from the 3rd/16th Punjab Regiment replaced him, but he reverted to command of his battalion by 16 January, only to be killed in action on 20 January 1942. Brigadier C. S. CHALLEN then assumed command, with the final commander in February 1942 being Brigadier J. B. COATES.
6. This battalion was stationed in Razmak as part of the brigade there in September 1939 when war was declared. It arrived in Malaya on 13 February 1941 and came under command of this brigade. It replaced 3rd/16th Punjab Regiment, which became divisional troops.
7. This battalion was part of 15th Brigade but left on 13 February 1941 to become a divisional battalion. However, it remained attached to this brigade and appears on the order of battle for 8 December 1941. The battalion was detached to form Krohcol on the commencement of hostilities, but later came back under command.

8. This brigade was originally formed in early in 1940 as part of the 6th Division. It was detached as a brigade group and sent to Malaya in August 1941. It came under the command of III Indian Corps as corps reserve. It came under command of this division on 8 December 1941 as hostilities commenced. Brigadier (Acting) William St. John CARPENDALE, Indian Army, a former commanding officer of the 1st King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, commanded the brigade from 15 March 1941. Brigadier W. R. SELBY replaced him on 23 December 1941. He commanded the brigade until the end in Singapore.
9. The Commander Royal Artillery was Brigadier (Acting) Arthur Easton RUSHER, M.C., *p.s.c.*, who remained in post until the final surrender. Brigadier RUSHER was a British officer of the Royal Artillery, who was appointed on 12 October 1941, from being Brigadier Royal Artillery for Malaya Command. He became a prisoner of war on 15 February 1942.
10. This regiment was a second line Territorial Army unit formed in June 1939 as a duplicate of the 88th Field Regiment. It was based at Blackpool, Preston and Lancaster. The title 2nd West Lancashire was not allocated. The regiment left the United Kingdom and arrived in Malaya on 28 November 1941, with its 'mother' regiment. It was allocated to Malaya Command and then came under command of this formation prior to hostilities commencing.
11. The Lanarkshire Yeomanry was a Territorial Army unit, based in Lanark, Scotland. In February 1940, the regiment converted into a Field Artillery Regiment. It left the United Kingdom in March 1941, and on arrival in India in May 1941, it came under the command of the 9th Indian Division in Kirkee on 5 May. It arrived in Malaya on 2 September 1941 and transferred to this formation on 1 October 1941.
12. The regiment arrived in Malaya from the United Kingdom on 6 November 1941. 272nd Battery was detached to join 9th Division, whilst the bulk of the regiment joined 11th Division.
13. The Headquarters, 11th Indian Divisional Engineers was formed by the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners. The Commander Royal Engineers was Lieutenant Colonel (Temporary) John Francis Dawes STEEDMAN, O.B.E., a Royal Engineers officer attached to the Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners. There was one field company allocated to each brigade, with only the Field Park Company remaining under divisional control.
14. Colonel John Marsters MITCHELL, O.B.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service, was the Assistant Director of Medical Services of the division.
15. Following the battle of Slim River, the survivors from this field ambulance were absorbed by the 16th Field Ambulance.

11th Indian Infantry Division ⁽¹⁾

6th Indian Infantry Brigade ⁽²⁾

22nd Indian Mountain Regiment, Indian Artillery

(H.Q., 4th (Hazara), 7th (Bengal), & 10th (Abbottabad) Mountain Batteries, Indian Artillery)

17th Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

15th Indian Infantry Brigade ⁽³⁾

The British Battalion

(2nd Bn. The East Surrey Regiment/1st Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment) ⁽⁴⁾

2nd (Mooltan) Bn. 9th Jat Regiment/1st Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment

2nd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment/3rd Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment

3rd Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

28th Indian Infantry Brigade

2nd Bn. 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)

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

2nd Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles

1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment

Divisional Troops

137th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 349th, 350th & 501st Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

155th (The Lanarkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 'B' & 'C' Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

80th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 2nd (Minden), 215th & 273rd Anti-Tank Batteries, Royal Artillery)

23rd Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

43rd Field Park Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

11th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

NOTES

1. This is the order of battle for the division at the battle of the Muar River on 14 January 1942. After this battle, the division fell back to Johore, then across the causeway onto Singapore Island. The division remained under command of III Indian Corps, being allocated the Northern Area of Singapore Island.
2. This brigade had ceased to exist following the battles at Jitra and Gurun. The details had been amalgamated with the 15th Infantry Brigade..
3. The 15th Indian Infantry Brigade absorbed the remaining personnel from the 6th Indian Infantry Brigade and was in this form that the brigade was involved in the final battles for Singapore leading to the surrender on 15 February 1941.
4. The British Battalion was formed on 19 December 1941 by the amalgamation of the remaining personnel from the 2nd Bn. The East Surrey Regiment and the 1st Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment.

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