

78th Infantry Division (1)

1st Infantry Brigade (Guards) (2)

3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards
2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards
2nd Bn. The Hampshire Regiment (3)

11th Infantry Brigade (4)

2nd Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers
1st Bn. The East Surrey Regiment
5th (Huntingdon) Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment

36th Infantry Brigade (5)

6th Bn. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
5th Bn. The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
8th (Argyllshire) Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)

Divisional Troops

56th Regiment, Reconnaissance Corps (6)

1st Bn. Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment (7)

17th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (8)

132nd (Welsh) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (9)

138th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (10)

64th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (11)

49th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)

214th (North Midland) Field Company, Royal Engineers (13)

237th (City of Dundee) Field Company, Royal Engineers (13)

256th Field Company, Royal Engineers (13)

281st Field Park Company, Royal Engineers (13)

78th Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

11th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

152nd Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

217th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

47th Field Hygiene Section, Royal Army Medical Corps

1. The division was formed on 25th May 1942 in the U.K. to form part of the expeditionary force being formed for service overseas. Initially under War Office Control, it came under command of 1st Army on the 14th June 1942. On the 15th July 1942, it came under command of V Corps. On the 16th October 1942, in preparation for the invasion of North Africa, it returned to 1st Army command. It left the U.K. on 16th October 1942, and landed in Algeria on 9th November 1942. On landing, the division was deployed as a series of brigade groups. It fought its first major battle between the 1st and 10th December 1942 at Tebourba Gap, coming back under V Corps command on the 6th December. The division then fought at Oued Zarga between the 7th and 15th April 1943, the battle of Medjez Plain between the 23rd and 30th April, and the final battle for Tunis between the 5th and 12th May 1943 all under V Corps command. The division remained in North Africa, until sailing for Sicily on 23rd July 1943 under command of 8th Army.
2. This was a pre-war Regular Army brigade, initially under the command of the 1st Infantry Division. It joined the 78th Division on the 22nd June 1942, having left the 1st Division on the 1st June 1941 when that formation converted to the mixed divisional establishment (one armoured brigade and two infantry brigades). It left this division on 31st December 1942, transferring to the 6th Armoured Division. It was replaced by:

38th (Irish) Infantry Brigade

2nd Bn. The London Irish Rifles

1st Bn. The Royal Irish Fusiliers

6th Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

which transferred in from the 6th Armoured Division.

3. This battalion sustained very heavy casualties in the battle for Tebourba Gap. As a consequence, it left this brigade on the 22nd February 1943 to rest and refit prior to joining the 128th Infantry Brigade, 46th Infantry Division on the 10th May 1943.
4. A pre-war Regular Army brigade, at the outbreak of war this formation was under command of the 4th Infantry Division. It fought with that division in France in 1940. It left the 4th Infantry Division on the 5th June 1942 when that formation converted to the mixed divisional establishment. It came under command of 1st Army, becoming part of this division on the 22nd June 1942.
5. On the 7th October 1939, this brigade was formed as a duplicate of the 132nd Infantry Brigade. It came under command of the new 12th Infantry Division. This formation was sent to France on 20th April 1940 to join the British Expeditionary Force, with the rest of 12th Infantry Division for labour and training duties. On the 20th May 1940, the brigade was over-run by German forces, with only small parties escaping back to the United Kingdom. It was reconstituted in the U.K., joining Force 110 on the 23rd July 1941. It came under command of this division on the 22nd June 1942.
6. This regiment joined the division on 1st September 1942, transferring from the 56th Infantry Division whilst stationed in the United Kingdom.
7. This battalion was a first line Territorial Army Unit. It joined the division on the 16th June 1943 in the role of divisional support battalion.

8. A Regular Army field regiment, originally formed in 1900, it had commenced the war with 4th Infantry Division. In April 1942, it joined the 1st Infantry (Guards) Brigade Group. It joined this division with that brigade in June 1942, and remained with it until the end of the war.
9. This regiment was formed in May 1939 as the duplicate of the 81st (Welsh) Field Regiment under command of the 38th Infantry Division. It transferred to this division on the 18th July 1942.
10. Another second line Territorial Army unit, this regiment was formed in April 1939 as the duplicate of the 90th (City of London) Field Regiment. It was initially under command of the 47th (2nd London) Infantry Division, transferring to this formation on the 19th July 1942.
11. The regiment was formed in 1939 as a duplicate of the 54th (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment. All five batteries were based at Milngavie. It was under command of the 15th (Scottish) Infantry Division until transferring to this division on formation in March 1942.
12. This regiment was formed in July 1940 from a battery from the 19th L.A.A. Regiment. It served with the Home Forces until joining this division on formation.