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A CONCISE HISTORY OF:

MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE BRANCH (HISTORY & PERSONNEL)

A short history of General Headquarters India Command between 1938 and 1947, and details of the key appointments held in G.H.Q. India during that period.

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A Concise History of the M.G.O. Branch of G.H.Q. India

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Branch of the Master General of the Ordnance

The Master General of the Ordnance was a Lieutenant General's appointment, and his main responsibility was the provision of vehicles, equipment, artillery, shells, and ammunition for the Indian Army. The activity of the Branch included the manufacture and procurement of weapons, equipment and vehicles. The head of the Branch was usually an officer from the Royal Artillery.

The Branch was concerned in the producing and procuring almost all the weapons, equipment, and vehicles required by all three of the Armed Forces in India. It stocked these items at its depots, issued them to the forces, and also repaired them when required. Under this one Branch was the designer, the manufacturer, the purchaser who bought from elsewhere and sold off waste and surplus goods, and the distributor and repairer of this materiel. These four Directorates were (in order):

- Directorate of Armaments and Mechanisation
- Directorate of Ordnance Factories
- Directorate of Contracts
- Directorate of Ordnance Services.

At the outbreak of war, there was one Major General in the Branch who held the appointment as Deputy Master General of the Ordnance and also Director of Ordnance Services, as the most senior Director also held the appointment as Deputy Master General of the Ordnance. On 13 March 1940, a separate Deputy Master General of the Ordnance was appointed, with an additional Major General's post being created.

In 1940, a new civilian department was created called the Supply Department. The Directorates of Ordnance Factories and Directorate of Contracts both transferred to this new department. This left two Directorates in the Branch, namely:

- Directorate of Armaments and Mechanization
- Directorate of Ordnance Services.

In January 1941, due to the increased workload, the Directorate of Armaments and Mechanisation was split into two separate Directorates, each headed by a Brigadier. In February 1943, a new Directorate of Mechanical Engineering was established in the Branch, which became the head of the new Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 1 May 1943. An organisation under the Controller General of Inspection was formed, and this grew into a large unit. A Salvage Directorate and a Directorate of Civilian Personnel were formed during the war. So, by the end of the war, the Branch had seven Directorates, with three Deputy Masters General of the Ordnance.

Provision, Co-ordination and Supply

With the creation of the Department of Supply within the Government of India, and the demands of a global war, it was necessary to have an organisation to co-ordinate supplies and to direct them to the best purpose. The Eastern Group Supply Conference was called on 25 October 1940, in order to pool and prioritise the supply resources of the Allied countries East of Suez. This was more pressing with the entry of Italy into the war, and the likelihood of significant disruption to the usual shipping routes via the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal. The conference established the Eastern Group Supply Council in November 1940, with India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia being the important members. The Council was disbanded in 1943.

The establishment of the Council led to the formation of the Central Provision Office (Eastern Group) as its executive agency. This developed into the Provision Co-ordination and Supply Section of the Master General of the Ordnance Branch. The two major responsibilities of the Section were:

1. To act as the link between the civil department of production and procurement, such as the Supply Department, Food Department, and others, and the Provision Offices of the Defence Headquarters. This Section was to interpret the demands of competing agencies and to facilitate smooth business.
2. To act as the channel of communication between the Central Provision Office (Eastern Group) and India Command. This allowed the Central Provision Office to deal with the Section directly, and not the various provision offices.

In late 1942, the Directorate comprised:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| • Brigadier, Provision, Co-ordination and Supply | – Brigadier |
| • Assistant Master General | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • Deputy Assistant Master General | – Major |
| • 2 x Staff Captains | – Captain |

By the end of the Second World War, the Section was organised into five lower sections, namely:

- General
- Textiles
- Reciprocal Aid
- Military Surplus Stores
- Indian Munitions Assignment Committee.

The General Section was responsible for determining the priorities of the different items in production, and it ensured proper co-ordination within the organisation.

The Textiles Section undertook a similar role as the General Section, but in respect of textiles and clothing only. There was also a steel cell in the Section. The Reciprocal Aid Section dealt with the demands of the U.S. Armed Forces in India under Reverse Lease-Lend arrangements. This Section also dealt with supplies to Chinese troops under Allied command. The Military Surplus Stores Section, as its names suggests, handled all stores deemed surplus to requirements or obsolete.

The Indian Munitions Assignment Committee had the Brigadier Provision, Co-ordination and Supply as its secretary, and it allocated locally made stores to the relevant organisations. The Section had to work with other Branches of the General Headquarters, as well as Naval Headquarters and the Air Force. It was classed as of the highest importance for the smooth functioning of the provision and supply organisations in India.

Directorate of Armaments

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Directorate of Armaments was responsible for weapons, ammunition and explosives, telecommunication stores, Chemical Warfare equipment, and certain engineering stores. Its duties included the maintenance of technical specifications, collation of technical information, technical advice to the General Staff, inspection of production, and some research and design work. It was soon realised that the work of the Armaments and Mechanisation Directorate needed to be separated into two Directorates. The separation was to take effect from 11 September 1939, although it did not manifest itself until August 1940 in terms of recognition in the Army List. The Armaments Directorate, in August 1940, had a complement of thirty-four civil and military officers, one-hundred and seventy-four non-gazetted staff, British other ranks and Indian other ranks, with one-thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine workmen and clerical staff.

Before the war, the authorities in the U.K. were responsible for ensuring the uniformity of design and manufacture of armaments, so most research and development was undertaken in the United Kingdom. With the entry of Italy into the war in June 1940, communication with the U.K. became lengthier and riskier, hence this Directorate had to undertake more design and development work.

In July 1940, a new Inspectorate of Metal and Steel was created. A branch of the Directorate was opened in Calcutta, called the Chief Inspectorate of Armaments. This focused on the inspection work, while the main Directorate focused on development and design. An Inspector of Bren Guns was established in March 1942, and an Inspector of Chemical Warfare Weapons in June 1942. In late 1942, the Directorate comprised:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| • Directorate | – Brigadier |
| • Chief Inspector of Armaments | – Colonel |
| • Deputy Director of Armaments | – Colonel |
| • Assistant Director of Armaments | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • Assistant Chief Inspector of Armaments | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • Assistant Inspector of Armaments | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (I) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (II) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (III) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (IV) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (V) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Director of Armaments (VI) | – Major |
| • Deputy Assistant Chief Inspector of Armaments | – Major |
| • 2 x Staff Captains | – Captain |

The Directorate was again reorganised in 1943 due to the expansion of its workload. A Chief Inspector of Artillery and Signal Equipment was added, with a Deputy Director of Armaments, and three Deputy Inspectors of Armaments. By August 1945, the number of staff had grown to thirty-three officers, at G.H.Q., and seven officers at Calcutta.

Directorate of Mechanisation

At the beginning of the Second World War, the technical maintenance, repair and recovery of the equipment and weapons in the Army in India was carried out by the Workshop Branch of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. This was controlled by a section MG 10 in the Ordnance Services Directorate. This had a strength of four officers, three British Other Ranks, nine Indian Clerks, and one draughtsman. A Principal Ordnance Mechanical Engineer was the head of the section.

Not surprisingly, the work of this section grew significantly with the expansion of mechanisation. The number of vehicles in the Army grew from 7,500 in 1939, to 75,000 in 1942, and 350,000 in 1945. In addition to serving the Army, the Principal Ordnance Mechanical Engineer was responsible for the repair and maintenance of armaments in the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Navy based in India.

In August 1940, there was a reorganisation and expansion of the Directorate of Mechanisation, with the appointment of Colonel EVANS as the first, separate Director of Mechanisation. A staff of six officers and six technically qualified British other ranks was authorised at this time. In January 1941, the post of Director was upgraded to that of a Brigadier, with the appointment of Brigadier E. McGUINNESS on 12 January.

MG 10 expanded in July 1941, but this was not sufficient, and towards the end of 1942, MG 10 was expanded into a new Directorate of Mechanical Engineering, which came into effect on 12 December 1942. The Directorate comprised:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| • Director | – Brigadier |
| • 2 x Assistant Directors of Mechanization | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • 2 x Deputy Assistant Directors of Mechanization | – Major |
| • Staff Captain | – Captain |

The formation of the Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineering on 1 May 1943 changed the organisation again. The M.E. Directorate was organised into three divisions: Organisation, Workshop Administration, and Technical Control. By now the staff numbered seventy-four officers, forty-two British Other Ranks, and two-hundred and ninety-four clerks. In January 1944, a Waterproofing and Assault Section was formed. In April 1944, the Directorate was reorganised yet again due to the expansion in workload, with artillery including a dozen new types. There were over 150,000 vehicles of over 100 types, including 1,800 tanks and 1,000 armoured cars. There were over 8,000 engines overhauled every month. In 1945, the I.E.M.E. numbered over 2,000 officers, 4,000 British Other Ranks, and 120,000 Indian Other Ranks. The Directorate ran 632 I.E.M.E. Mobile Workshops units of fifty-five different types, with 113 Station Workshops, 3 Combined, 13 Command and 6 Base Workshops.

Directorate of Ordnance Services

At the beginning of the Second World War, the Directorate served an Army of 304,741 men in the Indian Army and Indian States Forces, plus the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Force. There were only five Ordnance Depots, and four Arsenal, all situated in the North and North-West of India primarily to support operations on the North-West Frontier. The items of stores held by the Directorate only numbered about 100,000. In April 1939, the responsibility for the provision, storage and procurement of mechanical transport had transferred from the Royal Indian Army Service Corps to the Ordnance Services Directorate. The Directorate provided officers for the inspection of ammunition and vehicles, and also the training of Army Ordnance Corps personnel. The strength of the Directorate was just twenty-three officers, under a Brigadier (although he held the rank of Local Major General to act as the Deputy Master General of the Ordnance).

The work of the Directorate grew considerably during the war, so that by 1945, it was administering eighty-one depots of various kinds, providing about 390,000 items of equipment to an Army now numbering about 2,500,000 men and women.

In late 1942, the Directorate comprised:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Director | – Major General |
| • 3 x Deputy Directors of Ordnance Services | – 1 x Brigadier and 2 x Colonel |
| • Principal Ordnance Mechanical Engineer | – Brigadier |
| • Inspector, I.A.O. Services (Non-Technical) | – Colonel |
| • Inspector, I.A.O. Workshops Services (Technical) | – Colonel |
| • Chief Ordnance Mechanical Engineer | – Colonel |
| • 6 x Assistant Directors of Ordnance Services | – Lieutenant Colonel |
| • 10 x Deputy Assistant Directors of Ordnance Services | – Major |
| • Ordnance Mechanical Engineer | – Major |
| • 19 x Staff Captains | – Captain and Lieutenant |

A Projects Section was formed to find sites, build and maintain the increased number of depots required. A Deputy Director of Ordnance (Stores) was appointed to manage the large number of staff needed to control the various types of stores. The workload of this Directorate led to a separate Directorate of Civilian Personnel being formed in 1944 to handle that specific area of work. A new Operations Section was formed to administer the training, and this section also handled the operational planning and co-ordination of the work of the Directorate.

The personnel in the Directorate rose from twenty-four officers, twenty-five British Other Ranks, one-hundred and fifty-five clerical staff, in October 1939, to one-hundred and sixty-six officers, one-hundred and thirty-eight British Other Ranks, and seven-hundred and fifty-three Clerical Staff in August 1945. The Director was upgraded to a Major General's appointment, and he had an Inspector of Indian Army Ordnance Services, an Inspector Mechanical Transport, and an Inspecting Accounts Officer under his command. The Brigadier (Stores) had five Deputy Directors, and nine Assistant Directors under his command. The Deputy Director Ordnance Services (Operations) had two Assistants (one for operations and the other for training), while the Deputy Director Ordnance Services had four Assistants under his supervision, one for projects, one for planning, one for administration, and one for packing.

Controller General of Inspection

An important role of the Branch was, to inspect general stores for the quality and suitability for issue to the Armed Forces in India. There was a small staff under the Chief Inspector of Clothing and Stores at Kampur, who reported to the Director of Ordnance Services. The Engineer-in-Chief, the Director of Ordnance Services, the Director of Armaments, and the Indian Stores Department all had a role in the inspection of engineering stores. Medical stores were controlled by the Indian Medical Service, with naval stores the responsibility of the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy. There was a lack of co-ordination between the various bodies, which may have contributed to the errors in pre-war planning, when there was little consideration to India becoming a 'supply base'.

In December 1940, a Controller General of Inspection was appointed, Brigadier WOOLFE, who was assisted by two officers and small staff. The organisation grew as the war economy in India expanded, with the addition of an engineer adviser, timber adviser, a chemist, and a general stores adviser. About the same time, the control of the inspection branch of the Indian Stores Department was placed under the charge of the Controller General of Inspection.

The enlarged organisation was divided into two Wings, a Military Wing working with the Branches of G.H.Q. India, and the Civil Wing dealing with the Supply Department. The loss of Malaya, Burma and the Netherland East Indies placed an additional burden on the Indian War Economy, with supplies from Australia and New Zealand drying up. Industry in India expanded, and the organisation of the Controller General of Inspection grew accordingly. Pre-war, the entire organisation numbered about 900 people, and on 15 August 1945, it numbered 22,084. At G.H.Q., the organisation numbered thirty officers, thirty-three Viceroy Commissioned Officers, British Other Ranks and Civilians, and one-hundred and ninety-four other staff.

The Salvage Directorate

The progress of the war, and the relative isolation of India from the U.K., meant that a demand rose for the means to recover, and reuse, broken and unserviceable equipment. This Directorate was set up on 17 July 1942 to collect, sort, repair or recycle all broken equipment and waste material from the various battlefields. Initially, it only comprised three officers and some clerical staff, but it soon had an Headquarters in Bombay, and staff at Army, Command and Corps Headquarters responsible for salvage. In March 1944, fifteen depots were established to receive obsolete and unserviceable mechanical transport vehicles. The Directorate also received salvage from Persia and Iraq, as well as Burma.

Post War Contraction and Partition

At the end of the Second World War, in November 1945 the number of officers based at G.H.Q. India was:

- Lieutenant Generals = 8
- Major Generals = 30
- Brigadiers = 83
- Colonels = 102
- Others = 2,375

With the end of hostilities, the political pressure was raised to rapidly reduce the number of personnel at G.H.Q.. There were already some vacancies as with the introduction of 'Python' leave for British Army who had served more than three years, eight months in the Far East, there was a shortage of suitably trained and experienced staff officers. In the period from August 1945 to November 1945, three Brigadier's posts had already been abolished, and by the end of the year, further reductions planned were:

- Major Generals = 2
- Brigadiers = 15
- Colonels = 20
- Others = 729

G.H.Q. India remained in existence until 15 August 1947, when it was disbanded upon the partition of India and Pakistan. A new Headquarters, Pakistan Army was formed by Northern Command, and a new Headquarters of the Indian Army took over the headquarters in Delhi. A Supreme Commander of British Forces in India and Pakistan was retained for a short period of time under Field Marshal AUCHINLECK to transfer responsibilities to the new armies and to organise the withdrawal of British Army units and British former officers and men of the British Indian Army.

The office of Supreme Commander closed on 1 December 1947 upon the formal retirement of Field Marshal AUCHINLECK. Major General L. G. WHISTLER had been appointed the General Officer Commanding British Troops in India in 1947, and he remained in command until the very last British unit, the 1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) left on 28 February 1948. The 2nd Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) had been the last British Army unit to leave Pakistan on 26 February 1948. Some British officers remained in senior positions in both the Indian and Pakistani Armies until well into the 1950's.

Branch of the Master-General of The Ordnance

Master General of Ordnance

1 April 1938 – 30 March 1942

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Clement ARMITAGE, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col Commd't R.A., *p.s.c.*

1 April 1942 – 28 April 1944

Lieutenant General Clarence August BIRD, C.B., D.S.O.¹

29 April 1944 – July 1947

Lieutenant General (Acting) Kenneth Morley LOCH, C.B., M.C., *p.s.c.*

14 July 1945 – 20 August 1945 (Temporary)

Lieutenant General (Acting) William Corson HOLDEN, C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *i.d.c., p.s.c., g.*

Deputy Master General of the Ordnance

27 May 1938 – 12 March 1940 (And Director of Ordnance Services)

Major General (Local) William Henry McNeile VERSCHOYLE-CAMPBELL, O.B.E., M.C.

13 March 1940 – 30 September 1941

Major General (Acting) Stanley Woodburn KIRBY, O.B.E., M.C.* *i.d.c., p.s.c.*

1 October 1941 – 25 June 1943

Major General (Acting) Harold PRICE-WILLIAMS, D.S.O., M.C., *p.s.c.*

3 May 1943 – 28 April 1944²

Major General Kenneth Morley LOCH, C.B., M.C., *p.s.c.*

8 May 1944 – August 1946

Major General William Corson HOLDEN, C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *i.d.c., p.s.c., g.*³

August 1946 – 31 December 1946

Vacant

1 January 1947 – 15 August 1947

Major General (Temporary) Gerald BRUNSKILL, C.B., M.C., *p.s.c.*

¹ Created K.C.I.E. and knighted on 1 January 1943.

² Promoted to Acting Lieutenant General and appointed Master General of the Ordnance.

³ Retired on 31 August 1946, and the post is shown as vacant in the December 1946 Army List.

Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance (Supply Department)

12 September 1945 – 16 December 1946

Major General Ernest WOOD, C.B., C.I.E., M.C., Indian Army, *p.s.c.*

Deputy Master General of the Ordnance (Additional)

12 September 1942 – 27 February 1945

Major General (Acting) Robert Hallam STUDDERT, D.S.O., M.C.¹

7 August 1943 – July 1946

Major General (Temporary) James Noel THOMSON, D.S.O., M.C., *i.d.c.*, *p.s.c.*

Assistant Master General of Ordnance

10 October 1937 – 12 March 1940

Brevet Colonel Stanley Woodburn KIRBY, O.B.E., M.C.*. *i.d.c.*, *p.s.c.*²

Overseas Liaison Officer

5 June 1941 – 1942/3

Colonel William Henry McNeile VERSCHOYLE-CAMPBELL, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C. Retired Pay (Reserve of Officers)

Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, India Office

31 May 1945 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Acting) Richard Clarke LYONS, M.C., I.A.O.C.³

¹ Awarded the C.B. on 1 January 1946.

² Promoted Colonel on 1 July 1938 and Temporary Brigadier on 3 September 1939.

³ Awarded the C.I.E. on 1 January 1946.

Provision, Co-ordination and Supply

Brigadier Provision, Co-ordination and Supply

20 December 1941 – 12 November 1944

Brigadier (Acting) Edward Sebastian Burke GAFFNEY, C.B.E., R.A., *p.s.c.*¹

20 November 1944 – 6 January 1946

Brigadier (Temporary) Algernon Ransome WALLIS, O.B.E., R.I.A.S.C., *p.s.c.*

Deputy Brigadier Provision, Co-ordination and Supply

5 February 1944 – 1946

Colonel (Acting) C. J. TOYNE, Special Unemployed List, Indian Army

¹ Awarded the C.B.E. on 1 January 1944 in New Year's Honours List, no citation.

Directorate of Armaments and Mechanization

Director of Armaments and Mechanization

1 April 1939 – 26 May 1942

Brigadier (Temporary) Roger CROFTON, M.C., Indian Army¹

Deputy Director of Armaments and Mechanisation

1 April 1939 – 28 August 1940

Colonel Charles Bertie EVANS, Indian Army

Director of Mechanization

29 August 1940 – January 1941²

Colonel Charles Bertie EVANS, Indian Army

Deputy Director of Armaments

23 July 1940 – 10 August 1940

Colonel Edgar William ROGERS, I.A.O.C.

¹ Awarded the C.I.E. on 1 January 1942.

² Retired from the Indian Army on 12 January 1941.

Directorate of Armaments

Director of Armaments

27 May 1942 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Acting) Edgar William ROGERS, C.I.E., I.O.A.C.

Chief Inspector of Armaments

10 August 1940 – 26 May 1942

Colonel Edgar William ROGERS, I.A.O.C.

27 May 1942 – 30 May 1945

Colonel (Acting) Richard Clarke LYONS, M.C., I.A.O.C.¹

31 May 1945 – 1946/7

Colonel (Acting) Kenneth Haweis JAMES, I.A.O.C.

Deputy Directors of Armaments

16 April 1942 – 23 May 1943

Colonel (Local) Ronald MARTIN, M.C., I.O.A.C., *p.a.c.*²

24 May 1943 – 1946/7

Colonel (Acting) Ronald MARTIN, M.C., I.A.O.C., *p.a.c.*

9 September 1944 – 1946/7

Colonel (Acting) Henry Greenish PARCELL, M.C., I.A.O.C.

19 August 1945 – 1946/7

Colonel C. A. F. DRUMMOND, O.B.E.

¹ Promoted Colonel on 26 August 1942.

² Promoted Local Colonel on 12 November 1941.

Directorate of Mechanization

Director of Mechanization

12 January 1941 – 14 May 1943

Brigadier (Temporary) Edward McGUINNESS, M.I.Mech.E, R.A.O.C.

15 May 1943 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Temporary) William HESKETH, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., I.A.O.C.¹

Deputy Director of Mechanization

3 February 1944 – 1946/7

Colonel (Acting 14/11/43) Thomas Vernon HARRISON, I.E.M.E.

¹ Awarded the C.I.E. on 13 June 1946.

Controller General of Inspection

Controller General of Inspection

15 December 1940 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Acting) Richard Dean Townsend WOOLFE, M.C., Indian Army¹

Deputy Controller General of Inspection

4 August 1941 – 1945

Colonel Arthur Frank Friend THOMAS, C.I.E., Indian Army

3 March 1944 – 1946

Colonel (Temporary) Robert Gilmer CHRISTIE, R.E.

28 November 1944 – 24 April 1947 (Died in U.K.)

Colonel (Temporary) Samuel Torton WILLS, I.A.O.C.

Directorate of Salvage

17 July 1942 – 1944

Brigadier (Acting) L. A. RAYNEAU, ret.

Controller of Salvage

16 April 1944 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Acting) George De Le Poer BERESFORD, C.B., M.C., *Indian Reserve of Regular Officers.*

¹ Awarded the C.I.E. on 1 January 1942.

Directorate of Ordnance Services

Director of Ordnance Services and Deputy Master General of the Ordnance

27 May 1938 – 12 March 1940

Major General (Local) William Henry McNeile VERSCHOYLE-CAMPBELL, O.B.E., M.C.¹

Director of Ordnance Services

13 March 1940 – 28 May 1941

Major General William Henry McNeile VERSCHOYLE-CAMPBELL, O.B.E., M.C.²

5 June 1941 – 4 January 1945

Major General (Acting) George Ledsam Seymour HAWKINS, C.B., M.C., Indian Army

5 January 1945 – 15 August 1947

Major General (Acting) Robert Stedman LEWIS, O.B.E., Indian Army³

Deputy Director(s) of Ordnance Services

24 March 1940 – 14 December 1940

Brigadier (Acting 1/6/40) Richard Dean Townsend WOOLFE, M.C., Indian Army

15 December 1940 – 30 April 1943

Brigadier (Acting) Herbert Edwin Abrahall MORRIS, O.B.E., I.A.O.C.

11 September 1941 – 1944

Colonel (Acting) R. M. JONAS, Special Unemployed List, Indian Army

19 June 1942 – 16 April 1944

Colonel (Temporary) Henry PATERSON, I.A.O.C.

2 October 1942 – 13 November 1943

Colonel (Temporary) Cecel Herbert SPEER, I.A.O.C.

24 April 1943 – 1944/5

Colonel (Temporary) Frank Southwell WEIR, R.A.O.C.

9 June 1943 – 4 January 1945

Brigadier (Acting) Robert Stedman LEWIS, O.B.E., I.A.O.C.

28 June 1943 – 1943/4

Colonel (Temporary) Frank Leslie HARRY, Indian Army, *o.*

28 June 1943 – 1943/44

Colonel (Acting) Cosmo Gordon Montagu WINCH, I.O.A.C.

¹ Promoted Major General on 5 November 1938.

² Awarded the C.I.E. on 1 January 1941.

³ Awarded the C.B. on 13 June 1946 in His Majesty's Birthday Honours List.

18 November 1943 – 29 December 1943

Colonel (Temporary) Seymour Willoughby ANKETELL-JONES, O.B.E., M.C., I.A.O.C.

18 February 1944 – 14 January 1945

Brigadier (Acting) Clement Gladstone REYNOLDS, R.A.O.C.

15 January 1945 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Temporary) Arthur Victor Douglas JONES, Indian Army

Deputy Director of Ordnance Services (Stores)¹

9 June 1943 – 14 January 1945

Brigadier (Acting) Arthur Victor Douglas JONES, I.A.O.C.

15 January 1945 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Temporary) Clement Gladstone REYNOLDS, R.A.O.C.

Inspector, Indian Army Ordnance Services (Non-Technical)

1 April 1939 – 31 March 1941 (Retired)

Brigadier (Temporary) Abner Henry CRAINE, M.C., I.A.O.C.

5 July 1941 – 1942

Colonel (Acting) Henry PATERSON, I.A.O.C.

19 June 1942 – 17 November 1943

Colonel (Acting) Seymour Willoughby ANKETELL-JONES, O.B.E., M.C., I.A.O.C.

18 November 1943 – 1946/7

Brigadier (Temporary) Harold Goldsmid HAYES, Indian Army

Principal Ordnance Mechanical Engineer

1 April 1939 – 1 September 1941

Brigadier (Temporary) Frederick MORRIS, C.B.E., M.C., A.I.Mech.E., R.A.O.C.

2 September 1941 – 1943

Brigadier (Acting) Alfred Travers Fairtlough SMITH, M.C., Indian Army

¹ Role also shown as Brigadier Ordnance Stores.

Directorate of Mechanical Engineering

Director of Mechanical Engineering

5 February 1943 – 28 February 1946

Major General (Acting) David Robertson DUGUID, M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.I.Mech.E, R.E.M.E.

1 March 1946 – 15 August 1947 (Partition)

Major General (Acting) Alfred Travers Fairtlough SMITH, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., Indian Army

Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering

2 September 1941 – 28 February 1946

Brigadier (Acting) Alfred Travers Fairtlough SMITH, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., Indian Army

12 December 1942 – 1945/6

Colonel (Acting) Luther Gladstone SMITH, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., R.E.M.E.

13 March 1943 – 31 October 1945

Colonel (Temporary) Gordon Drummond YOUNG, O.B.E., M.C., I.A.O.C.

30 August 1944 – 1945/6

Colonel (Temporary) Ernest Harold APPS, A.M.I.Mech.E., R.E.M.E.

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