

## 1. Why are there war graves in Dar es Salaam?

Dar es Salaam was the capital of German East Africa. In August 1916, troops from the British Indian Army captured the city. On 12 September 1916, headquarters moved to Dar es Salaam, and later No.3 East African Stationary Hospital was stationed there. The town became the chief sea base for movement of supplies and for the evacuation of the sick and wounded.

During the Second World War, Tanzania saw the creation of several transit camps within its borders for Commonwealth forces moving to and from the Middle East and India.

## 2. Where are the war graves in Dar es Salaam?

There are CWGC war graves and memorials at eight locations across Dar es Salaam. Study the map below to see where they are.

## 3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered in Dar es Salaam came from.

### British and Indian Memorial

1529 names

From: Great Britain, India, Jamaica, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Zimbabwe



### Hindu Cremation Memorial

14 names

From: India, Pakistan



### Upanga Road Cemetery

249 war graves

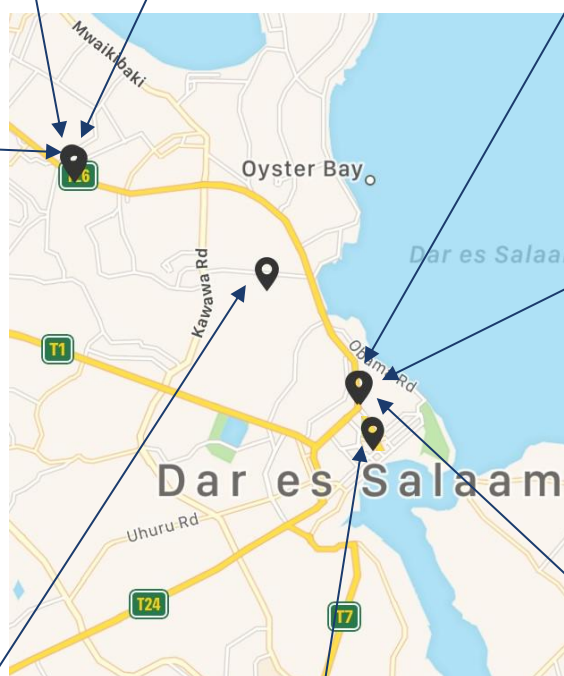
From: Germany, Great Britain, Kenya, India, Ireland, Jamaica, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United States Zimbabwe



### Dar es Salaam War Cemetery

1,917 war graves

From: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Ghana, Great Britain, Grenada, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



### Pugu Road 1914-1918 Memorial

124 names

From: Great Britain, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Uganda



### Kinondoni Municipal Cemetery

15 war graves

From: Belgium, Great Britain, Kenya, South Africa



### African Memorial

From: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



### Tanganyika Memorial

352 names

From: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Dar es Salaam War Cemetery

4.1 Each headstone in the cemetery tells a different story.

As you explore the cemetery see what you can learn from the headstones. See if you can find the following;

- 1. Who is the **youngest** person you can find?
- 2. Who is the **oldest** person you can find?
- 3. How many **different countries** did they come from?



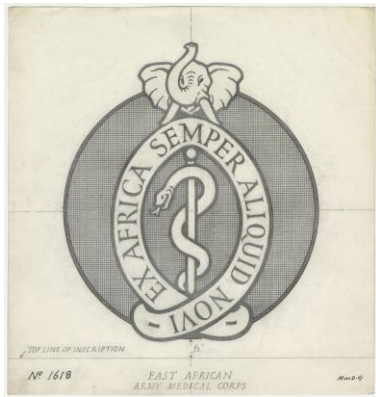
4.2 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, **write down the name of the soldier who served with that unit in the box next to the badge.**



The West African Frontier Force was an infantry unit which recruited in Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and and Sierra Leone.



The British West Indies Regiment was an infantry unit which recruited across the Caribbean.



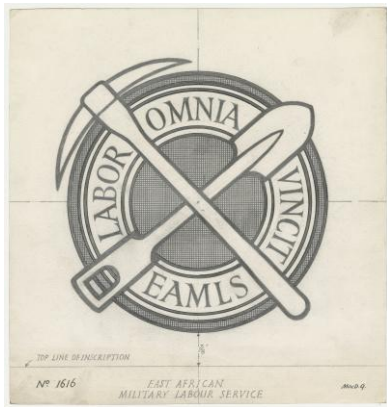
The East African Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the armies in East Africa.



The King's African Rifles was an infantry unit. It recruited in Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.



The Northern Rhodesia Regiment was recruited in Zimbabwe. They fought in Somalia, the Middle East and Burma.



The East African Military Labour Force provided the army with manual labourers.

Discover more at [cwgc.org/stories](http://cwgc.org/stories)