

1. Why are there war graves in Thessaloniki?

Salonika (now Thessaloniki) was occupied by three French Divisions and the 10th (Irish) Division from Gallipoli in October 1915. Other French and Commonwealth forces landed during the year and in the summer of 1916, they were joined by Russian and Italian troops. In August 1916, a Greek revolution broke out at Salonika, with the result that the Greek national army came into the war on the Allied side.

The town was the base of the British Salonika Force and it contained, from time to time, eighteen general and stationary hospitals. Three of these hospitals were Canadian, although there were no other Canadian units in the force. The cemeteries were created for those who died or wounded, sickness or disease in the hospitals.

2. Where are the war graves in Thessaloniki?

There are CWGC cemeteries and memorials at 12 locations across Thessaloniki. Study the map below to see where the six which are close to the city of Thessaloniki are.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of those who are buried and remembered in Thessaloniki came from.

Monastir Road Indian Cemetery

358 war graves

From: India, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore



Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery

1694 war graves

From: Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom



Monastir Road Indian Memorial

159 names

From: India, Nepal, Pakistan



Kirechkoi-Hortakoi Military Cemetery

665 war graves

From: Bulgaria, Malta, United Kingdom



Mikra British Cemetery, Kalamaria

1966 war graves

From: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



Mikra Memorial

480 names

From: Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Salonika Military 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** soldier you can find?
2. Who is the **oldest** soldier you can find?
3. How many **different countries** did they come from?

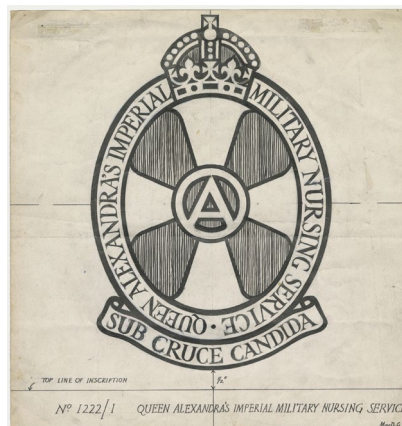


4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. Who were they?

4.3 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 person who served with that unit, or service in the box next to the badge.



The British West Indies Regiment recruited across the Caribbean. Its soldiers served in Europe and in the Middle East. More than 15,000 West Indians served in the war.



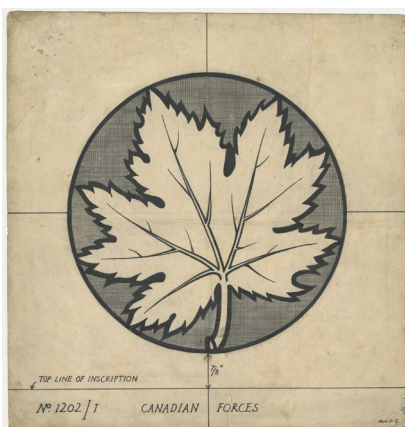
There are just two headstones with this badge on. What is different about the people who wore it compared to most of those buried here?



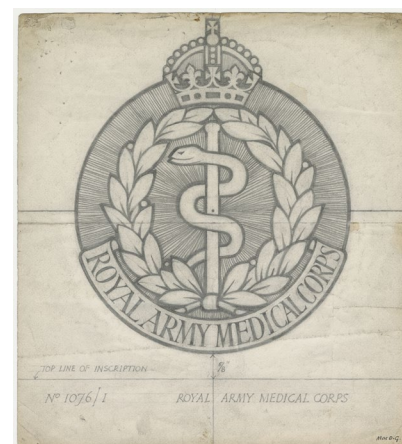
The Merchant Navy was the largest in the world. It recruited people from all over the globe to serve on the ships.



The King's Own Malta Regiment was an infantry unit of the British Army. Many Maltese also served with the Royal Navy.



More than 1.6 million Canadians troops fought across the globe in the world wars. More than 110,000 died in service.



The Royal Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the troops fighting, running medical units and hospitals

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