COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES

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Stories of the Fallen

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES Foundation

1. Why are there war graves in Nairobi?

During the First World War (1914-1918) Nairobi was the main hospital centre for the fighting which took place in East Africa. Cemeteries were used to bury those who had died of wounds, injury or illness while in military service.

During the Second World War (1939-45), Nairobi was the main base for the East African Force. There were also two military hospitals here. Today, there are war graves from both world wars in cemeteries across Nairobi.

2. Where are the war graves in Nairobi?

There are CWGC war graves and memorials at ten locations across Nairobi. Look at the map below to see where they are.

3. Discover where these people came from

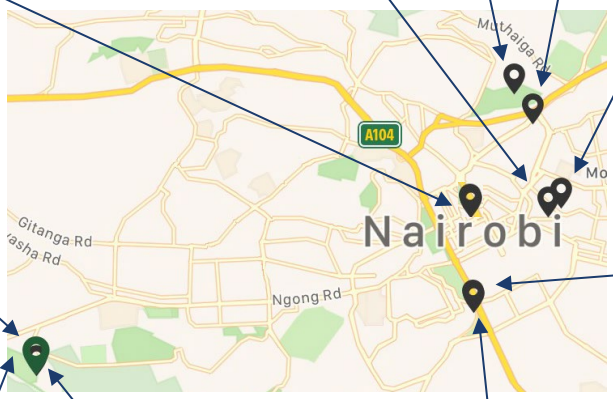
Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are remembered in Nairobi came from.

Quarry Road Muslim Cemetery
33 war graves
From: *Ghana, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe*

Park Cemetery
1 war grave
From: *Great Britain*

Forest Road Cemetery
78 war graves
From: *Australia, Botswana, Great Britain, India, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe*

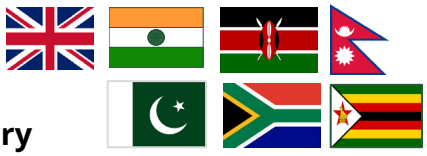
Nairobi African Memorial
From: *Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe*



Kariokor Cemetery
59 war graves
From: *Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zimbabwe*

East African Memorial
2213 names
From: *Ghana, Great Britain, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe*

Nairobi British and Indian Memorial
1234 names
From: *Great Britain, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South African, Zimbabwe*



Nairobi War Cemetery
1,952 war graves
From: *Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe*

Nairobi Memorial
477 names
From: *Great Britain, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe*

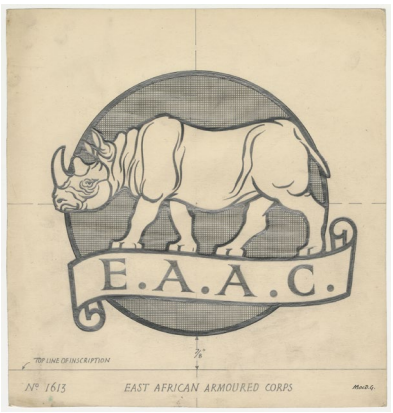
South Cemetery
157 war graves
From: *Belgium, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, India, Kenya, Pakistan, South Africa, Zimbabwe*

4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Nairobi 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;

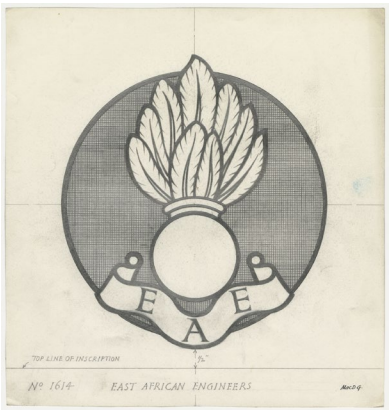
1. Who is the **youngest** soldier you can find?
2. Who is the **oldest** soldier you can find?



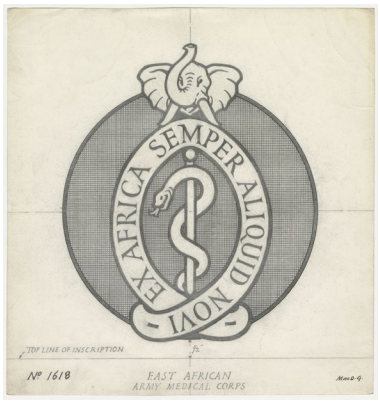
4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. It is the East African Armoured Corps. Who wore the rhino cap badge?

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 soldier had in the army 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 Royal West African Frontier Force recruited in Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and and Sierra Leone.



The East African Engineers were did special building and engineering tasks.



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

The King's African Rifles recruited soldiers in Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment was recruited in Zimbabwe. They fought in Somalia and Burma.

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

Discover more at cwgc.org/stories