

"The **Tengeru** cemetery has a number of Jewish graves which can be seen on that site as well as vital records taken from the inscriptions on the headstones. There appear to be no Jewish cemeteries in **Nyabeya** where my late mother ended up. I have visited this cemetery twice: in 2004 and 2009 and independently photographed every grave including the cemetery. There are however a couple of graves which although they show Christian crosses may well have Jews buried in them. I say this because of the names inscribed on the headstones eg: Jozefa Mazan and Katarzyna Sender which sound to me like Jewish names. Nevertheless, I would not be too surprised if that was the case, as I know that my late mother who managed to survive both the Nazi and Soviet occupations, at times passed her self off as a Catholic. She also changed her birth date, as a survival mechanism, so much so that even now (in the absence of her birth certificate) we never really knew when she was born." Source: Dave Lichtenstein on [JewishGen Digest](#) . [April 2011]

[Website in Polish](#) with photos and burial list. Translation: The cemetery is located near the town of Arusha in the former Polish settlements. In 1942-1952, this was the largest concentration of Poles in East Africa, about 5,000 people. Remnants of the Polish church and cemetery remain. The cemetery covers an area of 2070 square meters. It is surrounded by a tall, 3+ meter wall. At the cemetery is a metal gate 3,20 m wide. On the right side of the entrance is a chapel with the coats of arms of the largest Polish cities. Right at the entrance is an altar and a plaque with the inscription: "Cemetery of Polish exiles." The same inscription appears on a white and red board at the entrance gate. In 148 graves are buried 149 people of three religions: Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Jewish. Three rows of tombstones have been renovated and the graves of four have been rebuilt. Trees threatening tombstones were cut down. The whole area was cleared. [April 2011]