

HES37	Ma 12°58'/38°13' 2093 m, near Deresge	12/38	[Gz]
HES37	Ma Abo (church) 12°59'/38°12' 2549 m	12/38	[Gz]
JEH61	Maabai (plain)	12/40	[WO]
HEM61	Maaga (Maago), see Mahago		
HEU35	Maago 2354 m	12/39	[LM WO]
HEU71	Maajeraro (Ma'ajeraro) 13°20'/39°31' 2345 m south of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HCC..	Maale Area in Gemu-Gofa east of Jinka. In the late 1800s, Maale submitted peacefully to the army of Ras Welde Giyorgis, which had just ravaged Welayta and was continuing south-westward. The Maale, who had recently lost considerable territory in a war with their neighbours, the Bako, invited the intervention of the northerners.	05/36	[x]
text	D. Donham, From ritual kings to Ethiopian landlords in Maale, <i>in</i> The southern marches of Imperial Ethiopia, Cambridge 1986 p 69-95.		
??	Maana , east of Ankar in the north-west During Februari 1941 Arthur Bentinck moved eastward to Maana and made contact with the local Patriot chief, Ras Wubneh. Bimbashi L.F. Sheppard arrived and was to take over from Bentinck who was unwell. Mission 101 North tried to win over the Kamant to the Patriot side without success. On 26 March the Kamant attacked the camp at Maana and were only driven off with difficulty by Bentinck's small force consisting of himself, Sheppard, four Sudanese, six Yemenis, and Mohamed Effendi and his <i>banda</i> of 25 soldiers. [Shirreff 1995 p 89, 157]	12/37?	[n]
JEJ40	Maandita (area)	12/41	[WO]
HFF31	Maaquddi, see Meakudi		
	<i>maar</i> (T) honey		
HFC45	Maar (Amba Maar) 14°01'/37°06' 1151 m	14/37	[Gz]
HEU62	Maara 13°14'/39°35' 1940 m	13/39	[Gu Gz]
JEJ42	Maaru (area)	12/41	[WO]
JEJ52	Maassarra (area)	12/41	[WO]
	Ma., see also Me.. <i>Mabaan</i> (Burun), name of a small ethnic group, numbering 3,026 at one census, but about 23 only according to the 1994 census <i>maber</i> (Gurage) monthly Christian gathering where there is an orthodox church		
HET52	Maber 13°12'/38°38' 1996 m mabera: <i>mabara</i> (O) religious organization of a group of men or women	13/38	[WO Gz]
JEC50	Mabera (area), cf Mebera mabil: <i>mebil</i> (mäbil) (A) food, eatables <i>Mabil</i> , <i>Mavil</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	11/41	[WO]
HDR42	Mabil, see Koli, cf Mebel		
JEP96	Mabra 13°30'/41°16' 126 m near the border of Eritrea, cf Mebera	13/41	[WO Gz]
HEU91	Macalle, see Mekele		
JDK54	Macanis, see Makanissa		
HDM12	Macaniso, see Makaniso		
HES69	Macanna, see Makanna, and also Mekane Birhan		
HFF64	Macargot, see Makargot		
JER02	Macarra, see Makarra		
HES50	Macatat, see Makatat		
HDH78	Maccanissa, see Makanisa		

HDE04	Macchi, se Meki		
HFF02	Macden, see May Mekden		
??	Mach, with sub-post office around 1978	../..	[x]
	<i>macha</i> (O) 1. nation, people; 2. outsider, non-Oromo;		
	<i>macha</i> (mach'a) (A) dowry; <i>macha, maicha</i> (A) kind of stiff herb or undershrub, <i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> ;		
	<i>Macha, Mecha</i> , name of a tribe of Oromo living in Shewa		
HDH..	Macha (c 1964 of Haru Weregibie sub-dis)	09/35	[Ad]
HEK83	Macha (Macia) 12°34'/37°52' 1989 m east of Gondar, cf Mecha Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 3E Gidarwa (Ghidaroa) (village) 4S Morangyela (Moranghiela) (village) 5SW Korabba (Corabba, Coreva) (village) 9SW Gebeta Medi (Gheveta M.) (village) 10W Goriya Gidameret (Goria Ghidameret) (village) 6NE Samhi Giyorgis (church)	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
HBS71	Machaka (Maciaca), see under Jarso	05/37	[+ WO]
HDG..	Machakani (Matchakani), near Nejo At this locality occurs a greenish clay associated with the local coal seams of Gute Seddo. Reserves in the whole area amount to several hundred thousand tons. The kaolinitic clay has suitable properties for use in ceramics. [Mineral 1966]	09/35	[Mi]
HDS..	Machakel (Machakil, Matsciakal), in Damot The Machakel market had some trade in gold in the 1800s. "To reach the Satana ford /of the Abay/ we had to round the head of the Tashat ravine -- The Tashat -- is said to rise in springs in Machakil." [Cheesman 1936]	10/37	[+ Ch 18]
HDS..	Machakel sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yedefas) (-1964-1997-)	10/37	[Ad n]
HDS50	Machakel wereda (centre in 1964 = Amanuel) (-1964-1997-)	10/37	[Ad n]
HB... pict	Machallo G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 69 two-page view of closely-packed Konso settlement with palissades	05/37	[x]
JDK54	Machannis, see Makanis <i>machara</i> (Kunama language?) kinds of thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> spp.		
HDH34	Machara (Macciara) (area), cf Mechara American Adventists established a mission there at some time before 1935.	09/36	[+ WO]
HEU05	Macharre (Maciarre) (area)	12/39	[+ WO]
HB...	Machekie, some 25 km from Konso Located 9 km from Gesergio, which lies 16 km from Konso. There are some <i>waga</i> , the carved wooden sculptures of dead warriors.	05/37	[20]
HEL39	Machel Geras (Machel-geras, Makel Jeras?) (mountain) 12°06'/39°19' 3670/4110 m	12/39	[WO Gz +]
HED84c	Machelji (Macelgi) (village)	11/37	[+ Gu]
HFE57	Machellikwit (Macelliquit) (waterhole)	14/39	[+ WO]
HCP23	Macheto 07°26'/36°01' 1797 m, north-west of Bonga	07/36	[Gz]
	<i>machi</i> (O) drunkenness; (Sidamo) kind of tree, <i>tikir inchet</i> , <i>Pygeum africanum</i> , which grows in highland forests together		

	with tid and zigba		
HCA99	Machi (Mashi, Masci) 06°19'/35°38' 1550 m north of Maji	06/35	[Gz LM WO]
HDE04	Machi (Macchi), see Meki		
HDM45	Machido (Mach'ido) 09°26'/39°48' 1606 m south-east of Ankober <i>Machitu</i> , a clan of the Fullelle of the Borana people	09/39	[Gz]
JFA39	Machiu (area, salt plain) <i>macho</i> (O) stomach; (Kefa) horse, stallion <i>Macho</i> , name of a Kefa clan	13/40	[WO]
HCT61c	Macho (Macio) (mountain)	07/38	[+ Gu]
HEK83	Macia, see Macha		
HDB54	Maco, see Meko & HDB63		
JDD62	Macoda, see Makoda		
JEP73	Macolle, see Makolle		
GDF93	Maconisa, see Mekanisa		
HCU04	Maconna, see Makonna		
HDD26	Macorcor, see Mekorkor		
HDR58	Macsano Gabia, see Minch		
HEC35	Macta, see Makta		
HEJ87	Macuamanra, see Makwamanra		
HEC68	Macuar, see Mekari, cf Mukara		
HEC37	Macudia, see Makudya		
HCC58	Maculla, see Makulla		
HEJ44	Macunta Iesus, see Makunta Iyesus		
	<i>mada</i> (O) 1. river, stream; 2. (madaa) wound, scar; 3. Borana argot for <i>lon</i> , cattle; <i>mad</i> (A) table laid with bread for a meal; (Som) kind of black stone		
JBS54	Mada Garsi 390 m, cf Madda, Meda .. <i>mada genyo</i> : <i>geenyo</i> (Som) mare, female horse	05/42	[WO]
KCR84	Mada Genyo (Mada Ghegno, Madah Ghenio) (border locality)	07/46	[+ Gu Wa]
KCR52	Mada Merodi (area)	07/46	[WO]
HBK59	Madacho (Madaccio) 04°08'/38°19' 1705 m (Maddaccio), place near Mega A village with 13 households. During a famine in 1999 the men collected hides from livestock which had died and tried to sell them at the local market, but there were many of them. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 1]	04/38	[20 Gz]
HBK69	Madacho (area) <i>madachu</i> (O) to wound, hit, hurt	04/38	[WO]
??	Madada (village)	../..	[18]
GDD07	Madaino, see Mading <i>madalle</i> : <i>madala</i> (O) 1. vessel for milk, large gourd, kind of bottle with long neck; 2. scale for weighing <i>maddaale</i> (Som) tireless man, indefatigable person		
HDB97	Madalle (area), cf Medale <i>madalleh</i> : <i>madal leh</i> (Som) having appointment or meeting place	08/36	[WO]
JCJ04c	Madalleh	06/42	[Wa]
HFE..	Madara, see Adwa:Abba Gerima		
JDP64	Madaraffa (area)	10/41	[WO]
JDP74	Madaraffa (area)	10/41	[WO]

	<i>madda</i> (O) 1. river, water, spring; 2. drop; 3. a vaguely defined Borana unit with a permanent water source		
JDP04	Madda (area) 888 m, cf Mada ..	10/41	[MS WO]
HCD13	Maddale (Naddale) 05°36'/37°51' 2167 m north-west of Burji, cf Madalle, Medale <i>maddar</i> (Afar) hand-dug well	05/37	[WO Gz]
JDC33	Madde Maiu 08°28'/41°52' 1289/1292 m	08/41	[WO Gz]
JCD80	Maddenni (mountain)	06/42	[WO]
JDG88	Madderalala-dala 09°50'/40°31' 645 m	09/40	[WO Gz]
	<i>maddi</i> (O) 1. large basket used as an eating table, /figuratively:/ food; 2. cheek; 3. near, close; 4. play, game		
HCK92	Maddine 07°12'/37°45' 1787 m, north of Soddo	07/37	[Gz]
HCF35	Maddita (Maddittu) 05°45'/39°46' 1527 m <i>maddo</i> (O) headstall; (Som) centre of a well, /figuratively:/ central area	05/39	[WO Gz]
JBN78	Maddo Mane (area) <i>maddu</i> (O) to play, to take part in a game	05/40	[WO]
JEA83	Madeani (area)	11/40	[WO]
JEH85	Madebele (waterhole)	12/41	[Ne WO]
	<i>mader</i> (Borana) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Cordia gharaf</i> , <i>Cordia ovalis</i> ; <i>mahder</i> , <i>mader</i> (madär) (A) traditional cover of a book; <i>madere</i> , <i>madereh</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Buddleja polystachya</i>		
JDJ71	Madera (area), cf Madira, Mahdere .. madera dubba: <i>dubba</i> (O) reception hall	09/41	[WO]
JDP26	Madera Dubba (area) 10°07'/41°13' 791 m (recorded in 1841) Coordinates would give map code JPD15 <i>maderiya</i> (madäriya) (A) dwelling, place for passing the night; maderiya land was a temporary grant of a piece of land made to an individual in return for active military service; <i>madero</i> (madäro) (A) small plot of land	10/41	[Ha WO Gz]
JEJ69	Madgul (area)	12/42	[WO]
HEE84	Madiji 11°38'/38°51' 2852 m, west of Bete Hor	11/38	[Gz]
JEJ13	Madim (area)	11/41	[WO]
GDD07	Mading (Madaino) 08°12'/33°12' 284 m <i>madir</i> (Saho) kind of medium or tall tree, <i>Cordia africana</i>	08/33	[WO Gz]
HER88	Madira Gebeya (Madra G., Madra Gavaia) 13°28'/37°24' 2466 m, see under Mesfinto	13/37	[MS LM WO]
HEU01	Madley 12°43'/39°30' 2950 m south-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>mado</i> (A) on the other side of a body of water or other obstacle; <i>maado</i> (Som) hide oneself; <i>madho</i> (Som) become empty		
HDC24	Mado (area), cf Medo	08/37	[WO]
HEC98	Mado Mariam Gabriel (church)	11/37	[Ch]
HFE..	Madoge, see Medoge		
JDJ88	Madohe (area)	09/42	[WO]
HEM11	Madschel (Madschel, Majelli?), see Weyra Beret		
JDR49	Madu (Bur Madu) (mountain) 10°24'/42°29' 1077 m east of Adigala	10/42	[Gz]
HDB54	Madugga 08°36'/36°05' 2152 m	08/36	[Gz]

??	Madura sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JED11	Maerle, see Asmarerle		
JDN87c	Mafala (area)	10/40	[Gu]
HDU07	Mafud, see Debir, cf Mahfud		
HDU07	Mafud (district in Yifat-Timuga)	09/39	[n]
HDU06	Mafud sub-district? (-1997-)	09/39	[n]
HDU06	Mafud wereda (centre in 1964 = Armaniya) <i>mafuda</i> (Gondar A) small purse of leather	09/39	[Ad]
HFE39	Magab (Magat) (mountain) 13°52'/39°18' 1959 m Magab, cf Megab	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>magad</i> (A) Trifolium spp., T. rueppellianum; there are about 30 species of the Trifolium genus of clover in Ethiopia; <i>magad</i> (Som) tanned hide, leather; <i>magada, magaada</i> (O) difficult to handle		
HCE21	Magada (area) <i>magaddo</i> (O) kind of salt; <i>magedo</i> (magädo) (A) firewood	05/38	[WO]
HBK37	Magado (Megado) (volcano, with a salt mine) 03°54'/38°13', village 28 km south-west of Mega In 1902 Salisbury's government decided to do something about Ethiopian advances into British-claimed territories. Archibald Butter, a surveyor and hunter who already knew southern Ethiopia well, became leader of an expedition. It left Addis Abeba on 6 November 1902 and members were 5 Europeans, 2 Indians, 70 Somalis, and 12 Ethiopians. Over the next six months, smaller parties of Butter's expedition crisscrossed the region where effective Ethiopian occupation ended. They discovered the Megado Escarpment, which rises about 100 metres and forms a natural divider between the higher northern areas and the dusty plains below. Smith had been the first European to note this unusual landmark, running for some 270 km from east to west, and Lord Delamere had also come upon it in his travels. [P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA1998 p 244-245] From the Tisso pass the road drops along the flank of Magado volcano, which is built of a circular caldera 2.8 km wide (map sketch on page 564). The caldera has three craters, two of which are dry while the eastern one holds Magado lake. The lake is slightly elliptical (400 x 250 m) and its depth does not exceed 1.5 m. Y.K. Bantor studied the area and wrote a preliminary report for July 20-August 19, 1963. The walls of the crater are built by bedded agglomerates. On the southern shore of the lake is located a white sinter cone which is probably a former spring. The present spring is situated south of the cone and carries 20 cubic metres of salty water per hour. About two metres above the present lake level there is a white terrace 100 x 10 m built of evaporates of an earlier level of the lake. The raw material for salt production, which is 80 tons per year, is the black salty mud of the lake bottom. [Mineral 1966]	03/38	[WO Gz Mi]
HCD18	magado: <i>badda</i> (O) highland, mountain Magado (Badda Magado) 05°30'/38°20' MS coordinates would give map code HCD09	05/38	[WO Gu]
HCD08	Magado 05°30'/38°18', south of Agere Maryam Forest 20 km long in the 1930s, mostly with tall Podocarpus, zigba.	05/38	[Gz x]
HFF35c	Magah (recorded in 1841)	13/39	[Ha]
	magal: <i>Abba Magal</i> was an Oromo war leader who laid the foundation of the kingdom of Jimma; a king of Gera also had that name; <i>magala</i> (O) 1. market; town; 2. pleasant, sweet, mild;		

	3. brown; <i>megala</i> (A) market place, bazaar /mainly in Harar/		
JDB25	Magala (area)	08/41	[WO Mi]
	"South of the Dogua mountains and west of the Soba River and Magala village in Dankalia, three spots of asbestos outcrops have been indicated. The occurrences are associated with serpentinites of Pre-Cambrian rocks." [Mineral 1966]		
GDU01	Magale (Magalle), see Megale		
JEN15	Magalle (plain & mountain) 12°48'/40°00' 1493 m	12/40	[WO Gz]
JEN23	Magalle (area)	12/40	[WO]
JEN32	Magalle (mountain) 12°52'/40°18'	12/40	[Gz]
	magalo: <i>maggalu</i> (O) amble, pace up and down		
JCH51	Magalo, see Megalo		
JDJ53	Magalo, see Dire Dawa		
	<i>magan</i> (O) excrement /of animal/; (Som) refuge, sanctuary; <i>jiifaa</i> (Som) lynx		
KCN58	Magan Gifa (Meigag Gifa) 07°42'/45°30' 649 m	07/45	[Gz WO]
	<i>magana</i> (Konso) hall for assembly of men		
HEP08	Maganan (Maganani) 12°45'/36°26' 807 m	12/36	[Gz WO]
KCP29	Magarauein (Magarauen) 07°28'/46°30' 554 m	07/46	[WO Gz]
HDT17	Magas 10°05'/39°05' 2208 m	10/39	[Gz]
HFE39	Magat, see Magab		
??	Magazzen (in Jimma region)	../.	[It]
JFB23	Magbaba, cf Maglaba	13/40	[Ne]
HEP05	Magbara, Jebel (Jabal Maqbarah, J. Magharibah) (mountain) 12°41'/36°11' 733 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
	south of Metemma and partly inside Sudan		
HED68	Magdala (Magdalla), see Mekdela		
HEE69	Magdala (Magdalla), see Amba Maryam		
HFF90	Magdille (pass), near the border of Eritrea	14/39	[It Gz]
	14°27'/39°26', north of Adigrat		
	The important passes of Fokada and Magdille were occupied by the Italians in the beginning of October 1935 just when the Italo-Ethiopian war began and without any armed encounter.		
JEJ69	Magdul (waterhole)	12/42	[WO]
??	Magech (Swe: Magetsch), see Megech		
HEM11	Magelli, see Majelli		
JEA17	Magenta (Maghenta) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
JEA45	Magenta (Maghenta, Maghente) (mountains)	11/40	[+ Gz It]
	11°15'/40°10' 946 m, near the road east of Bati		
JEB65	Magenta (Maghenta) (mountain range)	11/41	[20 WO Gu]
	Bow-shaped mountains in the lower Awash valley, 700-1000 metres high. "Scattered about the surface of the Magenta foothills were tiny obsidian pellets, formed when droplets of magma are sprayed into the air -- and then chill into glistening glass." [Kalb 2001 p 57, 61]		
	<i>mager</i> (magär) (A) wall of poles fastened in the ground; horizontal pieces holding the uprights of a wall together; (T) kind of small or medium tree, <i>Boswellia papyrifera</i> ; <i>magera</i> (O) bundle of wood used as support in house construction; <i>maageer</i> (Som) circle, enclosure		
HDL68	Mager (Magher)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDE43	Maggeso, see Majesso		
HET76	Magghiete 13°19'/39°00' 1408 m, south of Abiy Adi	13/39	[WO Gz]
HDE57	Maggio, see Mojo		

HC...	Maggo, see Mago		
HEC18	Magi (Maghi Gh.)	11/37	[+ WO]
HCA88	Magi, see Maji		
JEA23	Magia, see Maja		
H...	Magina	13/37	[18]
HES00	Magivez	12/37	[WO]
JFB23	Maglaba (area), cf Magbaba	13/40	[WO]
JFA54	Maglalla 14°02'/40°06' 925 m, pass at 14°00'/40°03'	14/40	[WO Gz]
	see under Mekdela		
JDB46	Magna, see Many		
JBH99	Magno, see Bogol Manyo		
HC...	Mago (Maggo) (village)	05/36	[n]
	One of four villages which in 1975 received together about 5,000 kg of emergency food by "bombing" from the air.		
H...	Mago National Park (Maki) peak 1776 m	05/36	[Ca MS]
	The park is generally between altitudes 450 and 2,000 metres. Its highest point is the Mago mountain, 2528 m. The entrance of the park is about 35 km from Jinka. [Äthiopien 1999 p 440]		
	Size 2,162 sq km. The game park was established to protect large animals of the plains, such as elephants, buffaloes and giraffes. There is semi-arid open woodland and savanna. "In practice, widespread poaching in the area keeps populations down, so animal viewing is not what it might be." [Lonely planet 2000 p 41]		
	The southern part of Mago Park is a vast flat land that stretches out up to Chew Bahir. The highest point on the northern part of the park is called Mount Mago and has an altitude of 2,528 m. The Mago river starts at the foot of mount Mago to join the Omo river after a long journey.		
	The Neri river which joins Mago river in the Central Mago Park is frequented by elephants and buffaloes from the surrounding area in short supply of water.		
	The Ethiopian Air Lines flies twice a week to Jinka and the landing strip in the park near Neri river serves small aircrafts. There are clean camping sites near the park's administration office by the bank of river Neri. There are about 2,000 buffaloes and 200 elephants within the park. The Burchell's zebra lives in the plains beyond Mursi hills. There are a total of 81 mammals and 153 bird species in the Mago National Park. [www.waltainfo.com, Jan 2004]		
picts	A Chenevière, Éthiopie .., Paris 1989 p 53 zebras, ostriches; Camerapix guide 1995 p 255 campsite		
JER04	Magobi (Cafulle Magobi?) (area)	12/41	[WO]
JDH42	Magon 09°28'/40°54' 1218 m, near the railway	09/40	[Gz]
JEP39	Magorros (Mogorros) (plain) 13°00'/41°30'	13/41	[x WO]
HEP45	Magram, Bl.	13/36	[WO]
JDN18	Magu 10°03'/40°33' 556 m, south-west of Gewani (small village, hot springs near?)	10/40	[Ne Gu Gz]
	1928: "Our guide, bent a little under the weight of his years, plodded along without casting a glance at the villagers, his lance on his shoulder. The further we advanced the more numerous the huts became. Sometimes there were clusters of several dozens, on both banks of the river. Cattle, sheep, and horses were everywhere in fair abundance. All the horses wore a light collar, from which depended the dried trophies, unmistakable signs that the victims of their masters had been men." [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 122]		
1930s	"The pass of Magu means a passage to the real Dankali." With thermal springs in several pools at 48°C, good water and the only drinkable		

within a wide area. There are swamps in the neighbourhood with hippopotami and crocodiles.

[Guida 1938]

- HBK59 Magua (Mégua), see Mega
- HEH63 Magumbal 12/35 [WO]
- JBN35 Magur, see Mogor
- HET76 Magyete (Magghiete), cf Majete 13/39 [+ WO]
- HDU33 Maha Meda, see Mehal Meda
mahaber: *mehaber* (A) association for mutual aid based on attachment to a specific patron saint
- HE... **Mahaber Silase** (M. Selassie) 12/36 [+ x]
(monastery 80 km south-east of Metemma)
'Mission 101' under Colonel Sandford entered Ethiopia in mid-August 1940 before the liberation campaign, and this monastery was among the first places where they sought information and contacts.
"After some days of fairly good going they reached and camped close to the foot of a mountain on which stood the monastery of Mahaber Selassié, up to which Colonel Sandford climbed in the hope of gleaning news of the situation. With him went Azazh Kabada and they were kindly received; in accordance with the rules of the monastery the monks made them welcome and performed the ceremony of washing their feet as Christ washed the feet of His disciples. It is the rule of their order that they must take in the traveller, and they had on one occasion rescued the crew of an Italian aeroplane which had crashed near the monastery, attended to their hurts, and escorted them to the nearest Italian post in safety. The Italians in reply had first bombed and then raided the monastery, killing many of the monks and burning the place out."
"The information given to Colonel Sandford by the monks confirmed him in his view that they could safely make for Sarako on the plateau and spend a few days there refitting. They reached there on 20th August."
[Christine Sandford, Ethiopia under ..., London 1946 p 108]
- HED94 Mahadera Mariam, see Mahdere Maryam
- HEM61 Mahago (Maaga, Maago, Maugo) 12/39 [Gz WO Gu]
12°18'/39°24' 2354 m
Coordinates would give map code HEM60
- HDU32 Mahal Meda, see Mehal Meda
mahal wenz: *mehal wenz* (A) middle /of?/ river
- HDM64 Mahal Wenz (Mahaluonz) 09/39 [+ Gu]
mahalta: *mahiletay* (A) cantor
/mahilete gembo, priests' song in praise of founder of a feast/
- JEN45 Mahalta (mountain range) over 1500 m 13/40 [Ne WO]
- JEN65 Mahalta 13°13'/40°15' 539 m 13/40 [Gz]
- HFC25 Mahar, see Amba Mahar
- HFF30 Mahar, Debra, see Debre Mear
- HFC50 Maharish (on map of 1868) 14/36 [18]
- HF... Mahausay 13/37? [x]
All the Falasha people in the village of Telempt, near Gondar, left one day in January 1984. Children were told: "We're going to Jerusalem." After walking for seven days, they reached a place called Mahausay. Their guides told them that they would have to stay there for a while, because of fighting between the Tigrayan insurgents and government forces. It was three months before they moved on.
After leaving Mahausay, they walked for ten days through rolling hills into mountainous country in the Welkayit region and camped there for a month.
[L Rapoport, Redemption song, USA 1986 p 100-101]

- HET77 Mahaweria 13°19'/39°07' 1710 m, south of Abiy Adi 13/39 [Gz]
- HFE.? Mahbara Maryam, cf Mahaber .. 13/38 [x]
King Zara Yaqob (1433-1468) made more than one land charter to the convent of Mahbara Maryam. It was possibly situated in an area about 30 km south-west of Aksum. [Huntingford, The land charters .., A.A. etc 1965 p 36-37]
- HFE24 Mahbere Daguea (Mahber Degue, Mahbere Tsion) 13/38 [Gz]
13°49'/38°49' 1330 m, north-west of Abiy Adi
- mahder* (A,T) leather book case, kind of book bag;
mahdere (T) something containing something
- HEJ09 **Mahdera Sibhat** (Mahadera S.) 11/37 [Ch Gu]
In 1933: An island about one or two kilometres from the shore of lake Tana, 100 m in diameter and 7 m high. Empty and deserted, but once there was a church Kuskwam (Kuaskuam) founded in the reign of Serse Dengel (1563-1597) by one of the Emperor's nobles.
[Cheesman 1936]
- mahdere maryam* (A) abode of Saint Mary
- HED94 **Mahdere Maryam** (Mahedere M, Mahidera Mariam) 11/37 [Gz Ad Gu]
(Mahadera M.) 11°43'/37°55' 2325/2460 m 11/37 [WO 18]
(centre in 1964 of Grariya sub-district)
Church and monastery east of the southern part of lake Tana, at six hours' ride to the south of Debre Tabor.
"When the new metropolitan for Ethiopia, Abune Selama, arrived from Alexandria in late 1841, Wube determined to make use of him. It was not difficult to convince the 21-year-old, inexperienced Copt that Ras Ali was more Muslim than Christian and Wube secured his blessing for a crusade to overthrow Ali."
"Ras Ali placed his beloved wife, Hirut Wube, in the asylum church of Mahdere Maryam. Her sanctuary was cynically violated with the connivance of the new bishop who declared her marriage void on the grounds that her husband was a Muslim. An ally of Wube's was allowed to make off with her."
[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1986 p 29]
"Mahdere Maryam, a half-day mule ride from Debre Tabor, was called a 'town of aristocratic women,' and despite Taytu's remark to one writer that she had been 'brought up in Were Sehin in Yejju,' it was very likely to have been her birthplace. Special permission had to be given for anyone to enter this village by any means other than on foot. All the women wore Turkish slippers, possessed jewelry and took pains with their looks. Their houses were clean and tidy and their gardens of vegetables gave them a 'suburban' air. It was in Mahdere Maryam that Menen, the mother of Ras Ali, received homage and heard appeals before her move to Gondar and her coronation as empress. It was in Mahdere Maryam that Ras Ali placed his wife for sanctuary in 1842."
[Prouty 1986 p 31]
The baptismal name of Empress Taytu was Welette Mikael. By the time her father died in 1853 after a battle, she and her mother and sister and brothers were at the monastery of Debre Mewi.
[Prouty 1986 p 35]
Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote to Antoine d'Abbadie on 26 November 1868 that Tewodros went to Mahdere Maryam. "He set fire to the whole town. He killed all the men and took the women as booty. He made 50 monks stand naked with only their caps on their heads and had them shot. Then he marched to Dembiya."
[Acta aethiopica II p 366]
Artist Agegnehu Engida (1905-1950) was born in Mahdere Maryam. He studied art in Paris in France. Among his works are wall paintings in churches. He also made designs for bank notes.

- [Eth. Artists p 22-23]
- 1930s With an important market and with *Vice Residenza* of the Italians.
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 70 boys and 31 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.
- HBK16 Maheir 03°47'/38°00' 1408 m 03/38 [WO Gz]
mountain on the border of Kenya
- HDU07 Mahfud, see Debir
- JDG82 **Mahfud** (Mahhfood) 09°58'/39°58' 1344 m 09/39 [Gz Gu Ha]
- 1840s "Mahhfood, a village hemmed in by high kolquál hedges, formed the termination of the march. Its natural fortifications having uniformly proved insurmountable, this district has never been conquered either by the Galla or Mohammadans. The residence of the governor, who has been honoured with the hand of Woizero Birkenich -- stands on the apex of the loftiest of the many isolated hills; and in accordance with the precaution invariably taken to prevent surprise on these disturbed frontiers, it is surrounded by a formidable fence."
"Having been specially recommended to Ayto Gádeloo -- we paid him a visit of ceremony in the cool of the evening, and were received and entertained according to the perfection of Abyssinian etiquette. The whole of the dirty domestics and household slaves were mustered on the occasion, to witness the presentation of gifts brought for the *Emabiet*, who, like the rest of the princesses royal, displayed unequivocal signs of being sole and undisputed mistress of the establishment. Fat, fair, and forty, she was seated in a gloomy recess, upon an *alga*, and partially screened from view by the intervention of a lusty handmaiden. The good man, who occupied a corner of the throne, presented in his owlsh features the very personification of a well-trained, hen-pecked husband, for years accustomed to the iron rule of the shrew -- and so complete was her monopoly, that he could be said to boast of little beyond the empty title of governor of Mahhfood."
"Shortly after daybreak we resumed our journey through very thriving crops, descending to the valley of the Robi, where the eye was greeted by a perfect scene of Eastern cultivation."
[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II London 1844 p 311-313]
- 1860s In 1865 when the future Menilek II escaped from Mekdela via Wello, Queen Worqito provided him with an escort to the frontier of Shewa, and he was received with joy at Mahfud. In August, in eastern Shewa, Menilek proclaimed himself king.
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 25]
- H... Mahibere Bekur (centre in 1964 of Key Afer sub-dist) 09/39 [Ad]
- H... Mahibere Degu (centre in 1964 of Nadir wereda) 14/39? [Ad]
cf Mahaber, Mahber
- HDU33 Mahil Meda, see Mehal Meda & HDU34
- HFF31 Mahila 13°55'/39°27' 2187 m, south of Hawzen 13/39 [Gz]
- JCC99 Mahjabo, see Mehajob
- HES.. Mahl Ager, see Mehal Ager
- HE... Mahl Endebet, see Mehal Endebet
- HE... Mahl Iste, see Mehal Iste
- HED47c Mahl Semada, see Mehal Semada
- HEE72 Mahlgaynt, see Mehal Gayint
- maho* (Som) desire, want
- HER37 Maho 12/37 [WO]
- HES30 Maho (area) 12/37 [WO]
- HE... **Mahoni**, 20 km /east?/ from Maychew market 12/39? [Yo]
By 1980 the Derg requested convoys for vehicle movements from Maychew to Mahoni, a distance of only 20 km.

Shortly thereafter residents of Mahoni were required to get government permission to attend weddings even 2 km outside the town.

After 1983: The Afar generally only met their Tigrayan neighbours in markets such as that of Mahoni in the plains. It became one of the largest markets in Tigray as a result of this trade.

"On occasion soldiers in Derg-garrisoned Mahoni reportedly sold their rations and even bullets to traders, knowing they were destined for the TPLF."

In the 1980s: Local militias were used to assist TPLF fighters during major campaigns. Militia casualties varied enormously, but units near army bases suffered the most. In one *tabia* near the garrison town of Mahoni, 46 members of a force of 130 were reportedly killed.

[Young 1997]

HFE99 Mahoya (recorded in 1868)

14/39 [18]