

HES23	Mar Kibiny (Mar K'ibiny, Mar Qibiny) 12°52'/37°50' 2194 m, south-east of Dabat <i>mar</i> (A) honey; <i>malefiya</i> (A) 1. good, excellent; 2. passage	12/37	[Gz q]
HDU25	Mar Malefiya (Mar Malefia) <i>mara</i> (O) 1. crown, diadem; 2. kind of corn cake wrapped in leaves when boiled; 3. to twist, to roll; <i>marra</i> (O) grass; <i>maraa</i> , <i>marah</i> (Som) kinds of common thorn trees, <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>A. senegal</i> , also <i>Albizia</i> spp.; <i>mare</i> (A) have mercy, pardon	10/39	[LM WO]
??	Mara (historically recorded) A Moslem principality in eastern Ethiopia in the 1100s.	../..	[x]
GDF81	Mara	08/34	[WO]
GDF94	Mara, G. (hill)	08/34	[WO]
HEC62	Mara (mountain) MS:11°30'/36°46' 11°29'/36°49' 2284 m, north-west of Dangila MS coordinates would give map code HEC71	11/36	[Ch WO Gz]
HEM83	Mara, see Maru		
HEU61	Mara (recorded in 1868) <i>mara gubed</i> : <i>gubet</i> (gubbät) (A) liver	13/39	[18]
JCD69	Mara Gubed 06°01'/43°23' 306 m <i>mara guro</i> : <i>guro</i> , <i>guroo</i> (O) raw cotton; 2. lump, hard mass; <i>guro</i> (Som) 1. place cleared on loaded camel for people to sit; 2. pick up, collect for oneself	06/43	[WO Gz]
JDE85	Mara Guro (area)	08/43	[WO]
HEC63	Mara Medhane Alem	11/36	[+ It]
HCK26c	Marab Abaya, on north-east shore of lake Abaya	06/38	[20]
??	Maraba (village) In 1937 an Italian Fascist massacre of 120 Ethiopians took place at Maraba, as reprisal because people in the village had sheltered the rebel, Dejazmach Wuvner. Among those killed were 33 Falasha, but this seems to have been the only occasion when the Beta Israel were persecuted during the Italian occupation. [The Beta Israel .., UK 1999 p 54-55]	../..	[n]
HDT18	Marabetie (Morabietie) (area), cf Merhabete	10/39	[WO Ha]
KCP59	Marcauene, see Markawene		
HDH13	Maracce, see Wedebo		
JEA43c	Marad (village)	11/40	[Gu]
??	Marade (historical), cf Marayde Sabr ad-Din, ruler of the Muslim principality of Ifat, wanted to conquer the Christian Emperor Amde Tsiyon (1314-1344) and "-- transform the churches into mosques. I will make my residence at Marade, the capital of his kingdom." Sabr ad-Din did not succeed. [R Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 15]	../..	[Pa]
HDM64	Marafiya, see Let Marefia		
HFE55	Marafлуба (Marafлубai) 14°00'/38°58' 1906 m Marafлуба, south of Adwa, see under May Kenetal <i>maragu</i> (O) daub, seal, smear; <i>maraga</i> (O) plaster, cement	14/38	[WO Gz]
JCE35	Maragududo	05/43	[WO]
JFA29	Maraha (Maraha Bad) (swamp)	13/40	[WO Ne]
JEC30	Marahale (area)	11/41	[WO]
JFA56	Maraho Karum (island in lake Assale)	14/40	[Ne]
HCH80	Marai 07°08'/35°44' 1864 m north-west of Shewa Gimira <i>maraile</i> : <i>maraay leh</i> (Som) having acacia trees	07/35	[WO Gz]
JEJ64	Maraile (well)	12/41	[MS WO]
HFL07	Marakeyna (Maracheina) (hill) 2320 m <i>Marako</i> , a northern colony near Butajira of the Hadiya people	14/39	[+ Gu]

- HCS.. Marako, north of Urbarag and Silti 07/38 [x]
 There was an S.I.M. mission station in the early 1930s. Miss Daisy McMillan and Miss Freda Horn had a harrowing escape from there around mid-1936.
 By 1960 the main mission station was to the south of Silti, but there was an active church at Marako, with many converts.
 [H M Willmott .. p 48, 85]
- JCK68 Marameit, see Maramo
- JDB24 Marammarti (area) 08/41 [WO]
marammarto (O) whirlwind, also game of spinning around
- JCK68 Maramo (Marameit) 06°53'/43°16' 654 m 06/43 [WO Gz]
maranya: marenj (A) kind of shrub, *Strychnos innocua*
 /which is strychnine-free?/; *dobba* (O) plastering
- HDT39 Maranya Doba (Maragna Doba) (area) 10/39 [+ WO]
marar (O) sad; (Som) times, instances, occasions
- JDK52 Marar (area), cf Marer 09/42 [WO]
marara (O) precious, costly
mararu (O) to cause sadness
marasha (O) plough-share; *maresha* (A) plough
marasho (Som) emptiness
- JCD29 Marasho (Marascio) 05/43 [+ WO]
- HCD83 Marato, see Darato
- GDM87 Marattu, see Marrato
- HCR43 Maraua, see Merewa
- HEM62 Maraua 12°22'/39°32' 1575 m, near Alamata 12/39 [Gz Gu]
 Important market and meeting-place for caravan routes.
 [Guida 1938]
- HES23 Maray Bek (Marai Bec) 12/37 [+ WO]
- HE... Maray sub-district (-1997-) 12/37? [n]
- JC... Marayde 06/44 [18]
- KCP59 Marcanuene (Marcauene) (seasonal waterhole) 07/46 [MS WO]
- ?? Marcha (once with mission to the Falasha) cf Mercha ../. [x]
 Church Mission to the Jews did work there.
- HCT19 Marcos, see Markos
- marda* (A) glass ring used as neck charm,
 small chain of gold or silver
- JDK32 **Marda** (mountain with road pass c2000 m) 09/42 [WO Gu Gz]
 09°21'/42°42' 2248 m, conical peak 2289 m at 8 km west of Jijiga,
 see also under Jijiga and also Guresa
 Very white sand occurs in the Marda hills between Harar and Jijiga.
- geol Mesozoic sediments start at Marda Pass and continue in a south-southeast direction.
 Near Ado at Marda saddle occur hard quartzites which probably belong to the Pre-Cambrian. The outcrops are located along the Harar-Jijiga road.
 "According to G. Müller (1958) on the Marda Pass -- a graben-fracture of Cretaceous sandstones and basalt with a north-northeast strike and a width of 500 m are located in Jurassic series. The displacement of the sediments and lavas in the graben is at least 150 m. The uppermost parts of the Cretaceous sandstones show remarkable features. The sandstone is whitish-gray and contains large amounts of nodular haematite. Several parts of the sediment are rich in haematite to such an extent that the deposit has the appearance of iron ore."
 "The haematite horizon which was already observed by Sinclair Co. geologists in this area always occurs some metres beneath the basalt. As Müller (1958) also found this horizon near Jijiga and Dire Dawa some 500 km away in the same geological section and always some metres beneath the basalt cover, he believes that this is not a stratigraphic

horizon, but a secondary alteration product caused in the cretaceous sediments over which the basaltic lavas once flowed."

[Mineral 1966 p 557]

Alunite at Marda has been identified by chemical and X-ray analysis.

[p 563]

March 1941: "The road from Jijiga wound up through the boulder-strewn hills of the Marda Pass and continued for nearly 100 miles through country ideal for the defenders before debouching into the plateau of Harar. Brigadier Smallwood and his officers christened the peaks above them: Saddle Hill, Observation Hill, Camel Hill, and, with more originality, Marda's Left Breast, Marda's Right Breast and Marda's Behind. They had been ordered to wait for reinforcements before attacking, but they were unused to waiting, and three days in hot and dusty Jijiga were more than enough. Despite orders, they attacked."

"This time it was not a walk-over. The 1st Nigerians, leading the assault to the right of Marda's Breasts, had two officers killed - Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Rogers - and many wounded. At dusk after five hours' shelling by the South African guns, they held the Left Breast, but the XIII Brigade, the defenders, still held the Right, and Marda's Behind."

"That night, however, the XIII Brigade withdrew. The previous night one of its battalions had deserted *en masse*, leaving the Commandant and officers to hold their hill alone. In the morning the last Breast and the Behind were occupied by Smallwood's salacious soldiery. The Nigerians moved up into the highlands and carried forward."

[A Mockler, Haile Selassie's war, 1984 p 366-367]

mardasa (O) scarf worn over the hair by women

JEA95	Mardle (area) 910 m	11/40	[WO]
H CJ75	Mareca, see Mari		
	<i>marecha</i> (A) track		
HDH13	Marechi (Marecce, Marecci, Marechi) (area) 09°11'36"02' 1559,2640 m, cf Wedebo with mountain Gara Marechi to the north, cf Tulu Marechi	09/36	[+ WO x Gz]
	<i>mared</i> (Som) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Cordia gharaf</i> , (<i>Cordia ovalis</i>)		
HDL96	Mared (area)	09/39	[WO]
JDD97	Maredleh (Maredley) 09°02'/43°13' 1661 m south-east of Jijiga, near map code JDK07	09/43	[Gz]
JDE84	Maredley (Maredlei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
	<i>mareg</i> (maräg) (A) grade, dignity, step upwards		
JDE87	Maregh Dughleh 08°56'/44°05' 1310 m at the border of Somalia (WO at map code JDE89 may be incorrect)	08/44	[WO Gz]
HDE48	Maregu (area), see under Nazret	08/39	[WO]
JDD20	Marehan (Marrehan) (area & stream)	08/42	[WO]
	mareka: <i>mareki</i> (O) sauce, soup; <i>mareku</i> (O) to plaster with mud and dung; <i>marreke</i> (A) to capture		
H CJ88	Mareka (Mareca) 07°04'/37°20' 1866 m (wereda & its centre in 1964), see under Waka	07/37	[Ad WO Gz]
H CJ88	Mareka sub-district? (-1997-)	07/37	[n]

Mareko (maräqo), ethnic group (sub-group related to the Hadiya) numbering about 38,096 acc. to 1994 census. The Hadya or Gudela are almost identical with the Maräk'o.
[Ethnogr. survey .., London 1956]

Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from source in July 1991?) there was also the Mareko Peoples' Democratic Organization.

- HCT81 **Mareko** MS:07°58'/38°33', Gz:08°01'/38°35' 1810 m 08/38 [n Gz q x]
 (Marek'o, Mareqo, Maräqo, Marako), west of lake Ziway,
 cf Meskan & Mareko
 "Marako is a plain cut by valleys and extending between Lake Zway and the Gurage country. -- The Marako road is a broad track, well-known for all caravans -- to Kambata, Wallamo, Gofa, Gamu. -- It constitutes the limit between the Marako on the east side and the Gurage on the west side."
 The Marako people belong to the Sidama language group, although at the same time understanding Galla very well, and seem to occupy at least a part of the Marako plain, so that the Gurage are more or less separated from the Arussi of the lake district.
 [Azais & Chambard, Cinq années ..., Paris 1931 vol 2 p 170-171]
 Ras Darge spent the Lent season of 1885 at Mareko when he successfully quelled a rebellion in Gurage.
 [Bairu Tafla 1975]
- HCT90 Mareko (Marek'o, Mareqo) 08°08'/38°28' 2028 m 08/38 [Gz q]
 near Butajira
marer (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, *Cordia gharaf*;
marera (O) kind of shrub or small tree, *Rhus vulgaris*
- JCC02 Marer, cf Marar 05/41 [Wa]
- HDH12 Marete Mikael (church) 09°11'/35°57', east of Gimbi 09/35 [Gz]
marga (O) grass, weed, plant, meadow;
margo (Som) choke, suffocate, be strangled;
merg (märg) (Gondar A) large stone which is thrown or which falls down from a mountain; *mergu*, the stone as expl.
- HDG04 Margo, see Tulu Babor
margu (O) to grow, to sprout
- HDT24 Marhabete, see Merhabete
- HCI75 Mari (Mareca) 07°02'/37°06' 2433 m, west of Waka 07/37 [Gz]
 Mariam, see Maryam
 Marie, cf Maryie
- HC... Marie (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 07/36 [Ad]
- JDR85 Marie (mountain range, recorded in 1841) 10/42 [Ha]
- JDJ52 Mariha (mountain) 1408 m, see under Dire Dawa 09/41 [WO]
Marille, a language in the south-west, better known as Geleba
- HBP75 Marille, see Murle
- HDA37 Marino 08/35 [WO]
- HEF52 Mariye 11°22'/39°36' 2264 m 11/39 [Gz]
 (with church Silase) west of lake Ashenge
marka (marqaa) (O) thick porridge; (Som)now, if, when;
marka (T) label /word from Italian/; *markaa* (Som) then
- JEN97 Marka (Marca) (waterhole) 13/40 [Ne WO]
 Nesbitt was there in 1928 and called Marka the territory of the Blind Chief.
 "When at last dawn began to break we saw that we were in the middle of a wide plain, dotted sparsely with thorn-bushes." They had to search in several directions for camels which had escaped, and they found them after a while. They had helped one Afar but he marched away from Nesbitt's party. "Now this ungrateful Afar, whom we have saved, cannot but say that we were good to him. You will find that, as a consequence of his going ahead to proclaim the news, the people of Marka will not flee at our approach, but will come to meet us, without fear."
 As they advanced further north, they found that the vegetation grew ever thicker, and before long they came amongst numerous tufts of spiky grass. This was the beginning of the grassy plain of Her, in the Rorum region. At last they arrived at a village Matahala, where some thirty people seemed to be almost the entire population.

[L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 300-302]

JEB86	Markale (Marcale)	11/41	[+ WO]
KCP59	Markawene (Marcauene, Marcanuene) (w waterhole) 07°44'/46°35' 639 m	07/46	[+ WO Gz]
HCT19	Markos (Marcos) 07°22'/39°14' 2953/3139 m	07/39	[+ WO Gz]
HFD57	Markos (Mark'os, Adi Decal, Addi D.) 14°02'/38°12' 1708 m	14/38	[Gz WO Gu]
??	Marma (in Sidamo) Marma is the last serpentinite occurrence in northern direction before crossing the Ganale river. The serpentinite body indicates a surface of about 500,000 sq. metres. Its nickel content has not been determined. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HEP35	Marmage, Jebel (Gebel Marmaghe) (area) see under Metemma <i>marmar</i> (T) tingle; (Som) 1. marble; 2. travel about, continual travelling; 3. nape of the neck; 4. sometimes; rarely	12/36	[+ WO]
JDS62	Marmar (Marmar Gedle) (mountains) 10°30'/42°45' 1475 m, partly inside Somalia	10/42	[WO Gz]
JEC52	Marmara (area) <i>marmari</i> (Som) rub, wipe, clean; (O) explorer; <i>marmaro</i> (Som) rub oneself /the eyes/; <i>marmaru</i> (O) visit	11/41	[WO]
HBR26	Marmaro, G. (peak) 04°44'/37°09' 1164 m	04/37	[WO Gz]
JBR62	Marmaro (Bol) 05°08'/41°49' 309 m	05/41	[Gz]
JBR70	Marmaro 05°12'/41°40' 328 m	05/41	[Gz]
JDH47	Marmarsa (area) <i>marmarsitu</i> (O) spy; <i>marmaru</i> (O) entwine, wind, surround; <i>marmarsu</i> (O) wrap oneself, turn around, wander about, stroll	09/41	[WO]
HDF50	Marmazza (with bridge)	08/39	[WO]
JBP89	Marmorro (plain) <i>maro</i> (Som) 1. cloth, robe; 2. be finished; <i>maaro</i> (Som) ability, skill, means; <i>marro</i> , <i>maroo</i> (O) one's turn	05/41	[WO]
JDN16	Maro (area) marodileh: <i>maroodi leh</i> (Som) with elephants	10/40	[WO]
JCL26	Marodileh 06°32'/43°58' 540 m	06/43	[WO Wa Gz]
??	Marogala, in middle Awash valley By 1968 there was not yet any irrigation of a potential area of 22,000 hectares.	../..	[x]
HCT92	Maroko (Marroco, Marraco, Marequo) (wide area) An Armenian by name Caspar had land there in the early 1900s. <i>maroor</i> (Som) crookedness, twisted object	08/38	[+ Gu WO]
JEC08	Maror (hill)	10/42	[WO]
HFF25	Maroro (with rock-hewn church) <i>marrata</i> (O) kind of snake said to have a special sound	13/39	[x]
GDM87	Marrato (Marattu) 09°49'/35°00' 1511 m (Oromo village), see under Mendi, see also Teyba	09/34	[WO Gu Gz]
JEC82	Marri (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEU13	Marsa, see Korbeta <i>marsu</i> (O) 1. wrap around, surround, sit in a circle; 2. patrol an area; 3. swish a whip		
JDA07	Marsu (area) <i>marta</i> (O) plain, usually at the foot of a mountain; (A) (mart'a) elephant's tail as a trophy	08/40	[WO]
HDK93	Marta 09°52'/37°51' 1244 m, cf Merta <i>marti</i> (O) useless person; (Som) guests, visitors	09/37	[AA Gz]

HDF76	Marti (area), cf Merti Jeju	08/39	[WO]
HDJ29	Marti (area) <i>marto</i> (O) 1. land at medium altitude about 1800-2300 m; 2. loin cloth, cloth loosely worn around the waist	09/37	[WO]
HCT04	Marto (area), cf Merto	07/38	[WO]
HEM02	Marto, see under Weldiya	11/39	[Gu]
JEG14	Marto (area) 930 m <i>martu</i> (O) long hair /of female/; mane of lion	11/40	[WO]
HDS98	Martula Mariam (Martula), see Mertule Maryam <i>maru</i> (O) 1. to heal, recover, regain health; 2. to advise, pardon; 3. to entwine, wind, surround, roll, swirl		
HDC59	Maru (area)	08/37	[WO]
HDC69	Maru	08/37	[WO]
HDD46	Maru (It: Sella di Maru) 08°33'/38°06' 2804 m Maru, saddle 2430 m	08/38	[WO Gz Gu]
HDJ86	Maru 09°51'/37°08' 2502 m, south-east of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDL24	Maru 09°14'/38°50' 2880 m, north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEJ56	Maru (area)	12/37	[WO]
HEM83	Maru (Mara) 12°29'/39°42' 1637 m, east of Korem	12/39	[Gz Gu]
JDH84	Maru (Maroo) (recorded in 1841)	09/41	[Ha]
JDJ17	Maru 09°11'/42°18' 1547 m, south-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JCC99	Maruf (area) 06°18'/42°26' 429 m	06/42	[WO Gz]
GDF.?	Marum Camp, at some distance from Gambela "Approximately 65 kilometres, and three hours, from Gambela is Marum Camp, an isolated grove of large fig trees. This haven of coolness, named for the first hunting safari client to camp here, is easily recognizable, first by the unique fig trees and second by a fork in the road, which runs on both sides of the grove, uniting several kilometres downriver. Much of the big game of the area can be hunted from this pleasant site." [Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 101]	08/34	[x]
HDK25	Marus Tereter (area)	09/37	[AA]
HEJ78	Marwa (Marua)	12/37	[+ WO]
HFF93c	Marwa (area) about 20 km east-north-east of Adigrat One must drive north-north-east from Idaga Hamus on a plateau until the escarpment and then descent by foot takes about two hours down to Marwa at elevation 1950 m. "The main outcrop of interest is, according to Ohlschläger (1959) conformable with a series of talc schists and coarse-grained limestones which strike north-north-east and dip steeply towards the east. The asbestos material is restricted to a brecciated hornfels contact which is rich in silica with a dark-brown, hard iron quartzite. This rock, which is a dike of an intermediate nature, is also different in its composition from the Fawly rocks. Abundant here are needles of riebeckite, haematite crystals, and quartz and feldspar lenses and veins. This mineral assemblance points to hydrothermal influence of the original sedimentary series, with a hydrothermal breccia on the contacts of the quartzite. By the strong folding and shearing of the schists, asbestos fibres were formed, occurring now as small slip and also mass-fiber lenses or veinlets mainly along the contact, enriched in its upper parts. In the deeper parts of the excavations which were also carried out in this area, the asbestos material disappears, and the shear fractures are filled with thin layers of a blue, scaly material. The asbestos itself, which is of a dark blue to lavender blue colour, appears to be crocidolite derived from the riebeckite minerals. The erratic character of the asbestos and the extremely low quantity in the veinlets and lenses justifies no further investigations in the Marwa area." [Mineral 1966 p 84] /Which Marwa?/: "In November 1975 we established our first base in Marwa in Eastern	14/39	[Mi n]

Tigray. -- The month before, we had formed two units, travelling continuously around Tigray for two months to introduce the ideas of our liberation movement to the people. Each unit had fifteen to eighteen people in it."

[Hammond 1999 p 255]

"In Marwa, things did not go so smoothly. For a start, there was much tougher opposition from large landowners, who were particularly powerful in Marwa, until Bashai Bissrat, the most intransigent, was killed by a squad led by Marta, the first woman fighter.

Moreover, the first ones elected to distribute the land clung to old ways. Some accepted bribes and allotted unequal plots, so they were arrested and imprisoned. They were brought from prison and exposed before the whole village who voted to replace them, so one year after the first distribution, the land had to be distributed all over again."

"One year after the second distribution, the Dergue won control of these areas again and the decisions on land shares were revised once more. 'Everything went back to the same ways as under Haile Selassie,' Keshi continues, 'bribes and inequalities.' Although the area was not completely liberated until 1988, fighters were constantly coming and going in the villages."

[Hammond p 272]

The priest and farmer Keshi Beraki Woldu from Marwa (as cited above) was interviewed by the British researcher/author Jenny Hammond on 5 April 1991, also a farmer Halefom Tekelu from there.

[Hammond p 447]

marwe: *marwo* (Som) lady, respectful term for woman

JCC99	Marwe (Marue) (area)	06/42	[+ WO]
HCT49	Maryam (Mariam)	07/39	[+ WO]
HDJ00	Maryam (Mariam, Apt.) (church), see under Nekemte	09/36	[+ WO]
HDM90	Maryam (Mariam) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDR87	Maryam (Mariam) (area)	10/37	[+ WO]
HEK23	Maryam (Mariam) (with church), see under Yifag	11/37	[+ WO]
HEK64	Maryam (Mariam) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEK66	Maryam (Mariam) (church)	12/38	[+ WO]
HEK98	Maryam (Mariam)	12/38	[LM WO]
HEL42	Maryam (Mariam), see Yabta		
HEU92	Maryam Arena (Mariam A.) (plain), see under Kwiha	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEM92	Maryam Ashenge (Mariam Ascianghe) (hill)	12/39	[+ Gu]
HET66	Maryam Beleb (Mariam B.) 13°16'39°01' 1577 m (Ugher/o/ Mariam), north of Fenarwa	13/39	[Gz]
HET67	Maryam Belk (Mariam Belch)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEJ79	Maryam Debir (M. Deber), village south of Gondar Amhara small village 16 km south of Gondar. The people live in wattle-walled houses but sometimes build their goat houses of stone because, they say, the goats would kick down wattle walls. The village has a rainy season migration in which all cattle except plough oxen, aged animals, and a few milking cows and their calves are sent into the cold highland in order to avoid mud and flies. The movement involves small distances, usually only two to six hours away from the village. They pay a fee at the highland grazing area. Fish are not usually dried, but in Maryam Debir, when large batches of forty or fifty fish are caught, they are sometimes sundried, crushed in a mortar, mixed with pepper and salt, and stored in pots. [F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia ..., Madison/USA 1960 p 138n, 144, 161]	12/37	[+ x]
HFE20	Maryam Debre Cherbie (... Cuorie, ... Cuvrie), see Debre Kerbe		
HEJ47	Maryam Gimb (Mariam Ghemb) (historical ruins) at northern shore of Lake Tana, see also under (Old) Gorgora	12/37	[+ Gu n]

Situated at the top of a forested headland. Imposing ruins of a cathedral built of stone and clay in 1619-1621 by Pero Pais at the expense of Ras Sela Kristos. On the side are the remains of a belfry.

Pero Pais died here in 1622. On 11 February 1626 Susenyos solemnly vowed obedience to the Holy Chair in front of the Catholic patriarch Affonso Mendes.

[Guida 1938]

- text O.G.S. Crawford & S. Matthews, *Two Ethiopian churches, in Antiquity* (Newbury) 1956 no 30 p 226-229.
- picts Aethiopien, München (Terra magica) 1958(1963)
pl 26 the inside of still standing decorated wall;
Ethiopian Trade Journal 1962 no 5 p 38 tourists on top of the wall;
G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 94 ruins with decorated arch;
K Nomachi, *Bless Ethiopia*, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)
p 114-115 wall paintings in church interior
- HFE17 Maryam Hibito (Mariam Hebuto) 13/39 [x]
(with rock-hewn church) see under Temben churches
maryam hoa: *ho-a* (O) warm; *wiha* (A) water
- HEK81 Maryam Hoa (Mariam Hoa) 12°25'/37°36' 2087 m 12/37 [+ WO Gu Gz]
(with church), south-east of Gondar, cf Maryam Wiha
Coordinates would give map code HEK71
maryam kabi: *kaabi* (Som) vicinity, nearness;
qaabi (Som) put in order
- HDL95 Maryam Kabi (Mariam Cabi) (church) 09/38 [+ WO]
- HFF.. Maryam Korkor, see Geralta churches - northern
- HES11 Maryam May Luko (Mariam Mai Luco) 12/37 [+ Gu]
- HFE07 Maryam Quarar (Mariam Q.), see Yeresere
- HFE58 Maryam Rugbeito (Mariam R.) 14/39 [+ Gu]
- HDT13 Maryam Sarka (Mariam Sarca) (church) 10/38 [+ WO]
- HDT03 Maryam Serka (Serk'a, Serqa) 10°02'/38°42' 1816 m 10/38 [Gz q]
- HDT04 Maryam Serka (M. Serk'a) 10°01'/38°47' 1637 m 10/38 [Gz]
- HFF51 Maryam Setta (Mariam Setta, Setta, Anda M. Suta) 14/39 [Gz WO Gu]
14°03'/39°28' 2251 m, see under Hawzen
- HFE.. Maryam Shewitu (Mariam Sciauito) (valley) 14/39 [n Gu]
Yohannes IV on 4 February 1876 had his camp at Maryam Shewitu from where he wrote a preserved letter which mentions that Yiha /Yeha/ is near to the camp.
[Acta aethiopica III p 203]
- HET67 Maryam Tsarma (Mariam Ts.) 13°11'/39°13' 1855 m 13/39 [+ WO Gz]
see under Samre
Coordinates would give map code HET58
- HFE96 Maryam Tzadia (Enda Mariam Tz.) (area) 14/39 [+ WO Gu Gz]
14°22'/39°00' 1816,2438 m
- HEP35 Maryam Wiha (Mariam Waha), see under Metemma 12/36 [+ WO]
- HES.. **Maryam Wiha** 12/37 [+ 18 n]
Towards the end of 1841 Wibe of Tigray openly declared war with Ras Ali of the Amhara. He marched his troops from Simen to Maryam Wiha in Wogera (Wegera) not very far from Gondar. Troops of Gojjam under Dejazmach Birru Goshu were to join him there. It took some persuasion before Birru trusted to really be near Wibe. On 10 February 1842 /wrong date given by Parkyns?/ the allied troops of Tigray and Gojjam broke camp. It took some time before there was a battle.
[M Parkyns, *Life in Abyssinia*, vol II, London 1853 p 131-136]
After some hesitation Birru Goshu joined forces with Wibe at Maryam Wiha south east of Gondar, and together they marched on Debre Tabor, where there was a battle on 7 February 1842.

- [Rubenson 1976 p 93]
- HFE53c Maryama (Mariama) 14/38 [x]
Village at two hour walk south of Aksum, with grass fields.
- [Rosen 1907 p 466]
- HEE85 Maryamu 11°38'38°57' 2970 m, near Bete Hor 11/38 [Gz]
- HE... Maryie (in Ambasel awraja), cf Mariye 11/39? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 170 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4,
with two teachers.