

	<i>mia, mi-a</i> (O) objects, things, goods, utensils, harness;		
	<i>miaa</i> (O) 1. appetizing, juicy; 2. lard		
HDK53	Mia (Mi'a) 09°34'/37°50' 2448 m, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDD56	Miagera 08°39'/38°03' 2528 m	08/38	[Gu Gz]
H...	Miam Atal (c 1964 of Kala sub-district)	13/38?	[Ad]
JCP57	Miaua (Miyaba) 07°42'/41°20' 1168/1195 m	07/41	[WO Gz LM]
HEF04	Miawa (Mi'awa) 10°55'/39°46' 1471 m	10/39	[Gz]
	south of Kombolcha		
HDD70	Micael, see Mikael & HDJ48 HDS32 HDS41c HDS50c HEJ56		
HFC08	Micael, see Kidus Mikael		
HFE19	Micael Alassa, see Awiaara		
HDL18	Micawa, see Mikawa		
HDC07	Micciu, see Michu		
	<i>micha</i> (O) washing of clothes		
HDK99	Micha (Mich'a) 09°55'/38°23' 2329 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	Micha, see under Tulu Milki, cf Mecha		
HFD29	Michara (Miciara) (area) 1719 m, cf Mechara	13/38	[+ Gu]
	The Friedrich Rosen group of Germans made their camp at Michara in late April 1905. They could see several small villages from there, although it was stony ground for agriculture. Not far away they saw the Kamben mountain, shaped like a regular pyramid, with a sharply pointed rock pillar about 100 m high at the top. The whole caravan from which the Germans had been separate for six days was gathered at the camp after a while, unharmed although there had been attempts at attack from robbers. The camp was not good for resting the animals, so the Tekezze river was crossed next morning. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 462-463]		
HEU15	Michare Mikael (church) 12°47'/39°49' east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HDC93	Michele, S. (church), see under Sire HDC93	09/36	[WO]
HDD76	Michele, see Kidus Mikael		
JDA36	Micheta (Mich'eta, Mechta) 08°25'/40°21' 1584 m near Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
JDA45	Micheta (Mich'eta, Miceta) 08°34'/40°19' 1828 m (with church Maryam to the north)	08/40	[Gz WO]
	<i>michi wacha</i> : <i>michi</i> (O) illness believed to be caused by draught; <i>wacha</i> (O) din of people or of boiling water		
HCH82c	Michi Wacha, cf Wach	07/35	[Wa]
HES66	Michibi (on Simen hiking route)	13/38	[Br]
HCD88c	<b>Michicha</b> (Miciccia) c2100 m	06/38	[x Gu]
	Village in Sidamo, with SIM mission before and after the Italian occupation.		
picts	D Buxton, Travels ..., London 1949(1957) p 64-65[7] two pictures of groups of phallic monoliths		
	<i>michicho</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Ilex mitis</i> , <i>Pygeum africanum</i>		
HDG68	Michicho (Mich'ich'o) 09°37'/35°31' 2020 m north of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]
HDH18	Michicho Silase (Mich'ich'o S.) (church) 09°12'/36°26', north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HDT49	Michig 10°22'/39°16' 2563 m south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDF12	Michika (Micicica), see under Sire	08/39	[+ WO]
HCD..	Michille, in Gedeo awraja	06/38	[n]

Place of a final engagement in the Gedeo uprising of 1960,  
see Gedeo awraja.  
"The peasants were lulled into discontinuing fighting by  
conciliatory gestures from the government envoy."  
[Bahru Zewde 1991 p 218]

HDL24	Michire (Mich'ire) 09°19'/38°49' 2739 m north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL53	Michire (Mich'ire) 09°35'/38°46' 2535 m south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEU10	Michiro (Mich'iro) 12°50'/39°22' 2023 m west of Maychew <i>michiru</i> (O) twist, wring, squeeze, force, eradicate	12/39	[Gz]
HES77	Michotis (on Simen hiking route)	13/38	[Br]
HDC07	Michu (Micciu, Misciu) 08°11'/37°17' 2402 m west of Abelti	08/37	[+ Gz]
	mida: <i>midda</i> (O) 1. injury; 2. honour of having made an important kill		
HDL65	Mida 09°37'/38°55' 2671 m, in Merhabete awraja The primary school in 1968 had 210 boys and 62 girls, with three teachers.	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDT36	Mida (Midda) (area)	10/39	[Ad WO]
HDT38	Mida (Midda) 10°18'/39°09' 2539 m	10/39	[Gz WO]
JDJ68	Mida (Midda)	09/42	[+ WO]
HD...	Mida Kenye sub-district (Mida Kenge.. Midakegne..) (centre in 1964 = Goda Bitilie), in Jibat & Mecha awraja The primary school in 1968 had 45 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.	09/37	[Ad]
HDT27c	Mida sub-district? (-1997-)	10/39	[n]
J....	Mida Welabo sub-district (-1997-)	09/42?	[n]
HDT27c	Mida wereda (centre in 1964 = Merayna) <i>midaga</i> (O) prettiness, grace, charm; <i>midagalola</i> (O) hostile charm?	10/39	[Ad]
JDC76	Midagalola (Midago), see Midega		
JDC76	Midagalola sub-district (centre in 1964 = Midega)	08/42	[Ad WO Gu]
HEC94c	Midara (in Liban district, with quarry) A sample of limestone from the quarry of Midara /May 1930/ was described as drab- coloured, rather coarsely crystalline limestone with numerous minute spherical bodies and some fossils weathering out. Suitable as building material. [Cheesman 1936]	11/36	[Ch]
HDT38	Midda, see Mida		
JDJ67	Middaydu (Middaidu) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
JDC76	<b>Midega</b> (Midega Lola, Miedegga, Midago) (Midagalola) 08°52'/42°10' 1476 m (centre in 1964 of Midagalola sub-district)	08/42	[Gz Ad WO Gu]
1930s	In a populated area with agriculture and many villages and fields of grain as far as the eye can see, but in the dry season cattle and people must drink from Erer and Gobelli, with marches of 3-4 hours. Italian <i>Vive Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938] midgane: <i>midgaan</i> (Som) group of primitive hunters, <i>Midgan</i> , caste group of hunters and tanners		

	living among the Somali		
JDS03	Midgane (area)	10/42	[WO]
JCR99	Midigera (Midighera) 08°06'/42°26' 1014 m east of Fik	08/42	[n Gz]
	<i>midijja</i> (A) furnace, fireplace, kitchen stove		
HDL73	Midijja 09°42'/38°41' 2759 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFD88	Midir Felasi 14°22'/38°15' 1755 m north of Inda Silase	14/38	[Gz]
HEC07	Midir Gat 13°37'/37°17' 2174 m	13/37	[Gz]
H....	Midir Gebeta sub-district (Medir G. ...) (centre in 1964 = Wida)	13/37?	[+ Ad]
HFE85	Midmah 14°21'/38°57' 1861 m, north of Adwa midraru: <i>midir</i> (A), <i>midiri</i> (T) land, earth, country	14/38	[Gz]
HEJ97	Midraru (area)	12/37	[WO]
??	Midre The 178 km ride through thinly populated countryside from Dola Mena to Negele is broken by meal stops at Midre and Genale. [Bradt 1995(1998) p 201]	../..	[Br]
HDE12	<b>Midre Kebd</b> (M. Kebo) 08°16'/38°36' 2133 m (Medre Käbd) north-west of lake Ziway Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson passed with a small caravan in the neighbourhood around 1927. She noted that on the top of a plateau, very difficult of ascent, there was a monastery. An annual large conference used to be gathered there. Jönsson did not visit, but she wondered how the monks had solved the question of water supply up there. [A-L Jönsson, En karavanfärd, Sthlm 1927 p 68-69]	08/38	[Gz x]
HDE32c	Midre Kebd sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kondaltiti)	08/38	[Ad]
HDF20	Miece, see Myeche	08/39	
JDC76	Miedegga, see Midega		
HCH97	Miera (Miena) 07°12'/36°23' 2458 m	07/36	[WO Gu Gz]
JDH20	<b>Mieso</b> (Miesso, Mi-esso, Mehesso, Meheso) (Meisso) MS: 09°12'/40°45' =JDH10, 1280/1314 m Gz: 09°14'/40°45' 1394 m (sub P.O. under Asbe Teferi) Centre in 1964 of Mieso wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 9S Arkoncha (Ark'onch'a, Arconcia) (village) 1512 m 3NW Sufi (Gara Sufi) (mountain) 1722 m 10N Kurfa Dida (Curfa D.) (area) 10NE Mulu (Mullu, Mulloo) (on the railway) 1225/1249 m	09/40 09/40	[Gz WO Ad It] [20]
1907	The German delegation of Friedrich Rosen passed Mieso in 1907 on their way down to the coast. Women passed their camp to fetch water from some waterhole. They were also approached by Ittu men who wanted the German doctor to come and look at a man with a very sore leg. The soldiers of the escort for the Germans advised against leaving the camp, so the man was brought to the camp instead. He received a bandage, and a chief sent a goat as thanks. During a short evening walk they thought they saw footprints of a leopard and found the bones of a dead elephant. These looked white in the moonlight. The soldiers shot a hyena. Next morning it was hot, the travellers had used up their water, and the local women refused to give them any. The travellers continued and reached the oasis of Delado by noon and found water there.		

- [K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 283-286]
- 1916 In early October /1916/ Lij Iyasu was on the way of being deposed /officially in the capital this happened in September 1916/. He assembled troops and sent them marching toward the capital, but they were met halfway at Mieso by an army led by half a dozen Shewan notables and driven back.
- [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 195]
- 1920s At the end of April 1927 Kurt and Margot Lubinsky arrived by train to Mieso on the way back from their 'honeymoon trip'. Kurt was eager with his filming and Margot had two monkeys sitting on her head. Kurt had to keep apart his escorting soldiers and the local Somali. They put up their tent near to the little station building. The customs officer knew beforehand that they had proper passes, so he was very civil, invited them for a meal and offered them to sleep in his house. This was declined, thinking of all the fleas. The customs officer had a light-skinned 17-year old wife.
- [K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise ..., Leipzig 1929 p 119, 128-129]
- 1930s The most important railway station between Dire Dawa and Awash.  
The road passable for motorcars to Asbe Teferi was first built in 1931.  
Emperor Haile Selassie went by railway when going into exile in the beginning of May 1936.  
"When the train reached Mieso, Fitawrari Takele Hawariat, former delegate to the League of Nations, accompanied by his troops, met with the Emperor. The encounter must have been a bitter one. (The Fitawrari had asked the Emperor's permission to return to Ethiopia to participate in the fighting.)"
- [J H Spencer, Ethiopia at bay, USA 1984 p 64]
- A mosque in the centre was built by the Italians. The Orthodox church is at some distance.  
Italian *Residenza*, post, telegraph, *spaccio*.  
[Guida 1938]
- Average rainfall 723 mm per year was recorded in 1931-1937.  
Post office of the Italians was opened on 8 May 1937. Its cancellations first read MEHESO\*HARAR and later MIESSO\*HARAR.
- 1960s As reported in 1962 there were fairly good roads towards the west and south, but only dry weather roads to the north and east.  
"-- a small town with a camel market, and a new-built look, where school-children, unfortunately perhaps in European dress, line up to be photographed grinning from ear to ear -- The road leaves the railway in the valley now to turn southwards --"
- [T Tonkin, Ethiopia with love, London 1972 p 166]
- In Mieso there is a large octagonal Orthodox church surrounded by eucalyptus trees standing out there on a wide plain. At the edge of the plain are small straw huts on a hill, with a small mosque indicating that we are here so much to the west that Moslems are in a minority. The author saw a smartly marching troupe of boy scouts ahead of the people who were leaving the church after service.
- [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 32]
- Population 1,583 as counted in 1967.  
The primary school in 1968 had 88 boys and 53 girls in grades 1-5, with five teachers.  
From Mieso towards Dire Dawa there is the old road to the left (not very good) and the new road to the right.
- 1970s There was a petrol filling station of Mobil (-1978-).
- 2000s From news report: 13 people died and 19 sustained light injuries when a train headed from Dire Dawa towards Addis Abeba derailed and overturned /at a time near New Year 2001/. The train reportedly disjuncted into three parts when its freight compartments got separated a few kilometres outside Mieso /here called Meisso/. A number of persons were travelling illegally on the train's freight compartments when the accident occurred. The dead and injured were taken to the hospital at Asbe Teferi.  
[AddisTribune 2001/01/05]

- JDH20 Mieso sub-district? (-1997-) 09/40 [n]  
 JDH20 Mieso wereda 09/40 [Ad]  
 Mieso was one of the about fifteen most important cotton production areas in Ethiopia (except Eritrea) in the 1950s.  
 Lij Iyasu's son Menilek lived among the Danakil. He was 'protected' by the French at Tadjura around 1938 but fell into Haile Selassie's hands in the early 1940s. He was still alive in the 1970s and farmed an area not far from Mieso /=Mieso?/, to which he was strictly confined.  
 [Gilkes 1975 p 231]
- miessa, miesa* (A,O) kind of tree, *Ilex mitis*, also *Euclea schimperii*, *E. kellau*
- HDD90c **Miessa**, in Jibat & Mecha awraja 08/37? [x]  
 Village about 130 km west of Addis Abeba near the road to Nekemte.  
 At altitudes 1,850-2,200 m and the big rains 1,070 mm in 150 days, it is rather a *dega* locality - highland from the cultivation point of view. With 657 inhabitants the density of population is 43 per square kilometre. There were 153 family units, a few with more than seven members. These Oromo are all Orthodox Christians and 11% speak Amharic. The area is drained to the Abay river and the streams have water all year round. There is much soil erosion, but the farmers do little to stop it.  
 There was reported to be acacia forest in the 1920s, but little is left of it. Even at the time of study, in the 1970s, the villagers continued to cut wood and sold it at Guder and Ambo. 75% of the men were illiterate, and only 7 women of 321 could read.  
 The *gabbar* tenant relationship was oppressive for almost all the farmers in the village until 1974. A total of 1,308 units of land were cultivated in 1968-1969. For food of the farmers, *teff* was clearly the most important grain. Little was sold outside, mostly a few vegetables and animals. The families earned an average of E\$ 410 per year, while the seven richest families earned an average of E\$ 1,400.  
 The heavy black soil requires three operations of preparation before sowing. For threshing of *teff* 6-8 oxen tied to each other are used to walk in a circle 5-10 metres. Wind good for winnowing is most common in the mornings and evenings. It was calculated at the period of study that the farm work required only 87 days per year, so there was in principle very much leisure time.  
 The village had numerous domestic animals: there were 1,402 cattle, 138 donkeys, 146 sheep, 476 goats. In the part of the year when sufficient grazing was not available, cows and oxen were moved to a mountainous area Tiku at 50 km to the south-west. To have many cattle seems to have been regarded more as a symbol of being rich than as production.  
 Summing up, the French researcher considers Miessa to be a poor community.  
 "La situation sanitaire et culturelle est misérable."  
 [J Gallais, *Unégéographie politique ...*, Paris 1989 p 74-78]
- JEA43 Miessa 11/40 [WO]  
 Mieta ..., cf Meta ..
- HDM30 Mieta Robi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sheno) 09/39 [Ad]  
 HE... Mietero, see Metero  
 H... Mieta, see Meta
- HES78 Mietgogo (in Simen National Park) 13/38 [Br]  
 HEM15 Mieti (Mi'eti) 11°55'/39°50' 1497 m 11/39 [Gz]  
 north-east of Weldiya  
*Mietta, Metta*, name of a Tulama Oromo tribe
- HDC50 Mietta (area), cf Metta 08/36 [WO]  
 HDM72 Mietto, see Nito  
*migag* (Som) kind of small tree, *Maerua crassifolia*;  
*jiifa* (Som) lynx

KCN57	Migag Jifa (Migag Gifa), cf Megag migaria: <i>megariya</i> (T) hearth	07/45	[+ WO]
HFE76c	Migaria Tsemri sub-district (Megaria Zemri ..) (plain) (centre in 1964 = Adeki Raesi)	14/39	[Ad Gu]
HCD60	Migie 06°00'/37°32' 1374 m, see under Arba Minch	06/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>Migir</i> , traditionally a Gurage area <i>migira</i> (O) roof thatch, kind of tall and hard grass; <i>miggira</i> (A) Lobelia plant		
HCR42	Migira (Mighira) (area) 1846 m, see under Jimma	07/36	[+ WO]
HDL84	Migira 09°49'/38°51' 2454 m, east of Fiche (with church Be'ale Igzi)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL90	Migira 09°55'/38°27' 2172 m, east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK80	Migiro 09°47'/37°31' 2237 m (with church Mikael)	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK89	Migiro 09°51'/38°23' 2529 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE76	Migra (Babicef, ex-Babicef, Romagna d'Etiopia) 08°50'/38°59' 2036 m	08/38	[Gz It]
HES36	Migra 13°01'/38°04' 2851 m, west of Deresge	13/38	[Gz]
HES36	Migra 13°00'/38°06' 2967 m, west of Deresge	13/38	[Gz]
HFE18	Miheno 13°40'/39°13' 2546 m north-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HEU23	Mihilaw Sebela 12°52'/39°41' 1776 m north-east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HFE09	Mihini 13°36'/39°20' 2004 m, east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HFE47	Mihirai Sheytan Terara (Mihira'i Sheyt'an) (mountain) 13°56'/38°06' 1705 m	13/38	[Gz]
HFK05	Mihmas Abagii (M. Abagi'i) 14°31'/38°01' 1478 m <i>mihret</i> (A,T) pity, mercy	14/38	[Gz]
HD...	Mihur (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 301 boys and 12 girls, with three teachers.	08/37?	[Ad]
HDN78	Miingiu, see Mincio		
HCD92	Miirab Abaya (Mi'irab A.) 06°18'/37°46' 1320 m between Chenchu and lake Abaya, cf Mirab Abeya .. Small village 62 km from Arba Minch. [Camerapix]	06/37	[Gz]
	<i>Mijurtin</i> , one of the clans that took part in the incident at Wel Wel in 1934. There was also a case of interpretation of the grazing rights of the Mijurtin according to an agreement of 1908. [Mockler 1984 p 37, 40]		
HEJ99	Mika (Mica) 12°35'/37°29' 2131 m, near Gondar	12/37	[+ Gz]
	<i>Mikael</i> , one of the archangels		
HDD70	Mikael (Micael, S.) (church) 2242 m	08/37	[+ WO]
HDJ48	Mikael (Micael) (church) 2342 m	09/37	[LM WO]
HDR79	Mikael (Micael) (church) 2030 m	10/37	[+ WO]
HDR79	Mikael, see under Dembecha		
HDS32	Mikael (Micael, Gh.) see under Debre Markos	10/37	[+ WO]
HDS41c	Mikael (Micael) (circ. church) 2480 m	10/37	[+ Gu]
HDS50c	Mikael (Micael) (church)	10/37	[+ Gu]
HEJ56	Mikael (Micael) (church ruin)	12/37	[Ch WO]
HFF24	<b>Mikael Ambo</b> (M. Amba) (rock-hewn church) Circa 20 km east of Agula and about 15 km south-east of Atsbi,	13/39	[x n]

possible to reach in one long day's riding eastwards from Wikro.

Beatrice Playne, who worked in Addis Abeba in the second half of the 1940s, visited Mikael Ambo to make drawings:

"We left our mules on a strip of flat grassland as it was impossible for them to make the steep ascent. Indeed, the rock face rose like a wall above us. Again two beautiful, bearded old men came to lead me by the hand and now it seemed as if they *must* have been the Saints Peter and Paul as certainly their strength was more than human. Utterly exhausted as I was, I seemed positively to fly up the rock surface as though borne by the wings of Tekle Haymanot himself. The rough foot-holes are cut at a great distance apart, as if for some giant, and the summit is finally gained by climbing a widely-runged ladder. As my guides told me that this was the only way up, it is not surprising that Grañ had failed to find it."

"A high wall surrounds the church itself which stands completely separated from its cliff background. As at Woghuro [=Wikro], the western façade was presumably the original rock surface, but here the rest of the cliff had been cut back to isolate the church as a free standing block of stone. On three sides of it, the upper part of the mountain encircles it with its protective arms. The façade is of unusual width and stepped back somewhat -- There must once have been, I think, a built-out porch, but this has been destroyed and the gaps round the doorway filled in with stones. The doors and windows are of wood; the former with such finely carved designs that I thought they might well be of the same date as the church. -- According to the priests, the only other *ferengi* to have seen it was the Italian governor of those parts during the Occupation, who, apparently, had behaved very decently to the inhabitants --"

"Mikael Ambo, with its sense of remoteness and inaccessibility, has an almost unearthly atmosphere. I felt at once that I wanted to stay there for ever -- But to spoil my blessed peace was the horrid knowledge of fast fading daylight and the necessity of having to return -- Tired as I was, I dared not waste a minute and at once began sketching and making notes of the architectural detail."

"The interior is unusual in that it is considerably wider from north to south than from east to west. -- there were no patterned reliefs or remains of fresco. At one time there had been a finely carved wooden screen across the sanctuary -- but only portions of this, including the entrance pillars, now remain."

"On asking for water, a priest brought me a mug filled from some cistern under the church. It tasted flat and I was *not* reassured to hear that it came from the river Jordan! I noticed great coffin-like boxes of MSS which I longed to have time and energy to examine -- After bringing out two or three painted triptychs of varying charm, but of no great antiquity, the priests produced a large illuminated MS which, I felt at once, was an exceptionally fine one. The wooden covers had gone, but the paintings were in good condition -- Sitting on the doorstep outside I made a rapid water-colour copy of a full-page Madonna and Child surrounded by panels of mounted saints. The style was quite different from any I had seen in Ethiopia or elsewhere."

"The priests were most friendly and apparently delighted to show one their church. -- I hated having to leave, but night was almost on us and we had at least two hours' ride to get back to the Grasmach."

[B Playne, St. George for Ethiopia, London 1954 p 75-77]

1990s The church possesses a heavy iron processional cross, one of the oldest preserved in Ethiopia. There are also some old manuscripts. Two large cisterns are at the top of the mountain. The annual main feast is on 12 Hidar = about 21 November.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 355]

pict G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 p 131 plan of church, pl 174 corner and court, pl 175 two-page air view, pl 176-178 rock-hewn shapes.

HFF42c Mikael Biet Mikai (rock-hewn church) 13/39 [Br]  
see under Takatisfi  
*Mikael bota* (A,T) Mikael's place

HFF24c	Mikael Bota (rock-hewn church), see under Atsbi	13/39	[Br]
HEK62	mikael debir: <i>debir</i> (däbir) (A) mountain, sanctuary Mikael Debir (Micael D., Michael Debre, M. Debra) (centre in 1964 of Weyna Dega sub-district) see under Belesa	12/37	[LM WO Ad]
HFF25	Mikael Imba (rock-hewn monastic church) see under Atsbi	13/39	[Br]
HFF80	Mikael Kirsaba, see Kerseber	14/39	
HFF42	Mikael Melehayzengi (rock-hewn church) see under Takatisfi	13/39	[Br]
??	Mikael Workebet (rock-hewn church) In the area of villages Werk Amba and Adiha. "Mikael Workebet overlooks the site from the heights of a cliff. Opposite is a cloister. It is surrounded by a colonnade reminiscent of /Bet Medhane Alem in Lalibela/ and houses a ceremonial water basin. The church's interior is dark and damp and divided by six columns." [Aubert 1999 p 187]	../..	[n]
HEU..	Mikamet (with rock-hewn/?/ church) According to Ruth Plant in 1974 this church in the Raya & Azebo area is possibly rock-hewn.	12/39	[x]
HDL18	Mikawa (Micawa) (with fort) 2672 m (centre in 1964 of Aliltu sub-district)	09/39	[Ad WO]
HFF10	Mikimat Ariwa (Mik'imat' A.) 13°40'/39°23' 2147 m west of Agula	13/39	[Gz]
HEU62	Mikimat Iwir, see Makmati Iwir		
HFE79	Mikimat Mekonin (Mik'imat' Mekwenin) 14°15'/39°20' 2569 m, west of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HE...	Mikre sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dinkusa Giyorgis)	11/38	[Ad]
HET17	Mikun (Mik'un) 12°47'/39°08' 2066 m north-east of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
	mil: <i>milmil</i> (A) 1. chosen, selected, conscript; 2. trimmed, with branches cut away; 3. /young/ lover who is provided for /by a rich widow/		
JDE25	Mil Mil (area)	08/43	[WO]
HES96	Milach (Milach') (mountain chain) 13°30'/38°05' 1486 m	13/38	[Gz]
HDU95	Milamile 10°47'/39°50' 1478 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDB78c	Mildab, 2100 m	08/41	[Gu]
JDJ67	Mildi (mountain) 09°39'/42°10' 1551 m north of Harar Coordinates would give map code JDJ66	09/42	[WO Gz]
HBFB81	Mile (Gara Mile) 03°29'/39°27' 1254 m mountain on the border of Kenya	03/39	[Gz]
HDC13	Mile (Mole) (mountain) 08°16'/36°53' 1619 m see under Seka	08/36	[WO Gu Gz]
JEB61	Mile, see Mille		
HF...	Milekwa (Milekua) (centre in 1964 of Maychew Betach wereda)	14/38	[+ Ad]
HBR48	Milemi, see Teltele		
HFF43	Milhaizinge, see Mellehai Zengi		
JDA04	Milki 08°11'/40°12' 1407 m, south-east of Minne	08/40	[Gz]

HDL01	Mill	09/38	[AA]
	<i>milla</i> (O) leg, foot		
JEB61	<b>Mille</b> (Mile) MS: 11°18'/40°48' = JEB51, c530 m Gz: 11°25'/40°46' 518 m, in Awssa awraja (river outlet into Awash at 11°25'/40°58' =JEB63) With bridge, sub P.O. under Dessie & plantation to the south. The primary school in 1968 had 35 boys and 19 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers. Some fossils were found near Mille in 1971, and Maurice Taieb thought they possibly were 3 million years old. Louis Leaky, however, concluded that they were bones of pigs and not of humans, and rather 1 or 2 million years old. Mary Leaky said that stone tools found there were much younger, from the Middle Stone Age, cf Leadu. [J Kalb 2001 p 46]	11/40	[WO Gu Po Gz]
1980s	After the famine in Wello in 1984-85 Red Cross organizations from six countries together started something called the Upper Mille and Upper Cheleka Catchments -Disaster Prevention Programme. The project was planned from late 1985 and got its final form in October 1986. Tree planting and soil improvement were its principal activities. The Ethiopian Red Cross made agreements with the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health. [C-G Landergren, Medmänsklig färdriktning, Sthlm 2003 p 134] Tenders for rehabilitation and asphaltting of the Mille-Assab road were invited in January 1985.		
1990s	Around 1995: Cannot be reached by public transport but there is a fair amount of private traffic from Awash town and the road is in reasonable repair. [Bradt 1995(1998)] The Efrem Hotel is on the right side of the road, before the bridge. Tourists are warned of the presence of malaria. [Äthiopien 1999 p 414] "Not much goes on here; just sitting through the heat, with a bit of chat-chewing thrown in." There is the Ephrem Hotel. Trucks run south to Gewane and east to Djibouti town. [Lonely planet 2000 p 292]		
2000s	"The towns along the way are not the best places to meet Afar people - they are mostly truck stops. Typical is the bland, ugly and hot town of Mille. This is a strip along the road, with trucks lined and full of little hotels and restaurants. There are almost no traditional Afar around, only truck drivers and the various people who serve. You can get a local meal in one of the hot and dusty restaurants, but after that, I preferred to move on!" From Mille one can go west to Kombolcha or east to Djibouti. The turn off to Djibouti is about 200 km further on. [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/12/29]		
JEB61	Mille sub-district? (-1997-)	11/40	[n]
JEB61	Mille wereda (-2000-)	11/40	[20]
??	Millet Wordi (fort) Paul Hartlmaier's expedition of 9 Germans with an Ethiopian escort of 400 men (!) around 1953 made a four-day ride from near lake Hayk to a place he calls Fort Millet Wordi, and back again. This was inside Eritrea at its southernmost end, with 250 men stationed there by the Italians.	../..	[x]
HFF43	Millihay Zengi, see Mellehay Zengi <i>milmil</i> (A) 1. pruning; 2. land with tax obligation, given to those of the military nobility having served for a long time		
JC...	Milmil	08/43	[18]
JDS51	Milmilaki (Milmilak'i, Milmillacat, Mil Millicat)	10/42	[Gz WO Gu]

	10°29'/42°39' 936 m		
	Mountains of trachytic-liparitic lavas. [Guida 1938]		
	milmillacat: <i>milikkīt</i> (A) landmark		
JDS51	Milmillacat (Mil Millicat), see Milmilaki		
JDR15	Milo (Mello) 10°03'/42°04' 743/903 m	10/42	[Gz WO Gu]
	Passenger railway station between such stations Adigala (Adagala) and Harewa (Harraoua) on the Djibouti-Dire Dawa railway, at 60 km from Dire Dawa.		
GDD38	Miluol, see Malwal		
??	Min (historical Agew area), north of Abay river	../..	[n]
	About 1619 the Matcha/Mecha Oromo crossed the Abay via Guman to attack areas such as Agaw as far as Zigan, Min -- [Mohammed 1994]		
HDB79	Mina 08°51'/38°32' 2082 m, north of Arjo	08/38	[Gz]
HDE71	Mina Meda (plain)	08/38	[x]
HED44	Minaakebech (Mina'ak'ebech) 11°18'/37°55' 2234 m	11/37	[Gz]
	south-east of Bahir Dar near Abay river		
HDT16	Minaaze (Mina'aze, Bircato, Kofna)	10/39	[Gz]
	10°03'/39°01' 2525 m		
HDK68	Minare 09°37'/38°15' 2543 m, waterfalls nearby	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Minata (Milata?), in Simen	13/37?	[x]
	Village in Simen where there used to live Falasha, some of whom were itinerant potters who used to go in groups of four or five to a village Silaszi where a house was set aside for them and they could stay for several months. They were groups of women accompanied by one man.		
	[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 189, 204]		
HC...	Minatofa (in Kembata & Hadiya awraja)	07/37?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 132 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-3, with one(!) teacher.		
HDD59	Minaye 08°40'/38°21' 2180 m	08/38	[Gz]
	<i>minch</i> (A), <i>minchi</i> (T) spring, source		
HDR58	Minch (Minch', Macsano Gabia, Maksano Gabya)	10/37	[Gz]
	10°26'/37°22' 2134 m, south-west of Dembecha		
HEU42	Minchila (Minch'ila) 13°06'/39°37' 2664 m	13/39	[Gz]
	west of Debub		
HEJ79	Minchir (Minch'ir) 12°26'/37°25' 1893 m	12/37	[Gz]
	south of Gondar		
HDN77	Mincio (place) 10°36'/35°26' 914/990 m, cf Mencho	10/35	[WO Gz]
HDN78	Mincio (Miingiu, Mingiu) (mountains)	10/35	[WO Gz]
	10°37'/35°33' 1204 m		
HDF22	Mindebera 08°24'/39°35' 1695 m	08/39	[Gz]
HEL73	Mindighessa, see Gur Amba		
HE...	Mindina (centre in 1964 of Arbet sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
GDU41	Mindoch (area)	10/34	[WO]
HDK62	Mine 09°40'/37°46' 2420 m, cf Mene ..., Minne	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDR41c	Mine (recorded in 1841)	10/36	[Ha]
JDA13	Mine, see Minne		
HDF70	Ming (area)	08/39	[WO]
HEE58	Mingasho 11°19'/39°09' 2228 m	11/39	[Gz]
	south-west of Mekdela		
HCD60	Minghi, see Arba Minch		

	<i>mingie</i> (O) of the same age		
HDN78	Mingiu, see Mincio		
HFE28	Minguda 13°47'/39°15' 2206 m north-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
JDA13	Minie, see Minne		
JDA36	Miniita (Mini'ita) 08°30'/40°21' 1710 m south of Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
HDK29	Miniso 09°18'/38°21' 2492 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC04	Miniya 08°10'/37°02' 1852 m, near Seka	08/37	[Gz]
HDF..	<b>Minjar sub-district</b> (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Bollo) Minjar is a fertile plateau between the Kesem and Awash rivers. Shewan chiefs (safeguarding also the boy who was to become the future Menilek II) fled towards there when emperor Tewodros was marching towards Debre Birhan in late 1855. The governor of Minjar in the mid-1850s had the name Gebru.	08/39	[Ad n]
1900s	The caravan of Friedrich von Kulmer arrived to Minjar on 9 December 1907 travelling from the coast. They were not yet on the high plateau but there was the most rich vegetation they had seen so far. [F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910 p 147-148]		
1930s	In August 1938 the Italian Resident of Minjar, Major Domenico Lucchetti, received a letter from the Patriot leader Abebe Aregai requesting permission for women and children to go to Addis Abeba because they were tired and could no longer follow him. Abebe Aregai's son, David, was allowed to study at the Catholic mission in Addis Abeba, and later he was transferred to Minjar to meet his father. [Sbacchi 1997 p 186]		
HDL85	Minkiros (Mink'iros, Minqiros) 09°48'/38°53' 2634 m Minkiros, cf Menkerios	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDF17	minne: <i>minni</i> (O) tapeworm Minne (area), see under Guna	08/39	[WO]
JDA13	<b>Minne</b> (Minie, Mine, Minni, Ciancio) Minne 08°19'/40°02' 1624/1690 m, Gz: 1867 m Coordinates would give map code JDA12. Sub-district & its centre in 1964. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5N Adem (Gara Adamo) (mountain) 2611/2973 m 9NE Gagabsa (Gara Gagabsa) (mountain) 2950 m 9NE Chulul (Ciulul) (area) 1615 m	08/40	[WO Ad x Gu]
1930s	To the north-west there were <i>Plantations d'Abyssinie</i> , cf Tadessa.		
1960s	The primary school (in Arba Gugu awraja) in 1968 had 73 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers. <b>Minne : Ademo</b> (Adamo) The saint Tekle Haymanot is said to have preached and healed the sick at Adamo on one of his missionary journeys. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HCK92	Mino 07°14'/37°44' 1872 m	07/37	[Gz]
HEM22	Mintamir Iyesus (church) 11°56'/39°36' north of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
JDR41	Mintatoli (area)	10/41	[WO]
HDG09	Minte (Mint'e) 09°04'/35°39' 1674 m north-east of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]

HFE20	Mintil (Mintel) 13°50'/38°30' 1539 m	13/39	[Gu n]
HDL63	Minya 09°38'/38°44' 2644 m, cf Menya	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDH28	Minyo 09°17'/41°29' 2401 m, near Deder <i>minzee</i> (O) best man at wedding	09/41	[Gz]
HEK70	Minzero (hill with masonry) <i>mio, mi-o</i> (O) sperm, semen	12/37	[WO Gu]
HBL12	Mio (area)	03/38	[WO]
HCM86	Mio (Mi'o) 07°06'/39°53' 2791 m north-west of Goba	07/39	[Gz]
JCJ70	Mio, see Meo		
JCN49	Mio, see Meo		
HBE97	Mioale (mistake for Moiale), see Moyale		
	<i>mira</i> (A) to be guide		
HEL81	Mira (mountain) 12°29'/38°28' 1797, 2389 m Coordinates would give map code HEL70	12/38	[WO Gz]
JDC06	Mira (area), see under Fik	08/42	[WO]
	<i>mirab, miirab</i> (A) west; (O) sometimes) sunset; <i>abay</i> (A) 1. large landslide; 2. liar; (O) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Maesa lanceolata</i> or <i>Myrica salicifolia</i> ; <i>Abay</i> , the Blue Nile		
HCK03	Mirab Abay (M. Abaya), see Miirab Abaya, cf Merab	06/37	[MS Ca]
HC...	Mirab Abaya sub-district? (-1997-)	06/37	[n]
HC...	Mirab Abeya wereda (Me'erab ..) (centre in 1964 = Birbir)	06/37	[+ Ad]
HBP17	Mirab Geleb wereda (Me'erab ..) (centre in 1964 = Fejj) cf Misrak Geleb	04/36	[+ Ad]
HDT50	Mirach (Mirach') 10°29'/38°26' 2003 m	10/38	[Gz]
KCH62	Mirefaratag (Mirefatag) 06°55'/45°54' 489 m	06/45	[WO Gu Gz]
??	Mirele Kuraz wereda (-1984-), in South Omo Zone According to the 1984 census the size of the largest ethnic group in the wereda was 17,545 Dassenech (Geleb).	../..	[n]
HDT28	Mirgazh 10°09'/39°10' 2543 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEC12	Mirgi (Mirghi) (mountain) 10°59'/36°51' 2748 m	10/36	[+ Gz]
	<i>mirgo, mirgoo</i> (O) 1. descent, slope; 2. male calf, young bull; 3. convenient; <i>mirga</i> (O) right side		
HCD28	Mirgo, see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[WO]
JCT57	Mirgududu (Mirgadudo) 07°46'/44°03' 912 m	07/44	[WO Gz]
HF...	Miriena (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	14/38	[Ad]
HDH78	Miriga 09°44'/36°28' 1861 m mirik: <i>mirk</i> (mirq) (A) "beard" of grain	09/36	[Gz]
GCU66	Mirik (area)	07/34	[WO]
HCS42	Miristo, see Morsito		
HDP05	Mirmaji (Mirmagi) <i>miro</i> (Som) fruit, grain, crop; <i>mirow</i> (Som) chat, <i>Catha edulis</i> ; <i>miru</i> (O) guide	09/36	[+ WO]
JCM85	Miro	07/44	[18 WO]
HCS51c	Mirsito (centre 1964 of Konteb wereda), cf Morsito	07/37	[LM Ad]
HEF16	Misa Halka (M. Halk'a, M. Alk'a) 11°00'/39°58' 1651 m, south-east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEM61	Misa Tay Senbet 12°18'/39°29' 2433 m	12/39	[Gz]

	south-west of Alamata <i>misal</i> (T) idea, metaphor; <i>missale</i> (A) likeness, image, proverb, example; <i>misla</i> (T) proverb		
HES44	Misala (area)	13/37	[WO]
HEA35	Miscesca, see Bameza		
HDC07	Misciu, see Michu		
HCC87	Misha 06°14'/37°15' 1276 m, west of Chenchu	06/37	[Gz]
HCS04c	Mishgida, near Durame On the south-west slope of Ambaricho mountain. Ato Ashebo Wolecho, a coffee trader from Mishgida, became (-1953-) one of the two early leaders of the so-called Kembata Evangelical Church 2. Another Kembata leader Ato Zacheus Edamo was from Mishgida but worked in widely different places in Ethiopia. A Bible school was started at Mishgida in 1962, using the same premises as its elementary school. Ato Geletta Wolteji became headmaster of the Mishgida school in 1965. Ato Gobena Mugoro became assistant headmaster. [Grenstedt 2000]	07/37	[20]
??	Mishak (Mishaq, Mishuck, Mishik) Village in southern Tigray. The artist William Simpson from London was there on 10 May 1868 when accompanying Napier's headquarters on the way back from Mekdela. At Mishak Simpson sketched a round church.	12/39	[18 x]
pict	R Acton 1868 p 8 round church, reproduced in <i>Ethiopia engraved</i> 1988 p 31.		
HEU90	Misham 13°31'/39°24' 2125 m, near Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HEF55	Mishinga 11°22'/39°50' 2421 m, east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
JCH32	Mishire (Miscire, Oro Miscire Ualitti) 06°37'/40°54' 1212 m	06/40	[+ Gz]
HDC07	Mishu (Misciu) (mountain) 2402 m	08/37	[+ WO]
HET16	Misig 12°47'/38°59' 1934 m, north of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
	<i>misil</i> (A) statue; <i>misili</i> (O) picture		
HEK10	Misilai, see Mitsele Fasilidas		
HDC34	Misingo (mountain) 08°28'/37°02' 1713 m Misingo, east of Koma	08/37	[Gz]
HE...	Misinkil Hawarya (centre in 1964 of Namora sub-district)	11/38?	[Ad]
HDM.?	Misir Midir (w church Giyorgis Debir) in Sendafa area	09/39?	[x]
HEU19	Miskilezba (Misk'ilezba, Misqilezba) 12°48'/39°17' 1944 m, west of lake Ashenge	12/39	[Gz]
H...	Misle Awash (centre in 1964 of Tilat Gin sub-district)	10/37?	[Ad]
	<i>mismaa</i> (T) something to do with hearing? <i>mismai</i> (T) hearing, listening; feeling; <i>mismay</i> (T) to mention; bidding		
HES69	<b>Mismaa</b> (Mizma) (mountain village) Camp on the Simen hiking route.	13/38	[Gu Br]
1930s	Village with about 300 Christian shepherds who are dressed in sheepskin and cultivate good grain as high up as altitude 4,000 m. [Guida 1938] <i>mismar</i> (A) nail		

	<i>misrak</i> (misraq) (A,T) east, Orient /"felt to be archaic" in Tigrinya [Ullendorff]/		
JD...	Misrak Awash sub-district (-1997-) two?	08/40?	[n]
JCU80	Misrak Gashemo (M. Gashamo)08°03'/44°20'	08/44	[MS]
KCN96	Misrak Gashemo, alternatively here? or another locality?		
HB...	Misrak Geleb wereda (centre in 1964 = Geleb) cf Mirab Geleb	04/36	[Ad]
HDL64	Misrake (Misrak'e, Misraqe) 09°40'/38°52' 2602 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HCS30	Misrose	07/37	[WO]
HET74	Missadi (Missada) 13°22'/38°50' 1400 m <i>missig</i> , <i>mishig</i> (A) fort; <i>misego</i> (Som) sorghum	13/38	[WO Gz Gu]
JDD30	Missigo (area) <i>mist</i> (A) wife, spouse; <i>mist</i> (mist') (A) termite	08/42	[WO]
HEL62	Mista Maryam (Mista Mariam) (church)	12/38	[+ WO]
H....	Mistina Tekle Haymanot	10/37?	[Ad]
HEE78	Mistinkir 11°31'/39°10' 2690 m north-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>mita</i> (O) gallop?		
HDJ46	Mita (Mit'a) 09°27'/37°10' 2225 m south-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDU76	Mita, cf Meta	10/39	[WO]
HDM.?	Mitak (Mit'ak') (with church Igzi'abher Ab) in Bulga/Kamis wereda	09/39?	[x]
HDM53	Mitak Amanuel (Mit'aq A.) 09°35'/39°41' 2624 m see under Ankober <i>mitata</i> (O) large pan for baking bread; <i>mitad</i> (mit'ad) (A) injera oven; <i>metata</i> (mät'at'a) (A) kind of grass which grows in marshy meadows	09/41	[Gz q]
HBM96	Mitata (Mittita) 04°31'/39°48' 1222 m	04/39	[Gz WO]
HDL37	Mitaye 09°21'/39°04' 2684 m, north of Sendafa <i>mite</i> (Sidamo) kind of wild date palm, <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> , with straight or curved stem	09/39	[Gz]
HDL76	Mite (Mit'e) 09°46'/39°00' 2542 m south-east of Fiche <i>miti</i> (O) small red or black ants	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC98	Miti (Niti) (mountain) 08°58'/37°22' 1700, 1917 m see under Ijaji	08/37	[WO Gz]
HDD98	Miti (Mit'i) 09°00'/38°19' 2098 m see under Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Miti sub-district (centre in 1964 = Chefe)	09/39?	[Ad]
HDE79	Mitikora Giyorgis (Mit'ikora G.) (church) 08°50'/39°19'	08/39	[Gz]
HEL37	Mitili (Mit'ili) 12°05'/39°06' 3593 m north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
HFF00	Mitmat Awra (Mit'mat' A.) 13°38'/39°23' 1773 m north-west of Mekele, cf Mikimat Awira	13/39	[Gz]
HCS49	Mito 07°41'/38°21' 1857 m, north-west of lake Shala	07/38	[Gz]
HES12	Mito (Mit'o, Gontrabo) 12°49'/37°45' 2630 m	12/37	[Gz]
HEK40	Mitraa (Metraha) (group of villages) Group of villages 66 km from Gondar near a cape of the same name. On a height a little to the south is the church of Arwa Maryam,	12/37	[+ Gu]

beside the remains of an ancient church Maryam.

[Guida 1938]

HEK40 **Mitraa** (Mitraha Maryam, Metraa, Mätsräha) 12/37 [Gz Ch WO 20]  
(Metreha, Matraha M., Arabic: Mitsirha) 12/37 [Gu x]

12°11'37°34' 1784 m (small island with church ruin)

James Bruce went to Mitraa island around 1770 and mentions seeing the tomb of the Emperor Iyasu I, who was murdered in 1706.

Dr A. Stecker who visited some of the islands of lake Tana in 1881 was not allowed to land on what he describes as the 'priest-ridden island of of Mitraha'.

"On April 7th /1933/ we rowed straight across the /about 1.2 km/ of water to Mitraha, a circular island 50 feet high and 500 yards in diameter. Priests were living on the island, but I saw no monks. We were taken first to the new church of simple design built in the reign of Menelik II on the site of the grave of Waizero Hita Cristos, the mother of Emperor John. The first church was established on the island by the Emperor David I /1380-1409/, and the Ark dedicated to the Virgin Mary was brought from Alexandria at the same time that a piece of the True Cross arrived in Abyssinia. The chief priest told me that six pictures of the Virgin Mary and Child came with the ark; one was placed in Mitraha Church -- The picture at Mitraha was removed by Emperor Theodore to Magdala shortly before his defeat by the English army, and the painting was sent by Lord Napier to England -- I asked about the picture of Christ with the Crown of Thorns, said to have been painted by St. Luke. It was taken from Aksum -- but these priests knew nothing of its whereabouts."

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana ..., London 1936 p 189-190]

"The church built by David was burnt by Gran, who threw fire from the mainland, and the actual site is no longer known. It was rebuilt by the Emperor John I [1667-1681/2] -- but again burnt, this time by the Dervish army -- we were taken to see the ruins. The building is square at the bottom and round at the top, which is supported on the square by timbers. It was built of red stone blocks brought from Gorgora and lime-mortar concrete which was still in good condition. The Holy of Holies at the east end is divided from the next division by four square pillars fifteen feet high, joined by three arches of good design."

"John I had been buried in a mortar-and-rock vault below the floor of the outer division of the church. After the sack by the Dervishes, what little remained of his bones was removed when the new church was built by Menelik II, and placed in the Holy of Holies, and the old vault is empty and the entrance blocked with rubble. The vault had also contained the remains of the Emperor Theophilus, a son of John, and John's queen, named Sabla Wangel -- either a Sudanese or a negress brought from Sennar, where the King had met her when on a military expedition. He had her christened, and married her in spite of opposition from the priests, who did not accept her readily as Empress. They said that the Devil was better-looking than she was, and John replied that in heaven she would not be considered ugly."

[Cheesman p 190]

"The mausoleum of Iyasu I (1682-1706) -- is a big rock-and-mortar building with an arched roof and stone steps going down twelve feet to the vaults. The first room is eighteen feet square /about 6 x 6 m/. Iyasu's private vault is at the far end and is a separate small chamber. The big wooden coffin can be seen in a rectangular space like a bath, walled in with rock and mortar. The Emperor's bones had been removed by John IV (1868-1889) to the Holy of Holies in the church built by John I, and all had been burnt by the Dervishes. The top story of the mausoleum is occupied by the mortal remains of members of Iyasu's family, and we saw a box, four skulls, and a collection of human bones, some of which were scattered across the floor. Keladj /pronounced 'Chelach' at Mitraha/, the brother of Iyasu I, was killed by lightning and was buried in Mitraha."

"Judging from the style of architecture, the mausoleum of Iyasu and the Church of John the Blessed were built by Europeans. They could not have been the work of the Portuguese Jesuit priests, as they had been expelled from Ethiopia, but it is possible that as the persecutions of Fasiladas were directed exclusively against the Roman Catholic

priesthood the Portuguese riflemen and artificers whom they brought with them and who would have been most useful to the Emperor were well treated, married Abyssinian women, and stayed in the country. If their descendants carried on their trades it is reasonable to suppose that they were responsible for some of the buildings erected by the Kings who reigned after the departure of the Catholic Fathers."

"John IV [=Emperor Yohannes IV/ renamed Mitraha Sera Siyon, but this name ceased to be used when he was killed /in the battle at Metemma/, and the original one was restored."

"The priests said that there were a few books that had been saved from the Muhammadan invasions and the looting of the churches by King Theodore. Among those that I saw was a volume of *Haimanot Abo* -- written in the time of John I. It was well illustrated and contained portraits of some of the 318 theologians who had assembled at the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) in the reign of Constantine. A strong family likeness is to be noticed in the portraits, suggesting that the same model sat for them all, but the clothes and head-dress, the *akal* or religious crown, differ in each one. Gregorious, Zakarius, and many others were portrayed. They were not full-page illustrations but were small and were inset in the script. Each portrait was decorated with a picture of a curved knife and a small pot on a pedestal for mixing ink, the symbol of a scholar."

"Among the books were a calendar by Abu Shagr, a theologian, a work entitled *Gabra Himamat*, which is used for the Lenten fast, and another, *Senkesar*, a monograph of saints, martyrs, and angels, or Synaxarium, neither of them illustrated. The priests said that many of their books were burnt by the Dervishes, but a few were saved, as Abyssinian merchants had brought bales of coffee to store in the *ikrbet* for safety, and the books were hidden under these and so escaped destruction.

In the tall trees on the island a colony of White-bellied Stork were building their big stick nests."

[Cheesman p 191-192]

picts F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 395 ruin, p 396 shore with tankwas;  
R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 at p 190 the island  
seen from the lake; mausoleum of Iyasu I.

HET78 Mitsah Bered (mountain) 13°20'/39°14' 2514 m 13/39 [Gz]  
north of Samre

HEK10 **Mitsele Fasiladas** (Missile F., Misilai F.) 11/37 [Ca n Ch Gu]  
(Fasiladas, Fasiledes) (small island with church) 2277 m  
"On April 1st /1933/ we left Gugebi and rowed a mile or more out on the lake to land on Misilai Island. It once contained three churches, Fasiladas, Owsabyos, and Makaras; now only Fasiladas remains. This church is dedicated not to Fasiladas the Emperor, but, as my companions informed me, to a Greek saint and martyr of the same name, who came from Ansokia. The last two names were those of his sons. Misilai is narrow, half a mile long and 300 yards wide. The church is in good repair and the circular walls are built of red rock and mud. Priests who had come over from the mainland with us described it as a *gadam*, and said it was founded in the reign of Sayfa Arad and had been built by Afkarana Egze. The only church property to be seen was a massive cross of an unusual design with the four projections of even length, and cut out of red rock weighing about three hundredweights /150 kg/. It stands on the floor of the Kidist, and there is a similar cross in the Holy of Holies, which was not visible. Three houses occupied up to a recent date by monks were seen near by, and we looked in, finding only their beds or pallets of dried reeds. The island is said to be visited by pirates, whose extortions have driven the monks away, and who have in addition stolen the Register and some books."

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 171]

1960s "This island is a few minutes boat ride south of Tana Cherkos. Its round church is built of well-hewn red rocks. The original structure was built during the reign of Emperor Sayfa Arad /Säyfä Ar'ad 1342-1370/. A large, isosceles cross of red stone stands on the outer wall of the Holy of Holies. There are also two early manuscripts here."  
[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 198 + Jäger 1965 p 72]

- 1990s Its church is dedicated to the equestrian saint Fasilidas and founded already in the 1200s. Iyasu I used to visit it in the late 1600s. The nowadays existing building is relatively modern. The church owns an old manuscript from about 1425.  
[Äthiopien 1999 p 261]  
"If you're keen on birds, you may want to consider a trip to Mitsel Fasiladas Island, a breeding ground for wetland birds."  
"Most of the treasures /of the monastery/ were robbed in the early 1990s but it's still worth visiting."  
[Lonely planet 2000 p 169-170]
- HFF35 Mitsiwai (Metsua) 13/39 [x]  
(with rock-hewn church) see under Atsbi
- ?? Mitti (in Ilubabor) ../.. [Po]  
(with visiting postman under Jimma)
- ?? Mitti (in Kefa) ../.. [Po]  
(with visiting postman under Jimma)  
mittirri ada: *ada, adaa* (O) 1. clan; 2. culture, custom; 3. kind of flower;  
*Ada, Hada*, name of a Tulama Oromo clan
- JDD67 Mittirri Ada (area) 08/43 [WO]
- HBM96 Mittita, see Mitata
- JDH88 Mittur, cf Ras Mittur 09/41 [Ha]
- mitu* (O) 1. way of splitting wood; 2. to bend /wood/;  
3. to judge, evaluate; 4. (miit'uu) labour of woman at childbirth;  
*mito, mitto* (O) kinds of tree, *Galiniera coffeoides*,  
*G. saxifraga*, *Hypericum lanceolatum*, *H. quartinianum*,  
*H. revolutum*, *Mimusops kummel*
- HCT70 Mitu (area) 07/38 [WO]
- ?? Miya 1559 m 09/35 [n]
- JCP57 Miyaba, see Miaua
- HFD20 Miyeché (Miece, M.) (mountain) 1826 m 08/39 [+ WO]
- HEJ86 Mizaba 12/37 [WO]
- mizan* (A,O,T,Arabic) balance, scales, weight;  
*abba mizan*, kind of traditional treasurer among the Oromo
- HEC19 Mizan (Mesan) (mount.) 11°01'37°28' 2765, 3142 m 10/37 [Gu Gz]  
midway between Bure and Mota
- HCG78 **Mizan Teferi** (M. Tafari, Mison T., Mesan) 07/35 [Gz Ad Po WO]  
Mizan Teferi MS: 07°10'35°20'; Gz: 06°59'35°35' 1452 m  
With post office. WO map shows at HCG96?  
Centre at least 1956-1980 of Gimira awraja.  
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
9E Mus (village)  
7SE Kitti (Chitti) (village) 1185 m  
10S Vorku (Vorcu) (village)  
7-- Aman (air strip)
- geol According to Getahun (1964) limonite occurs in the vicinity of Mizan Teferi and has been exploited by local inhabitants for iron, used for bush knives and spears.  
[Mineral 1966]
- meteo Monthly rainfall in 1953 was well over 200 mm in April, June, July, August, October, with 36 in January being the driest month.
- 1950s From April 1952 there were EAL domestic flights Addis Abeba-Jimma-Mizan Teferi. Around 1955 Mizan Teferi had service four times a week by either cargo or passenger airplane.  
Sub-province Governor of Gimira awraja in 1959 was Lt.Col. Zewdie H. Mariam.

- 1960s At the junior secondary school 2 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. As reported in 1962 there was only a dry weather road between Gore and Mizan Teferi. The roads to Bonga and Tepi were improved in 1966 by the IHA. Population 3,070 as counted in 1967. The junior secondary school in 1968 had 75 male and 11 female students in grades 7-8, with one teacher (Ethiopian). The primary school in 1968 had 265 boys and 145 girls, with 9 male teachers and one female. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971] By the end of the 1960s there was a year-round, three times a week air service of the EAL. Tourists regarded Mizan Teferi as a starting point for hunting excursions to the rain forest or to the savannah lands to the west. (Connection with Addis Abeba was weekly by DC3 planes around 1984.)
- 1970s Spelling used by the post office was MIZAN TEFERI around 1975.
- 1980s In October 1984 the Ministry of Health advertised to buy equipment for the "rural hospital" at Mizan Teferi.
- 1990s Population about 10,700 in 1994.
- 1990s Services in the town were expanded during the 1970s and 1980s. By 1996 there was 24 hour electricity, potable water services and an airstrip at 7 km distance in Aman. Near the airstrip is a 70-bed hospital built in 1989, which by 1997 had eleven physicians and one surgical specialist. There were offices of the Mekane Yesus Church and the SIM (Baptist Society for International Missionaries, form Sudan Interior Mission), and a field office of the UNHCR. [UNDP/EUE January 1997] By the mid-1990s Mizan Teferi had become capital of the Bench-Maji Zone of the SNNPRS federal entity (Southern Nations) with people also called Gimira. By 1997 there were domestic flights of EAL between Mizan Teferi and Addis Abeba, Jimma, Tepi, Tum. Unpaved runway, length about 1250 m. The very large Bebeka coffee plantation is nearby. The Aden Hotel is in the mid-range, and the Genet Hotel is cheap. [Lonely planet 2000 p 273]
- 2000s Population about 13,100 in 2001.
- |        |  |       |      |
|--------|--|-------|------|
| HFE86  | Mizbar 14°20'/39°01' 2174 m, north-east of Adwa<br>(with church Mikael)<br><i>mize</i> (A) best man at a wedding | 14/39 | [Gz] |
| HEB91  | Mize   | 11/35 | [WO] |
| HED86  | Mize 11°40'/38°08' 2657 m<br>south-east of Debre Tabor   | 11/38 | [Gz] |
| HEK07c | Mize (mountain) 3670 m   | 11/38 | [Gu] |
| HEL96c | Mizerem  | 12/39 | [Gu] |
| HES69  | Mizma, see Mismaa  |       |      |