

HEJ17	Moana (village on island) see under Dek <i>Mobilen</i> , group of Somali living at the middle of the Shebeli valley	11/37	[Ch]
JCF01	Mobilen (Mobilen Buslei?) 216 m	05/44	[WO]
HCA19	Mocacc Hoha, see Mukwecha Wiha		
HFD86	Mocada, see Mokade		
HFF91	Mocaie, see Mokaye		
HCR69	Mocaiu, see Mokayu		
HEJ05	Mocal, see Mokal		
HDU42	Mocat, see Mokat		
JDK54	Moccanis, see Makanissa		
HDE57	Moccia, see Mojo		
	<i>mocha</i> (O) 1. child; 2. white /tef/; <i>mochcha</i> (O) glue; <i>Mocha</i> (also <i>Sheka</i> ), name of a Sidama ethnic group (sub-group related to the Keffa) numbering about 53,897 according to the 1994 census. A custom of the Mocha was to keep 'sacred' snakes.		
JBG63	<b>Mocha</b> (Mocia, Moccia) (plain) The last king of the Mocha or Sheka people, Techu Gawocho (It: Tecci Gaoccio) was defeated and made prisoner by Ras Tesemma in 1897 and died at Gore. [Guida 1938]	04/40	[+ WO Gu]
HCN27	Mocha awraja 07°30'/35°30' (centre at least 1959-1964 + 1980 = Gecha)	07/35	[Gz Ad]
HCN48	Mocha awraja (centre in 1969 = Masha) A Dejene, Environment, famine ..., USA (Lynne Rienner) 1990 p 106 clearing of rainforest for agriculture and settlement	07/35	[MS]
HCK47	Mockonna (Mocconna) (area)	06/38	[+ WO]
JDE43	Mockorrey (Moccorrei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HDL40	Mocoda, see Mokoda		
HEL67	Mocogo, see Mokogo		
JEP72	Mocoita, see Mokoyta		
JCC93	Modallo, see Medale		
HD...	Model (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 138 boys and 147 girls, with 5 teachers.	09/39?	[Ad]
HDE57	Modjo, see Mojo		
JCS85	Modo, see Degeh Medo <i>mofa</i> (O) 1. old; 2. ragged, worn-out		
HDU86	Mofa, see under Rike	10/39	[WO Gu]
HEF62	Mofa (recorded in 1841)	11/39	[Ha]
JDN84	Mofa 10°42'/40°12' 942 m (with market)	10/40	[Ne Gz]
	<i>mofar</i> (mofär) (A) beam of plough, plough		
HDU14	Mofer (river between Menz and Tegulet) 10°01'/39°18' are coordinates which would give map code HDT09 or HDU00. This river flows partly in a deep canyon.	10/39	[18 Gu WO n]
	<i>moga</i> (O) 1. uninhabited strip near a customs post; frontier, border, limit; 2. danger; 3. many; 4. clumsy; <i>mog-a</i> (O) fullness; <i>mogga</i> (O) uninhabited country, desert; <i>moga</i> (T) kind of small or medium tree, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> , which grows in dry land and has green spines		

HDL76	Moga 09°44'/39°00' 2586 m, south-east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBK..	Mogado (salty crater SW of Mega)	03/38	[Gu]
HDD04	Mogar, see Wegerao under Imdibir		
JFA93	Mogdali 14°27'/40°05' 402 m mountain partly inside Eritrea	14/40	[Gz]
HDM80	Mogebere 09°47'/39°20' 2691 m north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HEJ33	Mogeda 12°04'/36°55' 1738 m, west of lake Tana <i>mogge</i> (O) little finger, little toe	12/36	[Gz]
GDF76	Moggi (Mogghi)	08/34	[+ WO]
HDE57	Moggio, see Mojo		
GDF42	Moghi, see Mugi		
JBN35	Mogho, see Mogor <i>Mogi, Mugi</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo		
GDF42	Mogi (Moghi), see Mugi		
HDM92	Mogia, see Moja		
HBP95	Mogige 05°24'/36°14' 436 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
HDE91	Mogle (mountain) 08°58'/38°35' 3231 m west of Addis Abeba	08/38	[x]
H...	Mogli (peak in Menagesha forest)	08/38	[Ca]
	<i>mogo: moggo</i> (O) namesake; <i>moggu</i> (O) to assemble people		
JBN35	Mogo (Mogho, Mogur) <i>mogogo</i> (O?) frying-pan	04/40	[+ WO Wa]
JBN35	Mogor (Mogho, Mogur, Magur) 04°51'/40°16' 627 m at Dawa river	04/40	[Gz WO x]
JDD43	Mogor 08°34'/42°50' 1315 m	08/42	[Gz]
JDK95	Mogora 09°55'/43°01' 1309 m near the border of Somalia	09/43	[Gz]
HBS09	Mogore 04°34'/38°23' 1524 m south-east of Yabelo	04/38	[WO Gz]
HBS29	Mogore (mountain) <i>mogoro</i> (O) homemade cotton clothes	04/38	[Wa]
HDS09	Mogoro 09°58'/38°20' 2517 m, near Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
JEP39	Mogorros, see Magorros		
HEG09	Mogumbi (area)	11/35	[WO]
JBN35	Mogur, see Mogor		
HEF70	Moha (Amba Moha, named in the 1420s), see Amba Moka		
HFC14	Mohagi (Mohaghi) (area)	13/36	[+ WO]
JCN19	Mohamed	07/40	[WO]
JEP33	Mohamed Daza (tomb, waterhole nearby) 13°00'/41°00', south of lake Afrera	13/41	[Ne WO Gz]
JDD48	Mohamed Shek (Mohamed Scek) <i>Moher</i> , traditionally a Gurage area	08/43	[+ WO]
HBM43	Mohte, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HCT63	Moia 07°49'/38°41' 1629 m near Adami Tulu, cf Moja	07/38	[Gz]
JCS84	Moia-Duri, see Duri		
HBE97	Moiale, see Moyale		
JBU55	Moibalo Cor At, see Moybalo Kor At		
JCS84	Moia-Duri, see Duri		
HDM15	Moie, see Moye & HDM80		
JDA77	<i>moina, mo-ina</i> (O) victory, triumph		
JEN09	Moina (Moyna) (with spring)	12/40	[MS WO LM]

	<i>Moja</i> , non-royal but important clan of northern Shewa		
HCT62	Moja (near Adami Tulu), cf Moia	07/38	[Wa]
HDM92	Moja (Mojja, Mogia) (with church)	09/39	[+ WO]
	see under Sela Dingay		
HDM92	Moja sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tsigereda)	09/39	[Ad]
HDM..	Moja & Wadera sub-district (-1997-)	09/39?	[n]
JDN84c	Moja	10/40	[Wa]
HDM92	Mojagirgira 09°52'/39°31' 2081 m	09/39	[Gz]
	Mojagirgira, north of Debre Birhan		
	<i>moje</i> (O) grinding stone		
H....	Mojer	08/37	[Ha]
GDF42	Moji, see Mugi		
GDF56	Mojo (Moggio) 08°37'/34°56' 1552 m	08/34?	[Gz Gu]
	Mojo, north-east of Dembidolo		
HDD70	Mojo (Monjo) 08°49'/37°34' 2519 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDE57	<b>Mojo</b> (Mojjo, Modjo, Moggio, Moccia, Maggio)	08/39	[Gz Ro Gu WO]
	MS: 08°39'/39°05' 1788/1825 m; Gz: 08°36'/39°07' 1803 m		
	With sub-post office.		
	Centre in 1964 of Lumie wereda.		
	Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	9SE	Tede (T'ede, Tadde Maryam, Toda M.) (church)	1878 m
	10SE	Cherri (Cerri) (mountain)	1669 m
	10S	Adaba (area)	
	--	Jogo (Giogo) (mountain)	1199 m
	9SW	Muda (area)	
	10SW	Gadulla (area)	
	7W	Jallo (Giallo, M.) (mountain)	c2030 m
	9W	Kobul (Cobul, M.) (mountain)	c2030 m
	10W	Garala (mountain area)	2400 m
	10NW	Gudetti (area)	
	5NE	Giyorgis (It: San Giorgio) (church)	
	8NE	Loum (area)	
geol	Geologically, the Mojo-Nazret area is built of young volcanics which occur over a basis of volcanics of Trap series which have been sunk in this area. Interesting because of accessible location are the travertines and lacustral sediments found near the railway on young volcanics. Unfortunately these limestone deposits, particularly the travertines, occur in very small quantities.		
	Not very pure sands (similar to those at Wenji) occur south of the Mojo-Nazret road 5 km south-east of Mojo. The sands are worked as construction material. In the dry brooks are large quantities of sand which originate in the liparite tuffs of the valley's slopes.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
	Travertine for building purposes has been worked on a minor scale from Mojo.		
	[Mohr 1961]		
1500s	In the late 1520s Imam Ahmäd and his men made their way to Mojo (Maju) river and they burnt at least one of the Emperor's churches in the region.		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
1920s	The British hunters Maydon and Blaine passed there in April or May 1923 on their way southwards.		
	"Here is a scattered native village, an Indian store, and a few brick buildings belonging to the French railway officials and Greek traders. There is a buffet at this station, as no meals are served on the train."		
	[H C Maydon, Simen, London 1925 p 177]		
	31 October 1926: "Left the hotel /in Addis Ababa/ early for the train, which got off at nine		

in the morning. We dropped down and down, arriving at Mojo, a small station where the train stops for lunch. There met by Fritz Ehm, a German farmer, who took us right in hand and escorted us a half-mile back to his farm. Here everything possible was done for us, at two dollars a day (Eth.). Soon we got out and began picking up birds of great interest to us. Skinned a few in the evening, but went early to bed."

Their caravan arrived on the following day and ornithologist Fuertes and zoologist Osgood continued southwards on their Chicago-based expedition.

[Fuertes & Osgood, Artist and naturalist ..., New York 1936 p 32-33]

Early 1927: The train left Addis Abeba at seven o'clock and we were in Mojo by noon.

There at the station we were met by Herr Ehm, the German farmer. We left our baggage with the Greek at the buffet and stayed with Ehm at his farm. There they were served such food as ham and eggs, and Frau Ehm proved to be very energetic and present everywhere. The Lubinski couple then continued southwards to lake Ziway in a hired Ford lorry driven by a Dutchman who had just before brought the German Consul there.

[K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise ..., Leipzig 1929 p 55-56]

The American tourist hunter Gordon MacCreagh with his caravan passed Mojo in early 1927 or 1928. He describes cultivations of an unnamed German farmer /Herr Ehm/.

"Here a hospitable German -- is planting out a farm to supply the needs of the capital. It seems that he has experimented with nothing yet that doesn't thrive. -- apples and pears and peaches wax fat. Alongside them are semi-tropical papayas and pomegranates, with oranges and lemons. A patch of Egyptian cotton --"

"And this man, having done all this, having wrested his oasis out of the forbidding wilderness - what do you think is his ambition? To sell it all and come to America."

The visitor disadvised the farmer concerning his thoughts to go to the USA and told him about the cost of farm labour there - compared with that at Mojo.

[G MacCreagh, The last of free Africa, 1928 p 60-61]

The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson in 1927/?/ travelled by caravan in the area around lake Ziway. On their way home they followed the route of the railway and arrived at lunchtime to Mojo, where they for the first time in a month had a meal sitting at table. Also they had not seen any European in that time.

[A-L Jönsson, En karavanfärd, Sthlm 1927 p 205]

The explorer Nesbitt made his Afar expedition in 1928 and started by train.

"-- the train moved off /from Akaki/. Throughout the morning it screeched and clanked along, and at midday it stopped at a place called Mojo. Here it remained an hour in order that the passengers might eat their midday meal."

[L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 54]

The future hotel chain owner Bekele Molla moved to Mojo around 1929 at the age of 16. He then already had a capital of almost one thousand M.T. dollars from trade in Harar. In Mojo he opened a shop and traded in many different goods.

During the Italian occupation Bekele was imprisoned and his life was threatened by accusations that he had collaborated in sabotage of the railway (one of his brothers at least had actually done so and took refuge in Kenya, while an elder brother had been killed at Maychew during the war).

Soon after the Italian occupants had been driven out of Ethiopia, Bekele Molla opened in 1942 in Mojo his first hotel. He also opened a second hotel there.

With time Bekele established a whole chain of hotels and motels in the Rift Valley region. He was the only Ethiopian to do so. Finally there were at least thirteen Bekele Molla establishments all the way down to the border of Kenya.

Bekele Molla died in April 2000 at the age of 87.

[AddisTribune 2002/02/15]

1930s

Evelyn Waugh went as reporter with a train carrying visitors to the Coronation in 1930.

"We breakfasted before dawn at Mojo and resumed our journey just as the first light began to break. It revealed a profound change in the landscape; the bush and plain had disappeared, and in its place there extended crests of undulating downland with a horizon of blue mountains. Wherever one looked were rich little farms, groups of circular thatched

huts inside high stockades, herds of fine humped cattle -- camel caravans swayed along the track by the railway, carrying fodder and fuel."

[E Waugh, *When the going was good*, London 1946 p 88-89]

The Norwegian Harald Juell passed in April 1931. At Mojo he hired animals for a trip to lake Ziway. There were few animals to be had, so he hired a weak mule at 1½ MT per day and to pack donkeys with their leader at 14 MT for ten days. "If I had known of the scarcity at Mojo I would have brought animals from Addis Abeba."

[H Juell, *Etiopia*, Oslo 1935 p 135]

Average rainfall 791 mm per year was recorded in 1931-1937.

French-influenced spelling used by the post was MODJO (-1934-).

The Swedish Red Cross ambulance on its way southwards stayed overnight at Mojo "after the first day in the wilderness". They had an appointment to make company with a Greek merchant, and his family arrived by train from Addis Abeba. The 'road leader' Lij Tesfaye went by car some distance ahead of the ambulance.

[K Johansson, *På äventyr ..*, Sthlm 1936 p 36]

Post office of the Italians was opened on 21 November 1936. For exact identification the mail address was Moggio-Etiopia as different from Moggio-Udine in Italy.

Its cancellations read MOGGIO\*ADDIS ABEBA (later MOGGIO\*SCIOA?).

[Philatelic source]

The road Addis Abeba-Mojo 70 km and Mojo Awash station 160 km was gravelled in the 1930s but not asphalted. When coming from the south there were at Mojo the first eucalyptus trees "announcing Addis Abeba".

Italian *Residenza*, post, telephone, infirmary, airfield, restaurant, *spacci*.

[Guida 1938]

Axel B. Svensson and Anton Jönsson were the only Swedes to visit Ethiopia in the late 1930s, for the purpose to negotiate with the Italians about BV mission property. An Italian on the train told them that he had taken part with Italian troops of 87,000 men at Mojo. There had been so much malaria and other diseases that at one time only about 12,000 could serve. The Italian officers did much to keep the soldiers away from prostitutes, as much disease came that way. The two Swedes saw plenty of soldiers at such places as Mojo also when they passed with the train.

[A B Svensson, *Abessinien under ..*, Sthlm 1939 p 18]

Akale Worq Habte Wold, brother of Makonnen and Aklilou Habte Wold, had been left in Addis Abeba at the time of the Italian conquest. He went underground for the period of the occupation, living at Mojo, being taken by the Italians for a simple illiterate Galla peasant. /After the liberation he became a minister for many years./

[J H Spencer, *Ethiopia at bay*, USA 1984 p 80]

1940s In mid-June 1941 the prisoners of war at Mojo were transported to Dire Dawa, though the British permitted a Red Cross car to bring some wounded Italians to Addis Abeba.

[L Carnazza, *Eine Frau erlebt ..* p 203]

After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened in 1944.

The bridge was destroyed during the liberation war and had not yet been restored by 1945 but motorcars had no big problem to pass the stream at the ford.

1950s Grain and oil seeds cleaners (-1955-) were Denis Antipas & Bros. and Myriallis Papaphilippou.

Prince Mekonnen, Duke of Harar, was killed in a car accident on the road between Debre Zeyt and Mojo on 12 May 1957. Prince Mekonnen was on his way to join the Imperial family in Sidamo.

1960s There was Hotel Cyprus in the early 1960s.

At Merid Azmach Amha Iyesus Abiye school 4 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

The average daily traffic on the Nazret side in 1962 was 99 buses, 119 cars, and 110 trucks.

Asphalting of the road Mojo-Awasa was ready by mid-1965.

Project for an elementary school to be constructed by ESBU

was under way in 1966.

A crocodile skin tannery was built at Mojo in the mid-1960s by the Dofan company, which had obtained a concession to hunt for crocodiles in several of the southern rivers - though starting in the Awash only. Dofan's mother company was in Paris.

In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Mojo, without engaging external consultants.

The Eth\$ 15 million Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles Mill introduced its products to the market in a ceremony at the beginning of August 1966. The Textiles Co. behind it was 49% Japanese and 51% Ethiopian owned, with a capital of Eth\$ 2.5 million. Construction of the factory building started in June 1965. It went into 24-hour operation in December 1966 and had 152 looms. Managing director was Mr N. Terai and Personnel Manager was Ato Araya Belay.

Population 4,105 as counted in 1967. In the 1967 telephone directory there were listed numbers only for Amare Zewdie, Amdeberhan Abebe, Bekele Molla and Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles.

The Mojo primary school in 1968 had 387 boys and 205 girls, with 7 male and 2 female teachers.

The Merid Azmach Amha Iyesus Abiye junior secondary school had 93 male and 17 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).

Bekele Molla Hotel around 1969 had 14 double rooms.

1970s Ingrid Åström arrived in late 1970 to work as a district nurse.

1980s Population about 13,900 in 1984.

It was published in early 1986 that Czechoslovakia would provide an interest-free loan to Ethiopia for certain purposes, among them the setting up of a tannery at Mojo.

Bids for construction of a 24,000-tonne capacity grain silo at Mojo were invited in December 1988.

1990s Population about 22,000 in 1994.

An Air Force aircraft crashed into the market of Mojo on 30 October 1996, killing 8 people and injuring 94. About 50 residential and commercial buildings were destroyed by fire. The aircraft was also totally destroyed.

[Radio Ethiopia + BBC]

2000s Population about 27,000 in 2001.

"-- the drive has improved greatly since the Mojo bypass was put in. Driving through Mojo is a form of torture. It is exceptionally crowded with large trucks parked halfway on the road, with a stream of horse drawn garis further blocking the road, which is also filled with suicidal pedestrians."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/31]

text A.C. Blanc, *Industria paleolitica e mesolitica del Moggio* presso Addis Abeba, in *Rivista di Antropologia* 32, 1938.

picts E H Schrenzel, *Abessinien ..*, Berlin c1925 p 132 flour mill & its Greek owner; A B Svensson, *Genom Abessinien ..*, Sthlm 1930 p 282 view towards Zikwala.

HDJ70	Mojo (Moggio) 09°46'/36°40' 2094 m Area in the west, near Tulu Welel.	09/36	[Gz Gu]
HDT69	Mojo 10°32'/39°18' 2574 m Mojo, south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HE...	Mojo Ager (centre in 1964 of Kombolcha Metene sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JDH47c	Mojochulul sub-district (centre in 1964 = Lafto) <i>moju</i> (O) to doubt	09/41	[Ad]
	<i>moka</i> (mooqa) (O) 1. leaven, yeast; 2. gruel, porridge; <i>mokka</i> (moqqa) (O) spoon of horn or wood		
HFD76	Mokada (Mocada, Mokade) (mountain)	14/38	[+ WO Gz Wa]

14°17'38°04' 1489, 2291 m

- HEJ05 **Mokal** (Mocal) 11/37 [Ch Gu]  
November 1932: Grazmach Babil, the chief in charge of the area on the left bank of the Little Abay, lived at Mokal. Consul Cheesman went there by *tankwa*.  
"It was not until we were within 200 yards of the mainland that the punt-poles could touch bottom in 12-foot depth of water and poling could be commenced again. -- It took an hour to find the entrance to the village at Mokal. Now that it came to the point, the Waitos were afraid to meet Gerazmatch Babil and even suggested returning to camp. The lake shore was lined with loose scoriaceous lava cubes, and outside this was a dense fringe of reeds. We coasted eastward to the angle of a bay and discovered a small *tankwa* landing-place with a path leading into the forest, which we followed. We soon came to the village of the Gerazmatch, and I sent the interpreter ahead to announce my arrival. Gerazmatch Babil, who was taken aback at our sudden appearance, blustered a good deal, but when he saw me close behind with my two police he changed his mood, accepted the inevitable, and received me politely and invited me into his house. -- We were taken into a reception hut, where over a glass of *tej* and coffee all affairs connected with my journey were settled satisfactorily. Babil is a small, well-bred-looking chief with a strong face and a manner that shows he is used to command and expects to be obeyed. He can raise a large number of riflemen, but on this occasion he had had no chance to summon them, and none were in evidence. He invited me to stay the night -- I decided to return to the camp."  
[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana ..., London 1936 p 114-115]
- JDJ05 Mokalla (Mocalla) 09/42 [+ Gu]  
JDJ16 Mokalla (Mocalla) 09°09'/42°09' 1752 m 09/42 [Wa Gz]  
south-east of Harar
- mokat* (moqqat) (A) warm /climate/; *mokkete* (mökkätä) (A) castrate
- HDU42 Mokat (Mocat) 10/39 [+ WO]  
HFF91 Mokaye (Mocaiie) 14°27'/39°28' 2121 m 14/39 [+ Gz]  
north of Adigrat near the border of Eritrea
- HCR69 Mokayu (Mocaiu) (church) 07/37 [+ WO]  
HD... Moko 09/35? [x]  
Affluent from the south of the Abay and area with fairly much forest still in 1976.  
[P Wallmark, I höglandets skugga, Uppsala 1986 p 40, map p 42]
- HDL40 Mokoda Rafael (Mocoda Rafael) (church) 09/38 [+ WO]  
*mokodi* (O) turtle-dove
- HDC44 Mokofa 08°35'/37°00' 1652 m, north-east of Koma 08/37 [Gz]  
HEL67 Mokogo (Mocogo) 12°23'/39°04' 2534/2746 m 12/39 [+ Gu WO Gz]  
(pass nearby), north of Lalibela
- HEL.. Mokogo Hagi 12/39 [Ad]  
(centre in 1964 of Gazgibila sub-district)  
*mokota* (western O) kind of medium or tall tree, *Cordia africana*
- JEP72 Mokoyta (Mocoita) (plain) 13/40 [+ WO]  
HED97 Mokshi (Mecan Jesus) 11°44'/38°11' 3314 m 11/38 [Gz WO]  
south-east of Debre Tabor
- HFF23 Mokuh (Mok'uh) 13°49'/39°38' 2422 m 13/39 [Gz]  
Mokuh (with church Mikael), north of Agula
- HFD37c Mokwarets (Moquarez) (mountain) 1765 m 13/38 [+ Gu]
- molale* (O) square or rectangular house; (A) ovoid pepper;  
*molala* (A) oblong, oval; *mollele* (mollälä) (A) was oval, egg-shaped; *molalla* (A) pour out /from vessel to vessel/
- HDU13 **Molale** (Molalle, Molalie) 10°07'/39°40' 3007 m 10/39 [WO Gz Te Ad]  
(with sub-post office under Nazret)

Centre -1964-1975- of Mama Midir wereda  
& of Lalo Midir sub-district.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

5S Astogya (Astoghia) (village)

9S Betterge (Betterghe) (village)

--SW Mama Midir (Mamamedir) area

0-15 km SWW out from Molale town

10SW Chak (Ciac) (village)

--NW Molale area

0-10 km NW out from Molale town

7NW Gurminy (Gurmui) (village) 3066 m

1960s At Abeto Negas Wer Kristos Worede Kale junior secondary school 9 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

As reported in 1962 the north-south connection between Were Ilu and Molale was a trail only.

The 1967 telephone directory gives a telephone number only for the health centre.

"On our arrival at this little town /25 March 1967/ -- Assefa abruptly announced that he was too exhausted to walk another step. /The donkey/ Satan was also looking sorry for himself so we pushed through the still-crowded market-place to a *talla-beit*, accumulating the inevitable retinue of schoolboys. Ten minutes later the Director (Headmaster) of the school appeared in the doorway, expressed disapproval of a *faranj* drinking with the peasantry and invited me to be his guest for the night."

"Ato Beda Mariam lives in a row of stable-like dwellings behind the three-year-old, two-storied school which is Molale's biggest building. There are eight grades in this school -- and ten teachers cope with about four hundred pupils. Here again I found that merely knowing the name of 'Dr Donald /Levine/' sent my status rocketing. Americans in general, and the Peace Corps in particular, are unpopular among Ato Beda Mariam and his staff, as they are among the majority of the English-speaking Ethiopians with whom I have discussed them."

"My thirty-two-year-old host has been in charge of this school for the past five years. His English is excellent and I was astounded to hear that he only began his schooling at the age of seventeen. The traditional opposition to state-sponsored education is so strong in Manz that many of Molale's pupils have run away from home and are paying for their own education by doing odd jobs in the town."

"Ato Beda Mariam rejoices at this change but I do not. I disagree with the argument that Ethiopia cannot afford to postpone the education of the masses until a sufficient number of adequately qualified teachers is available. Apart from two Gondares in a remote settlement, he himself is the first rural teacher I have met who possesses both the ability and the outlook required for this vocation. Nothing in this country depresses me as much as the harm being done to Ethiopia's children by half-baked, cynical, unworthy teachers." [Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 263-264 (1994 p 267-268)]

Abeto Negas Wer Kristos Worede Kale junior secondary school in 1968 had 40 male and 4 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).

1970s Spelling used by the post was MOLALE around 1975.

HDU23 Molale (area) 10/39 [WO]

### **Molale : Lalo Midir**

Lalo Midir is a central major part of Menz. According to legend, Lalo, Mama and Gera were three men who would be given as much land as they could cross in one day.

[D Levine 1965]

### **Molale : Mama Midir**

Mama Midir is a southern major part of Menz, of the three mentioned above.

	molalit: <i>mollallet</i> (A) it is suitable for him		
HES63	Molalit (area)	13/37	[WO]
	mole: <i>moole</i> (Som) nomadic hut		
GDF65	Mole (Teggio, Teigio) 08°46'/34°51' 1653 m north of Dembidolo	08/34	[Gz]
GDF96	Mole, T. (hill)	09/34	[WO]
HDC13	Mole, see Mile		
HE...	Molek (Moleq) (centre in 1964 of Bazura sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HEE67	Moleshet 11°27'/39°05' 2047 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF43	Moletlis, see under Hayk <i>moli</i> (O) thigh, hip	11/39	[Gu]
JDC79	Moli (area)	08/42	[WO]
HBK94	Molich, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HDE33	Molicha Dera 08°28'/38°41' 2091 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE33	Molicha Gebaba (Uacciu) 08°29'/38°41' 2093 m	08/38	[Gz]
JBT95	Molico (Moliko), see Malayko		
HCI79	Moliya Muso 07°02'/37°29' 1304 m south-east of Waka	07/37	[Gz]
HCD98	Mollicha (Molliccia) (area)	06/38	[+ MS WO]
HCE99	Mollicha (Molliccia) 06°15'/39°16' 1864 m <i>molo</i> (O) lonely	06/39	[+ WO Gz]
HET88	Molok Imba (Molok'.. Moloq..) 13°23'/39°14' 2034 m south-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
JDA55	Molticha (mountain) 08°37'/40°16' 2707 m near Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
	<i>molu, moluu</i> (O) bald, having no hair; <i>Molu</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Digalu of the Borana people		
HDH98	Molu (mountain)	09/36	[WO]
HET66	Moluha (pass)	13/39	[WO]
JCT03	Moluko (Moluco) 07°20'/43°44' 922 m	07/43	[Wa WO Gz]
JDD90	Moluko (Moluco, G.) (mountain)	09/42	[+ WO]
HEK27	Molza, see Melza		
HET49	Momena 13°03'/39°19' 2574 m, south-east of Samre	13/39	[Gz]
JBS78	Momingot 05°14'/43°15' 529 m	05/43	[WO Gz]
??	Momo (with visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDS42	Moncorer (Mankorar), see Debre Markos, cf Munkurur		
HEC24	Monde (village)	11/36	[It]
JDD38	Mondo Yeley (Mondo Ielei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JCB28	Mondulle (area)	05/41	[MS WO]
HCT35	Monessa, see Munesa		
JFB04	Mongollo (waterhole)	13/41	[Ne WO]
HDN34	Moni, see Tullo Moni		
HCF.?	<b>Monissa</b> (in Sidamo) Peridotite rocks were observed at Monissa mountain in Sidamo. Monissa serpentinite which strikes north-south is composed of many bodies as a result of cutting by two brooks, flowing east-westwards. The total length of serpentinite is about 7,000 m, being 200-500 m wide. The decomposed serpentinite has been enriched in nickel. The location is about 16 km west of Meleka village, which in turn is about 35 km from Kibre Mengist. Monissa serpentinite is divided on many individual hills. At Monissa Fura 41 prospecting holes have been drilled, at Monissa Guba 118, and at Kokobe 37 /same as WO HCF51: Cogobe?/. Samples show nickel contents in the range of 0.5-1.2%. [Mineral 1966]	05/39	[Mi]

HDD70	Monjo, see Mojo		
HEA45	Monkayr (Moncair) see under Gubba	11/35	[+ WO]
HDS42	Monkorer, see Debre Markos		
HDS..	Monkosar, north/?/ of Dembecha	10/37	[x]
	The hunting party of Powell-Cotton camped at this village in March 1900. At an open place beside the church he saw a great gathering of people who attended the funeral of an old villager. On the other side of a detached hill, called Wuz, he saw four waterbuck but he did not shoot any. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 220]		
HE...	Monkuis	11/35	[18]
HFE..	Monokseyto (Monocseito) (mountain)	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEU82	Monos, see Menos		
HEU85	Monos	13/39	[Gu]
??	Montarari estate	../..	[x]
	An early plantation west of Awash station.		
HEF24	Monticolo, see Motokolo		
JDH73	Moolu, see Mulu		
HFD37c	Moquarez, see Mokwarets		
	<i>mora</i> (A,O) abdominal fat of animal, grease; <i>moora</i> (O) 1. grease, tallow, fat netting from the stomach of slaughtered cattle /used for divination/; 2. peritoneum; <i>mooraa</i> (O) pen, sheepfold, stockade; flock, herd		
??	Mora, a Muslim land in eastern Shewa around 1300	../..	[x Pa]
	The petty Shoan chieftaincy of Mora appears in the chronicle of Amda Tsyon as situated beyond the Hawash near the river Yas. [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 72] The people of Mora, who probably lived in the neighbourhood of Awssa, rebelled against Emperor 'Amdä Seyon in the 1330s. Mora was stated to be one of the seven great districts of Adäl. [Pankhurst 1997]		
??	Mora	../..	[Gu]
	Village of the Shinasha. Used to be a centre for collection of civet musk, with a caravan trail to the Inasei ford of the Abay. [Guida 1938]		
GDU67	Mora 10°31'/35°59' 1444 m	10/35	[Gz]
HCN94	Mora 08°06'/35°09' 1730 m, west of Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HDA92	Mora, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
HDP65	Mora 10°33'/36°10' 1502,1967 m	10/36	[Ch Wa Gz]
HDG45	Mora Boraka, see Moro Boroko		
HDG48c	Mora Kasala	09/35	[x]
	About 15 km north-east of Mendi and 5 km north-west of Jirma river. [EFS mission sketch map]		
HDT18	Morabietie, see Marabetie		
JCS59	Morala 07°43'/43°22' 1042 m	07/43	[WO Gz]
HEK84	Morangyela (Moranghiela) see under Macha	12/37	[+ WO]
HFE64	Morar, see Morer		
HC...	Moraro (campsite for tourists) 3750 m	06/39	[Ca]
HEL..	Morava (mountain)	12/39	[Gu]
H CJ17	Morca, see Morka		
JDS81	Mordale 10°45'/42°38' 680 m, see under Aysha	10/42	[WO Gz]
JBP29	Mordat (area)	04/41	[WO]

- HFE64 Morer (Morar) (mountain) 14°07'/38°48' 2346 m 14/38 [Gz]  
midway between Aksum and Adwa
- HDL89 **Moret** (Morät, Morat) (area recorded in 1841) 09/39 [n Ha]  
Moret includes the lowlands between the Bersena and Wabit rivers, but extended in early times past the Bersena west towards Insarro and further into Zegamel. A local dynasty ruled Moret, and from its inception in the 1700s waged war against the Oromo of Salale, Gelan, and Abichu. The settlement pattern of large compact villages in the whole lowland of Moret, Insarro, and Zegamel, still shows the common history of the three area.  
[V Stitz, conference paper 1970]  
A governor of Moret in the 1700s was named Tedu, meaning 'the tid' = Juniperus tree. King Asfa Wossen (1775-1808) annexed the old Amhara region of Moret. Ras Abebe Aregay in 1937/?/ moved via Jero to Morete Kolla /=Moret lowlands?/. Here he was threatened by the traitor Dejazmach Meshesha Tewend Belay. At Morete Ras Abebe met Fitawrari Tedla Kifetew, Major Mesfin Seleshi, Balambaras Debebe Messaye, Lij Mengesha Ali, Lij Yemane Hassen. With few exceptions they had agreed to work together.  
[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 310]
- HDL.. Moret & Jiru sub-district (-1997-) 09/39 [n]
- HDL89 **Moret wereda** (centre in 1964 = Deneba) 09/39 [Ad]  
The wereda of modern Moret (-1970-) includes besides the traditional lowland part also the sub-districts of Jirru, Wayu, Saydebir, and Nya Muti.
- HDL.. Morete Kolla (lowland), same as Moret? see above
- morka* (O) obstinate, stubborn, headstrong;  
*morki* (O) dispute
- H CJ17 Morka (Morca) 06°26'/37°18' 1205 m 06/37 [+ WO Gz]
- JDC26 Morli 08°23'/42°12' 1096 m, north-west of Fik 08/42 [Gz]
- ?? Mormor (in Bale), locality for Oromo pilgrims ../. [n]  
Oromo pilgrims from Harar in the 1800s used to go to Mormor in Bale.  
[Mohammed 1994]
- HCE25 **Mormora** (river with bridge) 05/38 [Mi]  
At the upper falls of Mormora river an intrusion of grey granite rocks which is characterized by the presence of biotite has been indicated. The name Sawana granite is used from the first known occurrence near Sawana, a left affluent of the Mormora river near the upper falls. The age of the granites has been estimated to be 495 million years, give or take 20 million years.  
The left slopes of the Mormora valley near the Hola Mormora bridge (SSW of Kibre Mengist) are particularly rich in quartz gangues. The width of these varies between a few centimetres and a few metres.  
Pyrite has been found associated with amphibole schists in many places around Kibre Mengist. The quantities are not large enough to justify exploitation. One main occurrence is in the water supply tunnel for the power station at Mormora river. Graphite deposits have been indicated at Chakata valley near the power station.  
The areas between the Awata and Mormora rivers have been the ones most worked for gold in Sidamo within a triangle Negele-Dilla-Yabelo. A sketch map of these areas in scale 1:25,000 is included in 'Adola Goldfields Industrial Map' surveyed and drawn by J. Astrup in 1949.  
[Mineral 1966]  
*Lower Mormora placers*: Placer examinations were made by the Natomas Co. in the period 27 July-15 October, 1956, in conjunction with geological field work by a joint prospecting team representing Goldfield Consolidate Mines Co., Newmont Exploration Ltd., and Natomas Co.  
The primary target in the exploration area was a meander area in a narrow flat valley along the Mormora river 60 km air distance south of Kibre Mengist. This area was

believed to be physically suitable for dredge operations.

In May 1956, three shafts were dug and 0.03, 0.09, and 0.06 grams of gold per cu.m were indicated. The pits did apparently not reach bedrock.

The overburden is stiff red clay which locally contains fine sand. The gravel stratum is composed of loose quartz sand with well-rounded pebbles up to 70 mm in size mixed with amphibolites and other metamorphic rocks. The bedrock is soft micaceous schist.

Lower Mormora basin is located mainly on gneisses and mica schists of highly crystalline Gariboro series and is influenced by the youngest erosion cycle. Thus the possibility of finding commercial gold placer deposits is very slight.

*Upper Mormora placers:* Feeder placers of the Mormora river include the Laga Dembi, Wollena creek, Laga Gesho, Laga Adunia (Hiddi Dimma), and Alona placers. They have been already exploited in handwork operation.

Wollena creek is 11 km long and has been partly exploited by handworkers. The placer is being prospected and has been found to be commercially interesting. Reji creek and Laga Dembi creek together have a length of 16 km. They have been exploited by handwork. Systematic prospecting has indicated large enough gold reserves in the placers to justify dredging.

[Mineral 1966 p 366-367]

Basalt and volcanic glass gravel pieces have been found only in rivers of the third erosion cycle, that is Awata, Dawa, and Mormora.

A 1,500 kW hydroelectric power station was under construction at the Mormora river in the 1960s.

L. Usuni (1952) believed that wolframite and scheelite is associated with the gold placers of the Mormora and Awata rivers, but this was not confirmed by later exploration.

Agate occurs in the alluvial sediments of the Mormora river.

[Mineral 1966]

HDH96	Morna (mountain) 09°56'/36°16' 2043 m moro: <i>mooror</i> (Som) enclosure, cattle pen	09/36	[Gz]
HFE64	Moro (mountain) 2332 m	14/38	[Gu]
KCH66	Moro Arif 06°56'/46°14' 455 m	06/46	[WO Gz]
HDG45	Moro Boroko (Mora Boraka), west of Nejo About 22 km (in a straight line) west of Nejo, south of the Aleltu river. [EFS mission sketch map] In the mid-1960s two young men from there, having visited Evangelical churches in Jarso Gundi and Babo Budi, invited the mission to come to their village. The father of one of them was willing to give 5,000 sq.m of land as site for a church. "I do not know Jesus but I have heard rumours." [B Andreasson 1966]	09/35	[x]
??	Morocho, in Sidamo The Ethio-Swedish Institute of Building Technology had a project there in 1966 to help about 80 members to build a co-operative farming village. [ESIBT News vol I no 4 p 3]	../..	[x]
	<i>morod</i> (Som) kind of scrubby bush or tree, <i>Ximenia americana</i> ; <i>moroda</i> (O) 1. wild plant with edible tubers; 2. file, rasp?; 3. polish <i>morode</i> (O) lion; <i>morodu</i> (O) to polish, scrape, scrub; <i>morodi</i> (Som) elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana oxyotis</i> ; <i>addo</i> (O) 1. potter, class of potters; 2. kosso tree; (A) killer of an elephant		
JBU60	Morodi Addo (M. Ado) 05°06'/44°21' 295 m (waterhole)	05/44	[WO Gz]
JCE29	Morodiley (Morodilei) (area) see under Kelafo	05/44	[+ WO]

- HCL22c **Morodo**, plant nursery, also name of a stream 06/38 [x]  
The plant nursery served the Worancha tree planting project and was started in 1984.  
In 1989 they planned to achieve one million plants.  
pics Svenska journalen 1989 no 3 p 16-18 tree plant nursery
- HFD00 Morongoval (area) 13/37 [WO]
- HCR43 Morova 2035 m, see under Jimma 07/36 [WO]
- JDB59 Morre (area) 1495 m 08/41 [WO]
- JEC03 Morrohan (area) 699 m 10/41 [WO]
- HCS42 **Morsito** (Miristo, Morsutto), cf Mirsito 07/37 [Gz Po]  
07°41'/37°44' 2152 m, north-west of Hosaina  
(with visiting postman under Shashemene)  
The primary school (in Kembata awraja) in 1968  
had 267 boys and 60 girls, with 5 teachers.
- mosa* (T) reward; gratitude;  
*mosa amba*, mountain of reward, mountain of Moses?
- HER37 Mosa Amba (area), cf Musa Amba 12/37 [WO]
- HEB89 Mosabia (mountain) 11°38'/36°33' 1282 m 11/36 [WO Gz]  
near map code HEC80
- HDS69 Mosazeg 10°31'/38°22' 1742 m, north-east of Bichena 10/38 [Gz]
- HCU52 Moschea Osman, see Asen Usman
- HEC96 Mosha (Moscia, Muscia) 11/37 [Ch Gu]
- HCC91 Moskito (Moskitto, Moschito) 06°20'/36°43' 1609 m 06/36 [+ Po WO Gz]  
near map code HCJ01, north-east of Bulki  
(with visiting postman under Welamo Soddo)  
Small village which in early 1977 received 1,920 kg of maize dropped from airplanes as  
emergency supplies.  
[Svenska vingar .. 1999 p 49]
- HFF01 Mosobo (mountain) 13°34'/39°31' 2415 m 13/39 [Gz]  
near map code HEU91, near Mekele
- HDK65c Mosor Duti, village about 100 km north-west of A.A. 09/38? [x]  
Dejazmach Tsehayu Inqu-Selassie was killed there on 2 September 1974 when he tried to  
resist arrest by Derg forces. His brother, Fitawrari Tadesse Inqu-Selassie, and six other  
followers were taken prisoners.  
[ENA news]
- HCH21 Mossa, see Musa
- HEE31 Mossabit (area) 11/38 [WO]  
*Mossiya*, name of an ethnic group numbering about 9,207  
according to the 1994 census
- HED24 **Mota** (Mot'a, Motta, Mata) 11/37 [Gz Po Ch Ha]  
Gz: 11°05'/37°52' 2487 m; MS: 11°04'/37°53' 2536 m  
(with sub post office under Debre Markos)  
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
3SE Demet Gedel (D. Ghedel) (village)  
9S Ababulu (village)  
10S Assama (village) 2492 m  
8SW Kwarib (Quarib) (mountain) 2152, 2700 m  
3W Wob (Uob M.) (church)  
9NW Wod (Uob) (area)  
9NW Agengwalya (Aghengualia) (village)  
10NW Angeraba (Angheraba) (area)  
5N Taju Anba (Taggiu Anba) (area)

- 1800s Mota was a notable place for asylum in the early 1800s. Its market was estimated by Combes and Tamisier in the 1830s to be the largest in Gojjam.  
 "/En 1845/ à Mota, Arnaud d'Abbadie apprend que Gwosho veut le faire son principal lieutenant, et lui confier toute sa petite armée, afin de rétablir l'ordre dans les deux fiefs que lui a attribués Aly. Mais, au même moment, arrives deux lettres très pressantes d'Antoine, qui passe l'Abbai vers le Guduru, et dit à Arnaud qu'il l'y attend un peu, et que, s'il ne vient pas, il s'enfoncera à nouveau seul vers l'Ennaraya. Déchiré entre son affection fraternelle et son désir de servir celui qui est pour lui plus un père qu'un suzerain, Arnaud quitte Mota et se rend après de Gwosho, auquel il explique la situation, et dont il obtient la permission de se rendre au secours d'Antoine."  
 [d'Abbadie *cited in* 3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 165]  
 Cardinal Guglielmo Massaia arrived to Mota in the mid-1800s and found it to be a small town with a large church. His party was received in a house belonging to Dejzmach Goshu, and Fitawrari Chekol (Chukal) escorted them there. Afterwards they passed the Abay river about 100 metres downstream from the broken Portuguese bridge, where there was a width of only about 7-8 metres from bank to bank. The travellers were brought across the river hanging on a rope.  
 In 1844 the French traveller Petit tried to swim across at the same point, but he disappeared in the water and was eaten by crocodiles.  
 [G Massaja, *Mes trente-cinq années ..*, Paris, vol I (orig. Italian ed. 1885) p 242-244]
- 1860s The artist Alaqa Eleyas was born in Mota around 1861. He is supposed to have studied art in Paris, which would make him Ethiopia's first foreign-trained artist. He worked mostly in Shewa, decorating manuscripts and many churches, even one in his native Mota. His son Gabra Ezgziabher Eleyas was a man of literature and also wrote a chronicle of Lij Iyasu.  
 [R Pankhurst in *AddisTribune* 2002/04/26]
- 1880s The Mota market was regarded as important for gold and ivory in the 1880s.
- 1920s Three Americans of a Chicago zoological expedition travelled in 1926. They were told that the *abuna* was "the big gun of Mota".  
 "At length we came to a narrow footpath and drew up in front of a thick, timbered gate in a stone wall. Two coal black slaves held our saddle animals and a third ran inside to advise the aboona that he had callers. After a short delay we were shown through to an inner court. Ordinary grass-roofed tukuls formed three sides but the fourth was occupied by a large, round, two story stone house, also with grass roof, but much more substantially built than the others. The high priest came to meet us."  
 "Following the aboona, we climbed a narrow flight of steps of flat stones that ran up the outside wall of the house. Slaves hurried ahead to light a small copper lamp that stood in a niche in the wall inside an upper room. There were sun-tanned skins on the floor and a divan, covered with skins and rugs stood at the far end upon a sort of raised platform. Stools hewn from logs were placed for us. The aboona sat cross-legged on the divan. It was mid-afternoon but the place had no window, only a single narrow port or transom; the kind you would expect to find in the attic of a haunted house. And with the flickering light from the small copper lamp the room was in deep twilight."  
 The author spends a couple of pages recounting their conversation. "I have never seen an American. I have met two or three Europeans but never an American. None has been through this country. Is America a Christian nation?"  
 With the copper lamp as sun they demonstrated to the priest the theory of day and night and the different seasons. The priest was quite interested but refused to believe. Then they were served *tej* and the slaves tested first that it was safe to drink. When the *negadis* to be hired for a caravan arrived, the priest dictated the terms and no negotiation was permitted.  
 [J E Baum, *Savage Abyssinia*, New York 1927 p 80-85]  
 The Swedish author Sigfrid Siwertz also travelled in 1926: We reached Moto, which was on a hill like every other town we had seen in Gojjam. The market place under some *worka* trees was empty, no mule to be bought. I was told that the market was held only on

Fridays. The town gave the impression of being rather old. Many children gathered to see the visitor. "Finally I had some hundred small jumping devils around me." Adults made nothing to chase them away. The interpreter did not dare to order some elders to do it. At the camp the children were driven away by stone-throwing.

Next day a lot of sick people gathered, hoping to get some medical help. When leaving Mota they marched for about an hour northwards before descending into the Abay gorge. [S Siwertz, *En färd ...*, Sthlm 1926 p 224-228]

1930s Important market on Thursdays.

A post office of the Italians had been foreseen, but it was never opened by them. [Philatelic source]

Italian *Residenza*, radio telegraph, infirmary.

[Guida 1938 which also states a post office there]

1940s Ras Hailu set off for Bichena on 9 January 1941. Before returning to Debre Markos Ras Hailu and his *banda* relieved the garrison at Mota, which had been under pressure from Hailu Belao's Patriots since the visit of Sandford to east Gojjam.

[Shirreff 1995 p 62]

In March 1941 the fort was garrisoned by three Italian companies of the 69th Colonial Battalion, which had been intermittently under siege by Hailu Belaw's Patriots since November 1940.

[Shirreff 1995 p 127]

"The Italian fort of Mota -- was still being invested, not very closely, by Hailu Belao's Patriots. On 10 April Wingate ordered Brown's No 1 Centre to go north to stimulate patriot activity, but there was trouble in the ranks and 58 men refused to march. They were arrested and disarmed -- The men were dealt with by court martial the next day, together with two soldiers of the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion who had been caught stealing bombs for resale to Patriots ('a profitable racket at two dollars a bomb!') and sentenced to be discharged from the army with ignominy."

"Brown went off to Mota after the court martial with Burke and the remaining men and contacted patriot leaders, and on 18 April Wingate ordered Boustead to 'mop up' Mota. Bill Allen, now the battalion animal transport officer, describes how Wingate's orders arrived at Boustead's mess, 'near midnight. We had dined very well and over Italian champagne and cognac were lamenting the fate of King Edward VIII.'

Boustead left on 19 April with 400 men of Nos 1, 2 and 4 patrol companies, and Turrall with two mortar sections, and arrived at Mota on 21 April. Allen had supplemented the mules with 60 camels and had bought corn for their use, and blankets, groundsheets and cigarettes for his Sudanese, all Italian stores, from an Armenian trader who was Ras Hailu's agent. The old *ras* continued to make profit out of the English even after submission!

The track to Mota skirted -- Choke mountains on the west side. The corn-fed camels 'waltzed up the hill', but despite Allen's comforts the Sudanese spent a miserable night in a blizzard and many went down with mountain sickness. They recovered when they reached the plain next day, and Allen managed to shoot a buck to supplement their diet." [Shirreff 1995 p 167-168]

On 19 April forces left Debre Markos with camel and mule transport. The road to Mota leads over a pass, and the normal time for animal transport is 4 days. Moving in forced marches, the whole distance was covered in 3 days by mule transport. The camel transport was a day's march behind. At Mota there was established a camp at a church about 3 miles from the village.

A message had been received from the Italian commander refusing the ultimatum but inviting discussion. Colonel Boustead sent Lt. Brown with the acting rank and dress of a major as his representative to discuss terms with the commandant of the fort. He was met by the Italian commander at the fort gate, and was hospitably entertained. The Italian commander, however, stated that honour would not allow him to haul down his flag without a fight, whereupon Lt. Brown said that there was no point in any further discussion on the point. He returned at 1700hrs and the orders for the operation to proceed

were given. The platoon detailed for an all night harassing task moved out to dig in below the church at some 800 yards north from the fort.

When fired was opened, the enemy replied vigorously with 2 mortars and many medium and light machine guns. It was learnt later that the enemy incurred a number of dead and wounded as a result of this night action, but no casualties were inflicted on the platoon.

Lt. Turrall, who had completed his mortar pit on the edge of the village, at 0600hrs on 23 April opened fire with smoke bombs. Early on he set light to the Resident's quarters and outhouses outside the main gate of the fort, using smoke bombs.

By noon, the enemy's nerves were shaken, and the *Residente* rode out with a white flag to sue for terms. At the request of the Commandant Majjori, both Lt. Brown and Col.

Boustead entered the fort, to find the garrison drawn up inside the fort square. Col. Boustead informed the Commandant of the terms of the surrender, the protection of the White Italians, the handing over of all arms and government property, and the transfer of all those who were willing to join the Emperor's army. Lij Anderji read out a proclamation to the troops on behalf of the Emperor, calling them to join his army.

As it was already late in the afternoon, the official surrender was set for 0700hrs on the following morning, 24 April. The fort contained 2 mortars, 5 Vickers machine guns, 13 light machine guns, some 360 rifles and approximately 2 million rounds of ammunition, largely dug into the ground and discovered later - it was pointed out to the Italians as a breach of the terms of surrender that they had not told about it.

The white personnel consisted of the major in command, 8 officers and 5 W.O.s. The native personnel, 360 soldiers, were mainly Eritreans. On 25 April the white officers were sent off by animal transport to Debre Markos. On 26 April the Colonial Battalion was moved off. An Italian airplane bringing the two mortars from Gondar had recently crashed and was on the edge of the landing ground. On 30 April Boustead's force moved toward Bahir Dar.

[R S Thompson, Addendum]

"Boustead contacted Brown and Lij Anderji, the Emperor's representative with the Patriots, and spent the day reconnoitring the fort and making a plan of attack. Then, on the evening of 21 April, a message arrived from Wingate ordering Maxwell with the bulk of the Frontier Battalion to return to Debra Markos in order to take part in the Emperor's triumphal entry into Addis Ababa --, leaving Boustead with two platoons, Brown's centre, Turrall's mortars and the Patriots to reduce Mota. This was a typical Wingate order, taking a calculated risk that bluff and pressure would still induce the Italians to surrender even though two thirds of the besieging force had marched away. Maxwell marched off back to Debra Markos on 22 April."

"The bluff worked. After two days of bombardment by Turrall's mortars, which set most of the buildings inside the fort on fire, with the Sudanese pouring in light machine-gun fire, and an exchange of polite letters with the Italian commander, Major Mazzeola, terms of surrender were agreed. Some 11 Italian officers and NCOs were escorted to Debra Markos by Brown's centre, and 340 *graduati* and *ascari* were recruited into the Emperor's army. Allen gave the honours for the Mota operation to Turrall and his crews, 'who worked the mortars tirelessly' -- On hearing of the surrender of Mota Wingate sent orders to Boustead to go north to Bahr Dar, --"

[Shirreff p 168]

1950s Population 2,386 as counted in 1956.

1960s Fitawrari Ayalew Desta was appointed Governor of the awraja in March 1961, and he still held that post in 1968.

As reported in 1962 there was not yet a modern road from Debre Markos. The connections towards Bahir Dar, and in the opposite direction towards Mertule Maryam/Bichena, were trails only. The landing strip had no radio station.

The government primary school in 1968 had 458 boys and 138 girls, with 9 teachers.

The church primary school had 43 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-2, with two teachers.

The junior secondary school had 58 male and 11 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopians).

- 1970s Swedish volunteer Karin Torhall travelled in Gojjam around 1970 and coming up from the Abay gorge she found that it was difficult to find Mota and that people gave very different answers when asked. They missed the flight from Mota and she tried to send telegram from there to tell that they were late, but the message never arrived to its destination. When they tried to drink tea in Mota they were told that they would have to provide the tea leaves themselves, so the very tired Karin fell down on the ground and wept. An employee at the airport offered housing for 1½ day until the next flight. [K Torhall, Brev från Etiopien, SIDA 1972 p 38-40]  
Even 'Ethiopia Tourist News' described Mota in the following somewhat alarming way in July 1975:  
"As you descend /at/ Mota, surely, for an outsider, you feel a few minutes of sudden fright. -- This is because the end of the landing strip is at the very edge of the Nile gorge."  
"The town of Mota also offers you an interesting legend. The aged say the St. George church there turned cold the Italian explosives dropped on its thatched roof, and, of course, remained untouched. This town is also full of debteras --"  
"Here also exists an Italian war camp. It displays rusted ruins of airplanes, motor vehicles, rollers and underground storages or buried treasures. Buried pots full of Maria Theresa are said to have been found almost everywhere --"
- 1980s Population about 12,900 in 1984.  
1990s Population about 18,200 in 1994.  
2000s Population about 22,300 in 2001.
- HDS97 Mota awraja (Motta ..) 10°50'/38°10' 10/38 [Gz x]  
(centre at some period = Felege Birhan)
- HED24 **Mota awraja** (centre in 1956-1969 = Mota) 11/37 [MS]  
"As we crossed the caravan road /near the old second Abay bridge in January 1927/ we entered the district of Mota. A big church stands upon the high plateau and is famous throughout the country. Mota is all *glebe* land /=priests' land/ belonging to this church /does the author refer to Mertule Maryam?/.  
[Cheesman 1936]
- 1960s "In early 1968 violence broke out /in Gojjam/ when the Governor attempted to use the Police and then the Territorial Army to escort the assessment teams. Non-cooperation rapidly turned into active opposition. The farmers in the *awrajas* of Bichena and Motta began to organize themselves."  
[Gilkes 1975 p 184]
- H... Mota & Bichena convent (Motanna Bichena) ../.. [x]  
The Emperor visited this convent on 25 May 1969.
- HDM64 Motatit (mountain) see under Ankober 09/39 [18 WO]  
Motcha, see Mocha
- HDJ22 Mote (Mot'e) 09°15'/36°47' 1869, 2255 m 09/36 [Gz]  
north-east of Nekemte
- HFF01 Motego 13°35'/39°32' 2113 m, near Mekele 13/39 [Gz]  
*moti* (O) regional chief, local king, military leader;  
title of the king /later sultan/ of Jimma;  
*karaar* (Som) fatness, fullness; *qaraar* (Som) bitter taste
- HBM03 Moti Karare (mountain) 03°37'/39°36' 937 m 03/39 [WO Gz]
- HE... Motie sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kandra) 11/39 [Ad]
- HDJ03 Moto (area) 2190 m, see under Sire HDC93 09/36 [WO]
- HEF24 Motokolo (Motocolo, Moticolo, Monticolo) (hill) 11/39 [+ WO Gz Gu]  
11°09'/39°47' 1879, 2010, 2264 m, see under Kombolcha  
Hill a little south of lake Ardibbo, with a very fine view.  
[Guida 1938]

- HDL61 Motowa (Mot'owa) 09°38'/38°34' 2527 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
south-west of Fiche
- HED24 Motta, see Mota
- HDK30 Motto, cf Moto 09/37 [WO]  
Mou., see generally Mu..
- GDF42 Moughi, see Mugi
- HCT73 Mount Sinai (island), see Debre Sina
- HCB86 Mount Smith, see under Dime 06/36 [WO]  
A mountain chain called Mount Smith on maps is the only permanent geographic reminder of Arthur Donaldson Smith's gallant but failed effort to solve the mystery of the Omo river.  
[P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 116-117]
- HCT74 Mount Zion, see Kulu Gudo
- JEA75 Mouonin (on French map of 1901), see Muoniu
- JEJ88 Moussa Ali, see Musa Ali
- JEH81 Mova (area) 12/40 [WO]  
*moya* (A) grant of land for services, reward;  
(T) profession, walk of life; *moye* (O) mortar
- HCT62c Moya (Moia) 1629 m 07/38 [+ Gu]  
*moyale, moyyale* (A) jigger, chigger, kind of flea that burrows into the flesh between the toes
- HBE97 **Moyale** (Moyyale, Moiale, Mentamer) 03/39 [Gz x WO It]  
Moyale 03°32'/39°03' 974, 1060, 1110 m  
(with sub-post office)  
Centre in 1964 of Moyale wereda.  
Within a radius of 10 km there is at km  
6NW Subbunte (area)
- meteo Average rainfall 676 mm per year has been recorded over 18 years.
- 1910s On the Kenya side there was export of 500 tusks of ivory in 1910.  
Trade from Ethiopia via Moyale of goods in general started to develop around 1912, after a road as far as Nairobi had been opened in 1910.  
This frontier post with good wells was occupied on the British side from 1915.
- 1930s Missionary Fride Hylander during his one-year reconnaissance in 1930 also came to Moyale. A court case against his guide Begachew was solved there, mostly by bribes, though the guide was known to have been a robber chief in eastern Borana.  
Hylander made a visit on the British side, where Union Jack was hoisted over the fort and where there were houses with whitewash and numbering along straight streets.  
The Englishmen in Moyale in 1930 were a District Commissioner, a policeman and a young physician. The 'hospital' was very primitive. No nurse, no assistant, water being brought by camels. The doctor boasted that his region to care for was larger than England.  
Even his dwelling house was primitive.  
[F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 180-185]  
A little before 1935 traders started to transport goods to Kenya by truck, even if camel caravans also continued.  
The Ethiopian-side Moyale was occupied by the Italians on 29 June 1936.  
*Residenza*, telegraph, infirmary.  
[Guida 1938]
- 1940s The first bombing by the Allies of Italian-held targets in Moyale was on 11 June 1940.  
[E Rosenthal, The fall ..]  
The Italians on the Ethiopian side in July were confronted by a company of King's African Rifles holding a fort on the Kenyan side. "The fort was closely beleaguered by the Italians, who hoped to reduce the strength and lower the morale of the garrison by

desultory shellfire and bombing. Their success with this somewhat unenterprising form of offensive action had not realized their expectations. Yet by early July the garrison's position was precarious owing to shortage of ammunition and supplies. The general impression was that a few more days would see an end to their resistance."

[MacDonald 1957 p 22]

"On 1 July the Italians tried a probing attack, with air and artillery support, which was driven off. This was clearly only a curtain-raiser. Brigadier 'Fluffy' Fowkes came up to inspect and deploy his forces on 9 July, a day on which 'the enemy was ominously quiet'. He left one company of the 1st KAR in Moyale itself, and placed the rest of his Battalion on the hills around. The 6th KAR was brought up in support."

"The next day the Italians attacked Moyale at dawn. The defenders panicked. The counter-attack went wrong. 'Fluffy' brought up his reserve battalion only to have his whole brigade dispersed and almost surrounded. The KAR withdrew, chaotically, under cover of darkness. Orrigo's victorious IX Brigade were rewarded inside Moyale with a great deal of loot - equipment, clothing, stores, and ammunition that had not been destroyed. Moyale was of no importance in itself: a low, red fort-like building, and a *souk* with a few Indian traders, set by a dry brook in thick thorn-bush, patronized by blood-sucking ticks and surrounded by rock, sand, hyenas, and border brigands -- Its loss was no great loss. But what was significant was that for the first time a British brigade and an Italian brigade had clashed on almost equal terms and the British brigade had lost out and been forced, ignominiously, to retreat."

[Mockler 1984 p 236-237]

The Italians captured the part of Moyale on the Kenyan side on 14 July 1940 but made no further attempts to exploit this success.

[Shirreff 1995 p 37]

"Ten days after the fall of Moyale Churchill had sent his Chiefs of Staff a scorching note insisting - for the first time - that plans for a concerted *attack* on the Italian position in Ethiopia should be pressed forward."

[Mockler p 239]

At Moyale "a British fort housing a force of 200, plus some 30 cooks and employed servants, faced an Italian village, barely a mile away. It was here that Italy launched its attack on June 10, 1940 within hours of her declaration of war."

"The first attack came in the form of an artillery barrage and a week long siege of the fort. -- A force of the King's African Rifles attempted to relieve the fort but could not get there in time. With the water supply depleted, the attacking Italian forces having been reinforced to full brigade strength, the fall of the Fort was inevitable: the garrison decided to withdraw."

"The Italians did not shell on Sundays. In knowledge of this the garrison force prepared for a Sunday night withdrawal. -- A full moon promised a moonlit night. -- In the afternoon /the British force/ destroyed the food supply by soaking it in kerosene. They sliced up and destroyed all equipment and stores, including their own boots. They buried the survey instruments and the locks of the machine guns, burned the documents and smashed the lorry engines and the radio equipment."

"At 7:00 p.m. they entered the trench surrounding the fort with each man carrying his rifle -- Everyone of the 230 souls wore dark clothing and moved without shoes - only socks so as to make no noise. -- Crawling through the cut wire entanglements, they silently crossed a gorge and slipped into the surrounding bush country. -- Moyale had fallen - the first victory of the Italians in the new Liberation War. However, their aggression in Kenya -- soon petered out."

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., Canada 1987 p 35-37]

At the end of January 1941 a more serious attack from the south against the Italians was launched. "But at Moyale the single defending battalion, the 54th Colonial, pushed back the attackers. The two South African brigadiers consoled themselves and their senior generals by each capturing a waterhole --. This was hardly what General Cunningham had been hoping for from troops which he, and Wavell too, persisted in regarding as the 'best'

on the southern front."

[Mockler p 325]

The Ethiopian Irregulars occupied Moyale without resistance on 22 February.

[Thompson p 107]

1949 The Norwegian Lutheran Mission (NLM) after investigating how to reach the Borana people decided in 1949 to establish themselves in the Moyale district, with their main station in Moyale town.

The first family of Norwegian missionaries arrived on 24 November 1949. "The officials were friendly and said that it was alright to start our work, but they showed no interest in it."

1950s To get premises for the mission proved to be a big problem. An earlier governor had promised that they could use some building at the customs station free of charge, but that governor was no longer there. Any contract to rent premises would have to be approved in Negele, and after trying there seemed to be little hope to obtain such approval.

The Norwegian missionaries could not return until March 1951, and not until August could a lorry bring their removals from Negele. There was a local dresser and a language teacher with the mission by that time. Clinic work was tried. An evening course collected 12 students. However, the Amhara among them disappeared again. A few Moslems tried the course but left again when reading of the Bible was started.

'We do not understand Amharic,' was their excuse.

[S Hunnestad, Nærkamp .., Oslo 1973 p 69-70]

Gradually Moyale was understood to be barren as mission ground. Both the Amhara and the Moslems gradually became more discouraging. It was rather in countryside places that people asking for teaching could be found, and the missionaries tried to go there, but not with satisfying result. During an inspection tour in December 1951 of the Secretary General of NLM it was decided to move to Mega, which they hoped would be a more strategical location for reaching the Borana.

[Hunnestad p 70-71]

When the Norwegians moved to Mega, their assistant Stefanus became 'outstation leader' in Moyale. Stefanus was of the Burji people and in his youth he moved to Kenya. He became a servant of British missionaries and received good education, including 3-year Bible school in Nairobi. He stayed as leader in Moyale for a number of years. During that time he was offered a position in Kenya within the British mission, with higher salary. However, understanding that the Moyale outstation would in such case become closed, Stefanus declined the offer, although he needed money for his many children to support. Later Stefanus was asked by the Norwegian mission to move to Hidilola. He worked for seven years at that outstation but was killed in an accident on 3 December 1969.

[Hunnestad p 95-98]

The population of Moyale was 2,778 as counted in 1956.

1960s "The trip from Moyale to Nairobi can be trying if the Somalis in the Northern Frontier District are restless, because the border will be closed to all traffic and you will have to wait, possibly for weeks, for matters to be resolved, or return to Addis Ababa. If enough vehicles gather at the border to form a convoy, the Kenya government may provide an armed escort."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 58]

The primary school in 1968 had 143 boys and 54 girls, with 5 teachers.

The Chamber of Deputies on 19 April 1969 approved a loan from West Germany of Eth\$ 87.4 million for construction of the road from Dilla to Moyale.

The Senate made approval on 22 May (for US\$ 23.375 million?).

[News]

Moyale had one of the about 13 Bekele Molla hotels/motels in the Rift Valley region.

Spelling used by the post has been MOYALE (ETHIOPIA).

1970s On 4 August 1976 a French teacher Alain Galaup was abducted at Moyale by guerrillas thought to be members of the Somali Liberation Front. He was released a week later. During his seizure the guerrillas had killed a French woman teacher and four Ethiopians.

[Keesing's 28222]

On 4 September 1977 the secretary-general of the WSLF (Western Somalia Liberation Front) stated that their movement claimed all territory east of a line running from Moyale through Awash.

[Keesing's 28633]

In 1977 guerrilla forces of the SALF attacked Moyale and other towns, but had yet to enter a major centre in Sidamo.

[Markakis 1987 p 228]

1980s Population about 4,000 in 1984-86.

In October 1985 it was published that a Canadian firm Associated Engineering Services had been awarded a design contract for water supply to Moyale. Bids for construction work were invited in September 1986.

1990s power. EPRDF forces entered Moyale on 12 June 1991 during the takeover of government

By mid-June 1991 it was estimated that about 30,000 Ethiopian refugees had crossed into Kenya at Moyale.

In 1992: There was a small bridge at the border between Ethiopia and Kenya. Traffic changes from left-hand drive in Kenya to right-hand in Ethiopia. The road goes uphill from the bridge in Ethiopian Moyale. A new mosque was under construction. UN were distributing food in a field outside the town. There was a camp with 20,000 Somalia refugees, with semi-spherical huts covered with blue sheets.

The asphalt road northwards was good. By the wayside lay plenty of the remains of animals having died from hunger and thirst. In the landscape there were plenty of tall columnar termites' nests.

[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994]

Population stated to be 5,933 in 1993. Another source says about 10,500 in 1994, more than a doubling in ten years.

On 17 June 1995 an armed clash took place in Moyale itself.

While 1,775 Ethiopian refugees were airlifted from Kenya back to Ethiopian towns in mid-1995, another 707 returnees were repatriated overland via Moyale.

[News]

Some 500 Ethiopian refugees from the Dadaab camp in Kenya would return within a week in mid-April 1998 by UNHCR-chartered Buffalo aircraft. (There were a total of about 179,000 refugees in the Dadaab camp.)

21 flights of repatriation had been carried out by 15 July 1999.

2000s UNHCR maintained an office in Moyale until the end of 2000, when it was closed.

Almost 4,900 Kenyan refugees from Moyale district were repatriated to their villages in north-eastern Kenya during year 2000.

[UNHCR, Global report 2000]

In November 2000 a first batch of refugees from Kenya in a caravan of 18 lorries crossed the border on their way to their home country. They had spent 8 years in refugee camps at Dokisso and Fulessa. The intention was that 5,000 of these ethnic Somalis would be repatriated by the end of the year.

[News 2000-11-24]

"Ethiopia and Kenya -- share the town. If you have to spend the night here, the Ethiopian side is the more pleasant of the two. Its hotels offer much better value and there's a decent selection of different types of places to eat. Fuel is also cheaper in Ethiopia."

Hotels are named Africa Hotel and Ysosadayo Borena Hotel. The Mana Ciiraa Mana Cuuniffaa is a favourite local restaurant.

Travellers not having their own vehicle can reach Nairobi by truck or by airplane from one of two small private companies in Kenya. From Moyale, one bus leaves daily for Shashemene and minibuses daily for Yabelo.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 228]

"Moyale is quite a big town, with the larger side in Ethiopia and the rest in Kenya. On the Ethiopian side you can see the influence of Kenya immediately - more signs in English,

lots of shops and so on."

"In most ways Moyale is a typical border town. There are a lot of troops. There are plenty of road blocks. The market on the Ethiopian side serves those things which are cheaper here, and the Kenyan side does the same. As usual, our best information was gained by chatting with other customers at lunch. Much to my surprise, they told us that we could cross over into Kenya for a spot of shopping."

"We duly tested this information by driving to the border, where both the Ethiopian and Kenyan officials waved us through based on our explanation we were going shopping. They didn't even ask for ID. We spent a couple of pleasant hours driving around Moyale, Kenya, and visiting the large and well stocked market. -- I found the Kenya side fascinating. It was a tower of Babel. Communication occurred in English, Amharic, Oromo, Somali, and Kiswahili. Ethiopian birr and Kenyan shillings were equally acceptable."

No signs inform you about the change between right-hand and left-hand driving.

[John Gramham in AddisTribune 2000/08/18]

Population about 13,000 in 2001, making Moyale then the 100th town in Ethiopia concerning number of people.

In late 2001 UN staff were authorised to travel to Moyale only via Yabelo-Mega, because of tribal clashes in the region.

[AddisTribune 2001/12/14]

picts F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 182 street, 183 camp.

HBE97 Moyale sub-district? (-1997-) 03/39 [n]

HBE97 **Moyale wereda** 03/39 [n]

Rift Resources Toronto, of Canada, acquired the Moyale gold project in December 1996.

text H. Gautneb, A brief petrographic study of graphite ore from the Moyale area, southern Ethiopia, NGU Report 97.005, (Norway) 1997 12 pages.

moybalo kor at: *koratti* (O) thorn;

*kor* (Som) 1. top, surface; 2. grow, climb; *qor* (Som) 1. timber;

2. carve, sharpen; write; *qoor* (Som) 1. neck; 2. stud,

uncastrated male animal

JBU55 Moybalo Kor At (Moibalo Cor At) 05/44 [+ WO Gz]  
05°01'44°54' 177 m

moye: *moyye* (O) 1. hornless cattle; 2. mortar

/in which grains are crushed/

HDL07 Moye (mountain) 08°09'/39°08' 2156 m 08/39 [Gz]  
north-east of lake Ziway

HDL34 Moye 09°22'/38°49' 2713 m, north of Addis Abeba 09/38 [AA Gz]

HDM15 Moye (Moie) 09/39 [+ WO]

HDM70 Moye (Moie) (area) 09°44'/39°21' 2702 m 09/39 [Gz WO]  
north-west of Debre Birhan

JDA77 Moye (Moie, G.) (area) 1948 m 08/40 [+ WO]

JEN09 Moyna, see Moina

JDJ24 Moyu, see Meyu

HDD83 Mto Oscio ("Mto di Oscio") 08/37 [WO]