

HFE24	Naader, see Nadir		
HEL27	Naakuto Laab (Na'akuto La'ab, Na'akweto L.) (Nakutalapa, Nekutoleab) 2263 m (cave church), see under Lalibela	12/39 12/39	[+ x Pa] [Br n]
HFF21	Naalet (Na'alet) 13°44'/39°25' 1867 m north-west of Mekele Coordinates would give map code HFF10	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HEK21	Nabaga, see Nabega		
H...	Nabara sub-district (centre in 1964 = Limzameg)	10/37?	[Ad]
HEK21	Nabega (Nabaga, Navaga) 11°59'/37°37' 1786 m (Navaga Ghiorghis, Nabaga Giyorgis) at the east shore of lake Tana	11/37	[Gz WO Gu Ch]
HDH09	Nacamte, see Nekemte		
JCN14	Nacchie 07°23'/40°10' 2079 m	07/40	[WO Gz 20]
HDD10	Nacha 08°18'/37°33' 1523 m, north of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDM..	Nachage (district in Tegulet)	09/39	[n]
JEA24	Nachir (Naccir) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HDL63	Nachire 09°41'/38°46' 2581 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL28	Nachiri 09°18'/39°09' 2810 m between Sendafa and Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HCC17	Nacille, see Mashile		
HBP62	Nacua, see Nakua		
HCR47	Nada (Nadda) 07°36'/37°13' 1975 m, east of Jimma 500 m beyond the crossing of the Gibie river on the main road to Jimma, a trail to the right of the road for 10 km traverses the entire plain of Nada up to the edge of the mountainous May Gudo massif. [Mineral 1966]	07/37	[Gz Mi WO Gu]
HCF01	Nadara, see Nuara		
HED06	Nadatra, see Nedratra nadda: <i>nadde</i> (O) woman; wife; <i>nedda</i> (nädda) (A) drive /herd to pasture/; <i>nada</i> (A) landslide; <i>nade</i> (nadä) (A) make to collapse		
HCR47	Nadda, see Nada		
HCR48	Nadda (area)	07/37	[WO]
HCD13	Naddale, see Maddale		
HER48	Nadir (Nader, Amba Nadir) 13°03'/37°19' 1286 m (mountain), in Aksum awraja	13/38	[WO Gu Ad Gz]
HFE24	Nadir (Naader, Nader) 13°49'/38°49' 1330 m north-west of Abiy Adi	13/38	[Gz]
HFE38	Nadir 13°55'/39°14' 1670 m, north-east of Abiy Adi /which Nadir (Nader)?/ May Tringay primary school (in Aksum awraja) in 1968 had 56 boys and 18 girls in grades 1-5, with 2 teachers.	13/38	[Gz]
HFE43	Nadir, see Naidir		
HF...	Nadir sub-district? (-1997-)	14/39?	[+ n]
HF...	Nadir wereda (Na'edir ..) (centre in 1964 = Mahibere Degu)	14/39?	[+ Ad]
JCC82	Nadir (area)	06/41	[WO]

*nado* (O) 1. sheaf of grain; 2. mild in taste, not spicy,  
fresh /butter/; 3. dress without fringe or decorative border;  
*nedo* (nädo) (A) sheaf, bundle of cloth;  
*naddo* (Kefa) *Trifolium rueppellianum*

HDD69	Nado 08°46'/38°23' 2108 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL44	Nado 09°27'/38°49' 2462 m midway between Sululta and Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDG39	Nadscho (German spelling of HDG47 Nejo?)	09/35	[Wa]
HED99	Nafas., see Nefas..		
HDR00	Nafro 2350 m, cf Nefro	09/36	[WO]
	naga: <i>nagaa</i> (O) peace		
HDP62	Naga (river) ca 10°30'/35°55' WO map shows the river more to the west than these coordinates, cf Tirim The Tirim river on the top of the cliff is the headwater of an Abay tributary, known when it gets into the lowlands as the Naga. [Cheesman 1936]	10/35	[Ch]
JDP57	Nagacumi, see Nagakumi		
	<i>nagad</i> (A) <i>Trifolium rueppellianum</i> ; <i>nagada</i> (O) business, trade		
HDT90c	Nagadbir (ford) "Our camp was on the Chay river at the Nagadbir ford, /18 km/ from Dibo. Here the water was /less than 4 m/ across and one foot deep -- The bed, up to the high level of the storm- channel, was cut in solid volcanic rock and was /30 m across/ at the top." The Abay was 8 km away and the place was estimated to be at an altitude of a little over 1200 m. [Cheesman 1936]	10/39	[Gu]
HEU80	Nagahe 13°23'/39°21' 2126 m near map code HET89, south-west of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
JDP57	Nagakumi (Nagacumi) 10°29'/41°19' 813 m		
HBU83	Nagalle, see Negele		
HFF32	Nagash, see Negash		
HBU83	Nagele, see Negele		
HCL65	Nago 06°57'/38°52' 2491/2550 m south-east of Kofele	06/38	[Gu Gz]
HCP89	Nago 07°59'/36°33' 1535 m, north-west of Agaro	07/36	[WO Gz]
HDR48c	Nago Koomi (recorded in 1841)	10/41	[Ha]
HBS90	Nagulle nahaso: <i>nehas</i> (nähas) copper, brass, bronze; <i>nehasi</i> (T) copper	05/37	[WO]
HFF02	Nahaso (mountain) 13°36'/39°36' 2333/2611 m north of Kwiha	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HFE29	Nahiso (Gheralta) (mountain) 13°49'/39°16' 2140 m	13/39	[Gz]
JED04	Nahisso (area)	10/42	[WO]
HEP77	Nahut, J. (area), see under Gedabiet	13/36	[WO]
	<i>naida</i> (T) praise		
HFE43	Naider (Na'ider, Chenef) 13°56'/38°42' 1892 m (Naidir 1330 m, WO: HFE24 Nadir) near map code HFE32, west of May Kinetal Around June 2002 some people were moved from Naider to Badme sub-region in a pilot project. [Addis Tribune 2002/06/14]	13/38	[Gz]
HCA06	Naita (Solka, Tid) (mountain) 05°30'/35°18' 1751 m (2140, 2562 m?)	05/35	[Gz Wa WO]
HDG47	Najo, see Nejo		
HDH09	Nakamte (Nakamti, Nakempti), see Nekemte		

HBP62	Nakua (Nacua, Koraz) (village) A group of houses of shepherds on limestone ground. Water in wells. [Guida 1938]	05/35	[WO Gu]
HBP62	<b>Nakua</b> (Nacua, Naqua) 05°06'/35°53' 911/933 m (volcanic mountain) On 4 April 1901 Herbert Henry Austin sighted Nakua mountain which rises about 1,100 m, near lake Turkana. He linked together his current survey with those he had previously conducted in 1898, and the British government was provided with accurate information. [P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, 1998 p 233]	05/35	[WO 18 Gu Gz]
HEL27	Nakutalapa, see Naakuto Laab		
JEB87	Nammansa (Mansa) namo: <i>nama</i> (O) man, person, people	11/41	[WO]
JDC10	Namo (area) 1419 m	08/41	[WO]
HE...	Namora sub-district (centre in 1964 = Misinkil Hawarya)	11/38?	[Ad]
HBP03	Namuraputh (Namuruputh) Post at Omo river near lake Turkana. This place is situated between the branches of the river before it reaches the lake. The place was taken in February 1941 by troops from Kenya, after a skirmish. [Mockler 1984 p 319] By 1970 it was one of the few scattered police stations in the Lower Omo area.	04/36	[x]
HFD48	Nanamba (Amba N.) (mount.) 13°58'/38°15' 2220 m	13/38	[Gz]
HDE53c	Nanawa (village)	08/38	[x]
JBS48	Nandere	04/43	[WO]
HDH10	Nango, see Inango		
??	Nanina Area on the borders of Gojjam, mentioned in the late 1500s.	../..	[Pa]
HDC49	Nanno, see Nono		
JDC66	Nannoyto (Nannoito) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
HDD30	Nano 08°28'/37°31' 1707 m, north of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDF15	Nano (Nonno) 08°18'/39°47' 2746 m, near Guna	08/39	[Gz]
JCS97	Nano (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDB02	Nanofurdo, see Furdo		
JBG73	Nanow	04/40	[WO]
HCL18	Nanseb sub-district (-1997-)	06/39	[n]
HCL18	Nansebo (Nansibo, Nensebo) 06°29'/39°06' 1681 m Area in southern Genale awraja, wereda in the 1980s.	06/39	[Gz WO]
	<i>Nao</i> , group of the Sidama people living in the Kefa region and numbering about 4,005 according to the 1994 census		
HCH64c	Nao (ensete culture region)	06/36	[x]
HDR57	Naond (Naonde), see Noond		
HEJ47	Naputo Lab (small island), cf Naakuto Laab	12/37	[Ch]
HDH09	Naqamti (Naqamet), see Nekemte		
	<i>nara</i> (Harari) to be <i>Nara</i> (Barea), ethnic group of about 25,000 living in the north		
??	Nara (area), at the western border of Ethiopia Mentioned by James Bruce for the 1770s.	../..	[x]
HDL53	Nara 09°34'/38°46' 2614 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]

?? Narea, see under Ennarya and Limmu-Ennarya  
narga: *narge* (T) lemon; *nargi* (A) nard, Oriental balm

HEJ17 **Narga** (Nerga, Nargadaga, Dak', Deq) 11/37 [Ca Ch Gu Gz]

11°55'/37°16' 1793 m (small island with church Silase)

"It would have been possible to go to Narga Island by walking to the west shore of Dek and crossing a narrow stretch of water that divides the two islands, but this entails arranging for a *tankwa* to meet you and ferry you over, so I took two of my own *tankwas* and travelled all the way by water -- The men took us to the west side of Narga, which looks completely covered with forest, only glimpses of the thached roof of the church of Silasi -- appearing through the trees. We landed at the picturesque ruin of a water-gate close to the lake-edge, built of rock and lime mortar, which was in a wonderful state of preservation considering that it had stood there for two hundred years. The walls were three feet thick, and the building had once been two stories high with a dome roof. The upper story had four arched windows, and the lower room was eight feet square with two arched entrances."

"We were met here by two priests, who led us by an overgrown path among trees towards the centre of the island. On the way they pointed out a primitive settling-tank or filter in the form of a small pond filled from the lake and separated from it by an artificial wall of rock. It seems that in the rainy season the current of silt-laden water from the Small Abbai crosses the lake and strikes the shores of Narga, so that their supply of water is all chocolate-coloured, but they said that it was clearer in their pool. On the eastern side of the island there is another water-gate, approached from the direction of Dek by a causeway of arranged lava-blocks connecting it with another small island, and this is the main entrance. From here, travelling along a path in dense trees, we came to an inner gate admitting us to the precincts of the church, a building similar to the others but larger, with stone steps leading up to the top story, which is a domed bell-tower containing a metal bell wighing two hundredweights /100 kg/. There was no inscription on it."

"At first sight the church suggests the work of the Portuguese Jesuit priests, but that is impossible, as they had all been expelled from the country when it was built. -- A masonry wall surrounds the precincts. The church itself is round and is built of rock and mortar; a graceful circle of rock-and-mortar pillars with arches surrounds it and supports the thatched roof. All the woodwork is massive, and the huge doors are made of one plank cut out of a *warka* fig tree. Some good paintings of saints adorn the walls, painted on linen and stuck on."

"I asked to see some of the books, and among those that were worth special notice was an illustrated copy on parchment of *The Miracles of Christ*. Some of the miracles were the familiar ones of the New Testament, but many others had been added, in particular a number associated with the childhood of Jesus /Cheesman describes some of them/. -- The Jews in the pictures were distinguished by the peculiar head-dress worn by the Jews in the Middle East. The illustrations were very beautiful --."

"There was one work which raised out hopes, as it began 'This book was begun in the eighteenth year of the reign of Iyasu', but that was all. The priest supplied the information that Iyasu was the son of Yetege Mentewab, who was also known as Walatta Giyorgis. She was the Queen of Bakaffa and was the founder of Narga Silasi church -- Several books gave the day and hour of publication, but we were not successful in finding one that mentioned the year."

"The island is uninhabited, but all round it we came on ruins that once were the abode of monks. We rowed home to camp by the way we had come --."

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 134-136]

"This large round church was built during the reign of Empress Mentuab (1730-1755), and a charming portrait of the regent is shown under the picture of St. Mary. There are many well-preserved wall paintings."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 197]

1980s "To reach Narga Selassie in the rains, you must take a boat around the shore and enter the

church by the old water gate. -- We reached a causeway of tufa block. A lone priest watched us from the shade of a fig bough. -- It was a haunting place. Always in church compounds I felt a timelessness, the secret calm of walled gardens, but nowhere more than on this remote island."

"Mentuab -- was distinctive for her fair skin and traces of Portuguese ancestry. Inside the church, if this is so, there was a bad picture of her. But she reclined at the feet of the most striking madonna I was to see in Ethiopia. It was based on that of *Our Lady of St Luke* at Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. A copy of the Italian painting was made by St Francesco Borgia and taken to Goa in about 1580. From there copies fanned out to the far Jesuit missions, to Japan, China, Mogul India - and the mountains of Ethiopia. In the picture Christ is seated on his mother's left arm. This was hard for the Ethiopian monks to accept: the left was unclean -- But Ethiopian images of Mary now bear the crudely-copied iconography of this picture --"

[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 113]

Extracts especially from the chapter on Typology, Structure and Style, pages 97-131 of Di Salvo's luxury book (see under *text* below):

Empress Mentewwab left Gondar on 23 March 1747 to look for a place to build a sanctuary. Chronicles say that a 'magnificent house' was already being built on Narga for her. The little island may have served as a kind of deportation place. Walls for defence had been built along the coastline, and two small towers at the only entrances to the island, opposite each other at the ends of the island, would have been for watching and guarding rather than for religious reasons.

The round impressive church has the traditional concentric spaces, with innermost the square *maqdas* which here is not oriented truly east-west but rather ENE-WSW. There are 29 large pilastres in the outermost ring, and then an almost circular sacred enclosure around the church.

The entrance to the enclosure is opposite the landing tower at a distance of about 60 m. Near this entrance and combined with the enclosure wall is a building called Mentewwab's residence. Diametrically across on the other side and just outside the enclosure is the cemetery. Near the cemetery and also built into the enclosure wall is the *Betalehem* where bread and wine for the Eucharist are prepared.

Several different types of building technique and architecture are found on Narga.

"The reference to Portuguese craftsmen could be misleading, even though undoubtedly there must have been some form of external contribution."

The set of eight doors in the church is regarded to have no equivalent in any other church of lake Tana. In the wall paintings of the *maqdas* there are many themes, on the whole selected and arranged according to long-standing tradition. It is generally agreed that most of the original painting was done in the mid-1700s. "We cannot attribute the original decorative layout to one particular school or a single stylistic conception, let alone one artist."

There can be seen various details acquired from abroad, such as riders with the whole foot in the stirrup, not just the big toe. Firearms are known, as Pharaoh's troops submerged in the sea have butts of their rifles protruding from the surface of the water.

(The many parts are separately illustrated and commented in the book and further detailed by Osvaldo Raineri, and a text 'The Story of Narga' is presented on eight large pages 211-218.)

Around 1950-51 some 'distasteful' interventions into the structure of the church were carried out, and the thatch roofing was replaced with corrugated sheets.

In 1993 a wide and long pier was built by the office responsible for navigation on the lake, so the view of the landing site has been much changed.

text Mario Di Salvo et al., Churches of Ethiopia: The monastery of Narga Sellase, Milano(Skira) 1999. About 60 of the 224 pages directly concern Narga and its church. About 90 of the large-size pages contain pictures from Narga, most of them being colour photos of mural paintings in the church.

picts R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 134 bell tower w external steps;

O A Jäger, Antiquities ..., Stuttgart 1965 at p 105 entrance tower;  
 J Leroy, Ethiopian painting, (1964) London 1967 plate XL mural painting  
 of the Virgin on west wall of the *maqdas*;  
 National Geographic, May 1983 p 641 decorated door etc. of the  
 Holy of Holies in Narga Silase (Nerga Sellasie).

HDC47	Nari 08°34'/37°16' 1653 m <i>nas</i> (A) brass, copper	08/37	[Gz]
HDM..	Nas (district in Tegulet)	09/39	[n]
HDM82	Nas Maryam (church) 09°49'/39°33' north of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDG78	Nasa (Gara Nasi) (mountain group) 09°42'/35°33' 2349, 2975 m	09/35	[Gz WO Gu]
HEC69	Nasheber (Nascever) (mountain area) <i>nasi</i> (O) 1. copper; 2. kind of rifle	11/37	[+ It]
HDG78	Nasi, see Nasa		
HDG77	Nasi (Tulu Nassi) (hill) (20 km N of Nejo, 44 km ESE of Mendi)	09/35	[x WO]
JDP52	Nasibari (area) nasir: <i>nisir</i> (A), <i>nisiri</i> (T) eagle; <i>nazir</i> , hereditary chief among certain Muslims; <i>ura</i> (O) hole; <i>uraa</i> (Som) plant with strong-smelling resin	10/40	[WO]
HDL67	Nasir Ura, see under Webera	09/39	[WO]
HEF33	Nasiswo (Nasisuo)	11/39	[+ Gu]
HDS54	Naskai, see Dinta		
??	Naso (river in the south-west) Cecchi has described the land of Gera, where many beautiful streams cascaded down from the mountains and flowed across the valleys to empty themselves in the Naso river. [Mohammed 1994]	../..	[n]
HDG77	Nassi, T., see Nasi		
JCU33	Nassiga	07/44	[WO]
HBP22	Natade (area with sand dunes)	04/35	[WO]
HBP22	Natade, see under Kelem		
??	Natri, small village on the road to Jimma Around 1992 the school received teaching material in Oromo, though the local inhabitants were Gurage, Amhara, Hadiya and Janjero. Enrollment at the school was 357 in 1991, and 281 in 1992, and 133 in 1993. [Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 192-193]	../..	[n]
HEK21	Navaga, see Nabega		
HES02	Nayhoye 12°45'/37°45' 2736 m, north-east of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
JDJ36	Nazaro (area), see under Harar	09/42	[WO]
HDE49	<b>Nazret</b> (Nazeret, Nazaret, Adama, Hadama) (Nazareth) MS: 08°30'/39°12' = HDE48 1622/1712 m Gz: 08°33'/39°16' 1726 m (with post office and hospital) The name Adama covers more time, but Nazret concerns the decades where most material for this collection is found. Centre at least 1959-1980 of Yerer & Kereyu awraja, also of Adama wereda and Chore sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 1E Didibisa (at the railway) 4E Soloke (Solok'e, Sollucchi) (village) 4E Chore (Ch'ore) (area) 8E Uraka (Uraca) (village) 10SE Donkorre (Doncorre) (village)	08/39	[Gz Ad WO Wa]

- 5S Bocko (Bocco, M.) (area) 1722 m
- 5SW Kenchero (K'ench'ero) (area)
- 5SW Kesemba
- 7SW Maregu (area)
- 7SW Kobo (village & area)
- 8SW Samiru, M. (area)
- 8SW Melka Ida (M. Hida) (near Awash river)
- 8SW Koriftu (Coriftu)
- 3NW Aroge Adama
- 4NW Kechema (Kachama, Cacciama) (area)
- 3N Sekekelo (area)
- 7N Kusaye (Cusae) (village and area) 1877 m
- 3NE Silinga
- 3NE Guraja (Guradia)
- Dabe 1600 m

- geol West of Nazret fresh faulting exposes scoriaceous and porphyritic trachy-andesite, phonolite, and trachytic tuffs. Between Nazret and Mojo, pantellerite lies upon thick silicic crystal tuffs, but these rocks may belong to the Trap Series.  
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 214]
- 1930 In 1930 William Avenstrup travelled on a train where there was also a Japanese prince as passenger. In Hadama the medicine man of the place was at the head of the onlookers who wanted to see the prince. He was dressed in hyena skin, had every second tooth pulled out, and carried a dead porcupine on his head. He made terrible sounds through a wooden pipe and naked men danced around him. Finally he joined himself in the dancing and advanced to the train with an empty hat, so it was rather a case of begging.  
[W Avenstrup, Abessinien .., (Oslo) Sthlm 1935 p 25]
- 1935 In late 1935 the Swedish Red Cross ambulance arrived with their motorcars to what was then called Hadama after "almost as difficult country" as that before Mojo. Travelling together with the ambulance was a Greek merchant (using alcohol) and his family, and Lij Tesfaye as "road leader".  
The Swedes stayed overnight at the house of an Ethiopian friend of Dr Agge. The Swedes prepared food for themselves from a goat given as present. Next morning the ambulance left about 500 kg of its load with this Ethiopian so that they could travel more easily. Even so it was difficult to ford Awash river with their Chevrolet truck. The goods stored at Hadama were picked up at the next trip with this truck.  
[K Johansson, På äventyr .., Sthlm 1936 p 36]  
Post office of the Italians was opened officially on 9 May 1937 and effectively on 15 May. Its cancellations first read HADAMA(AMARA) and then ADAMA\*(HARAR) after the town had been transferred to the *Governo dell'Harar* on 1 August 1938.  
[Pilatic source]  
Italian *Commissariato*, post, restaurant, *spacci*.  
The Italians in the late 1930s had an experimental station at Adama for the cultivation of cotton, and in 1939 they installed a ginnery for the cleaning and packing of cotton and serving a wide area, but it no longer existed by the 1950s.
- 1940s Among civilians to be evacuated from Ethiopia and temporarily housed at Hadama there was on Good Friday 1941 Mrs Lilian Carnazza. For dinner they were given one tin of food for two persons, but an English colonel had his own cooking gear brought so that Lilian could heat tinned milk for her little child.  
On Easter Sunday a monk said mass in the hospital garden. "We women were almost all in high boots and riding trousers." Lilian Carnazza had fled from Asela and their truck had been shot at until they met British tanks on the road. She was soon brought northwards from Hadama.  
[L Carnazza, Eine Frau erlebt .., Zürich (1950s) p 181-186]  
After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office (called Hadamma?) was opened on 21 June 1943.

- There was a small sugar factory at Hadama which the Emperor visited in 1945 after having inspected the new provincial capital of Asela.  
An Italian had a car repair workshop in the town at that time.  
The name was changed from Adama (Hadama) to Nazret (Nazareth) a little before 1948. This belonged to a general pattern of introducing Christian names instead of traditional Oromo names.
- 1950s The hospital (see further below) had one doctor and 40 beds in 1949.  
Nazret was one of the about fifteen most important cotton production areas in Ethiopia (except Eritrea) in the 1950s.  
Average rainfall 857 mm per year was recorded in 1951-1952.  
The 1954 telephone directory gives numbers for governor, municipality, post office, Imperial palace, Agricultural Development Association, Wonji Sugar Estate and a couple of 'Excellencies' - Makonnen Habte Wold and Lij Menbere Yayeh Yirad.  
No number for traders or ordinary people, but by 1956 there seems to have been a total of 27 telephones.  
Dejazmach Sahlu Difaye was governor in Nazret before or about 1955.  
It was centre of Nazareth/?/ awraja (-1956-).  
The American Mennonite Mission were given permit for medical work in 1948 and by 1955 they had a hospital in Nazret.  
At this time there was a 320 kW hydro-electric power station.  
Located at Nazret (-1955-) were grain and oilseeds cleaners Denis Antipas & Bros., Idris Kassaye, Myriallis Papaphilippou, and Haile Redetu. There were branches of El-Habeshi, Said Omar coffee and grain cleaner and exporter, of SNEDA Société Nationale Éthiopienne pour le Développement de l'Agriculture coffee and grain cleaner (established in 1950), and Makonnen Wubé exporting hides and skins and importing textiles and also having an enterprise for wheat flour.  
Acropol Palace Hotel had a restaurant which was visited e.g. by a group of ESIBT staff on 2 March 1956.  
By 1958 Nazret was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.  
Sub-province Governor of Yerer & Kereyu awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Kebede Buzunesh.
- 1960s By 1960 Nazret had one of the ten municipal slaughter houses in Ethiopia.  
Atse Gelawdewos junior secondary school in 1960 had 133 male students and no female in secondary education.  
Around this time there was a Malaria Eradication Training School with a course of 5-6 months for male pupils only.  
A locust invasion in the area took place in April 1961.  
The plant of the Nazaret Flour and Maccheroni Industry (NAFMI), worth Eth\$ 900,000 and owned by Nicholas Lazaridis, started operation in April 1961.  
[Ethiopian Herald]  
The average daily traffic on the Mojo side in 1962 was 99 buses, 119 cars, and 110 trucks. Ditto on the Asela side was 75 buses, 53 cars, and 57 trucks (were one or all roads southwards included in this count?).  
Sub-province Governor of Yerer & Kereyu awraja in 1963 was Ato Assefa Difaye. He had previously been Assistant Minister of Agriculture.  
Spelling used by the post around 1963 was NAZARETH.  
In some other period it seems to have been NAZERET.  
Asphalting of roads in the town started on 7 May 1964. The 78 km dry-weather road to Goba was opened to traffic on 19 May 1964.  
Around 1964 there was a civet farm with about 250 animals.  
A water reservoir for the town with a capacity of 1,000 cubic metres was built in 1964, and large grain silos were placed in Nazret about this time.  
The nail factory increased its production to 9,000 kg of nails a day.
- 1965 When the Swedish von Bonsdorff film team visited the Haile Mariam Mammo



Hospital (operated by the American Mennonites) on 20 November 1965, they were shown around by Doctor Eshlemann.

An oil mill was under construction by the end of 1965.

There was a well maintained football field in the 1960s.

Nazret was one of few places with a cooperative under the Ministry of Community Development.

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

On 26 March 1966 a case was heard in the Supreme Imperial Court in the capital, when Almaz Amboye and Hailu Bagdasarian disputed ownership of property left by the deceased Armanak Bagdasarian. It consisted of many parts and one was "1,300 square metres of land in Adama, upon which is found a grist mill and seven consecutive shops, in addition, 6,000 square metres of undeveloped land."

Armanak B. had no children, Almaz was his wife and Hailu his brother. The court decided in principle to give half to each, based on a will of Armanak.

[Journal of Ethiopian Law 3(1966) no 2 p 362-373]

Nazareth Bricks Co. had a sharehold capital of Eth\$ 50,000.

E.I.S.Co. in Akaki acquired the machinery of the nail factory in Nazret in 1966. [ESIBT News]

An elementary school building constructed with assistance from Sweden through ESBU was completed by 1966.

Population 27,812 as counted in 1967.

The 1967 telephone directory, apart from self-evident offices, in its list has numbers for ABC Pepsicola, Agip, Besse & Co., Mobil Oil, Shell filling station, Ceres Co., Darmar Co.,

Bogandas & Brothers, Cinema Nazareth, Ethiopia Bottling Co., EELPA, Ethiopian Grain Corp., Imp. Eth. Army Tank Division and Ground Force Officers Club, Malaria Eradication Service, Municipality clinic, Myriallis Papaphilippou Co., Nazrawi Kibanug oil factory, Nazareth Oil Factor & Grain Corp., Singer Sewing Machines, United Oil Mills, Nazareth Hotel, Abebe Andargie Hotel, Yerer & Kereyu district school.

Catholic Mission and Bible Academy are simply called just so.

Some names probably refer to trading companies with foreign connections: Avakian S/A, Momendas & Chendrakent, Nafmi Co., Narandas Mirkechan, Vasanjee Ranchhod Shah, Vrailal Purshotam.

Of numbers on personal Ethiopian names there are about 120 Christian type and 40 Muslim type. Among top persons there are Ras Mesfin Sileshi, Dejzmach Kifle Dadi and Lij Yohannes Hailu.

Foreign-sounding names are Allesandra Magliaris (Miss), Costas Antipas, Francesco Beratzola, Dulabdas Laxim Chand Shah, Nicola Ferrari, Gandhi N.H., Kassalie Antonyo, A. Marcerou, J. Nicola, Robert Marcerou (engineer), Mario Romagnoli, Tenassi Nikoss, Chester L. Wenger, Arham Yervant, Yohaju Tabet, Zergilal Korstam.

The total of telephone numbers in Nazret in 1967 was 258.

No 1/?: Atse Lebne Dengel primary school in 1968 had 405 boys and 126 girls in grades 1-5, with 28 male and 2 female teachers.

No 2: Atse Gelawdewos primary school had 1047 boys and 696 girls, with 31 male and 4 female teachers (it was one of the largest primary schools in provincial Ethiopia at that time).

No 3 primary school had 507 boys and 256 girls, with 10 male and 2 female teachers.

No 4 primary school had 492 boys and 333 girls, with 15 male and 2 female teachers.

Kidus Yosef Catholic Mission primary school in 1968 had 125 boys and 250 girls in grades 1-4, with 6 male and 6 female teachers

(all Ethiopian; very unusual in Ethiopia with more girls than boys and with more than single or only a couple of female teachers).

Kidus Yosef secondary school had no male but 66 female students in grades 7-10, with two teachers (Ethiopian).

The Bible Academy in 1968 had 72 male and 44 female students in grades 9-12, with 8 teachers of which 5 foreign.

At the Bible Academy in that year 18 students sat for the School Leaving Certificate examination, and 4 of them were accepted at the HSI University.

Around 1968 there was Nazareth Oil Ind. & Cereals Trade selling oil seeds, oil cakes and pulses, and Chake S. Ayakian having *Sinalco Kola* industry for soft drinks. There was also a grain marketing co-operative.

The installed electrical capacity was 415 kVA and annual production a little over 1.4 million kWh.

The privately established Addis Ababa Bank opened its eleventh branch, in Nazret on 22 March 1969. [Advertisement]

1970 Swedish volunteer Lars-Sören Karlsson (b 1946) was teacher at the secondary school in January 1970, as well as volunteer Jan Krejcik (b 1941 in Czechoslovakia).

There was a National Horticultural Centre of the Institute of Agricultural Research (-1973-).

By 20 February 1974 the starting unrest of the revolution spread from Addis Abeba also to Nazret. Students broke up a hotel there belonging to Ras Mesfin Sileshi. They built barricades and blocked the Assab road for a week.

[News + C Legum 1975 p 34 + Bondestam 1975 p 115]

In early April the reporter Jean-Marie Damblain made a tour southwards to investigate conditions. They stayed in Nazret in a little hotel owned by a man from Libanon and he said that he was departing for Addis Abeba that very day to save his life. Several people with enterprises in the environment had been killed. When continuing southwards Damblain after a little while met two German volunteers who had been chased by stone throwing from the plantation where they worked.

[J-M Damblain, *La tragédie du Négus*, Paris 1977 p 69]

1975 In early February 1975 it was published abroad that the Derg government had started arresting Eritreans in Addis Abeba and bringing them to a camp near Nazret. Other reporters did not believe this rumour. (Shooting in Addis Abeba around 7 February could possibly have been Eritreans resisting arrest.)

[News]

It was announced on 3 February 1975 by the Derg government that the Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles Fibre Company /with factory in Nazret/ was among 14 textile enterprises to be fully nationalised.

[News]

When Marta Gabre, the first female member of Parliament in Ethiopia, fled from the country southwards, her party had to spend over 24 hours at Nazret on 1-2 September 1975 while their Land-Rover was repaired by an Italian car mechanic, and they were very nervous during that time.

[Marta Gabre, (*Sheltered by the King*, 1983) *Flykten*, Sweden 1985 p 126-130]

Population 59,176 in 1975 and 61,468 as estimated in January 1978, very rapid growth with a doubling in ten years.

An ecumenical Christian conference with about 500 participants could take place in Nazret 13-18 September 1976.

There were petrol filling stations of Agip, Mobil, Shell (-1978-).

1980s The main hotel in 1982 was Adama Ras (former Itegue Menen Hotel) with 152 beds and manager Negussie Shiferaw. In October 1982 a Swedish team used the premises of this hotel for a course on statistical methods to some 30 doctors and statisticians, with the aid of three computers.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1982 no 2 p 21]

The Nazret Teacher Training Institute during one period had an art teacher by name Asnake Belew Fentabil. He was born in Wello in 1962 and had graduated from the Art School in the capital in 1982.

[Eth. Artists p 232-233]

Around 1985 there was in Nazret the Institute of Agricultural Research.

In November 1985 it was published that the Soviet-designed tractor plant had been completed and that the Minsk Tractor Works would supply equipment.

In February it had been published that the Soviet Union would give aid of /US\$?/ 24 million to build the second phase of the tractor factory so that it would produce 3,000 tractors and 400 combine harvesters a year.

[News]

The Contrax private firm in Nairobi, based on a US\$ 6 million grant from the Agency for International Development, was hired for the period October 1985-June 1986 to transport food aid with 55 heavy vehicles. As part of this project, Contrax erected a 10,000-ton capacity temporary warehouse at Nazret.

[R W Solberg, Miracle in Ethiopia, New York 1991 p 123]

Population 82,725 in 1987.

Sometime during the Derg government, Ato Kebede Tigu was director of the Atse Gelawdewos School. Compare under Debark, where Kebede was a teachers already in the 1950s.

[Addis Tribune 2002/12/27]

The new Maryam Orthodox Cathedral in Nazret was so far completed in 1987 that artist Alle Felege Selam could make mural paintings inside. In the cupola he did this towards the end of the year.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1988 no 1 p 21]

1990s In July 1990 there were about 800 labourers engaged at the construction site for 19,000 sq.mtrs of College buildings. The project was by then about two years late.

[B Mossberg]

The Teacher Training Institute used Oromo language in the 1990s.

The 1993 earthquake in Nazret was felt as far away as in Addis Abeba.

Its magnitude on the Richter scale may have been around 6.

Population 127,842 in October 1994, which made Nazret the 2nd largest provincial town in Ethiopia. It was estimated to be about 135,000 the following year.

A film about the Djibouti railway made in 1994 shows an overview of this railway town, a low and rather scattered settlement with vegetation between the houses.

1995 The OAU Observer Group of 81 members were represented at the polling stations of Nazret and eleven other major town at the elections on 7 May 1995.

Engineer Guteta Kabeta and Bogalech Tolosa and her sister Bizuneh Tolosa were arrested in Nazret in August 1995, suspected of being active for OLF, the Oromo Liberation Front. They were kept in prison during 1996 without trial.

[Amnesty International, 1996-1997 reports]

"There's a busy little market and, directly opposite, a plaza of what can only be described as boutiques. But the real attraction of Nazret, especially if you come directly from Addis, is the combination of country-town ambience, good tourist facilities, and a blissfully low *faranji* hysteria rating. Nazret is the ideal place to adjust to small-town Ethiopia --"

"The best tourist-class hotel is the private Plaza Hotel opposite the market. -- The similarly priced Adama Ras, a government hotel, looks a touch tired by comparison -- Alief's Bedrooms is an unusual private hotel, which offers close to tourist-class standards at a very reasonable price. -- The only reservation is that the hotel had been open less than a fortnight when I stayed there, and already some of the fittings were falling apart.

Cheaper accommodation is headed by the excellent Bekele Mola Hotel. This actually consists of two adjoining hotels. The first is a cluster of large, self-contained bungalows -- The second is a smarter double-story building -- The flowering grounds are teeming with birds and dotted with chairs and tables. -- Similar in standard, though less attractive, are the Franco and Organ Hotels -- There are several dollar-a-night hotels around the bus

station and market. The hotels that line the entrance to the bus station from the main Addis road look better than those in town."

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 168-170 with town plan sketch]

"Named after the biblical settlement of Nazareth, this fast-growing agricultural and commercial centre is one of the biggest cattle collecting points in the country, and - because it is surrounded by papaya and citrus plantations - is known to be a place from which to buy excellent fruit. Again, graceful pepper trees, colourful bougainvillea, flame trees and frangipani abound in the town's streets --"

[Camerapix 1995 p 126-127]

In a newspaper survey in March 1996 of cases when foreigners had been attacked in Ethiopia the following was included: "Five Polish citizens were attacked and wounded in a hotel in the town of Nazareth."

"Thousands of Ethiopians have piled into a displaced persons camp at Nazret -- They were forced to leave their homes in -- Assab. -- The camp is in the centre of town -- has no toilets and no central kitchen." Difficulties in Assab started in May-June 1998, but most people did not arrive in Nazret until November.

[Indian Ocean Newsletter 1998-12-19]

In the 1990s there were Plaza Hotel at the market and bus station, Adama Ras Hotel in the main street, Alifs Bedrooms in the main street near a filling station, and Bekele Mola Hotel in the main street in direction Awash.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 225]

2000s Evangelist Reinhard Bonnke tells on the Internet in June 2000 about his campaigns in Jimma and Nazret:

"Most of the inhabitants of Nazret are members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

Absolutely everything had been done to try to put a stop to this campaign, starting with the difficulties I had in Germany to get a visa. -- In Ethiopia, religious fanatics had proclaimed every vacant corner a 'holy place', so that we could not use it for our purposes. -- it meant a lot of extra work to have to keep putting up and taking down the platform and the whole loudspeaker system."

"Then came the Tuesday on which the campaign was supposed to start! -- A fanatic had buried an anti-personnel mine close to the entrance. As an employee of the tent hire company was putting up the tent, he stepped on the mine and it exploded, tearing off his right foot. -- The start of the campaign was postponed by a day. The government sent 500 soldiers from Addis Ababa to protect the people coming to the campaign and us, and things could get under way."

"Some 146,000 people heard the Word of God and experienced the power of Jesus to save and heal. 52,345 people confirmed their decision for Jesus Christ by filling in decision cards." Pastor Amare Bekele was among the organizers.

[[www.cfan.org/English/crusades/...](http://www.cfan.org/English/crusades/...)]

The town was selected as capital of the Oromia Region in July 2000, and its old name **Adama** was officially reintroduced.

[News]

There is the big Rift Valley Hotel, the Ras Hotel with an outdoor pool, the new Adama Makonnen Hotel, the Palace Hotel opposite the bus station, the Canal Hotel also not far from the bus station. Hoteela Afrika is cheap. Hoteela Firaanko was founded by an Italian Franco and serves good Italian food.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 286-287]

"Only a few kilometers east on the main road is Adama, formerly known as Nazareth. You descend a desert-like hilly terrain onto the main street. It is surprisingly large and nice. There are several good private hotels, including a Bekelle Molla and a Rift Valley. The main drag is a predictable confusion of trucks, taxis and horse drawn garis. The city has been a major business hub for some time, and it has an air of faded glory. The boulevards are decorated with landscaped dividers, a bit worn but nice nevertheless."

"Adama is a surprisingly nice place to wander around in. The market is large and colourful. There are a number of okay restaurants, including a pizzeria next to the Ras

Hotel. The Ras has a large swimming pool which often has water in it. There is even a nice Al Mendi Moslem restaurant on the road to Sodere."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/11/02]

President of the Oromia regional government in 2001 was Kuma Demeksa.

Population about 157,200 in 2001.

The branch office in Adama of the private Dashen Bank was computerized and by early 2003 had been upgraded to Wide Area Net Work. Dashen Bank then had 28 offices in Ethiopia.

[AddisTribune 2003/05/30]

map 1:10,000 by Mapping & Geog. Institute, October 1961.

text Urban survey of Nazareth, a pilot study, (Central Statistical Office)

Addis Ababa 1964; 50 pages.

picts F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935, pl 21 overall view with railway bridge;

L'industria in A.O.I., Roma 1939 p 200-201[2] three photos

of an experimental cotton plantation;

D Buxton, Travels ..., London (1949)1957 p 96-97[14] straw parasols at market,

[16] trinkets and traders at the market;

Haile Selassies land, Sthlm(EFS) 1961 pl 34 /Nazret?/: "milking" poison at snake farm;

Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1982 no 2 p 21 statistics course by computer at Adama Ras Hotel

### **Nazret : Koriftu**

The Emperor on 12 May 1969 inspected the early works for the new factory.

### **Nazret : Melka Ida** (Malca Idda, Melka Hida)

"In the upper course of the Error Valley /Harar province/ about 13 km upstream from the bridge over the tributary valley flowing down Malca Idda, a peculiar facies of granite was noted, which is distributed without any apparent rule in the normal granite in the form of undefined lenses. In this facies a certain concentration of the supposed mineral samarskite was noted around the radioactive crystals."

[Mineral 1966]

?? Nazret (Nazrit) ..../ [18]

Small village in Gojjam, with a church. Cardinal Massaia passed there in the mid-1800s. The village was at high altitude with cold nights.

HEU53c **Nazret** (Nazaré, Nazareth) (old site w church Maryam) 13/39 [+ x]

"Région tout au S du Tigré (Raya et Azébo). Eglise établie sur un site axoumite selon une communication de Ruth Plant (1974)." [Sauter 1976]

Just north of Amba Alage there is a church which is manifestly built on antique remains. The history of the ancient centre Nazaré is not known, but very early the high priests of the cathedral at Aksum established a residence there. Several of the metropolitans sent from Egypt seem to have been confined at Nazaré even before year 1000.

A version of the *Kebrā Nagast*, 'Glory of Kings', is said to have been brought from Egypt to Nazaré in the 1200s and been hidden secretly there until the fall of the Zagwe dynasty in 1270. (According to another source *Kebrā Nagast* was written in the early 1300s.)

Emperor Amde Seyon (1312-1342) had built for the metropolitan Yaqob a venerable church at Nazaré. The successor of Yaqob arrived in 1350. The present church is situated in a vast field of ruins, where there are also pillars of Aksumite type.

After Dom Christophe had been killed in battle on 4 April 1542, the Portuguese soldiers for a while pursued the Moslem enemy in the region of Nazaré.

[J Dorese, L'empire ..., 1957 vol I p 206, 252, vol II p 27, 101, 304]

H... Nazret sub-district (Nazareth ..) 10/38 [+ Ad]

(centre in 1964 = Anech Bila)

JDH60 Nchidahara 09/40 [WO]

??	Ndera, in central Ethiopia? with market In a survey 1960-61 there were seen in a Tuesday market at Ndera about 1,000 cattle.	../..	[x]
HEE90	Ne Fas Macha, see Nefas Mewcha		
??	Nebat, with market According to Wylde the Nebat market, held daily but most important on Saturdays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.	../..	[18]
HF...	Nebekisge sub-district (Nebeqisgie ..) (centre in 1964 = Biboziaba)	12/39	[+ Ad]
	<i>nebela</i> (näbela) (A) kind of wild-growing grain, much sought after by camels		
HFE69	Nebelei 2502 m	14/39	[WO]
HFE69	<b>Nebelet</b> (Nebelei, Nebolet) 14°06'/39°16' 2007 m south-west of Adigrat Centre in 1964 of Amba Seneyte wereda & of Adi Ihli sub-district. In the neighbourhood there are rock-hewn churches approximately at km 4E Wikro (Wkro, Wukro): Maryam and one more 4W Rudd Abba Manas 4NW Surbeati (Sur Beatti): Abune Neakuto Leab 1N Abune Genzay (A. Ghensay, Enda Abba Genzay) On 8 September 1988 Nebelet was bombed by the government air force and several houses burnt. [Africa Watch 1991] <b>Nebelet : Abune Genzay</b> (Endabba-Genzai) Small rock-hewn church at a couple of hours walk north of Nebelet. "A 1½h à pied au N de Nebelèt, sous une falaise surplombante. Hypogée fruste et petite, mais élevée, dépourvue de pilier. L'arc triomphal, à sommiers sur chapiteaux cubiques, ouvre sur un maqdas unique a coupole, à en juger sur les photos que m'a données abba Towelde-Medhin Joseph." [Sauter 1976]	14/39	[Gz Ad WO x]
text	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer, December 1970 p 264, with plan and photo. <b>Nebelet : Surbeati</b> with rock/?/ church Abune Naakweto Laab. Mentioned by Abba Teweldemedhin Josief. [Sauter 1976]		
??	Nebesge (postal service under Dessie) <i>nebir washa</i> (A) leopard cave, lynx den	../..	[Po]
HDM31	Nebir Washa (Nebur Uascia), see under Gina Ager <i>nebit</i> (näbit) (T) wine	09/39	[LM WO]
HCA63	Nebit (mountain) 05°59'/35°06' 1221 m see under Tsilmamo	05/35	[WO Gz]
HCR75	Nebo 07°54'/37°06' 2022 m, north-east of Jimma	07/37	[Gz]
HEC99	Nebran (area)	11/37	[Ch]
HDM53	Nebu 09°34'/39°37' 2957 m, west of Ankober	09/39	[Gz]
HFE35	Necaha, see Nekaha		
	<i>nech</i> (nächch') (A) white; <i>neche</i> (nächch'ä) (A) gnaw, pluck out		
HEK45	Nech Dingiya Giyorgis (church) 12°11'/37°59' ("White Rock George"), east of northern lake Tana <i>necha</i> : <i>nacha</i> (nachcha) (O) crocodile; <i>necho</i> (O) white;	12/37	[Gz]
HCF35	Necha (Necia) (area)	05/39	[+ WO]
HDM.?	Nechilo (w church Maryam Gedam) in Sendafa area	09/39?	[x]
JEC11	Nechiltu, see Nekiltu		
HDK99	Nechiri 09°55'/38°20' 2582 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

Nechiri, see under Tulu Milki

*nech sar* (A) white grass

HCD63c **Nechisar** (plain, national park) 05/37 + 06/37 [Br Ca]  
(Nech Sar) (incorrect: Necleser) 06/37 [MS]

1890s: "The campaigns of Abyssinians to the south likewise confirm that the Gibye is the upper reaches of the Sobat. In his last campaign from Ilu-Babur to Mocha and Gimiro, Dejazmach Tesemma went with his armies to a large river which was impassable. They named it Nicksar, which means 'white grass', and are convinced that it is the Nile."

[A Bulatovich 1897]

### **Nechisar National Park**

Size 514 sq.km and altitude 1100-1650 m, established in 1974.

The park was established for its abundant wildlife on plains, especially Burchell's zebras and Swayne's hartebeests. 37 species of larger mammals and 350 species of birds have been recorded. Accommodation for visitors in nearby Arba Minch.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 41]

"-- among the most beautiful game reserves in Africa (of those I've visited, only Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania competes scenically), encompassing parts of lakes Chamo and Abaya, as well as the mountainous 'Bridge of God' that lies between the two lakes."

"The part of the park between the lakes and Arba Minch is covered in dense riparian forest. -- Scientific exploration of the park is far from complete: a 1991 Cambridge expedition discovered a previously undescribed nightjar as well as 15 endemic butterflies and eight endemic dragonfly species."

"The road across the Bridge of God is particularly exhilarating as it twists and bumps around the curves of the hills offering splendid views across Lake Chamo and its volcanically formed islands. -- The best for game viewing is the open Nechisar Plain /to the east of the lakes/. The most common large mammal here is Burchell's zebra, which is regularly seen in herds of 100 or more. -- There is also a fair amount of livestock on the southern part of the plain, as a number of nomadic pastoralists moved into the park in the aftermath of the civil war. -- The forested area near Arba Minch supports completely different animals to the rest of the park: guereza and vervet monkeys are common, as are olive baboons."

"The park headquarters lie about 2 km from Arba Minch. To reach them, follow the Sodo road out of Sikela for about 1 km, then turn right into the side road next to the training college. You need a 4-wheel drive vehicle to enter the park itself, but you can walk to the headquarters. -- Most people visit Nechisar as a day trip from Arba Minch. There are, however, two little-used campsites about 5 km from the headquarters on the forested banks of the Kulfo River. Neither site has anything in the way of facilities --"

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 231-233 with sketch map]

"The birds within the area are many and varied, reflecting the different habitats within the park. Hornbills are particularly striking. Both the red-billed and the grey hornbill are common here, and the Abyssinian ground hornbill, with its brilliant blue and red wattles and curious open casque above the beak, is also seen. The fish eagle is ever-present with its haunting cry, kingfishers are numerous along the Kulfo River, and rollers can be seen on the bushes of the isthmus. Various bustard species are also found in the park, including the large and impressive kori."

[Camerapix 1995 p 172]

"Contrasting sharply with the blue water of Chamo, the waters of Abaya are coppery red because of the suspensions of iron within. These shallow lakes (9-metre maximum) are the largest of the Rift Valley and nowadays constitute the centrepiece of the Nechisar National Park which was established in 1974, initially to protect the Swayne antelope."

"The two lakes are joined together in the wet season by a series of narrow canals and in the dry season by a complex network of underground streams. -- A steep path descends from the terrace of the Bekele Mola Hotel /in Arba Minch/ and leads along the length of the escarpment to the west of the Bridge of Paradise. -- The lakes, the islands and their

marshy peninsulas are home to numerous crocodiles who slide their great bulk smoothly into the water at the slightest sign of movement within. The crocodiles share the waters with hippopotamus who come ashore after dark to graze the grass on the lake shores. The waters are teeming with tiger fish, catfish and Nile perch -- Nechisar National Park is home to more than 188 species of birds including black beaked calaas, Decken calaas, and, near the lakes themselves, colonies of tisserins, many species of fish-martins, white pelicans, storks and ibis."

[Aubert 1999 p 94, 96-97]

"Nechisar's name, though evocative, conceals the diversity of the park, which has an incredible range of habitats." Six lions were said to inhabit the park in the late 1990s. Guji and Koira people inhabit parts of the park. "The neat piles of pebbles that look like round cheeses are burial mounds.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 231-232]

A forest fire there in March 2000 threatened the wildlife in the park.

[Reuters 2000-03-13]

"Nechisar Park starts just outside the northern side of Arba Minch - there is a turnoff by a school shortly after you cross the bridge coming into town. As usual there is no sign and you must rely on helpful passers-by for directions."

"You must first check in at the office, which is in a desultory little compound. My first time we checked in and camped for two nights. Theoretically you would have to pay again if you left the park, as we did for a day trip -- but they didn't enforce this on us. The rates were cheap, the conditions basic. There was a lovely camping spot by the stream, with big shade trees and plenty of open space for tents. The water is very muddy --"

"We saw gazelle, Swayne's hartebeest, lots of zebra, dik-diks or duikers, nyalas, warthogs, crocodiles and bushbucks, along with that amazing variety of birds you get in Ethiopia -- We didn't see any lions, but we heard them at night. It was very scary!"

"One of the big draws for Nechisar is the so-called crocodile market - named because so many crocodiles gather there that it is crowded like a local market. -- Lake Chamo is justifiably famous for the large numbers of crocodiles it has - and we were astounded to see local fishermen chest deep in the water within sight of the big crocs. They must know what they're doing!"

"The roads in Nechisar have been bad. Last year there was a great deal of construction on the roads in the park, so it was closed to traffic for some time. -- I'm sure they are virtually impassable in the rainy season - so avoid it from July to September."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/09/07]

picts G Hancock et al., Under Ethiopian skies, London 1983(1987) p 145 zebras in the plain; Camerapix guide 1995 p 168-169 white-grass plains and shore of lake Chamo.

*nedada* (A) very hot /lowland/

HED06 Nedarra (Nedatra), see Nedratra

*neded* (nääd) (A) fuel, combustible

HDU71 Neded 10°39'/39°26' 2661 m, west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]

HDU72 Neded (Nääd) (district or plain) 10°39'/39°36' 10/39 [n]

HDU71 Neder 10°38'/39°26' 2651 m, west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]

*nedi, needi* (O) heavily /said of raining/

HEM36 Nedi (mountains) 12°06'/39°55' 921, 2386 m 12/39 [WO Gu Gz]  
arid and bare, see under Zobil, south-east of there

JDH48 Nedi (Neddi) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 09/41 [WO Ad]

HDG47 Nedjo, see Nejo

HED06 Nedratra (Nedatra, Nadatra, Nedarra) 10/38 [Gz WO]

10°56'/38°05' 2623 m

GDF24 Needle Mountain, see Gara Lilmo

*nefag: nefagi* (näfagi) (A) miser; *nifug* (A) miserly, stingy

HFE66 Nefag (Nefas, Adi Nefas) 14°11'/39°03' 2033 m 14/39 [WO Gz]



## east of Adwa

- nefas, nifas* (A,T) wind, breath; *mewcha* (A) way out, exit
- HEF71 Nefas Iyesus (church) 11°25'/39°26' 11/39 [Gz]  
north-east of Mekdela
- HEE90 **Nefas Mewcha** (Nifas M., Nifas Moch'a, N. Mocia) 11/38 [MS Po Gu]  
(N. Maucha, Nafas Mawcha, Näfas Mäwcha) 11/38 [n x Pa]  
(Nefas Meotcha, Nefas Mucha, Ne Fas Macha)  
(Nefas Mooucha) Gz: 11°44'/38°28' 3120 m  
(with sub P.O. under Gondar) MS: 11°43'/38°25'  
near map code HED99, south-west of Debre Zebit.  
Centre at least in 1956-1980 of Gayint awraja and  
at least in 1964 of Lai Gayint wereda and of  
Nefas Mewcha sub-district.  
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
7E Ackera (Acchera) (with church)  
3SW Debre Medhani (D. Medahani) (village)  
4NW Gera Roves (Ghera Roves) (village)  
5NW Bekacho (Beccaccio) (village)  
Recorded already on a map in Hiob Ludolf's book in the 1600s.  
Mentioned as an area at the south-eastern end of Begemdir  
by James Bruce for the 1770s.
- 1930s On a narrow ridge
- 1950s Around 1957 Nefas Mewcha was the end of the telephone line  
from Gondar-Debre Tabor eastwards.
- 1960s Sub-province Governor of Gayint awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Gesese Retta.  
In the 1960s the road was passable to there by jeep or truck in the dry season.  
There was a smaller daily market and a larger weekly market.  
Population 1,828 as counted in 1967.  
Then there were only three telephone numbers, for the governor, police,  
and telecommunications pay station.  
At Nefas Mewcha school 8 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.  
The primary school in 1968 had 231 boys and 132 girls, with 9 teachers.  
The junior secondary school had 64 male and 13 female students  
in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1980s Population about 6,500 in 1984.
- 1990s On 13 January 1990 Nefas Mewcha was bombed by the Derg government  
air force and 23 killed.  
[Africa Watch 1991]  
Population about 10,800 in 1994 and about 13,300 in 2001.
- 2000s "Because of the gruelling drive from Tenta, we had arrived at Gashena two hours later  
than expected, and tired and worn we pushed on 70 km to Newfas Mocha. This was the  
nearest town with electricity. We arrived after dark to the exuberant welcome from my  
favourite hotelier at the Hotel Mullu. Soon we were ensconced in front of an African Cup  
soccer semi final, with beers in our hands /watching TV/."  
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/07/07]
- pict T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, 2nd ed London 1998  
p 108 the governor in 1955.
- HED99 Nefas Mewcha Maryam (N. Mucha Mariam) 11/38 [MS WO]  
(with church)
- HED61 Nefascia, see Nifasha  
*nefase: neffese* (näffäsä) (A) blow (wind), circulate (rumour);  
*nefasya* (T) kinds of thorn tree such as *Acacia abyssinica*,  
*Acacia sieberiana*

HDU05	Nefase (Nefasso, Nifaso) 2458 m (centre in 1964 of Tora Mesk sub-district) nefasha: <i>neffasha</i> (A) (näffashsha) (A) windy, airy, open place; <i>niffash</i> (A) chaff /from winnowing/	09/39	[WO Ad n]
HED61	Nefasha (Nefascia, Nifasha) 1757m , cf Amba Nefasha (village with church Giyorgis)	11/37	[+ WO It n]
HCS30	Nefera 07°35'/37°35' 1830 m west of Hosaina, near Omo river	07/37	[Gz]
HEE67	Nefit Igzi'abher Ab (church) 11°24'/39°09' west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HES33	Nefnafe 12°58'/37°47' 2549 m, near Dabat nefro: <i>nifro</i> (A) dish of boiled cereals	12/37	[Gz]
HDP17	Nefro, see Hinde		
HDP38	Nefro 10°17'/36°28' 1527 m, cf Nafro	10/36	[Gz]
HDP08	Nefruit (mountain) 10°01'/36°28' 2097 m	10/36	[Gz]
	<i>Nega</i> , language spoken in the Didessa area		
HDC88	Nega 08°53'/37°20' 1773 m, south-west of Gedo	08/37	[Gz]
JCE59	Negada Wen (N. Uen, Negadaw Uen) 05°55'/44°15' 386 m <i>negade</i> , <i>neggade</i> (näggade) (A) merchant, /travelling/ trader; <i>nagada</i> + <i>nagado</i> (O) male + female Moslem trader; <i>negada</i> (O) commerce; <i>negadi</i> (O) trader in general, (T) pilgrim	05/44	[+ Gz WO]
HDK98	Negade 09°55'/38°14' 2544 m, west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEU80c	Negahe	13/39	[Gu]
HEU90	Negaida, see Nogwade		
HEK19	Negal (area)	11/38	[WO]
HEL00	Negala (area)	11/38	[WO]
HES30	Negalit 13°00'/37°35' 1873 m <i>negarit</i> (A) kind of drum, being a symbol of authority; also a word for ditricks of Shewa in the mid-1800s	13/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>negash</i> (A) regent		
HFF32	<b>Negash</b> (Hamed Negasc, Nagash) 13°53'/39°36' 2245/2380 m, pass at 13°54'/39°36' hilltop village with pass and with Negash Amedin mosque, in Hulet Awlalo awraja, south-east of Hawzen (centre in 1964 of Sanzdingilt sub-district) East of the road, when going northwards from Wikro, there is a whitewashed mosque with the tomb of the Muslim saint Ahwad an-Najashi. The Ethiopian emperor was called Nagashi in Arabic. This mosque is the most important holy place for the Muslims of the highland (the Jabarti). Even if being old, it is doubted that it is from the time of the very first Muslims who arrived in Ethiopia. These probably all returned to Mekka. [Äthiopien 1999 p 361] The primary school (in Hulet Awlalo awraja) in 1968 had 73 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	13/39	[Gz Br Gu Ca]
1990s	"Situated on a small hill around 10 km north of Wikro is the tiny town of Negash -- the first site of Muslim settlement. Fleeing persecution in -- Arabia in Mohammed's own lifetime, a community of Muslims took refuge here. The current mosque is said to lie on the site of the 7th-century original. An ancient cemetery, also believed to date from the 7th century, was found recently. Every year, an important festival takes place at Negash, attracting pilgrims from all around. -- the little mosque sits amid a sea of Christian churches." There is a hotel in Negash. [Lonely planet 2000 p 195-196]		

"I visited the Moslem holy place of Nagash. Where else outside of the traditional 'holy land' can you visit historical sites associated with Christian, Jewish and Moslem religions in an afternoon?"

Negash is on the main road about 11 km north of Wikro. It is sited picturesquely on top of a hill overlooking a vast valley. The church of Amanuel, perched on top of a pyramid mountain, is visible just before you get to Negash, coming from the south

There is a mosque and two burial shrines. "The first shrine is a small yellow building with a green domed roof which is a grave of a servant of Mohammed - Adi Elenyu Nedla - an Arabian. He fled to Ethiopia during the civil wars which marked the later years of Mohammed's life in Arabia. -- The story goes that about 1400 years ago he and 14 others were poisoned at a banquet. They lie together in the grave under the shrine."

"In a larger building next to the small shrine lie the remnants of Sayed Ahmed Nagash, a Christian who became a Moslem at the time of Mohammed and converted many followers. -- He ended up dying one year before Mohammed, and is buried in the large shrine along with many followers."

"The complex is completed by a large recently finished mosque. All of the three buildings are new and very colorfully painted. It does not look like an ancient site, and it is far more cared for than almost any sites you see in Ethiopia We were told that the famous and wealthy Ali Moudin /Sheik Mohammed Al-Amoudi/ - the builder of Sheraton and a native of Weldiya -- had paid for the construction of the Nagash mosque, replacing a modest mosque which had been there 6 years before."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 99/10/25]

pict Camerapix 1995 p 22-23 mosque considered to be Ethiopia's earliest Muslim centre

negday: *negaday* (T) merchant, trader

HFF63 Negdai 14°10'/39°42' 1571 m, south-east of Adigrat 14/39 [Gu Gz]

J.... Negeb (Nägäb) (historically recorded) 09/42? [+ Pa]

The first Oromo advance into the Harar area coincided with a great famine of 1559.

A wide stretch of country, including Nägäb, was devastated by the invaders.

[Pankhurst 1997]

*neged* (nägäd) (A) tribe

HED30 Negede 11°10'/37°32' 2552 m, north-west of Mota 11/37 [Gz]

?? Negedo (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]

HDG59 Negejo 09°33'/35°36' 1844 m, north-east of Nejo 09/35 [Gz]

HE... Negela, see Lai Negela, Tach Negela

*negele* (nägäle) (A) glutton, guzzler

HBU83 **Negele** (Negele Borena, Negelie, Negelle, Negelli) 05/39 [Gz Br Ad]

(Neghelle, Neghelli, Nagalle) (Fr: Neguelli) 05/39 [WO Gu x]

(Nagele) 05°19'/39°35' 1441/1475/1534 m

Centre at least 1956-1980 of Borena awraja

and in 1964 of Liben wereda.

With military base to the north-east.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

8SE Dido Liban (wide area)

geol Very pure white sand occurs in the Adigrat Sandstone formation

west of Negele. South of Negele the limestones are at least 200 m thick,

though the upper part of the succession, including the Upper Sandstone facies,

has been removed by erosion.

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 76]

Two small limestone quarries have been operating near Negele. One of them, located 5.3 km from Negele, had an excavation area about 20 x 5 m wide and 2 m deep. The other, located 3.2 km from Negele, had an area of 40 x 30 m with a depth of 3 m. There were remains of a kiln about 500 m from town.

Chlorite-talc lenses are found 50 km SSW of Negele (according to Antolini 1958). They do not, however, contain any traces of asbestos. Ohlschläger (1958) found two talc lenses 23-35 km north-west of Negele, apparently being a product of metamorphism. A small quantity of nodules of perfectly pure talc was found by Antolini.

[Mineral 1966]

- meteo Mean monthly rainfall in 1952-1957 was 168 mm in April, over 100 in May and October, below 10 in February, June, July, August and almost nothing in January.
- 1930 "Walking for a couple of hours through dense Juniperus forest we arrived at a small town in a clearing of the forest. The name of this Amhara new settlement and fortress vid palisades was Nägälli and it is the farthest outpost towards Jubaland." When people heard that the visitor Hylander was a doctor plenty of patients arrived. He even had to amputate a leg of a woman, with carpentry rather than medical tools. They were given an ox by the local chief and brought it with them alive when departing.  
[F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 192-197]
- 1935 Negele was from 4 October 1935 for some time headquarters of Ras Desta Damtew. In mid-December 1935 Dr Hylander's group of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance arrived from Mega, two days after Negele had been bombed by 15 Italian aircraft. Over 1,000 bombs may have been dropped, but damages were modest. Nine buildings had been burnt by incendiary bombs. The church was intact although there were almost 50 craters in its vicinity /another source: 43 bombs near the church did not hit it/.. The Swedish ambulance camped about 3 km outside Negele. There was also an Ethiopian ambulance with Dr Hooper, one New Zealander and one Englishman, all belonging to the Sudan Interior Mission.  
[F Hylander, I detta tecken, Sthlm 1936 p 55-58]  
Gunnar Lundström of the Swedish ambulance was mortally wounded when the ambulance camp at Melka Dida was bombed by the Italians. He was brought to Negele and died on 31 December. Balambaras Tekle Haymanot gave permission to bury him at the Ethiopian Orthodox church on the same day (or next day) and the Balambaras arranged for the grave to be dug. A week later a cross of Juniperus wood was placed on the grave.  
[Hylander p 100, 112]
- 1936 On 2 January 1936 the airplane of the Ethiopian Red Cross, piloted by von Rosen, flew from Addis Abeba, refuelled in Yirga Alem and reached Negele on 3 January, bringing as passengers Consul Knut Hanner and Dr Junod of the League of Nations, plus an Ethiopian mechanic. The purpose was to investigate about the bombing of the ambulance. They did not find Negele first, landed on a plain and took on board a local man who could show them the way. The plane returned on 4 January, with the wounded Dr Hylander on board. Junod was flown back on 12 January, together with Smith of the ambulance. After 20 January a more adventurous, flight to Negele was undertaken by von Rosen. From the airplane they could see about 300-400 motorcars of the Italians. Abba Hanna was passenger on that flight. They were shot at from the cars, but von Rosen flew very low and escaped them. They made a forced landing and Abba Hanna and Consul Hanner were told to find the long way to Yirga Alem by land. Abba Hanna showed that the weapon in his pistol holster was a crucifix. The pilot returned to Addis Abeba with the plane as empty as possible so that it was possible to take off. Purpose of such flights was to deliver medicines etc southwards and to bring wounded northwards.  
[Hylander 1936 p 117-126]  
On 20 January Negele was bombed by 27 aircraft which had started 400 km away at Lugh. The bombs were distributed more or less all over the settlement. Soon thereafter the long file of Italian motorcars could enter Negele without firing a single shot.  
[P Gentizon, La conquista .., Milano 1937 p 26]  
Negele was hit by Italian poison gas bombs on 27 April 1936.  
The Italian troops which occupied it on 20 January 1936 consisted

of *Colonna Navarrini* and *Colonna Geloso*. [Guida 1938]

By 19 January the Aosta Lancers, Bergonzoli's advance guard, were in Negele.

On the 23rd columns were sent out north of Negele into the thick forest of Wadara where Ras Desta's men were rallying, and south towards the Kenyan frontier.

[Mockler 1984 p 93]

1937 Post office of the Italians was opened on 1 February 1937 and closed 1 March 1941.

Its cancellations read NEGHELLI\*GALLA E SIDAMA.

The post later used spelling NEGELLE around 1964.

[Philatelic source]

1938 *Residenza del Governo dei Galla e Sidama*, post, telegraph, infirmary, restaurant.

[Guida 1938]

The roads Negele-Filtu 115 km and Negele-Adola (Kibre Mengist) 118 km were maintained in the 1930s but not coated.

1940 The first bombing by the Allies of Italian-held targets in Negele was on 17 June 1940.

[E Rosenthal, The fall ..]

1941 In January 1941, sent from Kenya by Major Neville of '107 Mission' and armed by him, "Blatta Takele Wolde Hawariat and Abebe Damtew, each with a little group of less than a hundred followers, joined the merry fray in Galla-Sidamo. They headed for the country around Neghelli, where the Borana tribes were already up in arms. -- Confused and confusing skirmishes took place over a vast area. -- By mid-March messengers -- brought news that Neghelli had been abandoned, news that Neghelli had not been abandoned, news that Blatta Takele had been taken prisoner by the Italians. But it was not till 27 March that there was definite news. Yes, the Italians had withdrawn, and Neghelli had been occupied - but occupied from the far side, by a force coming up from a different theatre of war. That force was the Gold Coast Brigade /coming from Italian Somalia/. -- The surviving /Italian/ brigade, the XCII, retreated towards Neghelli. Slowly the Gold Coast Brigade advanced along that difficult road, with rumours of *shifita* and tribesmen ahead, to find Neghelli abandoned and occupied only by *shifita*, on 27 March."

[Mockler 1984 p 93, 360, 362, 366]

"I was seated on the edge of my camp bed in the boiler-house of the Residency at Neghelli. As far as we could judge from the already-dug foundations, the Residency was to have been a palatial building, but the Italians had got no further than the erection of a few shanties and the boiler-house."

"The Battalion had entered Neghelli twenty-four hours earlier without meeting any opposition, although it was clear that much time and hard work had been expended on the town's defences. A tank-trap, eight feet deep and ten across, surrounded the entire area. Then came wide belts of barbed wire, then deep trenches and machine-gun emplacements with the usual discouraging messages about English swine, scribbled on the supporting timbers."

"The town itself was impressive evidence of what Italian industry could achieve in the short period of three years. It was pleasantly situated on the western slopes of a wooded hill in the midst of rolling downs. The worst architectural pomposities of the Fascist era had been avoided, most of the public buildings, including the hospital, the church, barracks, and gaol, having a pleasing severity of line, though it was noticeable that no architect who valued his job dared dispense with the emblems and slogans of Fascism. The Blackshirt barracks -- were substantially built and roomy. -- Four hundred yards to the east of the barracks were large, well-ventilated workshops, fitted with lathes and other expensive machinery, most of which had been damaged by looting Abyssinians. The Italians had obviously been organizing a timber trade and carpentry and engineering industries --"

"We calculated that the Italians had evacuated Neghelli ten days or so before we entered. During that period the Borana had had a fairly free hand in the town. In playful, carefree spirit they had set about taking the place apart. In every room of every building the wreckage met one at the door. The Albergo Rossi had been devastated. In the bar the

counter and its fittings were smashed. On the floor a vast heap of broken trays, crockery, glass and bottles rose to the window ledges. The small villas in the lower part of the town had been entered and their furnishings looted or destroyed. -- The air was heavy with the smell of putrefaction. Flies rose in angry buzzing clouds from the decomposing skins and offal of cattle killed by the Borana for food. -- we found in the Neghelli bluebottle a menace to sanitation and hygiene such as we had never encountered before."

"On the morning of 8th April /1941/ in a heavy shower of rain our Company paraded outside the Blackshirt barracks with a wireless tender and a troop of armoured cars. Our orders were to reconnoitre north-eastwards -- If we made contact with the enemy we were to report our position, and continue to maintain touch with him until further orders. -- As soon as we left the outskirts of Neghelli, the road deteriorated shockingly and the rate of advance of our little column became a slow crawl over a muddy, potholed surface."

[J F MacDonald, Abyssinian adventure, London 1957 p 160-162]

"Leaving the river valley, the advancing Division moved through the mountains towards Negele, the location of the major aerodrome of the Regia Aeronautica in the southern central part of Ethiopia. It took the entire month of March, with heavy slogging and numerous skirmishes, for the 12th African Division to reach Negele which surrendered without a struggle. The defenders withdrew northward towards the major base of Wadera. It was here, again, that the South African Air Force played a decisive role as they bombed and destroyed the air base, and in so doing, made progress easier for the ground troops who reached Negele in early April.

The heaviest fighting of the entire southern front was yet to come in a three week battle for Wadera."

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., Canada 1987 p 121]

1940s

In 1942-1943 the situation in Borana had become very out of hand. After strong protests from the Kenya Government, a detachment of British military mission troops was sent down to restore order. Though they were by no means welcomed by the local governor, their highly efficient patrol soon achieved its purpose. Some of the newly trained police force was posted under a British officer, while a detachment of troops at Negele was a valuable reserve. For the time, the wild frontier province was restored to something like order.

[M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, (Oxford Univ. Press) 1948 p 362]

A sawmill with various equipment /from the Italian time/ was no longer working by 1943 when the machinery was still in fair condition. There was diesel-electric motive power.

[W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests .., Oxford 1946]

On 27 July 1946 a memorial stone on the grave of Gunnar Lundström of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance was solemnly inaugurated. The stone had been brought there by airplane. Three of Lundström's former comrades of the ambulance were present: Agge, Lundgren, Norup. Dejzmach Bezabe represented the Emperor on this occasion. It had taken some effort by Dr Norup (in May) to establish the location of the grave, because there was no longer any church or cemetery.

[Swedish source]

From Agere Selam "on to Neghelli (headquarters of Borana) the country became progressively drier, but it was not arid, and not hot. At Neghelli I was always hospitably received by the genial Governor and by officers of the Ethiopian Army, one of whose battalions was located there. But, like other half-built Italian settlements, it was an unpleasant place, and I preferred soon to move on in the direction of Mega. Some miles from Neghelli the road dropped down a rocky declivity on to the lower Borana plains, very dry and usually very hot, the home of the Boran nomads."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 91]

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission, having arrived the previous year to Ethiopia, established a station at Negele in 1949. Per & Solveig (b 1916) Helland arrived, and they had been missionaries in China before. Same for doctor Arne (b 1913) & nurse Gunnlaug (b 1920) Høgetveit and nurse Aslaug Helene Helgesen (b 1908) who all three came almost directly from China. Dr Høgetveit worked for some

years at Negele and totally 19 years in Ethiopia.

Nurse Anna Høgetveit (b 1916) also arrived to Negele, but from Norway.

Nurse Eline Kirkengren (b 1915) was there at least from 1951.

Their hospital in Negele had one doctor and 45 beds in 1949.

The first period of this hospital lasted 1949-1956. The hospital building had been erected by the Italians but had not been used for some years, so doors and windows were missing and there were hyenas rather than humans inside. In the beginning there was no electricity, no proper water supply, and no qualified local staff. Separate kitchens had to be established for Moslems and Christians. Moslem custom prevented female patients from undressing. They once proposed to the doctor to give a penicillin shot through the clothes. When Høgetveit refused and said that the skin must be cleaned first, a slit was cut in the dress. On the whole pagan people trusted the treatments more than the Moslems. When Høgetveit became provincial medical officer he moved to Chenchä.

[Norwegian mission sources]

1950s

Aud Saeverås was also placed at the hospital in the very beginning when Arne and Gunn Høgetveit had one temporary room in the hospital, with an umbrella over the bed as there was no proper roof, and Anna and Aud shared another room. They started outpatient clinic work first and found that the local people in the beginning were unwilling to become bed patients. Among later doctors Arne Wold spent much energy on the water supply problem and had a number of cisterns built.

The missionaries had no motorcar available in the first time but could sometimes be transported the 20 km to the airfield in the governor's car. When walking between dwellings in former Italian buildings and the hospital at nighttime, a certain open place felt to be the most dangerous and seemed sometimes to be full of hyenas.

[A Saeverås, Guds under .., Oslo 1986 p 65-69]

Nurse Bertha Aanestad (b 1919) and teacher-educated Marie Frydenlund (b 1919) arrived in 1950, also nurse Anne Rein (b 1917) who served at several places.

Teacher-educated Ole Martin Kirkengren (b 1919), married to nurse Eline above, arrived in 1951.

Nurse Ragna Sofie Fjeld (b 1904) arrived in 1952 and she had earlier served in China.

Nurse Inger Helena Trevland (b 1922) worked in Negele and in Dilla.

Doctor Otto Arne (b 1922) & nurse Karin Julie Pedersen (b 1920) arrived in 1954.

Around 1955 the flights of Ethiopian Air Lines were extended to Negele, but scheduled flights only once a month, and this was still so in 1959.

The day of EAL flight was the important one for mail.

Hourly surface meteorological observations at the airport (-1957-)

were made by ICAO trained observers.

In 1956 the Ministry of Public Health took over the hospital from the Norwegians and operated it directly under the Ministry for one year and a half. Then relations improved, and most important was that NLM could operate the hospital in Yirga Alem again.

Around 1957 there was no telephone line to Negele but a radio station for telecommunications.

By 1958 Negele was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.

Sub-province Governor of Borena awraja in 1959 was Colonel Zewde Tilahun.

Nurse Gudrun Hagen (b 1929) arrived to the Norwegian Mission.

1960s

"The towns of Arero and Negelli have a few families of urbanized Borana who regularly take part in the *zar* cult, a form of spirit possession that seems to be the refuge of marginal men and women."

[Asmarom Legesse, Gada .., 1973 p 249]

While Otto Arne Pedersen was still doctor at Negele the mission station was visited by John Eriksson's party. They listened to Christian service attended by more Amhara than Oromo, with an Amhara teacher preaching about Jeriko. The hospital had been built in the Italian time and was quite reasonable. Patients with leprosy or tuberculosis were kept separate in an annex with three rooms. Pedersen was sorry for all trouble with the

officials. Two of the Guji Oromo pupils of the mission school had been arrested, accused of murder, and the Norwegians did not know what was the truth.

[J Eriksson, *Okänt Etiopien*, Sthlm 1966 p 193-194]

The Research Section of ESIBT ('Building College') in 1960 cast concrete tubes with which three wells in Negele were lined and a water reservoir containing 5,000 litres was constructed.

Nurse Magnhild Lunden (b 1928) arrived to the Norwegian Mission, and next year nurse Kirsti Lianes (b 1932).

By 1960 a branch of the electric authority EELPA had started operation at Negele. A diesel-driven 120 kW electric power plant for the town was completed in January 1961.

Ato Kebbede Desta was appointed Governor of Borena awraja on 8 October 1962.

The town was connected (-1962-) in four directions, but only with dry-weather roads. The road from Negele to Kibre Mengist was improved in 1966 by the Highway Authority.

Doctor Svein A. Tjåland (b 1929) with wife Oddrun (b 1935) arrived to Negele in 1963, as well as nurse Olga Byrknes (b 1933). Next year arrived teacher Haraldur Olafsson (b 1935 in China) with wife teacher Bjørg (b 1936), also nurse Ingeborg Kverme (b 1933). In 1965 arrived nurse Målfrid Steinsland (b 1937).

"Neghelli is the natural place to make a break in your journey and to spend the night. A hotel is under construction, but if you have camping equipment, there is an unfurnished guest house in the governor's compound which can be used with his permission."

"Neghelli is an important center and is the last place to purchase petrol before Kenya.

There is a Norwegian mission station north of the town. The road passes through grassy savanna beyond the airport junction. This open country extends all the way to Dolo on the Ethiopia-Somalia border to the east."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 57-58]

Mrs Oddrun Tjåland (b 1935) was shot dead by an armed robber at the mission station. She was buried in Addis Abeba on 15 September 1965.

The history behind this was that a young man Godana was being trained for dresser. He was not satisfied and went to Addis Abeba for a while, and when he returned to Borana he joined insurgents and became 'captain of robbers'. He decided to take money by force from Mrs Tjåland who was cashier of the hospital. The shooting happened in this context, and evangelist Taddesse from the hospital and others could visit Godana in the prison in Yirga Alem where he was still kept over a year later, while more things than the Negele shooting were being investigated.

[S Hunnestad, *Sidamo i morgenlys*, Oslo 1969 p 160-161]

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Negele.

In 1966-67 an attack was made on Negele airfield by the Liberation Front for Western Somalia, which operated also in Sidamo. The airfield was only a few kilometres from Negele town where a brigade of the 4th Division was stationed. The road from Negele southwards to Kenya was at that time usable only under military conveyance.

[Gilkes 1975 p 289]

Population 4,368 as counted in 1967.

To the Norwegian Mission arrived in 1967 Martin Almås (b 1940) with wife nurse Bjørg (b 1943) and nurse Liv Maria Risa (b 1940, later married to Toralv Taksdal who was not a NLM employee).

A troop parade for the Emperor was held on 18 March 1968.

The new road Negele-Kibre Mengist was completed by 1 August 1968.

Atse Kaleb primary school in 1968 had 722 boys and 418 girls, with 9 male teachers and one female.

Norwegian mission school had 151 boys and 112 girls in grades 1-5, with 6 male teachers (Ethiopian, unusual in Ethiopia with a high proportion of girls).



A church school had 300 boys and 100 girls in grades 1-3, with three male teachers.

Atse Kaleb junior secondary school had 80 male and 23 female students in grades 7-8, with one(!) teacher (Ethiopian).

1970s

To the Norwegian Mission at Negele arrived in 1971 Bjarne Taranger (b 1943) with teacher-educated wife Magni (b 1946), also nurse Kjellaug Nymark (b 1943). Spelling used by the post was NEGELE BORENA around 1974.

The beginning of the revolution partly took place at Negele.

On 12 January 1974 there was a mutiny at Negele of the 4th Brigade of the 4th Division, although the news did not reach the world press until about May. This happened in the first place because the only well still giving water had been reserved for the officers (the pump at the men's well had broken down). The soldiers and NCO's arrested their officers and then their Brigade Commander, and they sent a petition to the Emperor.

In the third week of January General Deresse Dubale (or Diressie D.), Commander of the land forces, arrived to investigate but he was detained by the mutineers and made to live under the same conditions that the men had been forced to live, particularly to eat their food and drink their water.

In the fourth week General Abera Woldemariam, an air force general, was sent to Negele to mediate, and he achieved that General Deresse was set free. A planned investigation by a committee was brushed aside by subsequent events of the revolution. "The Neghelle revolt was a spontaneous outburst of disgust at living conditions in the wasteland of Sidamo Province."

[M & D Ottaway 1978 p 45 + Potyka 1974 p 12 + Africa (journal) 1974 no 33]

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

[Markakis 1987 p 228]

There were petrol filling stations of Agip, Mobil, Shell (-1978-).

1980s

Population about 12,000 in 1984.

1990s

Negele is one of ten air force bases in Ethiopia.

[World directory of defence ..., 1995]

Population about 24,000 in 1994, rather exactly a doubling in ten years.

"Negele is something of a frontier town, a cultural boiling pot that is predominantly Oromo but also has strong Somali, Borena and Muslim influences making it quite unlike anywhere else I visited in Ethiopia. Despite its size - Negele is an unexpectedly large town - there is a dusty impermanence about the place that I found quite appealing. The only really solid looking building in the town centre is the bank, otherwise the streets are lined with shanty-like homesteads and small private businesses. Negele's distinctive character and cultural blend is personified in one of the most lively and absorbing markets in East Africa."

"The pick of the accommodation is the rather optimistically-named Tourist Hotel, perched on a small jacaranda-covered hill about 1 km from the town centre. -- There are surprisingly few hotels in the town centre. The Demokrassi Hotel is an old place with large, slightly musty rooms -- The Gooshi Hotel is an ordinary local hotel, though unusually clean and bright -- There are acceptable dollar-a-night rooms at the Girum Restaurant and the Mannafassa Hotel, the latter out of town towards the Tourist Hotel. The Girum Restaurant is definitely the place to eat --"

A sketch map shows Agip and Shell petrol filling station and a mosque near the market. A bus to Shashemene leaves every morning at around 6.00 am and the ride takes 10-12 hours. A couple of buses leave daily for Kibre Mengist before 9.00 am and this ride takes 3-4 hours.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 202-203 with sketch town plan]

On 27 September 1995 a bus carrying EPRDF military personnel wearing civilian clothes was stopped by an armed group near Negele.

On 29 September 1995 five employees of the Oromo relief association were arrested in Negele Borana and in Chinka in Wellega. Two of them were released in October but by

the end of 1995 the others were kept without trial in court, among them the shop owner Martha Areraf.

[Amnesty International, 1996 report]

Martha Arero, Fraol Galata and Hailu Gamachu of the Oromo Relief Association (ORA) were held in Negele prison.

[Addis Tribune weekly 1995-11-03]

2000s One bus leaves daily for Addis Abeba and one for Moyale. "Negele serves as a useful transport hub, but not much else." Names of hotels are Tourist Hotel and Green Hotel.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 254]

Population about 29,500 in 2001.

text Edlam Aberra, Pastoral livelihoods, gender and wellbeing in urban areas of Negelle, Southern Ethiopia, *in* 15 Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 2003.

picts F Hylander, I detta tecken, Sthlm 1936 p 101 church,  
111 burial of Gunnar Lundström, 167 temporary clinic in forest;  
Svenskmannagärning (album), Sthlm 1936 p 62 at Lundström's grave,  
p 63 round Orthodox church near that grave;  
Gli annali .., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 692-693[7] a modern school;  
A B Svensson, Abessinien under italienarna, Sthlm 1939  
p 204 Lundström's grave;  
Bortom bergen vol II, Sthlm(EFS) 1954 p 112 Lundström's grave;  
R Herrmans, Carl Gustaf von Rosen, Sthlm 1983  
p 47 funeral of Gunnar Lundström on New Year's Eve 1935.

HCT13 Negele (Negele Arussi), see Arsi Negele

HCT13 **Negele wereda** (Neghelie ..) 07/38 [+ Ad]  
(centre in 1964 = **Arsi Negele**)

In the neighbourhood of Arsi Negele there were in late 1971 about 30 mechanized farms, with an average size of 300 hectares. Some of them were operated by the owners, some by contractors. The mechanization had increased very rapidly. There were 3 tractors in 1968 and 37 in 1971.

[M Ståhl 1973 citing local information]

Starting in 1966 FAO in co-operation with the Ethiopian authorities chose a number of places for agricultural experiments. Negele was among the selected places. The project was called 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign' and included a credit programme for fertilizer. In practice the campaign addressed itself to large landowners. The FAO project gave fertilizer credits and the AID Bank gave credits for the purchase of tractors and other agricultural machinery. The rapid increase of mechanization continued up to 1974 when the revolution changed the background.

[M Ståhl, Ethiopia: Political contradictions, 1974 p 133-134]

HCT49 Negele 07°41'/39°15' 2703 m 07/39 [Gz]

HDJ35 Negero 09°21'/37°04' 3076 m 09/37 [Gz]  
(with church Mikael), near Haretu

HDU82 Negesa 10°44'/39°34' 2769 m, north of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]

HDJ81 Negeso 09°50'/36°43' 1926 m 09/36 [Gz]  
Negest .., see Nigist ..

HDC20 Negewo (Koka N.) 08°20'/38°40' 2016 m 08/38 [Gz]

HDG47 Neggio, see Nejo

HET.. Negida (Neghida) 13/39 [+ x]

populated place south-east of Abiy Adi  
Negida was occupied by the Italians on 19 January 1936.

negidi: *nigd* (A) trade, business

HDK69 Negidi 09°37'/38°20' 2045 m, south of Tulu Milki 09/38 [AA Gz]

HDG47 Nego, see Nejo

GDF31	Negu (Nigu) (mountain) 08°27'/34°25' 568 m	08/34	[Gz]
HEU90	Neguida, see Adi Noguade negus: <i>nigus</i> (A,T) king		
JDH03	Negus, G. (area) 2840 m, cf Nigus	09/41	[WO]
HEB65	Negusawi Dawit, see Nigus Dawit		
HFE78	Neguz 14°13'/39°11' 2823 m, near Inticho	14/39	[Gz]