HFE24 Naader, see Nadir
HEL27 Naakuto Laab (Na'akuto La'ab, Na'akweto L.) (Nakatalapa, Nekutoleab) 2263 m (cave church), see under Lalibela
HFF21 Naalet (Na'alet) 13°44'/39°25' 1867 m north-west of Mekele
Coordinates would give map code HFF10

HEK21 Nabaga, see Nabega
HEK21 Nabara sub-district (centre in 1964 = Limzameg) 10/37? [Ad]
HEK21 Nabega (Nabaga, Navaga) 11°59'/37°37' 1786 m (Navaga Ghiorgis, Nabaga Giyorgis) at the east shore of lake Tana

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
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
HDL28 Nachiri 09°18'/39°09' 2810 m 09/39 [Gz]

between Sendafa and Sheno

HCC17 Nacille, see Mashile

HBP62 Nacua, see Nakua

HCR47 Nada (Nadda) 07°36'/37°13' 1975 m, east of Jimma 07/37 [Gz Mi WO Gu]
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]

HCF01 Nadara, see Nuara

HED06 Nadatra, see Nedratra
nadda: naddé (O) woman; wife; nedda (nädda) (A) drive /herd to pasture/; nada (A) landslide; nade (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.

HFE43 Nadir, see Naidir

HF... Nadir sub-district? (-1997-) 14/39? [+ n]
HF... Nadir wereda (Na'edir ..) 14/39? [+ Ad]

(centre in 1964 = Mahibere Degu)

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>HDD69 Nado</td>
<td>08°46'38&quot;23' 2108 m</td>
<td>08/38 [Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDL44 Nado</td>
<td>09°27'38&quot;49' 2462 m</td>
<td>09/38 [AA Gz]</td>
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<td>HDG39</td>
<td>Nadscho (German spelling of HDG47 Nejo?)</td>
<td>09/35 [Wa]</td>
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<td>HED99</td>
<td>Nafas., see Nefas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDR00</td>
<td>Nafro 2350 m, cf Neflo</td>
<td>09/36 [WO]</td>
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<td>HDP62</td>
<td>Naga (river) ca 10°30'35&quot;55'</td>
<td>10/35 [Ch]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDR48c</td>
<td>Nago Koomi (recorded in 1841)</td>
<td>10/41 [Ha]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFD99</td>
<td>Nago 06°57'38°52' 2491/2550 m</td>
<td>06/38 [Gu Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCF02</td>
<td>Nahaso (mountain) 13°36'39°36' 2333/2611 m</td>
<td>13/39 [Gu Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEU80</td>
<td>Nagahe 13°23'39°21' 2126 m</td>
<td>13/39 [Gz]</td>
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<td>HBD83</td>
<td>Nagalle, see Negele</td>
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<td>HFP32</td>
<td>Nagash, see Negash</td>
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<td>HBU83</td>
<td>Nagele, see Negele</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFE32c</td>
<td>Naider (Na'ider, Chenef) 13°56'38°42' 1892 m</td>
<td>13/38 [Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFE06</td>
<td>Nahiso (Gheralta) (mountain) 13°49'39°16' 2140 m</td>
<td>13/39 [Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JED04</td>
<td>Nahisso (area)</td>
<td>10/42 [WO]</td>
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<td>HED77</td>
<td>Nahut, J. (area), see under Gedabiet</td>
<td>13/36 [WO]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCP89</td>
<td>Nago 07°59'36°33' 1535 m, north-west of Agaro</td>
<td>07/36 [WO Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDR48c</td>
<td>Nago Koomi (recorded in 1841)</td>
<td>10/41 [Ha]</td>
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**nahaso:** nehahas (nähas) copper, brass, bronze; nehasi (T) copper

**naha:** nahas (näha) copper, brass, bronze; nehasi (T) copper

**naida (T) praise**

**nagad (A)** Trifolium rueppelianum; nagada (O) business, trade

---

- "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]
HBP62 Nakua (Nacua, Koraz) (village) 05/35 [WO Gu]
A group of houses of shepherds on limestone ground. Water in wells.
[Guida 1938]

HBP62 Nakua (Nacua, Naqua) 05°06'/35°53' 911/933 m 05/35 [WO 18 Gu Gz]
(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]

HEL27 Nakutalapa, see Naakuto Laab
JEB87 Namanssa (Mansa) 11/41 [WO]
namo: nama (O) man, person, people
JDC10 Namo (area) 1419 m 08/41 [WO]
HE... Namora sub-district 11/38? [Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Misinkil Hawarya)
HBP03 Namuraputh (Namuruputh) 04/36 [x]
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.

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 ./../ [Pa]
Area on the borders of Gojjam,
mentioned in the late 1500s.
HDC49 Nanno, see Nono
JDC66 Nannoyo (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-)
Area in southern Genale awraja, wereda in the 1980s.
HCL18 Nansebo (Nansibo, Nensebo) 06°29'/39°06' 1681 m 06/39 [Gz WO]

Nao, 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

nara (Harari) to be
Nara (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.
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 thatched 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 weighing 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 Yeteg 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.

(Th[e] 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;

HDC47 Nari 08°34'/37°16' 1653 m 08/37 [Gz] nas (A) brass, copper
HDM.. Nas (district in Tegulet) 09/39 [n]
HDM82 Nas Maryam (church) 09°49'/39°33' 09/39 [Gz] north of Debre Birhan
HDG78 Nasa (Gara Nasi) (mountain group) 09°42'/35°33' 2349, 2975 m 09/35 [Gz WO Gu]
HEC69 Nasheber (Nascever) (mountain area) 11/37 [+ It]
HDG78 Nasi, see Nasa
HDG77 Nasi (Tulu Nassi) (hill) 09/35 [x WO] (20 km N of Nejo, 44 km ESE of Mendi)
JDP52 Nasibari (area) 10/40 [WO] nasir: nisir (A), nisiri (T) eagle; nazir, hereditary chief among certain Muslims;
ura (O) hole; uraa (Som) plant with strong-smelling resin
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) ../.. [n]
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]

HDG77 Nasi, 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 ../.. [n]
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]

HEK21 Navaga, see Nebaga
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 Nazret (Nazeret, Nazaret, Adama, Hadama) 08/39 [Gz Ad WO Wa]
(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)
Bocko (Bocco, M.) (area) 1722 m
Kenchero (K'ench'ero) (area)
Kesenba
Maregu (area)
Kobo (village & area)
Samiru, M. (area)
Melka Ida (M. Hida) (near Awash river)
Koriftu (Coriftu)
Aroge Adama
Kechema (Kachama, Cacciama) (area)
Sekekelo (area)
Kusaye (Cusae) (village and area) 1877 m
Silinga
Guraja (Guradia)
Dabe 1600 m

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.

[Moehr, Geology 1961 p 214]

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]

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 .., (Oslo) 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.

[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.

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.

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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.
The hospital (see further below) had one doctor and 40 beds in 1949.

1950s

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 EthS 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.


Nazareth Bricks Co. had a sharehold capital of EthS 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.


Catholic Mission and Bible Academy are simply called just so.

Some names probably refer to trading companies with foreign connections:


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

Foreign-sounding names are Allesandra Magliaris (Miss), Costas Antipas, Francesco Beratzola, Dulabdas Laxim Chand Shah, Nicola Ferrari, Gandi 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.

[News]

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

"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."
"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/...]
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 Addis Tribune 2001/11/02]

President of the Oromia regional government in 2001 was Kuma Demeksa.
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.
[Addis Tribune 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;
[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 : Korkitu
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 Errer 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]
In a survey 1960-61 there were seen in a Tuesday market at Ndera about 1,000 cattle.

According to Wylde the Nebat market, held daily but most important on Saturdays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.

(centre in 1964 = Gibozi)

nebela (näbelä) (A) kind of wild-growing grain, much sought after by camels

Nebelet (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]

Nebelet: Abune Genzay (Endabba-Genzai)
Small rock-hewn church at a couple of hours walk north of Nebelet.
"À 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]

text Ruth Plant in Ethiopia Observer, December 1970 p 264, with plan and photo.

Nebelet: Surbeati with rock/?/ church Abune Naakweto Laab.
Mentioned by Abba Teweldemedhin Josief. [Sauter 1976]

Nebesge (postal service under Dessie)

nebir washa (A) leopard cave, lynx den

Nebir Washa (Nebur Uascia), see under Gina Ager nebit (näbit) (T) wine

Nebit (mountain) 05°59'/35°06' 1221 m see under Tslimamo

Nebo 07°54'/37°06' 2022 m, north-east of Jimma

Nebran (area) 11/37

Nebu 09°34'/39°37' 2957 m, west of Ankober

Necaha, see Nekaha

nech (nächch') (A) white; neche (nächch'ä) (A) gnaw, pluck out

Nech Dingiya Giyorgis (church) 12°11'/37°59' ("White Rock George"), east of northern lake Tana necha: nacha (nachcha) (O) crocodile; necho (O) white;

Nechila (w church Maryam Gedam) in Sendafa area

Nechiltu, see Nekiltu

Nechiri 09°55'/38°20' 2582 m
Nechiri, see under Tulu Milki

nech sar (A) white grass

HCD63c Nechisar (plain, national park) 05/37 + 06/37 [Br Ca]
(Nech Sar) (incorrect: Neeleser) 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 Nichsar, 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 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. 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 calaos, Decken calaos, 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]


nedada (A) very hot /lowland/

HED06 Nedarra (Nedatra), see Nedatra

neded (nädäd) (A) fuel, combustible

HUD71 Neded 10°39'39"26' 2661 m, west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]

HUD72 Neded (Nädäd) (district or plain) 10°39'39"36' 10/39 [n]

HDG71 Neder 10°38'39"26' 2651 m, west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]

tedi, needi (O) heavily /said of raining/

HEM36 Nedi (mountains) 12°06'/39°55' 921, 2386 m 12/39 [WO Gu Gz]

JDI48 Nedi (Neddi) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 09/41 [WO Ad]

HDG47 Nedjo, see Nejo

HED06 Nedatra (Nedatra, Nadatra, Nedarra) 10°56'38"05' 2623 m 10/38 [Gz WO]

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, Nafas Mawcha)
(Nefas Meetcha, Nefas Mucha, Ne Fas Macha)
(Nefas Moomcha) 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 Medhane (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.
Sub-province Governor of Gayint awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Gesese Retta.
1960s 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).
1990s On 13 January 1990 Nefas Mewcha was bombed by the Derg government
air force and 23 killed.
[Africa Watch 1991]
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]
p 108 the governor in 1955.
HED99 Nefas Mewcha Maryam (N. Mucha Mariam) 11/38 [MS WO]
(with church)

HED61 Nefasca, see Nifasha
nefase: nefese (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) 09/39 [WO Ad n n]
nefasha: nefasha (A) (näffashsha) (A) windy, airy, open place; nifash (A) chaff /from winnowing/

HED61 Nefasha (Nefascia, Nifasha) 1757 m, cf Amba Nefasha 11/37 [+ WO It n 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 Nefafe 12°58'/37°47' 2549 m, near Dabat nefro: nifro (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]

Nega, 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°44' [+ Gz WO]
05°55'/44°15' 386 m negade, neggade (näggade) (A) merchant, /travelling/ trader; nagada + nagado (O) male + female Moslem trader; negada (O) commerce; negadi (O) trader in general, (T) pilgrim

HDK98 Negade 09°55'/38°14' 2544 m, west of Tulu Milki 09/38 [AA Gz]
HEU80c Negaha 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 13/37 [WO Gz]

negash (A) regent

HFF32 Negash (Hamed Negasc, Nagash) 13/39 [Gz Br Gu Ca]
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.

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 Addis Tribune 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 awraj
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. Ohlschlager (1958) found two tale lenses 23-35 km north-west of Negele, apparently being a product of metamorphism. A small quantity of nodules of perfectly pure tale 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, Stthlm 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, telegram, 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 Damte, 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 XCI, retreated towards Neghelli. Slowly the Gold
Coast Brigade advanced along that difficult road, with rumours of shifta and tribesmen
ahead, to find Neghelli abandoned and occupied only by shifta, 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
timers."
"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.


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. Dejazmach 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) Hogetveit and nurse Aslaug Helene Helgesen (b 1908) who all three came almost directly from China. Dr Hogetveit 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 Chencha. [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.

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.

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 Negele revolt was a spontaneous outburst of disgust at living conditions in the wasteland of Sidamo Province."

In 1977 guerrilla forces of the SALF attacked Negele and other towns, but had not yet to enter a major centre in Sidamo.

1980s Population about 12,000 in 1984.

1990s Negele is one of ten air force bases in Ethiopia.

"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 Mannaressa 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.

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]


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,

[Lonely planet 2000 p 254]

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