

HEL49	Mua	12/39	[WO]
??	Mualk, in Gojjam	../..	[Ch]
	A small spring with a stream that at first flows away from the Abay, then swinging around joins the Tamcha river. [Cheesman 1936]		
HDT14	Mubi Gubel, see under Addis Derra	10/38	[WO]
JDC85	Muca Arba, see Muka Arba		
HDE42	Mucaballa, see Mukaballa		
HEC68	Mucara, see Mekari		
HDM80	Mucasara, see Mukasara		
HFC08	Mucat Uorchi, see Mukat Werki		
JDB87	Mucha Roba 08°55'/41°21' 1672 m	08/41	[Gz]
HET43c	Muchera, see Mukera		
H....	Muchila	13/38	[Ca]
??	Muchicho Toba Oli, in western Wellega	../..	[x]
	In 1975-1976 the peasant association of that name had a communal farm with 13 hectares cultivated. [M Ståhl, New seeds .., 1977]		
	mucho: <i>mucha</i> , <i>muchaa</i> (O) baby, young boy; <i>mucha</i> (much'a) (A) 1. large tree with green thorns, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> ; 2. resin, glue; (O) teat of animal, spout		
G....	Mucho (ctr 1964 of Hawana Yemaloggi sub-district)	08/34?	[Ad]
HDD88	Mucho (Mucio)	08/38	[+ WO]
	<i>muchucha</i> (O) mud, mire; slippery		
JCG62	Muchucho (Muciuccio) (area)	06/40	[+ WO]
HDG28	Muchuchu (Much'uch'u) 09°15'/35°35' 1751 m	09/35	[Gz]
	south-east of Nejo		
HDA84	Mucka (Mucca), cf Muka ..	08/35	[+ WO]
HDE59	Muckiye (Mucchie, M.) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
HES23	Mucra, see Mukra		
JDB92	Muctar, see Mutar		
HFE65c	Muctun, see Muktun		
JDH56	Mucure, see Mukure		
	<i>muda</i> (O) place of pilgrimage of the Oromo, of special importance if called Abba Muda; <i>muuda</i> (O) anointment of ritual leader, butter used as make up; <i>mudaa</i> (O) blemish, defect, imperfection; <i>muda</i> (Arabic) kinds of wild fig tree, e.g. <i>Ficus populifolia</i> ; <i>mudda</i> (A) hunk of meat "The term <i>muda</i> , when used by itself, is the name of the ceremony that is celebrated once every eight years in honour of the Kallu, the ritual leader of Borana." "What is special about the <i>muda</i> ceremony is that it is one of the rare instances when the hereditary leaders of the kinship system (Kallu) and the elected leaders of the Gada system (Abba Gada) come to the same ceremonial grounds to participate in the same event." [Asmarom Legesse, Gada .., 1973 p 10]		
HDE47	Muda (area), see under Mojo	08/39	[WO]
??	Muda Gebriel (with visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
JCR80	Muda Meka (M. Meca) 08°02'/41°41' 1285 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDC30	Mudabilida 08°29'/41°39' 1253/1410 m	08/41	[WO Gz]
HFC81	Mudassir (area)	14/36	[WO]

muddi (O) side, flank; *mudhii* (O) waist;

	<i>meka</i> (meeqa) (O) how many?		
JCP89	Muddi Mecca (Muddi Mecca)	07/41	[+ WO]
JDC87	Muddiballi (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDJ33	Mude 09°20'/41°54' 1843 m, south of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
JDP73	Mudela (area)	10/41	[WO]
HDD48	Mudena 08°32'/38°14' 2364 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDS55c	Muga (fief/?/ known from the late 1400s)	10/38	[20]
HFF61	Muga, see under Bahira		
??	Muga (river in eastern Gojjam)	../..	[n]
JBG55	Mugalalla (area)	04/40	[WO]
HDM..	Mugaro (with clinic), near Aliyu Amba The small health clinic was open twice a week in the 1990s, with mostly over 60 visitors each time. The mobile staff at that time was nurse Aberash Sentayehu and dresser Cheru Sedeta. [Lutherhjälpen]	09/39	[n]
HET49	Mugeja (Muggia) (mission) 13°06'/39°17' 2838 m south-east of Samre	13/39	[Gz Gu WO]
	<i>muger</i> (A) bamboo-like plant which grows in the Abay and Tekezze areas; <i>Muger</i> (Mugär, Moger, Saggo Mugar, Yaya Mugar) name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HDK75	Muger (Mugher, Mugar, Mugär, Moogher) 2570 m (river outlet into Abay at 09°54'/37°56' = HDK94)	09/37	[MS AA x Ha]
geol	The Upper Sandstone is well exposed in the Muger gorge, its most westerly exposure in the Abay basin. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 90] Profiles of sedimentary rocks in the Muger valley were made by A. Aubry (1885). The quartz sands of the Muger area are found as regression formation of the Mesozoic sea. The Labbu river flows into the Muger (see that name concerning Labbu water system). Outcrops of the upper Muger drainage system are convenient for the exploitation of the limestone because they are near the Addis Abeba-Fiche road. The air distance between the centre of A.A. and this limestone occurrence is 40-50 km. A limestone production facility was constructed in order to supply the cement factory of A.A. A coal seam has been reported in the affluent of the Muger river on the Sandford property. [Mineral 1966]		
early	Local traditions indicate that already in the 900s and 1000s a number of small isolated Christian families had been established in the Muger district.		
1500s	The Oromo confederacies of Afre and Sadacha crossed the Guder and Muger rivers in the 1570s and formed their own <i>chafe</i> in Damot in the 1580s. [Mohammed 1994]		
1600s	The Gurage district of Mugar is shown on a map in Legrand's book published in Paris 1628. Susneyos in the early 1600s advanced to Mugär but there he was deserted by a number of his followers. After a fierce but inconclusive battle for seven days, Susneyos withdrew. [Pankhurst 1997]		
1800s	When Sahle Selassie became ruler of Shewa (after 1813) he established his authority over Muger and other areas. [Henze p 128]		
1900s	(Cheesman's spelling in his book is Muger). One of the largest tributaries of the Abay.		

In 1902 the American big-game hunter W.N. Macmillan attempted to navigate the Abay to the Sudan starting near the mouth of the Muger river.

The Muger valley forms a huge gash in the landscape of the left bank of the Abay. The upper reaches and tributaries of the Muger drain the northern slope of Intoto.

[Cheesman 1936]

1970s Somewhere in the Guder-Muger valleys was found in 1976 the first dinosaur fossil discovered in the Horn of Africa. It was a single tooth of a *carinosaur*.

[J Kalb 2001 p 244]

1980s In the 1980s tse-tse flies were believed to advance in the Muger valley at a rate of one kilometre per year.

1990s The Muger gorge can be visited using a take off from the main road north from A.A. and driving about 20 km west to the village Durba.

[Äthiopien 1999]

Access to Muger gorge (the guide book erroneously? says Muga) is from the village of Durba, where there is a waterfall which, although it carries a low volume of water, makes a dramatic plunge of around 100 m into a side gorge. Just past the village, the Durba Cement Factory stands on a rock promontory with wonderful views in three directions. An incentive for visiting the region at any time of the year is the presence of gelada baboons. There is also good birdwatching.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 259]

HED23	Muger 11°02'/37°50' 2451 m	11/37	[Gz]
HD...	Muger Zala	09/38?	[n]
	Locality which used to supply <i>zigba</i> and <i>wanza</i> timber for Addis Abeba.		
GDF42	Muggi, see Mugi		
HCR53	Muggia, see Muja		
HEM21	Muggia (Mugia), see Muja		
HEM30	Muggia (Mugia) (mountain) 12°03'/39°24' 2815 m	12/39	[Gz]
	east of Lalibela		
HEM31	Muggia (Mugia), see Sedie Mugia		
HET49	Muggia, see Mugeja		
HFC27	Muggiu, see Mujju		
HCS54	Muggo (Mugo) (mountain) 07°49'/37°58' 3192 m	07/37	[Gz x]
JDC05	Mugh Wen (Mugh Uen) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]

Mugi, Mogi, name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo

GDF42	Mugi (Muggi, Moghi, Moughi, Mogi, Moji)	08/34	[Gz Ad WO Te]
	MS: 08°30'/34°30' =GDF32, 1460 m; Gz: 08°29'/34°35' 1498 m		
	In Kelem awraja, centre in 1964 of Anfillo sub-district.		
	With sub-post office under Nekemte, using spelling MUGI.		
	Population 1,763 as counted in 1967.		
	The primary school in 1968 had 220 boys and 37 girls, with 5 teachers.		

HEE50	Mugia, see Muja		
HEM31	Mugia, see Sedie Mugia		
HCS54	Mugo, see Muggo		
JCT63	Muguein, see Mugwen		
	<i>Muguji</i> (ethnic group), see Koegu		
HFF71c	Mugulat (communications centre)	14/39	[Yo]
	see under Adigrat		
HCK91	Mugunja 07°13'/37°38' 1601 m	07/37	[Gz]
JCT63	Mugwen (Muguein) 07°51'/43°45' 915 m	07/43	[Gz WO]
JCK99	Mugwela (seasonal waterhole)	07/43	[MS WO]
??	Muhage Welel (with visiting postman under Nekemte)	../.	[Po]
HDU33	Muhal Meda, see Mehal Meda		
HFC14	Muhas (area)	13/37	[WO]

- ?? Muher, in or near Ogaden /same as HDD16?/ ../. [n]
 On 22 February 1937 Ras Desta with a few followers moved to Muher where he hired guides to bring him towards the borders of British Somaliland. His plan to escape failed because the guides were spies and the local people harassed him, killing one of his closest associates.
 [Sbacchi 1997 p 176]
Muher, an ethnic sub-group and a dialect of Gurage
- HDD16 Muher (village) 08/38 [x]
- HCA68 **Mui** 06°03'/35°33' 932 m, south-west of Maji 06/35 [Gz x]
 Airfield used by EAL and named from a nearby tributary of the Omo river. A few kilometres from there, the Swede Carl Gustaf Forsmark with Dutch wife Anja opened an Omo River Safari Camp at the end of 1974, very near Mui river. They had two Toyota Landcruisers, tents, kerosene-driven freezer, etc. Tourists were brought there and there were still plenty of large animals in the area at that time. It was said that they could see water buffaloes at night.
 (Forsmark was killed in a car rally accident in India in October 1984.)
 [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1975 no 2 p 7-10]
- HCA69 Mui (mountain) 06°03'/35°40' 1531 m, south of Maji 06/35 [WO Gz]
muja, mujja (A,T) 1. tall weed grass, *Snowdenia polystachya* or *Pennisetum nubicum*, *P. dioicum*; 2. (A) weak but fast-growing /person/
- HCR53 Muja (Muggia) (mountain) see under Jimma 07/36 [+ WO]
 HEE20c Muja (area) 11/38 [Ch]
 HEE50 Muja (Mugia) 11°23'/38°29' 1923 m 11/38 [WO Gz]
 HEL29 Muja 12°00'/39°17' 2918 m 12/39 [Gz]
 /this Muja?/: It was in 1948 starting to be superseded by the new town Kulmus and therefore had "a marked feeling of neglect and decay. On the hill above the town a number of old Italian buildings, which had once served as government offices, were beginning to disintegrate."
 [B Playne p 170]
- HEM20 Muja 11/39 [MS]
 HEM21 **Muja** (Mugia, Muggia, Sedie Muggia, Debre Tsehay) 12/39 [Gz Po Gu WO]
 12°04'/39°27' 2168, 2890, 2918 m
 (with sub post office under Dessie)
 Town 60 km south of lake Ashenge and 20 km west of the main road.
 Centre in 1964 of Muja wereda & of Muja sub-district.
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 ?? Dengolsa 2130 m
 3W Zogolzot (Sagulzaf) (village) 3719 m
 10NW A. Muja (Adi? Amba? Mugia) (Mujo?) (village)
 4N Rikak Maryam (Mascalanos Ricac Mariam) (church)
 10N Meskelenas (Mascalanos) (pass)
 9NE (Angot, wide area, see under its own historical name)
- 1930s On the slopes of a mountain chain, with its market on Saturdays important for cattle and horses.
 About 2,000 inhabitants, *Vice Residenza*, post, telegraph, infirmary, *spaccio*.
 [Guida 1938]
- 1960s The primary school (in Lasta awraja) in 1968 had 76 boys and 30 girls in grades 1-5, with three teachers.
- 1970s A university team from A.A. who visited Lasta in June 1974 found that "at Muja the teachers claimed that people in general and the clergy in particular do not favour the existence of the school there."

[Jansson, Harris & Penrose 1987 p 95]

1990s "-- a turn off takes you to the metropolis of Mujja (population 400). At the turnoff is the church up the hill.

I hadn't heard anyone mention Anfargey Giorgis before. -- while eating lunch in the local luxury spot we asked if there was anything interesting around. One of the local guys, a well dressed man who introduced himself as Wondessim, told us about Anfargey Giorgis - which had old ruins at it. As he lived near there, he volunteered to catch a lift with us (it's about 3 km outside of Mujja), and show us."

"The site was not promising. There was a standard stone wall around a standard round stone church, although refreshingly it had a nice thatch roof rather than that ghastly corrugated iron. The interesting stuff was around back, where the well preserved ruins of an old church stood. This was a pretty big church. The walls and pillars were at least 4 meters high. The round outer wall of the church was at least 10 meters in diameter -- Within was the square Holy of Holies, about 4 meters on each side."

"I was fortunate to have a civil engineer around. We looked at the four pillars outside of the round church - each higher than the wall, and found 6 of what we estimated were 8 pillars inside the round wall. These were placed in such a way that they had once been connected, and my civil engineering friend was certain that they also joined in the middle providing the structural strength to hold up the church roof. It must have been magnificent."

"The story we were told was that the church had been built by Atse Seifa Ara'ad, the grandson of the Emperor Fasilides of Gondar /1632-1667, not Atse unless he was instead Säyfä Ar'ad 1342-1370/. It had taken 42 years to build, and had only been used for 12 years before it burned down. I don't understand how a stone church burns, but there were old pieces of wooden door frames which showed signs of being burnt. Much of the church was built with large clay bricks, some of them as much as 70 by 40 centimeters --"

"One explanation for the deteriorating state of the ruins was that the new church had clearly raided it for building materials. -- Behind the ruins of Anfargey Giorgis there were even older looking stone circles - probably grave markers."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/09/10]

HEM30	Muja (Mugia, A.=Abba? Adi? Amba? Mujo) (British camp in 1868)	12/39	[Wa WO 18]
HEU50	Muja 13°07'/39°26' 2838 m, south-east of Samre	13/39	[Gz]
HED58c	Muja Goradite (in Gayint awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 87 boys and 20 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	11/38	[Ad]
HED58	Muja sub-district (centre in 1964 = Goradit)	11/38	[Ad]
HFC27	Mujju (Muggiu) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
	<i>muk</i> (muq) (A) warm, hot; <i>muka</i> (O) 1. bush, tree, wood, timer, plank; 2. lineage, descent; <i>muka arba</i> , <i>mukarba</i> (O: elephant tree) kinds of tree, Albizia gummifera, A. schimperiana, Cassia alexandrina		
JDC85	Muka Arba (Muca A., Muke A.) (area) 08°57'/42°09' 1610 m <i>muka dima</i> , <i>moka dima</i> (O: redwood) kind of tree, Pygeum africanum	08/42	[+ WO Gz]
HDK63	Muka Dima 09°38'/37°52' 2151 m (with church Giyorgis), see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDD94	Muka Ilmu, see Muke Ilmu		
HEM62	Muka Lencha (M. Lench'a) 12°19'/39°34' 1497 m south of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HDL55	Muka Turi (Muka Ture), see Muke Turi <i>mukaballa</i> , <i>muka balla</i> (O) large tree		
HDE42	Mukaballa (Mucaballa) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]

HE...	Mukalo (centre in 1964 of Werebet sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HEC68	Mukara (Mucara, Macuar) (area) 2154, 2340 m	11/37	[+ WO Gu]
HDR65	Mukasan	10/37	[MS]
HDM80	Mukasara (Mucasara) (with church) mukat: <i>muket</i> (muqät) (A) heat, warmth; <i>werki</i> (wärqi) (T) gold	09/39	[+ WO]
HFC08	Mukat Werki (Mucat Uorchi) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HDL54	Mukaturi, see Muke Turi		
HEE69	Mukdala, see Mekdela		
JDC85	Muke Arba, see Muka Arba		
HEE97	Muke Chin (Muk'e Ch'in, Muqe Chin) 11°45'/39°04' 3191 m, north-east of Bete Hor <i>muke</i> (O) kind of tall tree, <i>Fagaropsis angolensis</i> ; <i>chita</i> (O) 1. tall grass used for thatching; 2. broken piece; 3. fatal illness of cattle and horses	11/39	[Gz q]
HDL80	Muke Chita (M. Ch'ita) 09°47'/38°26' 2558 m see under Gebre Guracha <i>muke dera</i> (O) tall <i>Fagaropsis</i> tree	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL63	Muke Dera (Derre) 09°39'/38°46' 2660 m south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL71	Muke Doyo 09°42'/38°31' 2425 m south-west of Fiche <i>muke dugda</i> : <i>dugda</i> (O) back of the body	09/38	[Gz]
HDL71	Muke Dugda 09°44'/38°31' 2621 m south-west of Fiche <i>muke gema</i> : <i>gema</i> (gäma) (A) give bad smell	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL83	Muke Gema 09°48'/38°46' 2519 m, see under Fiche <i>muke guracha</i> : <i>gurracha</i> (A) black, also: wooded, when referring to landscape	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Muke Guracha 09°42'/38°46' 2590 m see under Debre Libanos <i>muke ilmu</i> : <i>ilmu</i> (O) child, offspring; (Som) 1. child; 2. tears <i>ilmu</i> (A) the dream	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD94	Muke Ilmu (Muka I.) 09°00'/37°55' 2199 m (with witchcraft temple 2 km to the north-east), see under Ambo	09/37	[Gz AA]
HDL54	Muke Turi (M. T'uri, Muketure, Chetama, Ketama) (Mukaturi) MS: 09°25'/38°50' =HDL44; Gz: 09°33'/38°52' 2652 m (with school, and sub-post office under A.A.) With petrol filling station of Agip (-1978-).	09/38	[AA Gz MS Po]
1990s	The road Debre Birhan-Muke Turi is one of the few transverse connections in the road system and takes about two hours by motor vehicle.		
HDL..	Muke Turi Sele (Muka Ture Sele) (with school) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	09/38	[x]
HDK64	Mukedima Tereter (area) cf Muka Dima <i>mukera</i> (mukkära) (A) trial, test; <i>mukerafo</i> (Harar O) water cress, <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> <i>Mukra</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo	09/37	[AA]
HET43	Mukera (Muchera) 13°03'/38°47' 1189 m west of Abergele	13/38	[+ It Gz]
HDJ32	Mukerma 09°21'/36°51' 1605 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDE59	Mukiye (Mucchie, M.), in Adama wereda	08/39	[x WO]

HDK62	Mukiye (Mukyie) 09°37'/37°46' 2406 m (with church Ch'erk'os), see under Kachisi	09/37	[Gz AA]
HDE59	Mukiye sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mukiye)	08/39	[x]
HDG28	Muklemi (Mulemi) 09°18'/35°33' 1843 m south-east of Nejo (centre in 1964 of Riji Chekorsa sub-district)	09/35	[Gz Ad]
HEL66	Mukogo (Muk'ogo, Muqogo) 12°21'/38°59' 2631 m north-west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz q]
HES23	Mukra (Mucra) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
JDB92	Muktar (Muctar, G.) (area) 2474/2992 m	08/40	[+ WO]
HFE65c	Muktun (Muctun) 2017 m Hill to the south of Amba Abba Garima. [Guida 1938]	14/38	[+ Gu]
HET06	Mukun (Muk'un, Muqun) 12°43'/39°03' 1908 m north of Sekota	12/39	[Gz q]
	<i>mukure, mukureh</i> (Arsi O) mistletoe, <i>Viscum tuberculatum</i> , an epiphyte; <i>muquurray</i> (Som) dive, submerge		
JDH56	Mukure (Mucure) 1105 m, cf Mukera	09/41	[+ WO]
HDR64	Mukusan 10°32'/37°02' 1867 m, south-west of Bure mukwecha: <i>mukecha</i> (muqäch'a) (A) mortar and pestle	10/37	[Gz]
HCA19 1930s	Mukwecha Wiha (Mukweha Waha, Mocacc Hoha) Halting-place near three isolated trees. At about 15 minutes walk to the east towards Omo there was water in a basin of red limestone, drinkable only if boiled. [Guida 1938]	05/35	[WO MS Gu]
HDK62	Mukyie, see Mukiye		
HDL..	Mukyo (centre in 1964 of Adama wereda)	09/38	[Ad]
JDD94	Mulaale (Mula'ale, Mulal) (area) 09°00'/42°55' 1608 m, south-east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz WO]
JDK27	Mulale (area)	09/43	[WO]
JDN39c	Mulalli (village) can be read as Mulla Ali? In the 1930s only "some houses". [Guida 1938]	10/40	[Gu]
	<i>mulata</i> (O) name of one of ten <i>gada</i> sets; one <i>luba</i> of that name ruled 1587-1594; <i>mullata</i> (O) obvious, clear; <i>Mulata</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people; <i>Mulatwa</i> , an Oromo female name		
JDJ21	Mulata (Mullata), see Gara Muleta, cf Muleta		
JDJ66	Mulata (area) 2160 m	09/42	[WO]
JBS98	Muldata (Mulata, Darbadulet) 05°23'/43°14' 547 m	05/43	[Gz WO Wa]
JDK55	Muleale (Mule'ale) 09°31'/43°02' 1750 m north-east of Jijiga	09/43	[Gz]
HDG28	Mulemi, see Muklemi		
JCN84	Muleta (area)	08/40	[WO]
JDJ01	Muleta, south-west of Grawa, see Gara Muleta		
JDJ21	Muleta (Mullata), north-west of Grawa, see Gara Muleta		
HDD08	Mulig (Mulg) 08°09'/38°16' 3060 m near map code HCS98, north-west of Butajira	08/38	[Gz]
JDC76	Mulleta 1446 m <i>mulli</i> (O) waist; (Som) 1. resin of certain trees; 2. depth	08/42	[WO]
JDC49	Mulli (Goro Mulli?)(area) cf Goro Mullu	08/42	[WO]

	<i>Mullo, Mullu</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
JDH61	Mullo, see Mulu		
HDL11	Mullo sub-district (Mulo ..) (-1964-1997-) in Menagesha awraja (centre in 1964 = Silo) Mulo Community primary school in 1968 had 144 boys and 36 girls, with four teachers. <i>mullu</i> (O) boiled grain	09/38	[WO n Ad]
JDC48	Mullu 08°32'/42°24' 1304 m	08/42	[Gz]
JDH21	Mullu, see Mulu & JDH61		
J....	Mullukemayu (Mulluchemaiu) (mountain)	08/42	[+ Gu]
JCR93	Mullul (area)	08/41	[WO]
HDK07	Mulo 09°05'/38°13' 2693 m west of Addis Alem, see under Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK37	Mulo, M. (area)	09/38	[WO Gu]
HDK57	Mulo (mountain) 09°30'/38°10' 2688 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL06	Mulo 09°06'/39°01' 2493 m, see under Sendafa	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDL22	Mulo, see Ilala Mulo		
HDL33	Mulo 09°20'/38°41' 2589 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Mulo (centre in 1964 of Afdem Shenano sub-district)	09/38?	[Ad]
	<i>mulu</i> (A) full, complete; <i>mullu</i> (O) boiled grain; <i>muluu</i> (Bilen) kind of scrubby bush/tree, <i>Ximenia americana</i> ; <i>Mullu, Mullo</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HDJ71	Mulu (mountain) 09°43'/36°44' 1524 m	09/36	[Gz]
HD...	Mulu Around 1959 a pioneer community development scheme was started at Mulu, by Brigadier and Mrs Sandford. It was originally founded by the American 'World Neighbors', but responsibility for its school, health centre and agricultural advisory service was later handed over to the Ministry of National Community Development. [Ethiopia . the official handbook, 1969 p 119]	09/..	[x]
JDH21	Mulu (Mullu, Mulloo) (Fre: Moullou), railway station 09°17'/40°50' 1225/1249/1276 m, see under Mieso Population 408 as counted in 1967.	09/40	[Gz WO Gu Wa]
JDH50c	Mulu (Moullou) (on map of 1901) circa 09°30'/40°45' Crossing of a stream with the same name by an old caravan route from Djibouti to Addis Abeba.	09/40	[+ x]
1900s	The party of Friedrich von Kulmer passed Mulu on 17 November 1908, going towards Dire Dawa, and halted near water. They saw flocks of Afar cattle. They also saw two small flocks of antelopes but none could be shot. [F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910 p 232] The Herzbruch-Bosch party passed there around 20 February 1907. They were escorted by some soldiers "less for protection than to shake the caravan people out of their phlegma". They camped at a dry river bed with dense forest to the south. The Asebot mountain could be seen at the horizon. They met two German hunters Escherich and Ladenburg travelling in the country. They had a meal and drinks together. In the morning Herzbruch's mule was missing, most likely stolen. There was some heavy rain. They were also passed by a group of Afar seemingly going to fight somewhere because they brandished their spears while riding past the German party. [K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 69-73]		
JDH61	Mulu (Mullu, Mulo, Mullo) 09°38'/40°48' 905 m	09/40	[Gz]
JDH73	Mulu (Moolu) (plain recorded in 1841)	09/40	[Ha]
HD...	Mulu Sain (Dan Sandford's farm) Brigadier Sandford farmed at Mulu from the 1920s and retired there about 1950. Strawberries sold in Addis Abeba were likely to be produce from there.	09/..	[x]

- 1960s "Climbing one of the city's steep hills, I came to the home of Brigadier and Mrs Sandford. The old bungalow with its long verandah was in great contrast to the modern villas springing up around it. A fire burnt in the grate and the large lived-in lounge held many mementoes of the Sandford's exciting and varied life in the country. -- Among other things Mrs Sandford started the English school /in Addis Abeba?/ which is still flourishing -- they grow fine crops of vegetables and fruit, and their strawberries are famous.
'Come and see us at the farm before the rains start -- because we are cut off then and the only way across is by a rubber boat'.
[B Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 188-189]
- 1970s Dan Sandford died at the farm in January 1972 at the age of 86. In two days of mourning for him, hundreds of Oromo horsemen assembled at Mulu to pay respect. Mrs Christine, author of books about Haile Selassie's time, died in 1975 so she learnt with great sadness of the Emperor's final fate. Members of Sandford's family continued to serve Ethiopia for a long time.
[Shirreff 1995 p 285]
- text Ethiopia Observer, Nov 1958 vol II no 10 p 343-344 article on the Mulu Sain centre established by the Sandfords.
- pict Ethiopia Observer as above p 343 exterior of Mulu Sain Community school.
- JDH72 Mulu Zuglor (Moolu Z.) (recorded in 1841) 09/40 [Ha]
- muma: *mumme* (O) mountain or riverside slope
- HBM53 Muma, H. (area) 04/39 [WO]
- JDJ43 Muma 09°30'/41°49' 1462 m 09/41 [Gu Gz]
- HFK26 Mumat Aite Ghebresghi 14°43'/38°04' 1105 m 14/38 [Gz]
on the border of Eritrea
- JDJ08 Mumed Hasen 09°04'/42°21' 1415 m 09/42 [Gz]
south-east of Harar
- mumi tu: *tu* (Som) 1. disease affecting livestock;
2. command to make a camel kneel down
- HDL82 Mumi Tu, see Mumitu
- HDE35 Mumicha (Endole, Handole) 08°28'/38°52' 1767 m 08/38 [Gz WO Gu]
- HDK.. Mumicha (Mumitscha Urga) 09/37? [+ x]
The German commercial delegation led by Rosen camped there on 24 March 1905. They had marched uphill and measured the altitude of the camp to be 1939 m. There were streams called Urga on both sides, not being the larger Urga on the map.
[F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 107 p 313]
- JDC90 Mumicha 09°01'/41°39' 1612 m, south-west of Grawa 09/41 [Gz]
- HDL82 Mumitu (Mumi Tu) 09°49'/38°36' 3063 m 09/38 [Gz AA]
west of Fiche
- Mun* (ethnic group), see Mursi
- HEH69 Muna, see Manu
- HFM03 Muna (Mai Muna) 14/39 [WO 20]
River being the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia east of Senafe, with its middle course at the map code given here.
- HDR31 Munchit (Muncit, Uunchit) 10°16'/36°42' 1101 m 10/36 [+ Gz]
just south of Abay river
- HEM20 Munder Amba (=Mender?) (recorded in 1868) 11/39 [18]
- HDL24 Mundida (village recorded in the 1840s) 09/38 [Ha]
In the Gorfo mountain area, mentioned as Mundeeda in the 1840s by Harris as the seat of Goma, chief of the Abichu.
- HCT35 **Munesa** (Monessa, Munessa) (Fr: Mounessa) 07/38 [Gz Ad WO x]
(Munissa) 07°35'/38°54' 2449/2518 m

- (with church and clinic) east of lake Langano
- 1920s BV missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson arrived with a little caravan to Munesa in 1927/?. She found it to be a very large village, inhabited by Amhara and Shewa Oromo. Twolde Berhan, a teacher of the BV, had land at a few hours from there. The village was on a hill, and from a certain rock lake Langano was visible. Anna-Lena's assistant Araya gathered the diacons of the local church. Most of them could read, so ten copies of the New Testament in Amharic were distributed. There were many infections among the people, so Anna-Lena gave from what medicines she had with her. She thought that Munesa was a place where the mission ought to work. She saw many large zigba trees, and it was the first real forest she had seen in Ethiopia.
[A-L Jönsson, En karavanfärd, Sthlm 1927 p 135-140]
- 1930 Dr Frida Hylander passed Twolde Berhan's land in early 1930 and came to the main centre, which he writes Monessa-Qärsa, at the edge of the Albasso plain. The Hylander family during their "one year in tent" built Arussi type huts at Munesa before the big rains. To cut Zigba timber lengthwise with a European saw proved almost impossible, but splitting Juniperus with wedges was found more practical. There was much rain. They tried to dry out the new buildings by burning, with the result that a thatch roof caught fire, but the fire was extinguished and part of the roof could be saved. The local governor, Grasmach Haile, returned from some fight in the country. He did not want to permit the Swedish missionary to stay. One of the huts at the temporary mission station was put on fire as part of the persecution. After some time a telegram arrived from Haile Selassie saying "Do not disturb the Swedish doctor, help him instead". By the end of 1930 the station contained an oval dwelling house with two rooms, a store and a veranda. In front of that building was a large Ficus tree. Between the building and the river was a kitchen garden (a single tomato plant which started growing there by itself gave a total of over 3,500 tomatoes!). There was a carpentry workshop and a building serving as clinic, with most of the medical work performed outdoors on the veranda. There were huts where sick people could be housed. There was also a church or prayer room, without seats but with an altar painting /rather certainly painted by Hylander himself/.
[F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 102-112]
Probably in 1930 Dr Hylander witnessed a fight between groups opposing each other at the Gurage and Oromo parts of Munesa on the sides of the market plain. It gave him plenty of work at the clinic afterwards.
There was a telegraph station in Munesa at the time, so once when Hylander made a caravan tour and there were rumours that they had been killed, the telegraphist at Dodola on his own initiative sent a telegram to Munesa that the doctor had been seen safe and sound.
[F Hylander, Crabatto, (EFS) 1980 p 35, 160]
- 1931 Pastor Josef Svensson with wife and children visited the Munesa station a few months after construction work had been completed, mostly for the reason to baptize Hylander's newly born son Nils-Olof. Svensson reported that the station gave a very good impression, with the possible exception that the doctor's dwelling was rather primitive. Fitawrari Ashenafi had been appointed governor of Borana. He was regarded as a friend of the mission.
[Hylander p 113-119]
- 1950s The school of the Swedish BV Mission outstation at Monessa (written so by the Swedes) in 1953 had 45 pupils. Teacher was Aga Bedane. The BV school had two classrooms and about 100 children registered, but there was room for only about 50 at a time.
'Sister Edith' (Hansen, later married Persson) used to visit the place, but it was not a regular outpatients' clinic /it was opened as such in 1955/.
[BV report for 1953]
- 1960s In 1960 Munesa could still be reached by motorcar only in the dry season. Riding on mule or horse back to Asela in the rainy season took about 8 hours.

Gudicha was the main centre in the area.

About 1/3 of the patients at the clinic were children under 4 years of age.

[Edith Hansen]

The young nurse Inger-Marie Lodahl, 31, worked for some months at Munesa from May 1961.

One or two SLU volunteers worked with building for about 3 months in 1962.

Gösta Dahlin at least was placed at Munesa.

Edith Hansen left around April 1962 for a time of leave in her home country.

She returned in May 1963 and was still there by mid-1965.

Nurse Rut Håkansson (b 1918) arrived at the end of 1966.

The primary school in 1968 had 208 boys and 15 girls, with 6 teachers.

In the 1960s there was south of the Munesa locality also the Munesa forest, extending almost halfway to Kofele. This natural forest was surveyed and studied by the Swedish-assisted CADU project.

1970s In January 1970 there were the Swedish BV missionaries nurse Ruth Håkansson and teacher Lydia Pettersson (b 1930). Nurse Asta Carlsson arrived in March 1970.

texts Edith Hansen, *Med korset til Arussis urskove*, Copenhagen 1957 p 18-126 descriptions of medical work in the countryside by a Danish nurse based on the Swedish Mission BV and its clinic at Munesa from around 1952; H.-K. Stark, *En färd till Monessa, in Bibeltrogna vänners julkalender* (Sthlm) 1962 vol 47 p 71-76; Lill & B. Lundgren, *The Munessa forest, a plant ecological study*, CADU minor research task 2, June 1969; J. Holmberg, *Feasibility study on the utilization of the Munessa forest*, CADU publication no 86, Asela, July 1973, about 120 pages, mimeogr.

picts A. Kammerer, *Essai sur l'histoire ..*, Paris 1926 plates XXIX-XXXIII stones with inscriptions; F. Hylander, *Ett år i tält*, Sthlm 1934 p 104, 107, 110, 112, 115, 117 pioneer time of the BV mission station; Bortom bergen vol I, Sthlm(EFS) 1953 p 337 first BV station; E. Hansen as above, p 51 BV mission station not quite completed, 57 stony road to Munesa, 61 at the clinic, 67 camp and clinic work in 1952, 78 missionary's dwelling house; Missionssällskapet Bibeltrogna .. 1911-1961, Sthlm 1961 p 128 BV station;

HC... Munesa sub-district? (-1997-) 07/38 [n]
HC... Munesa wereda (centre in 1964 = Gujicha) 07/38 [Ad x]
in south-western Chilalo awraja (-1964-1980s-)

HBM55 Mungobt, D. (area) 04/39 [WO]

HE... Mungut, village in Gojjam 11/3. [x]

The hunting party of Powell-Cotton camped there in late April 1900, "a somewhat larger village, encircled on three sides by hills, but with a good stretch of level, cultivated ground in front of it, containing several pools of water."

The local official offered a number of armed men as guards against a robber band.

For him it was very important that nothing happened in this village against an important foreigner who travelled with a letter of Emperor Menilek.

Tora hartebeest and roan antelope were seen in the neighbourhood.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 256]

Muniyo, adopted clan of *gabaro* "impure descent" among the Mecha/Liban Oromo

GCM35 Muniyongi (area) c550 m 06/34 [WO]

JBT53c Munkehr 05/43 [Wa]

JDG98 Munkurur (Muncurur) (area) 965 m 09/40 [+ WO]

JDB35	Munnufi (area)	08/41	[WO]
HDT18	Munuta	10/39	[WO]
JEA75	Muoniu (Mouonin) 11°30'/40°17' 814 m mountain south of Mille river	11/40	[Gz x]
	<i>mur</i> (A) incurably insane person; <i>muur</i> (Som) seal, stamp		
HDD08	Mur (mountain) 08°10'/38°17' 2766 m north-west of Butajira	08/38	[Gz]
HDD17	Mur (traditional Gurage area) 08°09'/38°15' 3414 m <i>mura</i> , <i>murra</i> , sub-chief in some ethnic groups of southern Eth.; (O) 1. harvest, cutting the crop; 2. power to do certain things; <i>murra</i> (O) fortification; <i>muraa</i> (O) to plough crisscross; (Konso) holy grove	08/38	[18 WO Gz]
HF...	Muraha, south-east of Inda Silase	13/40	[x]
HDP57	Murder Island (event in 1905, on map by Jessen) The Norwegian explorer Burchard H. Jessen in 1905 assisted the American big-game hunter W.N. McMillan in his second attempt to explore the Abay (Blue Nile). Jessen went upstream from Famaka to scout the river for McMillan, with a retinue of 32 men and many animals. When travelling along the river in April they passed through land where the mountains were steep near the river. One of the Sudanese men, by name Samain Ali, was ill with fever and asked to be allowed to come along at his own speed alone on the trail. He disappeared and a search party found that he had been killed by the 'Shangalla' (Gumuz local people). They had speared him twice, slit his throat, cut off his genitals, and used a chunk of flesh from his upper arm for fish bait. Across from where Samain Ali had been killed, a small island divided the flow of the river, and Jessen named it 'Murder Island'. [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 51-52]	10/36	[x 20]
pict	A Rubin, Ensam med ..., Sthlm 1966 p 88 the island seen from river bank		
HBJ59	Murdur, G (hill) 1022 m	04/37	[WO]
HCK41	Mure, see Gesuba		
HBP74	Murel (Gurais Murel?) (area) 05°10'/36°09' 404 m, see also Murle Coordinates would give map code HBP75	05/36	[WO Gz]
HDU10	Muret 10°06'/39°20' 1924 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
HEJ05	Murfi Watercourse which has its mouth near the south-west corner of lake Tana. It is a rain-torrent which only runs during the rainy season and for a short while afterwards. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch]
JBN24	Muri, see Meri		
HCK41	Murie, see Gesuba		
HC...	Murie (centre in 1964 of Offu sub-district) <i>Murille</i> , unit of the Somali now found (in the 1980s) in the north-east province of Kenya	06/37	[Ad]
JEA43	Murjan (Murgian) (area) 11°16'/40°05' 1360/1406 m see under Bali <i>murku</i> (murquu) (O) stub left after cutting off /a hand/	11/40	[Gz WO]
HDC13c	Murkus (Murcus) (market)	08/36	[Gu]
	<i>Murle</i> , name of a small negroid tribe living at about HBP75 near the Ethiopia-Sudan border and estimated in 1982 to number about 6,000 inside Ethiopia and 66,000 in Sudan (or in both countries together?);		

also a small group of about 200 in the lower Omo valley described by S. Tornay in 1981. These call themselves Omo Murle, are called Ngarich or Murle by others, and speak a language of the Surma group. [Ethnicity .., 1994 p 49]

HBP75 Murle (Murel, Marille) 05°09'/36°13' 177, 496 m 05/36 [WO Gz Gu]
(with "elephant cemetery")

HBP.. Murle Controlled Hunting Area 05/36 [20]
There are far more animals reported here than at Mago National Park. [Lonely planet 2000 p 241]

HCA73 Murringo 06°06'/35°08' 1413 m 06/35 [WO Gz]

Mursi (Dhaama), name of an ethnic group in the South Omo Zone, living halfway between Maji and Jinka, estimated to number 5,000 in 1976 but counting about 3,258 according to the 1994 census. They are called Mursi by others and in literature, but they call themselves *Muni* in singular and *Mun* in plural. They were described by David Turton in 1976, and speak a language of the Surma group. [Ethnicity .., 1994 p 49]

They live about 100 km from the border of Kenya. Having no permanently occupied villages they are classified as 'nomads' who spend their time, as one administrator put it, 'walking, walking, walking, holding the tails of their cattle'. In fact their seasonal movements are highly regular. With only about one head of cattle per head of population they are not, in an objective sense, 'pastoralists'. They depend for well over half their subsistence needs on cultivation.

[David Turton]

By 2002 they asked 3 birr for every picture to be photographed by tourists - 2 birr about a year earlier.

picts National Geographic, May 1983 p 636 women with lower lip clay plate;
A Chenevière, Éthiopie .., Paris 1989 p 66-81 mostly large colour pictures of women with lips extended by large disks;
Camerapix guide 1995 p 176 women with lip plates;
K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong) p 160 mother, p 181 young men playing a board game;
M Aubert, Ethiopia, Local Colour, Hong Kong 1999 frontispiece: young girl, p 53 woman with lip disk.

HCB30 **Mursi** (Mursi Hana) 05/36 [MS Ca n]

One of four villages which in 1975 received together about 5,000 kg of emergency food by 'bombing' from the air.

A track used to cross a bridge over the Mago river and lead to the Mursi hills (shown on some maps as Ngalibong Mountains) and into Mursi territory. The bridge was broken in 1997. In the meantime, the Mursi settlements remain inaccessible to vehicles.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 241]

HCB.. Mursi Bodi sub-district (-1997-) 05/36 [n]

Since 1970 the Mursi have suffered a series of calamities. Over 20 years there has been drought and famine, growing demographic pressure on subsistence resources, and the spread of automatic weapons into the Omo valley from Uganda and Sudan.

In February 1987, their south-western neighbours, the Nyangatom (also called Bume in Ethiopia and Dogiro in Kenya), who had recently obtained Kalashnikov automatic rifles from Sudan, launched a massive attack on the southern Mursi, killing several hundred people (possibly 500) in one day. Immediately afterwards, the Mursi evacuated the entire southern part of their territory.

"When I visited them in December 1987, they were confidently expecting a second Nyangatom attack" which, however, did not materialize.

The decisive event in creating a specifically Mursi identity was the movement from the

west to the east bank of the Omo, sometime during the first half of the 1800s. This is attested by oral history and linguistic evidence. The Mursi and Surma speak mutually intelligible languages, but that of the Mursi differs phonetically from the others in the area. That the migration occurred less than 200 years ago is clear from genealogical information.

The Mursi took their present territory from the Bodi, who retreated north of the river Mara. It was not until the 1930s that Mursi began to cultivate along the Mara, making it their *de facto* northern boundary, and it was not until 1975, after two more wars with the Bodi, that the Mara became the *de jure* boundary between the two groups.

[D Turton *in* Ethnicity .., 1994 p 15, 18]

An annual toll of about 15 lives was taken in the conflict between the Mursi and the Mela in the period 1973-1975.

There is a stretch of uninhabited land 10-20 kilometres wide between the Mela and the Mursi, and this widens when there is conflict.

[K Fukui *in* Ethnicity .., 1994 p 35, 37]

murti (O) wedding ceremony; making up one's mind;
kind of ritual pledge or prayer among the Borana;

murto (O) scissors, cutting blade;

murtu, murtuu (O) 1. collective name for birds or insects that destroy corps; 2. cunning man, person with the evil eye; 3. cutter, tailor; (*murt'u*) (A) the penis

JEA45	Murtu (Gubbao) (mount.) 11°14'/40°15' 974/1071 m	11/40	[WO Gz]
HET09	Murut 12°40'/39°18' 2703 m, south-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
KCG95	Murut	07/45	[WO]
HCB14	Murzu (Mursi)	05/36	[WO x]

mus (Som) section or the inside of a thornbrush enclosure;

muus (Som) 1. banana; 2. flow /of water/ out of the ground;
3. razor; *muz* (A) cultivated banana, *Musa sapientum*

HCG77	Mus, see under Mizan Teferi	06/35	[WO]
JDK52	Mus Der	09/42	[WO]
HCH21	<i>Musa</i> , the Moslem form of name for Moses Musa (Mossa) (plain) 06°35'/35°47' 1288 m north-west of Shasha In the 1930s described as an almost uninhabited plain with rare cultivations of cereals and cotton. [Guida 1938]	06/35	[Gz WO Gu]

Musa ali (Som?) mountain of Moses?

cf *Ali* as first part of name

JEJ88	Musa Ali (Mussalli, Jebel Musalli, Moussa Ali) (mountain) 2063 m Has three main and two secondary peaks in a circle around a crater. The highest peak is called Gaago. [Guida 1938]	12/42	[MS Gu WO x]
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On 1 October 1935 *banda* from Eritrea occupied Moussa Ali, a mountain in Danakil territory just inside Ethiopia. Sultan Mohammed Yayo of Awssa had no way of informing Addis Abeba, but a French plane from Djibouti spotted the incursion, and the French Minister at Addis Abeba took the news to the palace.

[Mockler 1984 p 60]

The reporter Evelyn Waugh used Wazir Ali Beg, an Afghan and "an imposing old rascal" as a source of information. "On the occasion of our first meeting he gave me an important piece of news: that a party of Danakil tribesmen had arrived at Dire Dawa to complain to

the Governor of Italian movements in their territory: a force of native and white troops had penetrated the desert south-west of Assab and were making a base near Mount Moussa Ali. It was the verification of this report, a month later, which provoked the order for general mobilisation and precipitated the war."

[E Waugh, *When the going was good*, London 1946 p 276-277]

A military commentator in *Frankfurter Zeitung* pointed out that French Somaliland was more concerned than Ethiopia, because artillery could reach inside there and towards the railway, while to the west into Ethiopia there was mostly uninhabited country.

[A Zischka 1935 p 295]

The Danish reporter Sven Tillge-Rasmussen writes that the volcanic mountain Ali Musa in the desert plain had caves where Arab slave traders used to hide their 'goods' while waiting for access to the coast.

[S Tillge-Rasmussen 1936 p 56]

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|--------|--|-------|------|
| HDL87 | Musa Amba, cf Mosa Amba | 09/39 | [WO] |
| HE... | Musafa Maryam
(centre in 1964 of Tach Iste sub-district) | 11/38 | [Ad] |
| HEK00 | Musast (Muscat), see Dimbiso | | |
| JEA27 | Musceinta Dadda 11°03'/40°24' 571 m
Musceinta Dadda, at Awash river east of Bati | 11/40 | [Gz] |
| HET33 | Muscera, see Mushira | | |
| HEC96 | Muscia, see Mosha | 11/37 | |
| HEE77 | Muscmender
<i>mus</i> (A) 1. Moses; 2. head of a self-help fraternity; 3. Monsieur;
<i>musi</i> (O) banana | 11/39 | [WO] |
| HCT83 | Muse Liyon Tekil ("Monsieur Liyon's plantation")
08°02'/38°44', at western shore of lake Ziway | 08/38 | [Gz] |
| HEU51c | Musgi (Masgi) (British camp in 1868)
The scientist W.T. Blanford on his way to Mekdela was at Musgi on 30 March 1868: "-- the march to Musgi is over country composed of limestone, precisely similar to that traversed north of Antalo. Interstratifications of trap are very frequently seen, and one in especial occurs close to the camping-ground at Musgi. A small stream emerges from the little plain in front of the camp, through a narrow gorge in the limestone, which is here horizontal, or nearly so. The stream, almost immediately after leaving the plain, cuts into a bed of basalt underlying the limestone, and this basalt forms the channel of the stream for a considerable distance."
[W T Blanford, .. geology and zoology .., London 1870 p 70] | 13/39 | [18] |
| HDM73 | Mush (valley) 09°40'/39°40'
A valley 40 km north-east of Debre Birhan in direction Dessie.
The coal here was exploited by the local people and sometimes for the Djibouti-A.A. railway. The coal layer was opened by erosion of the Mush river. The area consists of basalt of the Trap series. The outcrops have been opened to the extent of 300 m and consist of an upper layer about 3.5-4.0 m thick. The coal field is (according to the study by D.A. Jelenc, <i>Mush valley: Dessie and Uchale coal deposits</i> , 1956) of the same origin as that at Dessie except that this one is older and the coal possesses higher caloric value. According to data of Italian investigations, its caloric value was about 3,900. The coal-bearing strata are of lacustrine origin deposited on basalts.
Pitting investigations in 1959 carried out by Lautard and Chaumont of a French mission from the Bureau Minier de la France d'Outre-Mer have indicated a surface of 0.262 sq.km of coal, 1.75 m thick with possible reserves of 300,000 metric tons.
The caloric value was 3,975 cal. for wet and 4,552 cal. for dry sample.
Two types of coal have been observed: The first type reveals black colour, conchoidal cleavage and occurs in the above-mentioned layer 1.75 m thick, and in some minor layers | 09/39 | [Mi] |

1-5 cm up to one metre long, dispersed in the sediment. The second type, extremely dispersed in the sediment, is xilolite, usually 2-20 cm thick, and up to 50 cm long.
[Mineral 1966 p 543-545]

HEC98	Mushi (Musci) <i>mushira, mushurra</i> (O) bride, wife, bridegroom; <i>mushirra</i> (A) bridegroom /also bride?/	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HET33	Mushira (Mushera, Muscera) 12°54'/38°45' 1682 m	13/38	[LM Wa WO Gz]
HEK00	Muskat (Muscat, Musast) 1832 m	11/37	[+ WO Ch Gu]
JFA74	Mussley (valley) In the drainage basin of Mussley torrent there are iron minerals at 14°16'/40°07' on both sides of the Adigrat-Dallol road, and manganese minerals at 14°16'/40°06'. There are also copper minerals. [Mineral 1966]	14/40	[Mi]
HCF05	Mussolini (Italian name), cf Amba M.	05/39	[WO]
HDM94	Mussolini Pass (Termaber) see under Debre Sina	09/39	[WO]
HEJ58	Mussolini Peak (Vetta Mussolini) (hill) 2005 m see under Gorgora	12/37	[WO Gu]
HDM94	Mussolini Tunnel, see also Termaber The Mussolini Tunnel is one of only two places in Ethiopia where the recently-described bird <i>Ankober Serin</i> has been recorded. This is an endemic seedeater, brown with pale streaks that are strongest on the crown, and most easily identified by what appears to be a pale chin in flight. [Bradt 1995(1998) p 343]	09/39	[Br]
JBU84	Mustahil (Fre: Moustahil) (with sub-post office) Gz: 05°15'/44°44' 193 m; MS: 05°16'/44°45' 195 m (centre in 1964 of Mustahil wereda)	05/44	[WO Po Gz]
1930s	In the early 1930s the Italians with their <i>banda</i> troops stayed some distance inside Ogaden in what later became Ethiopian territory. Colonel Rettli had his headquarters at Mustahil and Sultan Ollel on the Ethiopian side colluded with him. There were even some more or less failed negotiations between Rettli and certain Ethiopian commanders. [G Agge 1935] After a visit to Eritrea by King Vittorio Emmanuele it was announced that he planned to visit Mustahil on 4 November 1934. The town was accordingly tidied and whitewashed for the occasion. [Agge 1935 p 204]		
1960s	When there was flooding in October 1961, the Ethiopian Red Cross was among organizations giving aid. The water level rose three metres. In May 1968 there was serious flooding at Mustahil for the second time in seven years. The primary school in 1968 had 33 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.		
2000s	In April-May 2003 the Shebele river burst its banks, flooding the lowland areas so that some 96,000 people were forced to flee their homes. Kelafo and Mustahil were hardest hit among towns. A Unicef representative said that the situation was "worse than any year before." (Concerning emergency assistance, see under Kelafo.) "Flooding is needed in the area for flood-recession agriculture." [AddisTribune 2003/05/09]		
JBU84	Mustahil sub-district? (-1997-)	05/44	[n]
HET23	Mustalkwa (Mustalqua)	13/38	[+ WO]
HEJ99	Musua, see under Gondar	12/37	[WO]

HDM21	Mutai Mayes (Mut'a'i M.) 09°16'/39°30' 3244 m (with church Medhane Alem), east of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
JDN09	Mutaka (mountain) 09°57'/40°35' 934 m near map code JDG98	09/40	[Gz]
JDB92	Mutar (Gara Muctar) (mountain chain) 09°00'/40°56' 2474 m, south-east of Asbe Teferi	09/40	[Gz]
??	Mutara (pinnacle) In a letter to Michel d'Abbadie from the metropolitan Selama on 3 February 1859 it is written: "Tedla Gwalu is now in revolt in Gojjam which he controls. He holds Jibella and Mutara." [Acta aethiopica II p 68] One of two fortress-like pinnacles rising from the lowlands. Ras Mengesha is said to have used Mutara as a refuge when fleeing from King Yohannes, and to have held the fort with very few men. [Cheesman 1936]	../.	[Ch n]
	<i>mute</i> (mutä) (A) die; <i>muta</i> (O) 1. sand; 2. straight awl, nail		
HDC67	Mute (area), cf Mutte	08/37	[WO]
HDJ16	Mute, peak: 09°13'/37°10' 2492 m, south of Haretu Mute, another peak: 09°11'/37°10' 2097 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK38	Mute 09°23'/38°18' 2619 m (village and area, with church Giyorgis)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL22	Mute 09°18'/38°36' 2389 m (with church Giyorgis), north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL41	Mute 09°28'/38°35' 1644 m 2 km south of quarry and its aerial cable	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Mute 09°39'/38°39' 2625 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL67	Mute (Mutie) (centre in 1964 of Gnea sub-district)	09/39	[+ Ad]
HDL72	Mute (mountain) 09°44'/38°38' 3082 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL74	Mute (place & area) 09°41'/38°52' 2619 m south-east of Fiche, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL74	Mute, peak: 09°42'/38°52' 2578 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL82	Mute (with church) see under Fiche	09/38	[AA]
??	Mute Gallan The Danish reporter Tillge-Rasmussen arranged a caravan to Dessie to be nearer to the front in 1935. On 13 November they camped at a village Mute Gallan. The soldiers and caravan men went into the village to try to find fodder for the animals. There was fighting with the villagers, who used knives and sticks and threw stones at their heads. One soldier was so badly wounded that they had to leave him behind and thought that he would hardly survive. [S Tillge-Rasmussen, Abessinien i krig, København 1936 p 138-139]	../.	[x]
HDE..	Mute Giyorgis Hills about 5 km south of Awash river and opposite the rock-hewn church Adadi Maryam. [Aubert 1999] <i>mute kerensa</i> : <i>kerenssa</i> , <i>keransa</i> (O) leopard; <i>chimma kerensa</i> (O) impossible to obtain	08/38	[n]
HDK79	Mute Kerensa (Mut'e K'erensa, M. Qerensa) 09°44'/38°23' 2336 m, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL82	Mute Mikael (Mut'e Mika'el) (church) 09°49'/38°40' west of Fiche <i>mute robi</i> , hippo beach? <i>robi</i> (O) 1. hippopotamus;	09/38	[Gz]

	2. Wednesday		
HDK38	Mute Robi (Mut'e R.) 09°24'/38°16' 2619 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL64	Mute Washa (Mut'e W.) 09°40'/38°50' 2583 m south-east of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDT19	Muter, M. (mountain) 10°03'/39°16' 2261 m near map code HDU10	10/39	[WO Gz]
??	Mutera (Mutära) (mountain in Gojjam)	../..	[n]
HDM61	Muterenza (Mut'erensa) 09°39'/39°28' 2763 m west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDL82	Muteya (Mut'eya) 09°48'/38°40' 3216 m see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>muti</i> (O) blunt thick needle for drawing tape etc.		
GCU72	Muti	07/34	[WO]
HDL68	Muti (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/39	[Ad WO]
JDH29	Muti 09°17'/41°34' 2469 m (with church Giyorgis), south-east of Deder	09/41	[Gz]
	<i>muti af</i> (A) aggressive in speech and facial expression		
JDA87	Muti Leftu (Mut'i L.) 08°52'/40°27' 1917 m north-west of Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
JDA27	Muti Luba (Mut'i L.) 08°23'/40°25' 1581 m south-east of Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
	mutikora: <i>kora</i> (O) limit /etc/		
HDE79	Mutikora (Muticora) (area) mutokoma: <i>matokoma</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Keltis kraussiana</i> ? <i>koma</i> (O) breast, chest	08/39	[+ WO]
HCS05	Mutokoma (Mutocoma) (area)	07/37	[+ WO]
	<i>mutta</i> (mutt'a) (A) 1. metal ornament of scabbard; 2. /horse/ having four white feet; <i>mutta arba</i> (O) elephant sand? <i>muta</i> (O) awl		
HBM14	Mutta Arba 03°47'/39°41' 1055 m mountain near the border of Kenya mutta saidi: <i>sayid</i> (Som) leader, shariif, excellency	03/39	[WO Gz]
JEA13	Mutta Saidi (area) 1542 m	10/40	[WO]
HDF74	Mutte, M. (area) 1452 m, cf Mute	08/39	[WO]
JCR20	Mutte Mogi (M. Mogiatka) 07°24'/41°33' 971 m (mountain) Coordinates would give map code JCP19	07/41	[Gz WO]
	<i>mutto</i> (Kefa) flax, <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		
HDD82	Mutulu 08°53'/37°45' 2258 m, west of Ambo	08/37	[Gz]
HDM.?	Mwat (w church Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HDF20	Myeche (Miece, M.) (area) 1826 m	08/39	[+ WO]
HFD06c	Mytsemri, see May Tsemre		
GDU72	Mzila (area)	10/34	[WO]