

- af* (A,T) mouth, beak, language; opening, inlet; (Som) 1. mouth, beak; 2. well; *assa* (language?) red  
Af Assa, cf Affaseyta
- JEB10c Af Assa (valley) 650 m 10/40 [Gu]  
A small basin with at the bottom an all-season well. In the 1930s inhabited and with people frequently passing. [Guida 1938]
- af gaga: *gaga* (O) beeswax
- HFE50 **Af Gaga** (Afgaga, Afgah'gah, Afgh'gah) 14/38 [Gz WO Gu n]  
14°07'/38°30' pass c2100 m between Inda Silase and the Tekeze river
- 1930s An Italian column about 12,000 strong and sent to hold up the advance of the forces of Ras Imru reached the Selekleka area on 24 December 1935 - European Christmas Eve. "-- on the 25th moved towards the Af Gagà Pass. Here, after fierce fighting, the column succeeded by the evening in occupying the commanding positions previously held by the enemy. The latter, after trying in vain during the night of the 25th-26th to regain the positions he had lost, began to retire about dawn and succeeded in disengaging his forces."  
"After remaining for ten days in the district, the column rejoined the IInd Corps. Our losses in the battle at Af Gagà, including dead and wounded, numbered 7 officers, 14 Italians, and 122 Eritreans. As was learned later, the losses of the enemy, about 8,000 of whom had taken part in the action, were very considerably greater."  
On 3 March 1936 the 'April 21st' Division of the Italians arrived "in positions at Af Gagà; but it did not succeed in regaining contact with the enemy, who disappeared rapidly". [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 41-42, 118]  
Harald Nyström, the Swedish doctor who was with Dejazmach Ayalu, learnt that three fitawraris Teshager, Gessesse and Negash had been ordered to be advanced posts at Af Gaga. In this area they experienced the first bombing with mustard gas. The Ethiopians seemed to fight in disorder but partly these cases were attempts to get behind the enemy.  
Nyström saw a strange event: - one Italian airplane landing properly and another crashing and burning. The three Italians from each plane ran to escape. Out from the Af Gaga pass then came a hundred excellent horsemen, *spahis* from Tripoli, riding to their rescue.  
On 25 December the Italian air force was not seen until 3 p.m. The reason for this was learnt and confirmed later. Earlier in the day planes were loading bombs at Aksum and six were ready when a bomb exploded while loading the seventh plane, so they were all destroyed. Nyström writes his impressions from the final battle of Af Gaga.  
[H Nyström, Med S:t Giorgis ..., Shlm 1937 p 96-100, 128]
- 1980s This chain of mountains was a strategic place during the battle of Shire in February 1989. The TPLF launched offensives in three directions, of which Af Gaga was one. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]
- HFE.. Af Genya (Af Ghenia) 14/39 [+ Gu]
- JCS60 Afadda (Affada) (salt waterhole) 07°52'/42°31' 07/42 [Gz WO Wa]
- JCS70 Afadda (Affada) (fresh waterhole) 07/42 [WO Wa]
- afaf* (A) brink of a cliff, hilltop, ridge-line
- HDU40 Afaf 10°22'/39°20' 2636 m 10/39 [Gz]
- JBU62 Afaf Badane 05°04'/44°32' (with seasonal waterhole) 05/44 [WO Gz]]
- HCE56 Afaf Lai (Afaflai) 05°58'/38°57' 2097 m 05/38 [+ Gz]
- afaf weyra* (A) olive cliff
- ?? Afaf Weyra (Affaf Woira) ../.. [+ Ha]  
possibly near Angolala in Shewa.  
"But if the criminal shall have taken timely sanctuary in the monastery of Affaf Woira, his person is held inviolate, even by the king, and the monks can generally mediate with success."  
[W C Harris, The highlands ..., vol II, London 1844 p 93]  
After the battle of Angolala, the Oromo leader Medoko, his son Chara and other rebels

were admitted to the sanctuary of Afaf Weyra.

Medoko was later killed when brought with false honours near the king

- at Afaf Weyra?

[Harris p 135-144]

- |       |  |       |               |
|-------|--|-------|---------------|
| HEE86 | Afagua, see under Bete Hor<br>afah: <i>afa</i> (A) short sword; <i>affa</i> (A) kind of cereal   | 11/39 | [WO]          |
| JED11 | Afah (area)  | 10/42 | [WO]          |
| JBR35 | Afaisi 04°49'/42°07' 233 m   | 04/42 | [Gz]          |
| ??    | Afaker sub-district (-1997-), cf Afker   | ../.. | [n]           |
| HBS09 | Afalata 04°34'/38°20' 1551 m   | 04/38 | [WO Gz]       |
| HCP56 | <b>Afallo</b> (recorded in 1859) 07°41'/36°20' 2102 m<br>Coordinates would give map code HCP57<br>An Italian Catholic mission was founded there in 1859 by Massaia, maintained by Padre Léon des Avanchers (Abba Lion) and vacated by Abbà Metteòs after the Amhara invasion. The mission was built on a hill about 12 minutes from the caravan track.   | 07/36 | [WO Gu 18 Gz] |
| 1870s | Padre Léon had his mission at higher altitude than Chala, the capital of Gera, and distant a couple of hours from there. On 29 November 1878, Padre Léon wrote a letter to the explorers Antonio Cecchi and Giovanni Chiarini who in vain were trying to enter the kingdom of Jimma. Both were then seriously ill of fevers.<br>After Cecchi and Chiarini arrived to Gera, they were permitted to make a one-day visit to Afallo from Gera. This was made on 26 April 1879.<br>[A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, Firenze 1940 p 107, 114]<br>The Catholic mission had five huts near the summit of the Afallo hill. The largest, built of bamboo, was reserved for religious functions. There were two indigenous priests (Abba Domenikos and Abba Matias) and some servants. Black grapes were grown as source of wine for holy communion. These plants grew few grapes. Ensete, coffee, lemons etc. were also cultivated.<br>The adherents of the mission were especially Christian exiles from Kaffa (Kefa). Their head was 80-year-old Abba Tabbako. Padre Léon still had only about 200 followers, because the government of Gera favoured Islam.<br>[A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 337-344]<br>Abba Domenikos, born around 1830, was an Amhara who had been saved as a 10-year boy at a battlefield by Mons. Massaia. He had been emasculated. |       |               |
| 1879  | Léon des Avanchers (1825-1879) worked for over ten years in the Gera field until he died at Afallo on 2 August 1879.<br>Shortly after April 1879 the good land was taken away from the mission and there was grief about this, but the land was returned again after a few days.<br>Padre Léon was called to the Queen in Gera on 23 July 1879 and there he was also given a drink of <i>tej</i> . He became violently ill afterwards (probably poisoned) and died at Afallo on 2 August. He was buried near the little church of the mission.<br>Giovanni Chiarini died at Gera on 5 October 1879 and was also buried at Afallo near the grave of Padre Léon.<br>(In 1882 Augusto Franzoi brought the remains of Chiarini back to Italy.)<br>[A Ribera as above, 1940 p 115-116, 118-120, 123-124. 188]   |       |               |
| 1920s | When Enrico Cerulli visited Afallo in 1928 he found only vague remains of the buildings of the mission station.  |       |               |
| 1930s | The site of the former mission was completely covered by forest, but in the valley the divided trunk of a <i>wadessa</i> (Cordia) tree indicated the grave of Padre Leones des Avanchers, who died in 1879, possibly poisoned. There was also the grave of Giovanni Chiarini who died "of fatigue" 5 October 1879, but his remains were in 1886 brought back to Italy.<br>[Guida 1938]   |       |               |
| picts | A Cecchi, Da Zeila alle frontiere ..., vol II, Roma 1885 p 447 Catholic mission;<br>A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, Firenze 1940 p 100 drawing   |       |               |

	of the tomb of Giovanni Chiarini		
JEN33	Afalu, see Afulu		
HCK91	Afama (market) 07°09'/37°38'	07/37	[Gu Gz]
1930s	Important market of the Boloso, on the heights of the mountains with the same name. [Guida 1938]		
JEC61	<b>Afambo</b> (Affambo, Afembo) (town) 11°28'/41°42' 346, 582 m MS: lake at 11°20'/41°40' which would give map code JEC50. Gz: lake at 11°25'/41°41' Located 30 km from Asaita. The road to there is often damaged by high water of the Awash river. There are also the lakes Afambo and Bario. [Äthiopien 1999]	11/41	[Gz Ad WO 20]
JEC61	Afambo sub-district? (-1997-)	11/41	[n]
JEC61	Afambo wereda (-1964-2000-) (centre in 1964 = Afambo) afar: <i>afar</i> (A) soil, dust, earth; <i>affar</i> (A) shy, embarrassed; <i>Afar</i> (Dankali), name of a people in the eastern lowlands, numbering about 979,367 inside Ethiopia according to the 1994 census	11/41	[Ad]
HFF71	Afar (recorded in 1868), see under Adigrat	14/39	[18]
JBH93	Afar Dogut (locality) 04°29'/41°02'	04/41	[WO Gz]
HEC28	Afar Masha (Afar Macia) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
??	<b>Afarare</b> (in southern Ethiopia)	../..	[x]
1936	The Norwegian Red Cross Ambulance established a camp nearer to the southern front, on the plain at Afarare. Under trees Dr Kvittingen worked as surgeon and there were made small huts for the patients. The ambulance leader Dr Ulland visited there, and almost at once they were attacked by bombs from Italian airplanes. Ulland continued to Ras Desta who wanted to have the ambulance nearer to his own camp. Desta supplied a hundred men to help move the ambulance and arrange a 'jungle hospital'. They also made a fake camp at one kilometre away. Ulland succeeded to make Desta allow that Kvittingen remained at Afarare while Diakon David Westborg and Sergeant Asbjørn Alsterberg would join Desta. However, the Greek headman in Adola did not arrange mules and men for the transport so nothing was carried out quite according to plan. The Ethiopians were happy for a while in May and thought that there had been an important victory over the Italians at Negele, but it was rather so that Fitawrari Adame in Negele has deserted to the Italian side. Ras Desta on 4 June invited to a great 'victory feast' - for propaganda reasons against his knowledge of the real facts. Dr Kvittingen from Afarare insisted on taking employment directly with Ras Desta and leaving the retreating Norwegian ambulance. As a farewell, members of the ambulance staff were awarded high titles and valuable gifts from Ras Desta. [Ulland as below, p 67-86]		
pict	G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 p 72 Norwegian ambulance camp		
HFE58	Afarit (waterhole)	14/39	[WO]
HFF84	afas dega: <i>dega</i> (däga) (A) highland Afas Dega (mountain) 14°21'/39°45' 1209 m <i>afata</i> (O) 1. bed; 2. sperm, semen; <i>afato</i> (O) kind of massive-looking tree, <i>Schefflera abyssinica</i>	14/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HCR56	Afata (Cegalo Afata) 07°47'/37°12' 1655 m	07/37	[Gz]
HCR81	Afata, see Afeta		
JCT75	Afcadare, see Afdadare		
JCD06	Afchehasle, see Afkehasle		

HEF53	Afda, see under Hayk	11/39	[WO]
JDH51	Afdab (Afdub), see Afdem, G., cf Afdub afdega: <i>afdege</i> (T) door, gate, entrance	09/40	[WO]
JCE71	Afdega 06°04'/43°30' 302 m	06/43	[WO Wa Gz]
JDH43	<b>Afdem</b> (Afdam, Afdeni) 09°28'/41°00' 1037/1139 m Railway station, sub P.O.; centre in 1964 of Afdem wereda & Afdem sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 10SE Ayagi (Aiaghi) (area) 10SW Dalladu (at the railway) 1149/1268 m 7N Yaben (Gara Iaben) (area) 1069 m 10NE Nyata Karaba (Niata Caraba) (area) 1745 m	09/41	[Gz Ne Gu Wa]
1930s	Important railway station, telegraph, good restaurant with some hotel rooms. Trains in the two directions used to cross each other there. Concession for its restaurant had been given to a Greek Manusso, a former mechanic who had served the railway company for 25 years. [H de Monfreid 1933 p 248] In early November 1935, when train passengers from Dire Dawa stopped for lunch at Afdem, they saw that the Italian minister Count Vinci was travelling out of Ethiopia by a train with many armed guards. He said 'Goodbye' out of his windows to surprised English journalists on the ground outside. [W F Deedes 2003 p 83] Lunch at Afdem was served also to the party of the Swedish Crown Prince on official visit to Ethiopia in early January 1935. [E Virgin 1936 p 170] A post office had been foreseen in the Italian administration, but it seems that it was never opened by them. [Philatelic source]		
1940s	After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened in 1944.		
1950s	Sub-province Governor of Adal & Isa awraja in 1959 was Kenyazmach Sahlu Gebre Hiwot.		
1960s	There was an Italian buffet and the trains often stopped there for meals (midway between Awash and Dire Dawa). There were some nice gardens and on a hill outside the village there were some buildings of European type. For road traffic there was around 1962 only a dry weather road passing from Mieso to Gota. Around 1965 the small hotel had a yard with orange and lemon trees and many turkeys were kept for food. [IHA + J Eriksson] Population 899 as counted in 1967. Telephone still only one in that year. The primary school in 1968 had 146 boys and 41 girls, with 4 teachers.		
1970	1972: "-- we reached the small town of Afdem, which lay at the foot of a 2,125-metre volcano. There we ran into a professional big-game hunter -- Thomas Matanovich -- Tom was in town purchasing a donkey to use as bait for a lion hunt." [J Kalb 2001 p 87]		
JDH51	Afdem, G. (Afdam, Afdab, Afdub) (mountain) 09°30'/40°50' 1958/2048/2070 m	09/40	[WO Ne Gu Gz]
geol	Mount Afdem has a huge denuded caldera. The cone of the mountain is composed of thick columnar phonolithic and trachytic lava flows. [Mohr 1961]		
JDH43	Afdem sub-district (-1964-1997-)	09/41	[Ad n]
HD...	Afdem Shenano sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mulo)	09/38?	[Ad]
JBR47	Afder 04°59'/42°15' 328 m	04/42	[Gz]
JBR68	Afder 05°13'/42°11' 312 m	05/42	[Gz]
JEP53	Afdera, see Afrera		

JEP67	<b>Afdera</b> (mountain) MS: 13°14'/41°25' 2224 m or Gz: 13°15'/41°28' = JEP68, 465 m The large volcano of Afdera erupted lava from its western flanks in June 1907. The flow was about 5 m thick and was accompanied by seismic phenomena. On 4 August 1907 a luminous steam cloud was reported over the volcano. [Mohr 1961 p 227]	13/41	[WO x]
text	G. Dainelli & O. Marinelli, <i>Sopra la posizione del vulcano Afdera</i> in Dancalia, in <i>Rivista Geogr. Italiana</i> (Firenze) 1908, 6 pages.		
JEP..	<b>Afdera</b> (lake with much salt) Renamed Lago Giulietti in 1929 by Baron Raimondo Franchetti.	13/41	[n]
1990s	According to estimates of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the lake area contains about 290 million tons of salt. An organization of producers of salt was created in the late 1990s.		
JEP..	Afdera wereda (Afdeera ..) (-1990s-)	13/41	[n 20]
KCG53	<i>afdub, afduub</i> (Som) abduction, kidnapping Afdub (Atdub /Kure/) (waterhole) 06°49'/45°05' 580 m <i>afe nigus</i> (afänigus) (A) "king's mouth", president of the Supreme Court	06/45	[WO Gu Gz]
HDD97	Afe Nigus 09°01'/38°12' 2138 m, see u. Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Afela Hermann Norden camped there on his way to Metemma, probably in early 1930 or else before that.	12/36	[x]
JEC61	Afembo, see Afambo		
HED53	Afenkir (Afenk'ir, Afenqir) 11°22'/37°48' 2155 m	11/37	[Gz q]
	<i>afër</i> (afär) (A) soil, dust, earth; ashes; <i>afëra</i> (afära) (A) be fruitful, be fertile; <i>affëre</i> (affärä) (A) remain fruitless /farm land/; to be modest, shy, ashamed		
HED81	Afera Wanat (Aferë Uanat) (area)	11/37	[Ch WO]
HET66	Aferas (area)	13/39	[WO]
HDM64	Aferbaini (Aferbeine) (shrub area), see u. Ankober	09/39	[Gu Ha]
HEL81	Afersa 12°30'/38°33' 1927 m	12/38	[Gz]
HEL38	Aferuba 12°02'/39°14' 2603 m	12/39	[Gz]
H...	Aferwanat, see Lai Aferwanat, Tach Aferwanat		
GCT43	Aferwang 07°40'/33°45' 304 m	07/33	[Gz]
HDU75	Afeso (Amoscia) 10°40'/39°46' 2022 m Coordinates would give map code HDU74	10/39	[Gz WO]
JEA12	Afeso 10°57'/40°00' 1484 m afeta: <i>afetta</i> (afätta) (A) flow abundantly, especially blood; <i>affate</i> (A) snake	10/40	[Gz]
HCR81	Afeta (Afata) 1852 m, same as Sappa?	07/36	[Ad WO 18]
??	Afeta Shaye (visiting postman under Jimma distr.)	../..	[Po]
HCS76c	Afeta wereda (centre in 1964 = Dimtu)	07/37	[Ad]
HED52	Afeyi 11°20'/37°45' 2115 m	11/37	[Gz]
JDJ26	Afezero 09°14'/42°11' 1445 m, near Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HDT06	Afezez (with church) 09°58'/38°58' 2108 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCS60	Affada, see Afadda & JCS70		
JEH11	Affalu (area), cf Afulu	11/40	[WO]
JEC61	Affambo, see Afambo affar angu: <i>ango</i> (O) physical strength		
JDP02	Affar Angu (area) 942 m	09/40	[WO]
JEP23c	Affara Dara	12/40	[20]

A granite mountain about 130 km north of Tendaho. Nesbitt travelled there in 1928. The Italian aristocrat, Baron Raimondo Franchetti, led an expedition there in 1929 which included also a small army of soldiers. He concluded that the expeditions of Giulietti in 1880 and Bianchi in 1884 were massacred on opposite sides of Affara Dara. At the spot where Giulietti's expedition with 14 Italians reportedly died, Franchetti's men built a tomb of boulders with a large stone that received an inscription.

[J Kalb (2000)2001 p 72]

JEB00	Affaseyta (Affaseita) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
HEF60c	Affijo (plateau south-east of Mekdela)	11/39	[Pa]
JDJ54	Affratu, see Afretu		
	<i>Afgab</i> , traditionally an Oromo area		
HFE50	Afgaga, see Af Gaga		
HEU71c	Afgol (plain)	13/39	[Gu]
	On 12 February 1936 the Divisione 3 Gennaio was given order to advance as far as Afgol.		
	[P Gentizon 1937 p 46]		
HEU72	Afgol Giyorgis (A. Ghiorghis, Enda Ghiorghis Afgol)	13/39	[+ Gz It]
	13°19'/39°35' 2075 m		
	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.		
HEU43	Afhitsa (near Debub) 13°05'/39°41' 2412 m	13/39	[Gz]
JEN64	Afido (area)	13/40	[WO]
JCD21	Afier Addo, see Afyer Addo & KBN52		
KCG75	Afieraddo, see Afyer Addo	06/45	
JBS52	Afiere, see Afyere	05/42	
	<i>Afillo</i> , <i>Affillo</i> , an ethnic group between the Baro and the Abay		
GDF13	Afillu (area) 08°25'/34°38' 1254 m	08/34	[WO Gz]
	see under Gambela		
	Coordinates would give map code GDF23		
	<i>afilo</i> (T) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia nilotica</i>		
HEK36	Afir, see Azer		
HCT42	Afjada (lake), see Abyata		
JDK78	Afka (area)	09/43	[WO]
JCT75	Afkadare (Afcadare) 07°54'/43°35' 908 m	07/43	[+ WO Gz]

*Afke ek Maad*, a dominating sub-tribe in Awsa, and Sultan Ali Mira belonged to it.

JCD06	Afkehasle (Afchehasle)	05/43	[+ WO]
JBS50c	<b>Afker</b>	05/42	[x]
	A rebellion in the years 1966-1968 started near Afker in the district of El Kere under the leadership of a bandit named Kahin Abdi of the Rer Afghab. Kahin was well known for harbouring Somali nationalist sentiment and was frequently placed under surveillance. Finally in June 1963, tired of harassment and wounded by his son's detention for alleged tax default, he openly defied the state by becoming an outlaw of the Robin Hood type. He was able to attract a large following that soon began to hit at government installations and sites. In September his armed band burnt the salt mine at Afker and two months later held Hargele under siege for two days. By the middle of 1964 Kahin Abdi was replaced by Sheikh Mohammed Abdi Nur Takani, another prominent defector.		
	[Gebru Tareke, Ethiopia ..., (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1991 p 140-141]		
HD...	<b>Afker</b> (Afqera, Afqara, Afqära, Afcara) (mountain)	10/39	[n x 18]
	A powerful man Gera who controlled most of Menz (in the 1400s?) also ruled over the mountain fortress of Afker which was used for generations as a garrison for political prisoners.		
	A district and stronghold in Menz, in early time governed by the Gera family.		
	[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 522]		

- 1800s According to oral traditions collected by Dr. Pierre Mérab, Menilek's mother Ijjigayyehu was a poor girl from Afkera in Menz, though not a slave. Her beauty attracted king Haile Malakot, who entered into a temporary marriage with her in order to legalize the birth of their son in 1844.  
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 17]  
Ato Bezzabbeh successfully resisted Emperor Tewodros there. Seyum, the future Ras Hailu, was confined there at one time.  
Soon after Menilek had proclaimed himself king of Shewa in 1865, the usurper Ato Bezzabbeh confronted Menilek with an army. However, Ato Bezzabbeh was forced to flee for his life to Amba Afqara.  
Later, when Bezzabbeh had made his submission to Menilek but still refused to order his army to evacuate Amba Afqara, Bezzabbeh was condemned to death and shot.  
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 26-27, citing a letter from Debtera Asseggaheñ]
- 1920s Ras Teferi visited Amba Afkera on 8 July 1921 during his large expedition to Dessie. Dr Mouzels was with him and wrote in his journal:  
"C'est, séparée par deux profondes coupures des plateaux qui l'entourent, une sorte d'île formée par la rivière. Les falaises en sont si abruptes qu'on y peut accéder que par un seul sentier, encore est-il fort difficile. Le sommet constitue un plateau habité de 2 kilomètres de long sur 1 de large où la culture est possible. A plusieurs reprises cet amba servit de prison à de puissants seigneurs."  
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 892]
- HEE24 Afkera (Afk'era) (locality) 11°06'/38°52' 2798 m 11/38 [Gz]  
HFE29 Afkera (Afk'era) (locality) 13°49'/39°21' 1991 m 13/39 [Gz]  
HED80 Afkire (Afk'ire, Afqire) 11/37 [Gz q]  
11°38'/37°30' 2111 m, near map code HEC89
- ?? *afla* (A) moment when in full vigour, youthfulness  
Afla (or Wofla?), battle site near lake Ashenge ../.. [20]  
The Portuguese suffered a major setback when Cristovão da Gama was captured in August 1542. He was soon afterwards executed, the *amir* himself /Ahmed Grañ/ wielding the sword that beheaded him.  
[S Munro-Hay (2002)2003 p 181]
- HBT93 *aflata* (A) small waterskin; *aflate* (aflät'ä) (T) to announce  
geol. **Aflata** (valley & place) 05°20'/38°42' 1227 m 05/38 [WO Mi Gz]  
River valley about 100 km W of Negele in the Adola mining area. The lower Aflata valley is surrounded by high mountain chains on both sides: the Chimma mountains to the NE and the Ebicha chain to the SW. Both rise to 300-500 m above the valley. On the mountain-sides there are bare rocks and sometimes short trees and bushes. Schists are the predominant rocks, and there are also granites. Quartz veins intersect both granites and schists. In the dry season there is no water on the surface in the riverbed. Bekele Mammo in 1961 wrote a report about prospecting when 73 pits were dug along a distance of 25 km. Pits had also been dug earlier by Zappa. A little gold was found in most of the pits, but on the whole the occurrence was deemed very erratic and sporadic. Gold content of 1 gram per cubic metre was regarded as good and was found in 9 of the 73 pits. The riverbed itself had not yet been investigated. [Mineral 1966, map p 43]
- (Afmadu, in Somaliland?)  
When the force led by Lt.-Gen. Alan Cunningham started the attack from Italian Somaliland in late January/?/ 1941, the first major objective was Afmadu, intended to clear the area between the rivers Tana and Juba.  
On 14 February, the 1st South African Brigade moved south-east from Afmadu to capture Gobwen on the banks of the Juba.  
[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 113-114]
- JDF61 *afmer*, *afmeer* (Som) edge, rim  
Afmer (wide area) 08/44 [WO]

JDE58	Afmerka (area)	08/44	[WO]
JDN67	Afodella (hill) 10°27'/40°26'	10/40	[Ne Gz]
GDU35	Afodo (Afodu, Afoda) 10°14'/34°39' 1503 m	10/34	[Gz WO Gu]
GDU54c	Afodu Belmaguha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Menge)	10/34	[Ad]
GDU30	Afokashe (Afocasce)	10/34	[+ WO]
GDU..	Aforso	10/34	[x]
	Small village at altitude 1,300 m situated at some distance into Ethiopia from Kurmuk. From there can be seen Jebel Gule 10°30'/34°31' with two peaks 'Mother' and 'Father'. [P Sandvik, I Etiopia .., Oslo 1935 p 25] afoura: <i>afura</i> (O) breath; <i>afur</i> (O) four		
JEJ32	Afoura (area) <i>afra</i> (T) foam, bubbles, scum; ' <i>Afra</i> was the name of a <i>bahr negash</i> in Debarwa around 1540	12/41	[WO]
HEC33	Afra (Afra Chidane Meret), see under Dangila	11/36	[WO Gu]
??	Afradimarism, church in Gojjam	../..	[x]
	Fitawrari Bekele Lemmu and Fitawrari Ambow Jembere took an oath at this church on 9 August 1937, to the effect that "We will have all our forces together and fight up to the end." [Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 2 p 86]		
HCE57	Afrara (village & forest) 05°56'/39°03' 1857 m	05/39	[WO Gu Gz]
	see under Kibre Mengist		
??	Afras, see Ayn Feres <i>afrat</i> , <i>afratu</i> (eastern O) kinds of medium-sized tree, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , <i>E. brucei</i> , korch, coral tree, with ornamental red flowers turned upwards; <i>afрати</i> (T) monstrous		
JDC20	Afrata (area)	08/41	[WO]
JDJ74c	Afratu (Affratu) (area)	09/42?	[Mi]
	Area 20 km or more NE of Dire Dawa. D. Jelenc and A. Izadin in 1965 wrote a report to the Ministry of Mines regarding investigations for mineral containing lead. Afratu had been investigated for galena mineral also in the past. The rocks are mostly composed of granite-gneisses and mica schists with large pegmatites. Galena occurs under a layer of clay about 2 m thick. [Mineral 1966, map p 242]		
HED61	Afrenjan (Afrengian) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
JEH52	Afrera (hummock, land-tied island) 13°14'/40°54' -125 m, below sea level	13/40	[Gz]
JEP53	<b>Afrera</b> /Terara/ (Afdera) (mountain) MS: 13°12'/41°00' 1200 m; Gz: 13°05'/40°51' = JEP42, 800 m	13/41	[MS Ne WO Gz]
geol	In central Afar there has been extensive recent volcanicity in the region of lake Afrera and eruptions are still continuing today, for example in the Ertale olivine basalt chain. Immense quantities of flood basalts have flowed north-eastwards and have lapped round the flanks of the silicic volcanic cone of mount Afrera in striking fashion. Nowadays Afrera is extinct, but fumaroles are common in the lake Afrera region. There can be little doubt that unrecorded eruptions and flows of extensive flood basalts south-west of lake Afrera have occurred within the last few hundred years. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 211, 221, 227]		
JEP53	Afrera (Egogi, Egoghi Bad, Lake Giulietti) (salt lake) 13°17'/40°54' -80 m, below sea level Coordinates would give map code JEP62	13/40	[Gz Ne LM]
JEP71	Afrera 13°18'/40°49' 800 m	13/40	[n]
JEP64	Afrera Deset (European name: Franchetti Island)	13/40	[Gz WO]

	13°14'/40°54' -125 m, below sea level Coordinates would give map code JEP 62		
JDJ54	Afretu (Affratu) 09°33'/41°59' 1696 m (place & area north-east of Dire Dawa)	09/41	[Gz Mi]
HFD27	Afrom (pass)	13/38	[WO]
JDH51c	Afrubba (Jebel A.) (mountain recorded in 1841)	09/40	[Ha]
JCD50	Afshasle (Afsciasle, B.) (area)	05/42	[+ WO]
HDU33	Aftenet (Aftanat) (in Menz) 10°15'/39°41' 3024 m Known from the 1400s.	10/39	[Gz WO x]
GDM31	After, see under Begi	09/34	[WO]
HFE67	Aftera (mountain) 14°09'/39°05' 2365 m	14/39	[Gz]
HE...	Aftete Hermann Norden camped there on his way to Metemma, probably in early 1930 or else before that. <i>aftin</i> (Som) virgin land	12/36	[x]
HDL90	Aftin (Aft'in) 09°54'/38°25' 2203m, see u. Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEH55	Aftogoa	12/36	[WO]
HEL87	Afu 12°30'/39°07' 2033 m	12/39	[Gz]
JEN33	Afulu (Afulu) (mountain) 12°57'/40°12' 500 m <i>afur</i> (O) the numeral four; <i>afura</i> (O) 1. breath; 2. news	12/40	[WO Gz]
HBJ85	Afurr (Gebel A., Afur) 04°19'/37°07' 1835, 1926? m (mountain partly inside Kenya)	04/37	[WO Gz]
JCR39	Afwen (area) afyer addo: <i>addo</i> (O) potter, class of potters; (A) killer of an elephant	07/42	[WO]
JCD21	Afyer Addo (Afier Addo) (area) 05°36'/42°51' 541 m	05/42	[+ WO Gz]
KBN52	Afyer Addo (Afier Addo) 05°04'/44°58' 184 m Coordinates would give adjoining map code JBU57	05/45	[+ WO Wa Gz]
KCG75	Afyer Addo (Afieraddo) 07°00'/45°14' 613 m see under Warder	06/45	[+ WO Gz]
JBS52	Afyere (Afiere) 05°02'/42°41' 394 m	05/42	[+ WO Gz]
JDK74	Ag Jogsi (Ag Giogsi) 09°44'/42°56' 1730 m	09/42	[+ Gz]
HBS60c	Aga Boka (area) South of Jarso. There are large bodies of biotite and hornblende granite in the area. [Mineral 1966]	05/37?	[Mi]
H...	Aga Mender south of Nazret where highland starts before Asela. In 1935 there lived at Aga Mender a former Austrian air force officer who used to buy animals for a zoological garden in Europe before settling and starting a little shop at Asela. He also had a farm with birds which he could sell. He had bought an old lorry which became so worn down that it was impossible to repair. [G Agge, Med Röda Korset .., Sthlm 1936 p 30] agab werki: <i>werki</i> (werqi) (T) gold	08/39?	[x]
HFC14	Agab Werki (Agab Workei, Agab Uorchei) 13°42'/36°58' 877 m	13/36	[+ Wa WO Gz]
??	Agabaja (Agabja) (market)	../..	[x]
1830s	The 'coffee route' from Limmu-Ennarya passed through the market of Agabaja to the Muslim land of Wello at Were Himenu and came under the jurisdiction of Abba Bagibo. [Mohammed 1994]		
1840s	The coffee route to Were Himenu fell into Shewan hands when the Christian forces conquered Agabaja. [Mohammed 1994]		
HDL06	Agabdi, see under Sendafa <i>agàbu</i> (Afar) women	09/38	[WO]
GCT34	Agach (Agac) 07°37'/33°51' 306 m	07/33	[+ WO Gz]

- Coordinates would give map code GCT44
- HCS13 Agaccia, see Angacha  
*agada* (O) 1. sorghum; 2. sugar cane; *ageda* (agäda) (A) tube, hollow stalk, stem, cane; *aggede* (aggädä) (A) tended a domestic herd, hindered, stopped
- HCM82c Agada 07/39 [Wa]  
*agada arba* (O) kind of tall forest tree, *Canthium giordanii*, which grows at medium altitudes
- JDR57 Agadala (at the railway), incorrect for Adigala 10/42 [x]  
 At 117 km from Dire Dawa in the Djibouti direction.
- 1960s On 9 or 10 August 1960 in the night, the train was derailed by stones and then attacked by robbers. Three people were killed, including the French Railway Director. A trial of 49 people started in Dire Dawa by the end of August. At least two of the attackers were said to be from Hargeisa in Somaliland. [News]
- agafra: *aggafari* (A) one who introduces guests, usher
- HCU05 Agafra, see Agarfa
- JDJ79 Agaggar (area) 09/42 [WO]
- JDK52 Agagin 09°35'/42°43' 1906 m 09/42 [Gz]
- JDK37 Agaha Kilayu (A. Calaiu) 09°24'/43°10' 1759 m 09/43 [+ Gz]  
 agaje: *aggaje* (A) my herdsman
- HDL73 Agaje 09°42'/38°46' 2590 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 see under Debre Libanos
- GCT34 Agak (Agac), see Agach
- JCG63 Agal (Bale) (mountain) 06°57'/40°08' 3030 m 06/40 [Gz WO]
- JED22 Agal (area) 11/42 [WO]
- agal guda: *gudaa* (O) big
- HBL08 Agal Guda (mountain) 03°37'/39°08' 1417 m 03/39 [WO Gz]
- agalo* (A) kinds of medium-sized tree, *Combretum gueinzii*, *C. molle*; the last-mentioned has light-coloured bark but dark-green leaves and orange edible berries;  
*Agallo* were neighbours in the west to Limmu-Ennarya; they became subject to the king of Ennarya/Enarea during the era of Abba Bagibo 1825-1861
- HCP78c Agalo 07/36 [Wa]
- HDC06 Agalo (Hagallo) 08/37 [WO x]  
 Village at some distance from the Didessa river, north-east of Nejo. From 1975 five Norwegians worked at two stations in Agalo and Dalatti. [P Wallmark 1977]
- HDH62c Agalo, see under Dimto 09/36 [x]
- HDL80 Agalo (area) 09/38 [WO]
- agam* (A,T) much-branched shrub with edible dark-red sour fruits, *Carissa edulis*; (O) some
- HCT.. Agam, in Dalocha wereda 07/38 [n]  
 Its school was started in 1980/81 with grade 6 added in 1987/88 and with the school closed by 1991 so that there were only grades 1-3 in 1993/94. At the last-mentioned time there were 112 boys and 17 girls with 3 male teachers. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 141]
- HEC75 Agam (with church Giyorgis) 11/37 [WO It]
- HEU11 Agam 12°48'/39°31' 2444 m 12/39 [Gz]  
 agam abo: *abo*, see under *abbo* as first part of name
- HEL62 Agam Abo (Abam Abo) (with church) 12/38 [LM WO]

- agam ber: *ber* (bärr) (A) gate, doorway, pass
- JDG73 Agam Ber (Agamber, Agamhar) 09°45'/40°06' 858 m 09/40 [Gz Ad]  
(centre in 1964 of Wailo sub-district)
- HED44 Agam Dildiy, see HED44 Sabera Dildiy, or HED61 Tis Isat Dildiy?
- JDK13 Agam Shleyd (Agam Scleid) (area) 09/42 [+ WO]  
*agam wiha* (A) water/stream with agam shrubs
- HDM81 Agam Wiha 09°50'/39°27' 2632 m 09/39 [Gz]
- HED34c Agam Wiha (A.Wuha, Agam Uaha) (village) 11/37 [+ Ch Gu]
- HDT19 Agama 10°03'/39°17' 2450 m 10/39 [Gz]
- HFE94 Agama 14°27'/38°49' 1388 m 14/38 [Gz]
- agame: *aggami* (A) one who performs cupping operations;  
*ageme* (A) to do cupping
- HFF82 **Agame** (wide area) 14°20'/39°35' 14/39 [WO Gu Gz]  
Agame is in the north-east of Tigray.
- 1800s A letter to Napoleon III of 1869 is signed by three Catholic priests of Agame: Tekle Haymanot, Gebre Maryam, Fissiha Tsiyon (cf Gwela). Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in March 1873: "Two priests from Agame have been imprisoned. All the churches which Bishop De Jacobis built have been burnt down. The man who did all this is Abba Bezbiz Kasa."  
[Acta aethiopica III p 12, 144]
- 1900s Among its governors have been Ras Sebhat (d. 1913) and Dejazmach Kassa.
- 1970s All its prominent families are descended from a woman Weyzero Awlanya (Woizero Awlagnia) of the 17th century. She was the daughter of Ajimat Habtegiyorgis, a supposed son of Emperor Galawdewos (1540-1549).  
[Gilkes 1975 p 37]
- text L. Ricci, Antichità nello Agame, *in* Rassegna di Studi Etiopici 17, 1961.
- HFF75 **Agame awraja** (Agamie ..) 14°15'/39°50' 14/39 [Gz Ad]  
Centre at least 1964-1980 = Adigrat.
- early Dejazmach Säbagadis founded four churches around Adigrat in his home province of Agame. [Crummey 2000 p 158]
- 1960s This awraja in an imperial official study was found to have the smallest cultivated areas in Tigray, with an average of 1,800 sq metres per household. Agame awraja suffered from farm plot fragmentation, deforestation, soil infertility, overpopulation, and a lack of basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and roads. [Young 1997]  
At Agazi school 21 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
- 1970s Agame was chosen by the EPRP as one of three operational fields in 1975, and armed units took up positions there. The initial EPRP contingent was minuscule, but by 1978 it was estimated that they had 3,000-4,000 fighters, although some TPLF sources consider this estimate too high. The EPRP had funds taken from a bank robbery in Addis Abeba that netted over one million Birr. The land crisis in Agame and peasant pressure forced the EPRP to reverse its weak commitment to land reform. [Young 1997]  
"Agame was the first area selected by the Front for working directly with the people. It was in 1975. They were still in their first year. The early months in Dedebeit were an apprenticeship, a time of consolidation. -- In May, in Dedebeit, there were about forty fighters. At the time of the Axum operation in early September, they were about sixty. By October, numbers had doubled to a hundred and twenty. In November, they established a base at Marwa in Agame."  
"After a few weeks in Marwa, the first fighters moved at the end of December to a village called Dima, strategically placed close to the Eritrean border and for security, even higher and more remote in the mountains."  
[Hammond 1999 p 259]
- 1978 The EPRP was initially successful in forcing the TPLF out of Agame. But the TPLF was able to bring its battle-hardened forces from the west into the fray, and in an engagement north of Inticho in late March 1978, the EPRP was roundly defeated. [Young 1997]

- "There is little evidence that familial and commercial ties with neighbouring Eritrea in revolt heightened political consciousness in Agame." [Young p.117]
- 1980s Agame was one of the semi-secure base areas established by the TPLF for training, treating the wounded, keeping prisoners of war, and as places of refuge. A surplus of land in the southern *kolla* led the Derg to organise a number of co-operative farms and move poor peasants from Agame to work on them. In the event the scheme did not prove successful. [Young 1997]
- 1990s /Early in 1991:/ "Agame, the district of which Adigrat is the chief town, is one of the harshest and most poverty-stricken areas of the Tigrayan highlands. Travelling northwards from Mekelle, the old Italian road twists higher and higher through the inhospitable landscape. In many places, the bare white rock is exposed, like patches of snow."  
 "In the old days, before the eighties, the people depended on a handful of rich and powerful feudal lords. Fitaurary Dori was one of the most famous (or infamous) who owned all the most fertile land -- Another was Bashai Bissrat. Eventually, most of the feudals left the area. One is still here. His name is Zewdu Dori, who quarrelled with all his brothers because he sided with the revolution." [Hammon 1999 p 257-258]  
 "The peasants are all poor in Agame. -- Starvation was routine. Worst off of all were the Saho Muslims, a minority nationality dominated and oppressed by the Christian highlanders and not allowed to own land. They scraped an impoverished existence herding other people's goats or bee-keeping for the feudals."  
 "Migration was a fact of life in Agame, even in good years. Some survived the dry season by preparing charcoal for the towns. Many farmers worked as day laborers in Eritrea; others went to Humera in the far west -- The prickly pear fruits were picked in Agame and sold in Asmara."  
 "In Agame, there is an unusual root called *ku'enti*. It is small and wild and shaped like an onion. In other parts of Tigray, it is shame to eat it; in some places it is even forbidden. But the Agame peasants have learned to dig it from the ground as a way of surviving hard times." [Hammond p 258]
- |       |  |       |         |
|-------|--|-------|---------|
| HFF71 | Agame wereda? (centre in 1990s = Adigrat)  | 14/39 | [n]     |
| HEL02 | Agamek (Agamec), see under Debre Zebit   | 11/38 | [+ WO]  |
| HFF52 | Agamet 14°03'/39°37' 2612 m  | 14/39 | [Gz]    |
| HES34 | Agamgye (Agamghie)   | 12/37 | [LM WO] |
| HDM86 | Agamhar  | 09/39 | [WO]    |
| JDG73 | Agamhar, see Agam Ber  |       |         |
| JCR28 | Agamidobe (area)   | 07/42 | [WO]    |
| HDS64 | Agamina (Agamna) 10°32'/37°57' 2866 m<br>(with church Giyorgis to the south-east)  | 10/37 | [Gz]    |
| ??    | Agamja<br>Ras Gobena, Fitawrai Habte Giyorgis and Dejazmach Girmame campaigned to suppress Gurage resistance, and in August 1889 there was a battle in Jebdu Meda at Agamja. 3,048 of the Gurage resistance forces died. The Shewan force lost 28 officers and many soldiers. [Nadew, History of Ras Gobena] | ../.. | [n]     |
| HFE67 | Agamo 14°09'/39°06' 2123 m   | 14/39 | [Gz]    |
|       | <i>agamsa</i> (O) kind of shrub, see under <i>agam</i> above   |       |         |
| HCR92 | Agamsa (mountain) 2065 m   | 08/36 | [WO]    |
| HDG75 | Agamsa<br>About 23 km (in a straight line) east of Mendi.<br>[EFS mission sketch map]  | 09/35 | [x]     |
| HEM24 | Agamsa (Agamssa) 12°01'/39°46' 1459 m  | 12/39 | [Gz]    |
| HEM24 | Agamsa sub-district (Agamssa ..)<br>(centre in 1964 = Guyo)  | 12/39 | [Gz Ad] |

JDJ42	Agamsa, G. (area), see under Kersa	09/41	[WO]
HDD36	Agamsha (Agamcia) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
JDA87	Agamti, G. (area) 1780 m	08/40	[WO]
HDU..	<b>Agancha</b> (Agäncha, Agencha, Aganche, Agantha) Nowadays in Gera Midir wereda in Menz. With round church Negasse named from a powerful Shewan leader Negasse Kristos Werede Qal born in the Agancha district (in the 1600s). "A native of Agantcha -- may think of his <i>agar</i> /country/ now as Agantcha, now as the sub-district of Gera Meder, now as the district of Manz, now as Shoa province." [Levine, Wax and gold, 1965 p 31-33, 52]	10/39	[x]
1600s	According to tradition, the new dynasty of Shewa began (in the second half of the 1600s) with Negassie, son of a rich landowner in the parish of Aganche and a woman of imperial descent. Such traditions were collected by European travellers around 1840. [Abir 1968 p 144] The first prince of the modern Shewan dynasty was Nagasi Krestos. He was a local ruler of Agancha and extended his authority into regions to the east of Menz in the late 1600s. He died in Gondar in 1700 or 1703, probably from smallpox. [Marcus, Menelik II .., (1975)1995 p 7-8]		
GDT09	Agani 10°01'34°19' 692 m <i>aganint</i> (A) evil spirit	10/34	[WO Gz]
HDE33	Agansa (area)	08/38	[WO]
HDU..	Agantha, see Agancha  <i>agar</i> (T) pedestrian; bare-footed; <i>aggar</i> (A) alliance, helper; cf <i>ager</i> (A); <i>Agar</i> , Hagar of the Bible		
KCP76	Agar Sarara Uen, see Agarsararen		
KCH61	Agar Uen, see Agere Wein		
JCL59	Agar Wen (Agar Uen), see under Kebri Dehar agar win: <i>win</i> (A) real, true	06/44	[+ WO]
JDE00	Agar Win (Agar Uin) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HC...	Agare (Agarie) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/36	[+ Ad]
HDL71	Agare 09°43'38°35' 3169 m, cf Aggare	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCU05	<b>Agarfa</b> (Agarffa, Agafra) 07°17'39°49' 2412/2439 m in north-western Mendeyo awraja, centre of Agarfa wereda, with post called sub-post office until the 1990s. "Among the most infamous concentration camps -- /was in the 1990s/ at Agarfa." [T M Vestal, Ethiopia - A post-cold war .., USA 1999 p 127 note 11] Of the 20,000 detainees officially described as demobilized OLF fighters who were held at the army's camps at Hurso, Didessa, Agarfa, and Ziway between 1992 and 1995, all but 93 were reportedly released. The 93 were transferred to civilian prisons, pending trial. [Human Rights Watch 1997] In mid-June 1995, the former Agarfa Farmers Training Center fell briefly into the hands of the Oromo opposition (OLF and IFLO). About 200 armed men with full military uniform gathered the students and the elderly and briefed them on the objectives of the armed struggle and their political program. [News]	07/39	[Gz Po WO]
HCU05	Agarfa sub-district? (-1997-)	07/39	[n]
HCU05	Agarfa wereda (centre in -1964-1980s- = Agarfa)	07/39	[Ad]
HCR60	<i>agaro</i> (language?) to kill <b>Agaro</b> (Aggaro, Haggaro) 07°51'36°39' 1614 m 30 km north-west of Jimma. 390 km from Addis Abeba. Centre at least 1964-1980 of Limu awraja	07/36	[Gz Ca WO Gu]

& in 1964 also of Gomma wereda.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

9SE Gimbo (Ghembo, Ghembie) (village) 1674 m

9SW Bore (village in the forest of Gumay Sentema or Santamma)

10W Sajo (village) 1949 m

?? Kotta (Cotta) 2115 m

Distance to Bedele is 93 km.

- 1880s Agaro had been the capital of the Gomma kingdom of the Mecha Oromo until it was conquered by Dejazmach Besha Abuye in 1886.
- 1900s Land near Agaro was obtained by Fitawrari Wossene during his governorship 1907-1912, and it was passed on to following generations, see below.
- 1930s In an area with many coffee plantations on government land. With a wide rectangular market place; market on Tuesdays. Roads adorned with banana trees and flower-beds. Italian seat of the *Residenza del Ghéra e Gómma* using *chika* buildings taken from the American mission, CC. RR., clinic. At the road to the Residenza was the Luxuriotatis mill at a small waterfall. The former seat of Ras Desta was at a distance of 10 minutes by motorcar.  
[Guida 1938]
- 1940s Mid-1941: "-- near where the Patriots had taken the town of Agaro, the Italians again dug in, on the banks of the Didessa River, mining the road and destroying the bridge across the river. After a brief gunbattle, the Italians capitulated. Before being removed to a prisoner of war camp, they were compelled to clean up the mines and rebuild the bridge, allowing the British troops to move on to Dembidollo where another force of Italians surrendered."  
The road from Agaro to Dembidolo and then to Gore was a causeway of mud, so because of the impassable roads, Gore could not immediately be reached.  
[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 188]
- 1950s There was a post office at least by 1954.  
Fitawrari Gebre Kristos, a grandson of Wossene (see above) started coffee plantations in the 1950s. He could employ up to 400 workers during high harvest season. After the revolution in 1974, Gebre Kristos abandoned his plantation and retired to Addis Abeba.  
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 726-727]  
Coffee cleaning plants in Agaro were operated (-1955-) by Leftery Yani and Tana Co. Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).  
Market was held on Mondays.  
By 1958 Agaro was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.  
Sub-province Governor of Limu awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Yohannes Girmaye.
- 1960s "The /S.I.M./ mission station is situated on a grassy knoll at the edge of the town, and the high rainfall is kind to the gardens, the pineapples and the palm trees. It is not so kind to the -- road from Jimma, with the result that the Agaro 'road' is better known for its *depth* than for its length."  
[H M Willmott .. p 126]  
However, the Jimma-Agaro road for motor traffic was completed in 1962.  
At Ras Desta Damtew junior secondary school 16 students passed 8th-grade examinations in 1960.  
The first branch of the Addis Ababa Bank outside the capital was opened at Agaro on 7 January 1965.  
Contract for building the 96 km Agaro-Bedele road for Eth\$ 12 millions was signed with Razel Frères on 22 January 1965.  
Telephones none in 1954 but 85 in 1967, of which 68 belonging to private or family enterprise names, mostly of Islamic (8 Mohammed!) or Amharic type, but also the Greek-sounding Lifteri Lukustbacates and Locastratos Yani. Chiari & Socaccia was an Italian-type name of a firm. Others to be noted were Agaro Clinic, Coffee Farming Society, Sudan Interior Mission, Zenit Laundry but no hotel.  
Postal cancelling stamp had spelling AGGARO around 1963.

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

Population 8,995 as counted in 1967.

The main road Agaro-Bedele was under construction in 1966 and opened for traffic at the end of May 1968. Its length was 96 km, cost E\$ 12 million, contractor the French company Razel Frères. [News]

Ras Desta Damtew primary school in 1968 had 543 boys and 280 girls, with 9 male and 3 female teachers.

Sudan Interior Mission primary school had 158 boys and 78 girls in grade 1-4, with 3 male teachers and one female (all Ethiopians).

Ras Desta Damtew junior secondary school had 149 male & 23 female students in grade 7-8, with 4 teachers (of which two foreign).

The first branch opened by the privately established Addis Ababa Bank was in Agaro. Its manager was Isayas Teferra. Loans were given mostly to farmers, though the branch was not named Farmers' Bank as had first been discussed.

[Addis Reporter, Jan. 1970 p 22-23]

Agaro was one of few places having a co-operative under the Ministry of Community Development (-1969-).

1970s Paul Henze visited the area in the early 1970s:

"On the edge of Agaro, coffee-drying floors occupied several acres on a hillside above a stream. -- Agaro is said to be the richest town in Ethiopia, because of coffee income, but it does not look opulent. -- there were almost no handicraft items for sale but large amounts of manufactured goods - sign of plentiful money. -- Agaro's streets were crammed with trucks, Landrovers and VWs as well as horses, donkeys, and people on foot."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 131]

Governor of Limu awraja in the early 1970s was Fitawrari Tadesse Inqu-Selassie. He was arrested by the Derg on 3 September 1974 after having been in hiding in the countryside for a couple of months. [News]

Population 15,090 in 1975.

After the Land Nationalization Proclamation in March 1975, the coffee plantation of Fitawrari Gebre Kristos was eventually transformed to government property.

[12th Int. Conf. as above]

Around 1978 there were petrol stations of Agip, Shell and Total.

1980s For the project around 1985 to construct a 132 kV electrical transmission line from Alaba to Agaro, see under Alaba. A substation was built at Agaro.

Population 21,107 in 1987.

1990s By the time the London conference on changes in Ethiopia convened on 27 May 1991, the EPRDF was announcing capture of Agaro.

"Agaro is set in the heart of the coffee-growing country and, though not evident to the traveller, is reputedly one of the richest towns in the whole of Ethiopia." [Camerapix 1995 p 201-202]

Agaro and Jimma are the most important trading places for coffee in Ethiopia.

Population about 23,200 in 1994 and about 28,600 in 2001.

picts H M Willmott, The doors were opened, London /1960s/  
p 128 Sudan Interior Mission station;

Addis Reporter 1970 no 2 p 24 portrait of Isayas Teferra,  
branch manager of Addis Ababa Bank;

P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (reprint)A.A. 2001 pict 26(b)  
coffee-drying floors on the outskirts;

Ethiopia, Library of Congress/USA 1993  
p 187 coffee seedlings at Bulbulo nursery

**Agaro: Gimbo**

The primary school in 1968 had 308 boys and 37 girls, with 5 teachers.

**Agaro : Kotta (Cotta)**

This used to be the seat of the governor of Gomma, with the gibbi on a hill and with a small church of Kidus Mikael.

[Guida 1938]

HDB21	Agaro, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
H CJ62	Agarri (mountain) 06°55'/36°50' 1219 m	06/36	[WO Gz]
HDD99	Agarsa Lafu, cf Ejersa Lefo		
KCP76	Agarsararen (Agar Sarar/a/ Uen) (well) 07°57'/46°17'	06/46	[Gz WO]
HEC..	Agasar Somewhere in Agew Midir in central Gojjam. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in March 1900. They had crossed the river Fudem and a small stream Jackome. They saw a fine view of a mountain range "with its great peak of Askuner piercing the clouds like a huge domed tower." When leaving from there it was by a rising path, through country dotted with small wooded hills. After a couple of hours they saw a marshy lake Zinguinea /Zingini Kibeb?/, some 6.5 km long and 1.5 km wide. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 230]	10/36	[x]
JDE22	Agassur (area)	08/43	[WO]
HEE80	Agat (Agat') 11°36'/38°28' 2639 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEE81c	Agat Maryam (A. Mariam) With church and convent dedicated to St. Mary. agate: <i>agati</i> (T) impasse; <i>agete</i> (agätä) (A) /cattle/ sequestrated /for grazing in one's land/; (T) come in advance; <i>Agato</i> , an Oromo group of people, christianized by the Shewans	11/38	[+ Gu]
HCS88	Agate, see Ageta <i>Agaw</i> , <i>Agew</i> , groups of indigenous Ethiopians who speak closely related Cushitic languages		
HEC43	Agaw ..., see Agew ..		
HFF45c	Agawa, see Agobo		
HEE29	Agaye 11°07'/39°16' 3102 m agaza: <i>aggazza</i> (A) give land for cultivation	11/39	[Gz]
HED43c	Agazaba (village) Near the Abay river not far from the "Second Blue Nile Bridge" and Gargiombit. No more than twenty houses there in the 1930s. [Cheesman 1936] <i>agazen</i> (agazän) (A,T) large antelope, esp. greater kudu, <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> ; <i>dega agazen</i> , mountain nyala, <i>T. buxtoni</i>	11/37	[Ch]
HFC27	Agazen (mountain) 13°48'/37°14' 1848 m (Agazen Amba hill at 13°48'/37°00'), see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO Gz]
HDM.?	Agazen Meda (with church Tekle Haymanot) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39	[x]
??	Agazi (Ethiopia? Eritrea?) In 1983 the Lutheran World Federation contributed to the building of a clinic.	../..	[x]
HET96	Agbe (Agebe, Agebo, Agbo) 13°33'/39°03' 1585 m (with rock-hewn church), see under Abiy Adi (centre in 1964 of Tankwa sub-district) <i>agbere</i> (T) to enforce	13/39	[Gz Ad]
HEC24	Agda Ailni (church)	11/36	[It]
JEJ00	Agdiadu (Adaghilu) (locality) 11°55'/41°49'	11/41	[Gz WO]
HDL46	Agebane 09°25'/38°59' 2624 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT72	Agebar, see Ajibar & HEE48		
HET96	Agebe, see Agbe		

HFF44	Agebo 13°58'/39°46' 2865 m, cf Agbe	13/39	[Gz]
HF...	Agela sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adi Gola) agele: <i>aggele</i> (aggälä) (A) 1. cut the leaves of a plant, especially <i>gesho</i> ; 2. relapse of illness	14/39	[Ad]
HEK33	Agele (Aghele), see under Yifag	12/37	[+ WO]
HET16	Agelele (Agheliele), see Chilehiyo		
??	Agella (visiting postman under Jimma), cf Hagello	../..	[Po]
HDC36	Agelo 08°25'/37°09' 1717 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDC46	Agelo 08°34'/37°12' 1653 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDJ60	Agelo 09°37'/36°38' 1571 m	0936	[Gz]
JDJ32	Agelo 09°24'/41°48' 1966 m	09/41	[Gz]
HDH..	Agelo Basi (in Gimbi awraja) A church school in 1968 had 49 boys and 3 girls in grade 1-3, with one teacher.	09/35	[Ad]
??	Agelo Meti wereda (-2003-) in the Kemashi zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State.	../..	[20]
JDP10	Agelu, see Ayelu		
HDL53	Agembichu (Aghembicciu), see Gumbichu		
HEM13	Agembir Gebriel (church) 11°56'/39°37'	11/39	[Gz]
HDT04	Agemgo 10°01'/38°47' 1637 m	10/38	[Gz]
	<i>Agemja</i> , traditionally a Gurage area		
HDD..	Agemja (Agämja) Dejazmach Balcha, who became prisoner after a conflict with the government in 1928, would be allowed to go to live in Agemja, which was his native region. He opposed this for half a year but finally moved there until the Italians came in 1936.	08/38	[x]
HDD26	Agemjay (Agemjai) 08°20'/38°05' 2161 m	08/38	[Gz Ad]
HDD26	Agemjay sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wutinyi)	08/38	[Ad]
HDG28c	Agemsa, cf Agamsa	09/35	[LM]
HDK29	Agemsa 09°15'/38°24' 2540 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL70	Agemsa 09°43'/38°28' 2542 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT02	Agemsa (with church) 09°58'/38°39' 1920 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCP90	Agemti 08°05'/40°42' 1524 m, near map code JCN99	08/40	[Gz]
JEA13	Agemti 11°01'/40°04' 1511 m	11/40	[Gz]
HCS95	Agena 08°08'/38°01' 2375 m (centre of a sub-district in the 1960s)	08/38	[Gz x]
HCS95c	Agena wereda, see also Kuye	08/38	[n]
HDU..	Agencha, see Agancha		
GCT49	Agenga 07°38'/34°16' 379 m	07/34	[Gz]
HED33	Agengwalya (Aghengualia), see under Mota	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>ager</i> (agär) (A) 1. land, country; 2. region, district, landscape, rural area; 3. native land, nation, state		
HCB27c	Ager volcanic mountain at a road to Bulki	05/36	[x]
HEF85	Ager (Agher) (area) 1690 m	11/39	[+ WO]
HCD92	Ager Gema 06°16'/37°44' 1453 m	06/37	[Gz]
HET57	Agerba 13°07'/39°09' 1570 m	13/39	[Gz]
H....	Agerbea (Agerbe'a) (centre in 1964 of Koraro sub-district)	13/38?	[Ad]
	<i>agere hiywet</i> (A) country of life, Kingdom of Heaven; <i>agere</i> (agäre) (A) indigenous people		
HDD94	Agere Hiwot (Agere Hiywet), see Ambo	08/37	
	<i>agere Maryam</i> (A) country of Mary		

- HCD28 **Agere Maryam** (Agheremariam, Alghe, Alga) 05/38 [Gz WO Gu x]  
 (Hagere Mariam, old name Kuku?) 1716/1890 m 05/38 [Ro]  
 MS: 05°35'/38°15' = HCD18; Gz: 05°38'/38°14' = HCD28  
 Distance 467 km from Addis Abeba.  
 The name Agere Maryam was introduced by the Amhara, at least earlier than 1934.  
 Located centrally in the living area of the Uraga people.  
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
 ?E Tarcha (1½ hour walk)  
 3SE Mirgo (village)  
 5SE Kappe (Kope) (valley)  
 10SE Kope gold placer  
 7S Tuta (area with wells)  
 10S Ifatafada (area?)  
 6SW Kuya (Cuia) (area)  
 10SW Chabbi (Cabbi) (village)  
 ?NW Tore 1731 m  
 6NW Kuku (Cucu) (village, according to Italians Cucu had been a name for Agere Maryam itself) 1826 m  
 8NW Gololcha (Gololcia) (river valley, road bridge)  
 10N Danise (village) 1924 m  
 6NE Dida Muri (area)  
 8NE Mati (village) 2083 m
- geol. In the schist area of this region there are talc lenses which often bear asbestos. However, the lenses are very small in size, and the quality of the asbestos fibre is not good. They are short and coated with iron oxide. About 4-5 km to the SE, in the Kappe valley, a single block of amphibolite bearing a large specimen of asbestos was noted, by F. Ohlschlager of the Texas Africa Exploration Co. in 1958. To the east he found dikes containing muscovite with some large well-shaped crystals.  
 The western extension of the Adola mining region, SE and NE of Agere Maryam, has been investigated /in the 1950s?/ by a group sent by the Ministry of Mines: Getahun Kagnev, Berhane Metsun, Gezaheu Tamene, Berhanu Demissie. Texas Africa Exploration Co. in 1958 found the titanium minerals rutile and ilmenite in this area. [Mineral 1966]
- 1900s A church dedicated to Maryam was built in the early 1900s.
- 1930s The Norwegian Red Cross ambulance arrived to A.M. 27 June 1936 and was forced to remain there for a couple of weeks. There were not yet any Greek or Armenian shops in the place. Market was held every fifth day. Chief of the town at this time was Kenyazmach Tekle Giyorgis, a nephew of Ras Desta. He fled from Agere Maryam on 30 June when it was probable that local Oromo would attack, but he returned after a few days. The Norwegians were in practice prisoners in a compound and were shot at when they tried to take a walk outside. There was a telephone station, but it was difficult to use it at all, as the coupling station in Dilla was not well managed.  
 On 12 July telegram contact with the Swedish ambulance succeeded, and it was agreed that the members of the two ambulances would join each other before leaving Ethiopia. [G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 p 99-110]  
 The drivers of the ambulance refused to go beyond Agere Maryam. The staff were housed in a decrepit building belonging to Ras Desta. The local chief, a nephew of Ras Desta, did not seem to want to help them much. Wounded arrived from the south all the time, and it was told that the Italians had occupied Mega. The local staff of the ambulance fled and disappeared, taking the lorries with them.  
 One night there was shooting because of an attack of robbers. Four of them were seen hanging in gallows by noon on the following day.  
 An Italian airplane came down low when they spotted the Red Cross flag. It disappeared southwards after wagging its wings in a presumed greeting. A message came from the

Swedish ambulance at Yirga Alem which proposed that the two ambulances would find each other and proceed southwards together. The common march started on 18 July.

[K Gulbransen, *Jag sökte äventyret*, (Norway 1956) Sthlm 1957 p 263-266]

Agere Maryam was occupied by the Italians on 22 July 1936 (Div. Laghi). They used for it the name Alghe, by a principle to avoid Amharic names. They rebuilt the village and constructed a fort named after Tenente P. Lupo who was killed 16 August 1936.

Important market with caravans even from Somalia. *Residenza dei Giamgiàm Occidentali*, post, telegraph, infirmary, *spacci*. [Guida 1938]

A Guji chief Harsu Usho was given honours and power by the Italian occupants.

1950s

Three S.I.M. missionaries passed there in March 1950 on their way from Dilla to take up work at Burji. They arrived at noon "to pitch our tent in the midst of many spectators. An old prison, very dirty and strewn with decaying camel bones, was rented to store the equipment away from rain and thieves. -- No vehicles had been into Burji since the days of the Italian occupation."

[H M Willmott .. p 92]

A Norwegian Evangelical Mission at Agere Maryam was established by a decision on 15 August 1950. Its practical founder was missionary Karl Bogetvedt who started in a little rented house inside the town, with dwelling, school and clinic in the same building. The aim was to reach the Guji people to the east, and the first of them were baptised in 1954. One boy Dugo was not socially accepted among the Guji because he refused to try to kill someone as a proof of manhood. The first class of the school had 37 children, which had doubled a couple of years later. The very first schoolboy did not fully have clothes, so the first thing was to find him a pair of trousers. This boy later became an evangelist. During 1950 arrived nurse Olga Sandved (b Skjeslien in 1917) and nurse Anne Rein (b 1917), the latter to serve not only in the clinic at Agere Maryam but also at Moyale and Negele. Olga's husband Johannes Sandved (b 1923) was educated as a teacher, arrived in 1951 and became head of the station after Bogetvedt in 1952. Aud Sæverås moved there from Negele at about the same time and finally became one of the eldest Norwegian missionaries.

The first evangelist was Ingida Work who was born north of Addis Abeba and lost the land he could have inherited from his father there. Further evangelists got a three-year course in Dilla. Their work would have to cover an area of 80 x 100 km.

Sunniva Tveit arrived to Dilla in 1955 and later served in Agere Mariam for a period.

Jorunn Hamre (b 1931) arrived to Yirga Alem in 1959 and later served in A.M.

[Mission source]

Amare Mamo was a teacher at Norwegian mission stations in the 1950s, and he served for a while also at Agere Maryam. He later became important for production of publications from the mission.

[S Hunnestad 1969 p 74]

1960s

Nurse Klara Marie Ödegård (b 1934) arrived in 1961 to the Norwegian Mission, as well as Tobias and Gunvor Salmelid (b 1937 and 1932) to Yirga Alem who later served in Agere Maryam from August 1967. Nurse Inger Helene was there before the Salmelids, and Sunniva and Jorunn came a little later - Sunniva from some other place in Ethiopia and Jorunn directly from Norway. David Andersson negotiated a new site for expansion and partial moving of the Norwegian mission station and completed the purchase in 1966 before his departure home to Norway. A Greek was hired to build a field kiln for burning bricks for new buildings. Disturbances in the Mega and Hidilola areas also influenced the mission to some degree. Just before Christmas 1966 Ethiopian police and soldiers were "cleaning up".

Out of five teachers at the mission school in 1966 only one had been educated in some other manner than to start at this mission school.

[S Hunnestad, *Nærkamp ..*, Oslo 1973 p 11-45]

Population 3,707 as counted in 1967. A drive 120 km from Dilla would take 6 hours in the rainy season as the road was difficult then. Tobias and Gunvor Salmelid (as above) arrived to Agere Maryam in August 1967.

Project for an elementary school building to be constructed with Swedish aid through ESBU was under way in 1966.

The primary school (in Arero awraja) in 1968 had 228 boys and 73 girls, with 6 teachers. Norwegian Mission primary school had 148 boys and 45 girls, with 6 male Ethiopian teachers and one female foreign teacher.

The important and very old Gadda, formerly a lion hunter, died in 1969 after long illness. Ceremonies at his death were held both by the Orthodox priests and by pagan people walking in from the countryside.

[T Salmelid, Trollørna .., Oslo 1974 p 102-103]

1970s During 1970 arrived to the Norwegian Evangelical Mission NLM teacher Eira Helke (b 1934). She was actually from Finland and sent as a contribution from the Finnish mission.

After many years in other places, Aud Sæverås ('Bertha') returned to Agere Maryam in July 1975 to work at the clinic. The mission station was then led by Per Helge Myren with family, Liv Hushagen took care of the children's home, and Eva Djupvik left a little later. The clinic had much to do as a result of various kinds of fighting after the revolution. The landowners tried to defend their position, and the Burji and Guji started to fight each other, first outside the town but there was also plunder and once fifty buildings in the town were burnt. When almost one thousand Guji had gathered near the mission station to attack the town, Governor-General Desta of Sidamo arrived with strong police forces to disperse them. Desta and his men were treated with tea at the mission. It was Gebre Amlak, assistant at the clinic, who told the Guji that they had better disappear. During September-December no Guji dared come to the clinic.

The Guji headmen signed a peace agreement, but instead guerrilla fighting started and continued for several years.

A new governor arrived to Agere Maryam in mid-1977 and he was very intent on stopping the guerrilla, but it cost him his own life. Those in the mission children's home were evacuated to Dilla for a while, so only Gunnar Oseng and Aud remained at the mission in the most dangerous time. They placed their Volkswagen car at the police station for protection. A little later they were recommended to leave Agere Maryam, which they did together with old Ingida Work. They drew northwards after first having gone some distance to the south and fetched a wounded soldier.

The two Norwegians stayed away only two-three days before returning and found that there were many more government soldiers in Agere Maryam. By the time Aud took up work in 1978 after a leave of three months in Norway the military had more or less cleaned the area.

[A Sæverås, Guds under .., Oslo 1986 p 81-101]

In mid-October 1977 a journalist based in Nairobi published that the Ethiopians claimed to have killed nearly 100 Somalis at Agere Maryam.

[News]

Per Helge Myren was the last Norwegian administrator of the mission station and then this task passed over to Kasa.

1980s Population about 7,300 in 1984.

Johannes Sandved lived at Agere Maryam for many years, and by 1985 he had been a missionary in Ethiopia for some 30 years. His main task by the 1980s was to educate evangelists.

1990s Human Rights Watch/Africa interviewed some former detainees who had been held during 1994 in Hagere Mariam military camp number three - on federal, rather than regional authority. The interviewees described systematic ill-treatment, including being beaten and forced to do harsh physical exercise.

Dozens of security detainees were reported held in this army camp as late as mid-1996.

[Human Rights Watch 1997]

Population about 12,700 in 1994 and about 15,600 in 2001.

picts G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 p 97 governor's primitive house;

S Hunnestad, Nærkamp ..., Oslo 1973 p 80-81[1-4]

five photos of people in connection with the Norwegian mission

**Agere Maryam : Kappe** (Kope)

Valley about 4-5 km south-east of Agere Maryam.

A block of amphibolite was noted bearing a large specimen of asbestos, apparently of the cross-fibre type.

Kope river, which rises in the Ebala hills, is in the lower part composed mainly of schists and gneisses.

The Kope gold placer is situated 10 km south-east of Agere Maryam. Production in the Kope placers by Gold Operations Ltd. started in 1956 with a production in kilograms as follows: 1958 - 19.1; 1959 - 25.5; 1960 - 32.5; 1961 - 26.8; 1962 - 35.1; 1963 - 21.2; 1964 - 15.6; 1965 - 16.2.

[Mineral 1966 p 380]

**Agere Maryam : Tarcha**

This place at 1½ hour walk to the east from the Norwegian mission station at Agere Maryam was visited by Tobias Salmelid in 1967. Evangelist Berhanu had worked there.

The village people had built a little prayer house, and at the visit mentioned here about 40 adults and 30 children succeeded to crowd inside there.

[T Salmelid, Trollørna ..., Oslo 1974 p 63, 67]

HDS81	Agere Maryam (church) 10°42'37°37'	10/37	[Gz]
HET..	Agere Maryam (Aghere Mariam) (area)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HCD28	Agere Maryam sub-district? (-1997-) Agere Maryam sub-district /which one?:/ Militia forces supported by regular troops and farmers killed 200 bandits in Agere Maryam sub-district in 1977, as said in a Derg government statement cited by <i>Africa</i> no 70 June 1977 p 36.	05/38	[n]
HDF91	Agere Maryam sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Dodota)	08/39	[Ad n]
HCD28	Agere Maryam wereda (centre in 1964 = Agere M.) Much of its population belongs to the Burji people.	05/38	[Ad]
HDU11	Agere Merfya (Aghere Merfia) agere merfia: <i>marefiya</i> (A) accommodation /where one can rest/	10/39	[+ WO]
HCL11	<i>agere selam</i> (A) country of peace, Jerusalem <b>Agere Selam</b> (Agheresalam, Hula, Hulla) (Hagere Selam, Hagara S.) 06°30'/38°30' 2759/2829 m, distance 366 km from Addis Abeba With post called sub-post office until the 1990s. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 6SE Gara Honku (hill) 2740/2761 m 8S Abera (Aberra) (village) 2796 m 5N Gara Maskulli (hill) 2747 m 7NE Wollo (Uollo) (place and area) 10NE Garbicho (Garbiccio) (area) Agere Selam was founded by Dejazmach Balcha who transferred his seat there from Aleta. Situated on a high undulating plateau, with severe rainy and foggy climate. There are many stelae, often sculptured, in the neighbourhood to the south. The surrounding hills covered by highland bamboo and by eucalyptus.	06/38 06/38	[MS WO Gu It] [Ad x]
1890s	Bejirond Balcha became Dejazmach after the battle of Adwa in 1896 and was made governor of Sidamo. He established his seat at Agere Selam and ruled Sidamo with full control for over 30 years.		
1900s	The court of Dejazmach Balcha was described by John Boyes: "The apartment was large and handsomely appointed, the floor covered with Turkish carpets, and the ceiling composed of reed work of various colours in a circular design. Above the throne was a		

canopy, lined with red and draped with red curtains. The general kept his court with something like royal state."

After the death of Yilma Mekonnen, Balcha was in Harar 1907-1910 as governor there, and in the meantime young Teferi (future Haile Selassie) was governor of Sidamo. After 1916 Balcha returned to Agere Selam.

[Journal of Eth. Studies vol VII 1969 no 2 p 16-18]

1910s The future hotel owner Bekele Molla (although actually born in Arsi province) had his childhood years in Agere Selam from about 1913, as son of Molla Banjaw with wife Atsede Gozguz. During his teenage years, Bekele was mostly in Harar and Mojo.

[AddisTribune 2002/02/15]

1920s An American group of naturalists from Chicago arrived to Agere Selam on 15 December 1926. Their representative Dabba was sent in advance but was not able to meet Dejazmach Balcha immediately, because he was praying for the recently deceased *Abuna*. "We camped at last in a thistle-and-nettle field among cattle -- about an hour and a half before Agara Salaam." Eucalyptus had not yet been planted to any extent, but one or two small trees were seen. Several coffee-carrying mule trains were camped near town. Built since 1910, Agere Selam was not yet on maps.

"Passed the market, a large inclosed rectangle bounded by thatched /huts/ thickly set together, the only conspicuous aggregation of houses in the town. Climbed up the hill to the *gebbi*, which is surrounded by a high paling of split hardwood stakes. On the way passed an open-air court where active haranguing was going on. -- At the gate we rode through a crowd of hangers-on and into a large courtyard, where some two hundred were scattered about. These also rose and stood at attention. Left our mules at an inner gate, where we were met by two fine-looking and well-dressed attendants who conducted us along a broad, curving path, bounded by a high stockade, to an inner courtyard, where we were met by the chief chamberlain, a tall, bearded, magnificent-looking man who took us through another passage to the big round reception hall -- "

"On the left side in rather dim light Dejazmach Balcha sat on a dais from which oriental rugs extended out to the area in front of him. He rose and bowed and extended his hand, but with as impassive a face as I've ever seen. He had slightly gray, curly hair, a smooth-shaven and not very masculine face, but one that showed great determination and perhaps craftiness."

They discussed routes to lake Abaya, Balcha seemed to read the introduction letters from Ras Teferi with care, and he promised to help the Americans though they said that they did not need much and especially that they had plenty of food.

"After our interview we went to camp and had lunch, and within an hour a long procession of natives came in bearing all sorts of gifts. -- They brought five stacks of native bread, three pots of sauce, four jars of *tej*, fifteen loads of cut grass, five loads of firewood, three skins of barley (200 pounds), three sheep, and a big fat bullock."

Those who carried the gifts were Balcha's personal servants and declined to accept any counter-gifts for themselves. By flipping a coin, the Muslims received the bullock and the Christians the three sheep.

Before leaving on the following day, news was received that Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis had died, so they visited Dejazmach Balcha once more to express their condolence. The area was not good for studying animals in nature and the people were found "more African than any we've seen and wear only goatskin, with much of the body exposed." [L A Fuertes, New York 1936 p 74-82 + J E Baum, Savage .., N.Y. 1927 p 220-224]

1930s It was Ras Desta who moved the Sidamo capital from Agere Selam to Yirga Alem when he became governor, this because Yirga Alem was more conveniently situated at a motorable road southwards.

Members of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance in 1936 had some contacts in the town. Members of the Norwegian Red Cross Ambulance were there in early June 1936 before fleeing from the Italians. It was in Agere Selam that they received gifts from Ras Desta before departing. The leader Dr Ulland received a Dejazmach uniform and his colleagues received Fitawrari uniforms. They also each received an elephant tusk.

[G Ulland, Under Genferkorset ..., Oslo 1936 p 64, 91]

There was a telephone line northwards used in the beginning of the war. Agere Selam was occupied 11 December 1936 by a column of "Div. Laghi" coming from Wendo. The Italians used for it the name Hula, by a principle to avoid Amharic names.

Pop. about 2000, daily important market for coffee, hides, cattle, etc. *Vice residenza*, telegraph, infirmary, restaurant, *spacci*. Of four churches, Kidane Mihret was the principal one. The Italians started construction of a mosque. [Guida 1938]

1941

"On 18th May /1941 the Battalion with East, West, and South Africans/ reached the deserted village of Hula, perched on a long steep ridge nine thousand feet high. The 1st Gold Coast, now leading the Brigade, had passed through the day before. -- night descended rapidly -- Through the misty darkness we could discern a red glow of firelight from a village in the valley and hear occasional shouts and high-pitched chatter. There was no wind, but the air was bitterly cold."

"At the western end of the village a hundred yards or so from the road was a large wooden Coptic church, which had been thoroughly ransacked, I could only conclude by the Shifta. A large Coptic bible, its wooden covers wrenched off and its pages torn, lay among the sodden grass."

"Early that afternoon the Battalion was honoured by a visit from a large band of Abyssinian Patriots, led by a Ras, or nobleman. They presented an astonishing spectacle. As individuals they had either the appearance of rather shifty-looking minor prophets or an air of undisguised villainy. The Ras and his immediate retainers wore greasy solar topees, soiled tunics, jodhpurs and gleaming patent-leather shoes. At least two had suits of chain mail, and one who carried a Bren gun was girt about with a curiously-wrought belt from which hung an immense sword that might have come east with the Crusaders."

"Garb and equipment of the Patriot rank and file were less pretentious than those of their masters. Each man wore his dark, frizzy hair in a high mop. Wound round and round his tattered shirt was a bandolier optimistically filled with cartridges of all calibres, makes and dates. Usually he carried a looted Italian rifle and a long spear, and padded along on his bare feet beside his master's pony."

"The sole member of the Patriot force who spoke English was one of the wearers of the chain mail. His vocabulary was limited to about twenty words, one of which was 'bloody'. The Ras and his General Staff, soon after their arrival, exhibited the liveliest interest in the large village situated in the valley to the north. It was inhabited by sympathizers with the Italian cause who had collaborated with the enemy, they managed to convey to us. They would attack and destroy it. All they needed from us was a few bloody mortars to 'poof' the village before they reached it. Elk /that is Colonel E.L.K. Hughes/, when this modest request was conveyed to him, naturally refused to assist in the massacre of inoffensive Ethiopian villagers. The Ras, undeterred by the rebuff, proceeded to marshal his forces, five or six hundred strong, on the edge of the ridge. This simple military evolution entailed much chatter and argument. Meanwhile we were relieved to see the villagers in the valley unostentatiously making off into the surrounding bush. At length the Ras was ready. His force set up a wild screech, and yodelling spiritedly charged down the slope at top speed, those on foot clinging to the stirrups of the horsemen. For ten minutes or so there was much rifle fire and explosions of hand grenades. Then, as twilight came down, the huts were set alight and a vast column of black smoke rose skywards."

"Later in the evening two wretched figures came tottering up the slope into our lines. Both were literally spattered with blood from wounds caused by grenade fragments. One was an old man who, judging from the heartiness of his clamour, was not very badly hurt. The other was a young and very handsome girl with an unmistakably white child, probably the offspring of an Italian soldier, in her arms. Joe Webster took charge of them both."

"On 23rd May we took the road for the north along the edge of a wooded escarpment, passing several groups of cheerful Patriots also bustling along eagerly northwards."

[J F MacDonald, Abyssinian adventure, London 1957 p 198-202]

At Agere Selam, the Italian garrison defenders numbered a full Battalion of

approximately 1,000 men under the command of a Brigadier. They offered no resistance, except that the Brigadier thought it below his dignity to surrender to a junior officer who was a mere Captain, who commanded the attacking unit of only double platoon strength. After being told that he had no alternative unless he chose to resist, which was rather uninviting in face of an eager force of black troops with trigger fingers at the ready, the Brigadier caught the point and gracefully accepted the indignity.

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 175]

"I have vivid recollections of my first trip along this part of the road, at the height of the rains in 1943. -- Still enveloped in mist, we struggled on to the top of the escarpment and came to the village of -- 'land of peace'. We identified the Government office, neatly constructed in bamboo, and found a junior official in possession. He wiped his pen on his woolly mop of hair and rose to greet us. Shaking hands, I was chilled by his ice-cold fingers. The poor youth, though he wore a heavy military overcoat, seemed as unhappy as we were. He suggested we should spend the night in a vacant building in the village below. But it proved a mistake to try and get there; my lorry skidded and stuck on the way and could be moved neither forward nor backward. So we camped there and then on sodden ground covered with deep wet grass. The mist never lifted, and it was one of the chilliest nights I have spent in Ethiopia."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949) 1957 p 90]

1950s

The road was guarded so that one had to have special papers before one could continue beyond Agere Selam towards the Kibre Mengist (Adola) gold field.

A station of the Norwegian Evangelical Mission NLM was decided in Dilla at a conference and opened in Agere Selam in 1953, staffed by Torjus and Liv Vatnedalen (b 1924 and 1927). Olga Handeland (b 1920) was placed in Agere Selam in 1958. The red building of the station had a corrugated aluminium roof which once was a little damaged by hail because this metal is somewhat soft.

[Mission source]

In 1954 the Norwegian missionaries undertook an eleven-day tour of the district. Some Evangelical work had already been done there, even by schoolboys from mission schools. At the first course before baptism there were 49 adults and some children.

[S Hunnestad 1969 p 195-207]

A new elementary school was built in 1955 by Aldo Ugolotti as contractor.

In September 1956 Bernhard Lindahl tried to contract building of a traditional bamboo house at ESIBT in Addis Abeba. The local skilled men asked an exorbitant price so no deal was made (the school teacher whispered to Lindahl that they were afraid of going to the capital). Later Fritz Ehm succeeded to conclude a contract when he found a group of Sidamos who had an Amhara as a kind of guarantor, so the Sidamo bamboo house at ESIBT was ready by December.

Governor resident in Agere Selam at the time was Kenyazmach Ayele Gebre-Giyorgis. The Norwegian mission station was run by Torjus & Liv Vatnedalen with nurse Ragna at the clinic. A traditional bamboo house was also being built near the mission station.

[B Lindahl from visit]

Olga Handeland arrived to the NLM mission in 1958 and stayed for at least eleven years.

At the mission station were held practical courses for teenage girls, with 12-16 participants each time. These courses started in 1957. Length of the course was first two years, then one year, then two years again.

The Bible school was a one-year course, with students mostly from grade 3 of the primary school. One of the teachers there was an invalid using crutches. By riding a long distance outside Agere Selam this man also served as an evangelist in the district!

[Hunnestad 1969 p 213-229]

1960s

"Here begins the first of a series of road checks by the finance guards who will be with you for the next 200 kms."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 57]

Agere Selam is at considerable altitude, but when a Norwegian calls it the mission station having the highest altitude in the world, he can hardly be believed. There was plenty of

bamboo in the area. The clinic was to the left just inside the gate, but there were also many other buildings in the compound. The administrators Kristian Haanes and Tormod Vågen visited in 1962 and then between two and three thousand people gathered on a plain for a meeting.

On one occasion the Orthodox bishop in Yirga Alem came to the Agere Selam area and ordered everybody to be baptized who not already was so. Those who had been baptized as Evangelicals did not want to be baptized again. Seven who refused were sent to prison. A letter was written from the mission to the governor. Somehow the prisoners were set free shortly afterwards.

In 1963 the Emperor stopped twice at the Norwegian mission station when going to Kibre Mengist and when returning from there.

By the late 1960s the NLM mission station within its compound had a number of buildings: school, buildings for boarding, clinic, dwellings for missionaries and teachers, stores and sheds for tools.

The primary school at the NLM Agere Selam station once reached the number of 300 children. Then congregations in the district took over grades 1-2 while the station continued to have grades 3-6. After this change the number of pupils dropped to some 200, of which 140 were boarders.

Outpatients at the clinic numbered some 10,000 per year by the end of the 1960s, sometimes even 13,000.

[S Hunnestad, Sidamo i morgenlys, 1969 p 195-207, 212-229]

The road to Dodola built by the Italians had deteriorated, and by this time it was hard to find where it started. When John Eriksson visited the Norwegian mission station, he found that it was situated on a slope with a view to the north. A missionary Andersson was there at the time.

[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 140-141]

Population 3,574 as counted in 1967.

Dejazmach Balcha primary school (in Sidama awraja) in 1968 had 348 boys and 168 girls with 9 male and 2 female teachers.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission school had 178 boys and 19 girls in grade 3-6, with 6 male Ethiopian teachers.

Dejazmach Balcha junior secondary school in 1968 had 89 male & 16 female students in grade 7-8, with four teachers (Ethiopian), while the NLM Handicraft School had 15 students, all male.

An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]

Ruth Havn worked at the NLM clinic around 1969, after having been at Yirga Alem and Negele earlier.

1970s In 1971 arrived to the Norwegian mission station Seppo Väisänen (b 1943, theological education) and his wife Ulla (b 1942, teacher education). They were probably from Finland, and there was co-operation with the Finnish mission.

picts S Hunnestad, Sidamo i morgenlys, Oslo 1969 p 80-81[6,10]

handicraft at girls' school and typical bamboo houses, 208-209[7] dwelling house for missionaries;

G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 73 close-up of Sidamo-type bamboo house, 74 two-page wide view of such houses and fences, 75-76,78 roof made separately and lifted onto a house

**Agere Selam : Abera** (Abera)

Dejazmach Balcha was visited at Abera by Freiherr von Erlanger in 1899.

pict A Kammerer, Essai sur l'histoire ..., Paris 1926 pl XXXV  
phallic stones

HDU20 Agere Selam (Hagere Selam, Aghere Salam) 10/39 [+ Ad WO]  
(centre in 1964 of Gubaya sub-district)

1960s A church school (in Jemjem awraja = here?) in 1968 had 55 boys and 28 girls in grade 1-

2, with 3 male teachers.

HCL11	Agere Selam sub-district? (-1997-)	06/38	[n]
HCL11	Agere Selam wereda (centre in 1964 = Agere S.) <i>agere sisay</i> (A) land of plenty	06/38	[+ Ad]
HDF24	Agere Sisay 08°23'/39°41' 2099 m	08/39	[Gz]
KCH61	Agere Wein (Agar Uen) 06°54'/45°45' 513 m <i>agere weyn</i> (A) country of vine/grapes	06/45	[MS WO Gz]
HBP81	Agerren (Agherren) 05°17'/35°52' 605 m	05/35	[+ WO Gz]
JFB12	Agerrri (Agherri) 13°42'/40°52' -88 m, below sea level	13/40	[+ WO Gz]
HCS88	Ageta (Agate) (mountain), cf Agita	08/38	[x WO]
HDB59	Ageta 08°38'/36°35' 1550 m, near map code HDC50 <i>agete</i> (agetä) (A) well dressed or adorned	08/36	[Gz]
<p><i>Agew, Agaw</i>, ethnic groups numbering for the Agew/Awngi about 397,491 and for the Agew/Kamyr about 158,231 according to the 1994 census. The Agew were the dominant population in the highlands of northern Ethiopia before the rise of Aksum, and they remained a potent force until the 1600s. Today small pockets of Agew remnants are dispersed over several provinces. [D N Levine]</p>			
HDR93	Agew Gimjabet (Agew Gemja Bet), see Gimjabet Maryam		
??	Agew Jer (Agäw Jär), historically recorded When Emperor Susneyos in 1632 decided to return from Lasta to Dänqäz, warriors blocked the passage at Agäw Jär. His son Fasilädäs captured this pass only after fierce fighting. [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1982 p 217] <i>agew midir</i> (A) land of the Agew (Agaw) people <b>Agew Midir</b> (Agaw Meder)	12/39?	[x]
1600s	"The Armenian merchant Murad reported in 1696-7 that the tax on Agäwmeder -- yielded as many as 100.000 cattle a year. This tribute, however, subsequently decreased -- so that by the 1770's Bruce reported that the area provided the monarch with no more than 1,000 or 1,500 cattle annually." [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 79]		
1880s	In 1882 Emperor Yohannes took Agew Midir from Negus Tekle Haymanot and gave it to Ras Alula, who never went there. It seems subsequently to have been governed by Wagshum Biru. /Dejazmach Barya was also governor there in the 1800s./ [Ehrlich 1996 p 36 and note 53]		
HEC41	<b>Agew Midir awraja</b> (Agaw Meder ..) 11°15'/36°45' (Agaume awraja) (centre at least 1963-1980 = Dangila)	11/36	[Gz Ad n]
1960s	Population 157,000 according to a survey in 1965, with about 2,500 more males than females. Illiteracy was 96.1%. Teff and barley were the most important crops. The holdings were 76% owned and 9% rented (and the rest mixed). There were 134,000 cattle in the awraja.		
1970s	Agew Midir was one of only 7 out of 102 awrajas which did not experience any year of famine up to 1977. [Mesfin Wolde-Mariam]		
HEL28	Agewiye 12°00'/39°13' 2486 m	12/39	[Gz]
HET66	Agezba (Aba Azba) 13°14'/38°59' 1698 m	13/38	[Gz]
HCN69	Aggai, see Aggi		
JCL95	Aggare 07°11'/43°56' 922 m, cf Agare When Sinclair Co. prospected for oil in this area they found a maximum thickness of 110 m of the Warandab series, which is a series of compact gray and light to olive green shales within the Jurassic sequence. [Mineral 1966]	07/43	[WO Mi Gz]

HCR60	Aggaro, see Agaro		
HCS09	Agge, see Aje		
HCN79	Aggi (Agghi, Aggai) 07°53'/35°37' 1808 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
GDU81	Aggimedi (Agghimedi)	10/34	[+ WO]
JDE31	Aggin, see Ajjin		
JCA58	Aggio Cata, see Ajjo Cata		
HCH99	Aggio, see Ajjo & HCJ90		
HET16	Agheliele, see Chelihiyo		
HED33	Aghengualia, see Agengwalya		
HEF85	Agher, see Ager		
HDU11	Aghere Merfia, see Agere Merfya		
HDU20	Aghere Salam, see Agere Selam		
HCD28	Agheremariam, see Agere Maryam		
HCL11	Agheresalam, see Agere Selam		
HBP81	Agherren, see Agerren		
JFB12	Agherri, see Agerri		
JEA15	Aghinni, see Aginni		
HCD73	Aghise, see Agise		
HEK39	Aghissa, see Agisa		
HEC46	Aghita, see Agita		
HED51	Aghitta, see Agitta		
JEC83	Aghno, see Agno		
HEK29	Agia, see Aja		
JDJ42	Agiafa, see Ajafa		
GCU74	Agiam, see Ajam		
JDJ86	Agiaua, see Ajawa		
HDT72	Agibar, see Ajibar		
HEK32c	Agid Tekle Haymanot (Agid Takla Haimanot)	12/37	[+ Ch]
HFF12	Agida (British camp in 1868)	13/39	[18]
JED03	Agin (Adinj) 10°54'/42°49' 698 m	10/42	[WO Gz]
HDE63	Agindo 08°41'/38°42' 2036 m	08/38	[Gz]
JEA15	Aginni (Aghinni) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HEK39	Agisa (Aghissa, Agiza) 1824 m, west of Lalibela	12/38	[LM Gz WO Wa]
	(centre in 1964 of Meketewa sub-district)	12/38	[Ad]
HCD73	Agise (Aghise, Hagise) (island)	06/37	[+ WO Gz x]
	06°07'/37°46' 1168/1285 m		
	<i>agit</i> (Gondar A) brother's wife		
HEC46	Agita (Aghita)	11/37	[+ WO]
HED51	<b>Agita</b> (Aghita, Agitta, Agta, Amba Agheta)	11/37	[+ WO It]
	(village and mountain) 11°19'/37°39' 1864 m, see also Jan Genet		
	During a campaign against bandits in Gojjam Dec. 1856-Feb. 1857 Emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Agita.		
	[Zänäb 1902]		
HEL75	Agita (Agit'a) 12°26'/38°58' 2236 m	12/38	[Gz]
HED51	Agita Iyesus (Aghitta, Agh. Iasus, Agta Eyesus)	11/37	[+ Gu WO Ad]
	2248/2481 m		
HED51	Agita sub-district (centre in 1964 = Agita Iyesus)	11/37	[Ad]
??	Agiau, see Aju		
GCT55	Agial, see Ajiwal		
HEU12	Agiaura, see Jijira		
H....	Agio (centre in 1964 of Sedi sub-district)	08/35	[Ad]
JD...	<b>Agjogsi</b>	09/43?	[18]
	"probably a generic term signifying that water is standing close by"		

Richard Burton on his way from Zeyla to Harar in mid-December 1854 passed wells by that name, and they may have been just on the Ethiopian side of the present Somali border. Nearby people lived on the summit of a hill. Burton stayed at the wells for four days and from there ascended Koralay (=Korale?), situated a couple of kilometres north of his campsite.

[Burton (1856, 1894, 1966)1987 vol I p 162-163]

- |        |  |        |            |
|--------|--|--------|------------|
| HEL54  | Agla Mikael (A. Micael)  | 12/38  | [+ WO]     |
| GDF00  | Agnale, see Anyale   |        |            |
| HDR85  | Agni, see Masha Kuta   |        |            |
| JEC83  | Agno (Aghno) (area)  | 11/41  | [+ WO]     |
| HDJ13  | Ago 09°09'/36°55' 1969 m or 09°09'/36°57' 1906 m   | 09/36  | [Gz]       |
| HDU13  | Ago 10°05'/39°36' 2499 m   | 10/39  | [Gz]       |
| HDM.?  | Ago Ber (with church Kidane Mihret) in Bulga/Kasim wereda  | 09/39? | [x]        |
| HFF45c | <b>Agobo</b> (Agowo, Agawa) (w ancient church Cherkos) "A environ 10 km à l'E de Debre-Selam, au N-E d'Atsbi. Eglise axoumite du Xe ou XIe siècle, édiflée sous une voûte naturelle. Plan basilical. Maqdas à plafond plat. Piliers carrés de bois." [Sauter 1976 p 171]<br>Church of Aksumite-type construction inside a cave and shaped as a basilica. The church was built in the 1000s and restored in the 1300s, so that there are an earlier and a later arch in the separation between the main hall and the apsis. There is a large cross in the ceiling.<br>[Äthiopien 1999 p 356]  | 13/39  | [x]        |
| texts  | G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968(Paris 1968,Zürich 1972) p 153 with plan, under the name of Agawa;<br>C Lepage, Recherches ..., Paris 1973 p 41ff with plan and section  |        |            |
|        | agola: <i>agole</i> (T) sterile? <i>agol</i> (T) half-baked;<br><i>agoll</i> (T) Withania somnifera, of the Solanaceae family  |        |            |
| ??     | Agola sub-district (-1997-)  | 11/41? | [n]        |
| JEH18c | Agola Hadedi (plain)   | 11/41  | [Gu]       |
| G....  | Agolal   | 10/34  | [18]       |
| ??     | Agolch (with sub-post office)  | ../..  | [Po]       |
| GDU32  | Agolia 10°14'/34°31' 1335, 1728 m  | 10/34  | [WO Gu Gz] |
| 1930s  | Just a group of huts on a high plateau.  |        |            |
| HED87  | Agona 11°36'/38°13' 3297 m<br><i>agora</i> (A) moo /as done by cows/;<br><i>agore</i> (T) pack; (A) close a door with a bar  | 11/38  | [Gz]       |
| HET76  | Agora 13°21'/39°01' 1656 m   | 13/39  | [Gz]       |
| JDP63  | Agora (area)   | 10/40  | [WO]       |
| HFF04c | Agoro (with rock-hewn church)  | 13/39  | [x]        |
| GDT..  | Agorsha<br>village in northern Sirekoli valley near Sudan.<br>William Avenstrup was there in the late 1920s or early 1930s and saw old mines. Stone tools were found, a kind of hammers or wedges. An area of about a square kilometre around Agorsha is shaped like a funnel nearly 600 m deep. To climb down was impossible unless the usable route was found. The bottom was lush and seemed good for living there, but only charred remains were found of some little settlement that had been destroyed. The imposing mine was a thirty metres deep tunnel. Lizards and large frogs were seen inside there. It was difficult to determine the minerals in the rusty walls. On the way back to their camp they saw a caravan of Sheikh El Mahdi passing, but Avenstrup did not want him to notice the gold seekers, because he had with him Lieutenant Riches who was a British officer from Sudan.<br>[W Avenstrup, (På jungelstier), Sw. ed. Stockholm 1956 p 144-154] | 10/34  | [x]        |

A district Agosha near Bomo, mentioned by Per Sandvik, may be the same name as above with a different spelling?

H...	<i>agot</i> (A) outcrop; <i>aggot</i> (A) uncle Agot Bes sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gult Mikael)	10/37	[Ad]
HDL00	Agota 09°07'/38°26' 2536 m see under Addis Alem, cf Ageta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD46	Agoyabi (Agoiabi, M.) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HFE39	Agoza (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HCL40	Agraria, see Yirga Alem		
JDH91	Agreli (area)	09/40	[WO]
HDU..	<b>Agrero</b> (Agraro, Agräro) (historically recorded) 60 km south-west of Dessie, in the province of Waj. After a Muslim defeat in the 16th century the monarch proceeded to Däwaro, where he constructed a palace at a place called Agräro. [Pankhurst 1997] In the 1540s, Galawdewos established his court and built a palace and tower at Agrero, thereby abandoning the custom of travelling from camp to camp. [Pankhurst 1961 p 78, 293-294] The chronicle of the reign of Emperor Galawdewos (1540-1559) states that when "he established a fixed capital in the area of Wadj, he employed Syrian and Armenian artists and European and Egyptian craftsmen to build a large and beautiful tower, the interior of which was decorated with figures covered in gold and silver, an ornate palace surrounded by a strong wall, and an irrigated garden -- Reference is also made to the arrival of foreigners -- Galawdewos refers to these and other 'Franks' in a letter of 1550 to King João III of Portugal. -- After the death of their chief Ayres Dias, locally known as Marcos, the Emperor appointed Gaspar de Sousa to a position of trust; -- His brother, Fernão de Sousa, whose task it was to welcome visitors from foreign parts, received them 'with good will, and served me well'. He had therefore given him 'much land and property and made him Commander of my guard and a trusted leader'." [W E Conzelman, Chronique de Galawdewos -- 1895 p 149-150]	10/39	[+ Pa]
HE...	Agrit (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	11/38	[Ad]
HEC46	Agta, see Agita		
H...	Aguat Wuha, see Agwat Wiha		
??	<b>Aguba</b> When Zara Yakob received news in 1441 of the demolition of the Egyptian monastery of Debre Mitmaq, sacred to the Virgin Mary, he ordered a period of mourning and built a church of the same name at Aguba in Tegulet. [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 69]	../..	[20]
GDF84	Agubardi	08/34	[WO]
HE...	Aguddi (near Mekele) <i>agudo</i> (T) hut, shack	13/39	[n]
HEU23	Agudo (Aia) (pass) 12°52'/39°42' 2910 m see under Korbeta	12/39	[WO Gu]
JDJ04	Agudol 09°04'/42°02' 1533 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDH06	Agudora, G. (area) 2809 m	09/41	[WO]
H...	Aguedi sub-district (Agu'edi ..) (centre in 1964 = Mai Megelta)	13/39	[Ad]

*agul* (A) awkward /place/

- HFF12 **Agula** (Agulae, Agula-e, Agula'i, Agulaa, Agulla) 13/39 [MS Ad WO LM]  
 Gz: 13°41'/39°35' = HFF12; MS: 13°47'/39°39' = HFF23  
 centre 1930/1975 m, pass 2030 m  
 (with sub P.O.; river recorded in 1868)  
 Centre of sub-district with the same name in 1964.  
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
 5S Sallat (pass) 2275 m  
 8S Antafo (pass) 2335 m  
 3N Inderta (Enderta) (village) 13°43'/39°37' 2036 m  
 Village about 32 km from Mekele, just east of the main road, 25 km north of Kwiha.  
 The track down the escarpment starts from Agula. There is also a little river and a pass with the same name. From Agula the old salt trail branches towards Atsbi, the scorching plains of Dalol and the desert with its vast deposits of salt.  
 [Camerapix 1995 + Aubert 1999]
- 1500s The town *Anguguim* visited on 13 August 1520 during the Portuguese journey described by Alvares is believed to be Agula. "In this town there is a well-built church -- upon very thick stone supports; very well hewn -- this church is named Quiricos."  
 In Agula there is actually a church ruin with a base of that kind.  
 [Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John, vol I p 176-178]  
 Access to the vast ancient church was obtained by a great stone staircase of two flights, each of eight immense steps.
- 1860s Stanley, travelling with Napier's expedition in 1868, describes in "Coomassie and Magdala" and has a picture of the ruins of an ancient temple near the river. He also describes the first meeting between Sir Napier and Ras Kassa, the future Emperor Yohannes, on the river Agula.  
 Concerning the temple, Stanley gives the following not very trustworthy information, here quoted from the Swedish translation of his book: "Ruinerna voro af ett tempel, uppfördt af konung Lala-ba i elfte århundradet, åt S:t Dorens, ett grekiskt helgon. Detta var ett af flera, byggda af denne gudfruktige monark i olika delar af riket. Det hade småningom råkat i förfall, försakadt af de mahomedanska stammarnes ströftåg i provinsen Enderta, genom en del af hvilken floden Agulla rinner; och vid konung Labagadis uppstigande på Abyssiniens tron, hörde denne monark omtalas att stora skatter voro nedgräfdas på detta ställe af hans företrädare, hvarföre han genast befallde att undersökningar skulle göras. Denna undersökning försakade naturligtvis byggnadens ödeläggelse. Skatten blef funnen, och det uråldriga afgudatemplet kvarstår nu i samma tillstånd som den girige konungens arbetare lemnade det. Endast två pelare stå ännu upprätt, men på några ställen är marmorstenläggningen ännu orörd."
- 1960s The primary school (in Hulet Awlalo awraja) in 1968 had 67 boys and 24 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.  
**Agula : Inderta**  
 At Atse Yohannes junior secondary school 62 students passed 8th-grade examinations in 1960.
- ?? Agulcho ..../ [20]  
 There is a postmark using spelling AGULCHO (-2002-).
- HDJ88 Agulla (area) 09°50'/37°25' 09/37 [WO Gz]
- JEH65 Agulyo (Agulio, Aguli) 12°22'/41°06' 668 m 12/41 [+ WO Ne Gz]  
 (with monumental tomb)
- H CJ29 Agume 06°35'/37°29' 1411 m 06/37 [Gz]
- HEM92 **Agumserta** (Agumberta) (pass) 12/39 [Gu WO Gz]  
 12°40'/39°41' 2660 m  
 "About the middle of March /1936/ the first advanced units /of the Ethiopian forces/ appeared at the Agumbertà Pass; on the 21st, the Negus arrived on the spot and took command of the army."

Late on 2 April Divisione Sabauda occupied the Agumberta hill. The Eritrean Corps of the Italians formed a front along the Agumberta stream on 3 April.

"At dawn on the 4th -- the Ist Corps, weakly opposed by the enemy, crossed the defile of Agumbertà and faced the plain of Ascianghi below."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed. 1937 p 140, 147-148 + Gentizon p 128)]

HE...	Aguna Maryam (centre in 1964 of Tnafa sub-district)	11/38	[Ad]
GDU11	Agusa (village), see under Asosa <i>agwat wiha</i> (A) whey water	10/34	[Mi]
HEM11	Agwat Wiha (Aguat Wuha) (with church Gebriel) Agwat Wiha 11°53'/39°27' 2067 m (centre in 1964 of Tikmie sub-district) <i>Agwezat</i> , people/?/ in the east of the Aksumite empire, with their own king in the mid-300s.	11/39	[Gz Ad]
H...	Agza sub-district (centre in 1964 = Derekwa Maryam)	10/37	[Ad]
HEJ54	Ahacha 12°15'/37°00' 1944 m <i>ahada: aihada</i> (T) kind of small tree, <i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i> , with strong thorns and edible but acid fruit; <i>ahadi</i> (T) society; <i>ahede</i> (A) threshed grain /with oxen used/	12/37	[Gz]
HDT12	Ahada (area)	10/38	[WO]
HFC18	Ahal Amba (area), see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO]
KDB13	Ahalaleh (area) 680 m	08/46	[WO]
KBN..	Ahale at the border of Somalia north-east of Ferfer	05/45	[n]
JCU82	Ahamali 07°58'/44°32' 929 m	07/44	[WO Gz]
HDM.?	Ahaya Amba (Ahiya ..?) (with church Meskel Yes) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
JEB58	Ahayle (Ahaile) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HEU02	Ahawi 12°40'/39°33' 2437 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDT29	Ahba (Doba Agher, Doba, Daba Ager) 10°09'/39°18' 2610/2623 m	10/39	[Gz WO LM]
HFB19	Ahd er Rafi, see Abd er Rafi		
JE...	Ahda, see Hadar	11/40	[20]
HEU80	Ahilteli (Ahilt'eli) 13°23'/39°22' 2080 m	13/39	[Gz]
HFE85	Ahisaa (Ahisaa'a) 14°21'/38°58' 1896 m Ahisaa (with church Gebre Menfes Kidus) <i>ahiya: ahiyya</i> (A) donkey; <i>feche</i> (fäch'ä) (A) to grind, to reduce to powder	14/38	[Gz]
HDT29	Ahiyafech (Aiafecc, Ahiya Fejj, Ajafeg, Haiafegg) (steep slope, "donkey bruiser") Written <i>Aqui afagi</i> by Alvares in 1520.	10/39	[+ Gu x WO]
1500s	The Portuguese journey in 1520 described by Alvares passed one Ahiyafech located about 60-70 km north-east of Debre Libanos. It is described as a very difficult and dangerous pass. "I would not have believed it, if I had not seen it." [Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John, vol I 1961 p 258-259]		
1800s	In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Merhabete province, governed by a Grazmach. According to a history written by a priest, there was an ancient monastery at Ahiyafech which still existed in later time.		
HED72	Ahiyafech (Ajafej) 11°31'/37°42' 2184 m	11/37	[+ Gz]
HEL69	Ahiyo (Aio, Ajo) 12°18'/39°19' 2099/2120 m The older sources have Aio at HEM51.	12/39	[Gz WO Gu LM]
H...	Ahiyo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gomma)	10/38	[Ad]
HFE88	Ahizera 14°19'/39°15' 2067 m (with church Maryam)	14/39	[Gz]

JDH35	<b>Ahmar</b> (mountain range) 09°23'/41°13' 1657 m	09/41	[Gz]
	Following the road from Dire Dawa to Harar it is easy to understand why the railway engineers decided against attempting to build the line across the mountains of Ahmar. To reach the Harar plateau, the road comprises a succession of hairpin bends before crossing the steep pass of Engado. [Aubert 1999 p 160]		
GDL99	Ahmed 09°55'/34°19' 625 m	09/34	[Gz]
HEF15	Ahmed (Ahimed) 10°58'/39°50' 1984 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDH16	Ahmed Abdule 09°10'/41°17' 2762 m	09/41	[Gz]
HDF83	Ahmed Ager (Ahimed A., Ahmed Agher) 08°57'/39°38' 1138 m	08/39	[Gz WO]
JCN82	Ahmed Asen 08°00'/40°03' 1453 m	08/40	[Gz]
JDJ23	Ahmed Gerada 09°17'/41°53' 1696 m	09/41	[Gz]
HFE42c	Ahora, see Akora		
H...	Ahsa sub-district (-1997-)	14/38	[n]
HFE84	Ahsaa (Ahsa'a) (mountain range) 14°21'/38°52' 1921 m	14/38	[Gz]
HF...	Ahseo (centre in 1964 of Merhi Senai sub-district)	14/39?	[Ad]
HF...	Ahseo wereda (centre in 1964 = Mai Chiguna) <i>ahun</i> (A) now, soon	14/39?	[Ad]
HDT57	Ahun Tegeny (A. Tegent) 10°26'/39°05' 2073 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEM11	Ahun Tugre 11°52'/39°27' 2227 m	11/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HEK11c	Ahun Wata (level grass-land) Near Gumara on the SE shore of lake Tana. Level grass-land that was once submerged. The name of the place, "Now come out", means that it has recently /written in the 1930s/ come out of the lake. Cheesman's party caught a catfish of record size near this place. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch]
HEC63	Ahuri Mariam, see Aduri Maryam		
GDF95	Aia, see Aya & HEU02 HEU23 JDA74		
HEU23	Aia (pass), see Agudo		
KCP99	Aia Benti, see Aya Bentih		
HBS71	Aiaba, see Ayaba		
JBG89	Aiadegga, see Ayadega		
HDT29	Aiafecc, see Ahiyafech		
JDH44	Aiaghe, see Ayage		
JDH33	Aiaghi, see Ayagi		
HFB29	Aiaie, see Ayaye & HFC21		
JDC63	Aialeccia, see Ayalecha		
JBN06	Aiamaccio, see Ayamacho		
HEU22	Aiba, see Ayba & HFF22		
HCG87	Aibara, see Aybara		
HEK63	Aibasci, see Aybashi		
HFF24	Aicamessal, see Haike Meskel		
JDS80	Aicha, see Aysha		
HFD82	Aiculita, see Aykulita		
HCD34	Aicuri, see Aykuri		
HER64	Aidla (area)	13/37	[WO]
JDP10	Aielu, see Ayelu		
??	<b>Aiga</b> (Aigah) In the early 1930s there was a station of the Lazarist Mission. [Zervos 1936] The Border Commission in The Hague ruled in April 2002 that Aiga shall be Ethiopian (and not Eritrean) territory. [AddisTribune 2002/04/12]	../..	[x]

HFC86	Aigiri, see Ayjiri		
HDM23	Aiguar, see Aygwar		
HEK65	Aiha 12°21'/38°05'	12/37	[WO Gz]
HEK66	Aiha, see Ayha		
JDS30	Aiha Maccarar, see Ayha Mackarar		
JEB85	Ail, see Ayl		
JEN68	Aila (hill)	13/40	[Ne]
JDG55	Ailabello (recorded in 1841)	09/40	[Ha]
HCD02	Ailotta 05°28'/37°43' 984 m	05/37	[WO Gz]
HEC30	Ailunjuksa (Ailungiuksa) (mountain) 11°10'/36°36' 2036 m	11/36	[n]
??	Aima Name of the upper reaches within Ethiopia of the river known as Dinder in the Sudan. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HCC..	Aimale Part of the area inhabited by Tsamay people, being one of about five such areas.	05/36	[x]
HET16	Aimbera, see Aymbera <i>Aimelel, Aimallel</i> , name of a Gurage tribe		
HDE26c	Aimellele (south of Awash, on map of 1843)	08/38	[Ha]
HES23	Aimesceb, see Aymesheb		
HEB32	Aimica, see Aymika		
H...	Aimo (A-imo) (centre in 1964 of Chefe Mishig sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
HEB40	Aimulu, see Aymulu		
HEB08	Aimusa 10°53'/36°32' 1829 m 75 km from Dangila	10/36	[Ch WO Gu Gz]
HEF34	Ain Amba (recorded in 1841) 11°01'/39°56' (locality), cf Aynamba	11/39	[Ha Gz]
HEM91	Ain Mai (Aine M.) (recorded in 1868) 1612 m	12/39	[18 n]
HEM32	Ain Takkazy (recorded in 1868), cf Tekeze	12/39	[18]
HEL44	Aina Jesus (Aine Jesus), see Ayna		
JEG97	Aina Mela, see Ayna Mela		
HEM..	Ainaba site of battle near lake Ashenge in 1542	12/39	[x]
HCG67	Ainamba, see Aynamba		
HEM91	Aine Mai, see Ain Mai		
HEM51	Aio, see Ajo		
KCG88	Aiou	07/45	[WO]
	<i>aira</i> (T) kind of tall tree related to ebony, Diospyros abyssinica - but the following locations are in southern Ethiopia and not in Tigrinya-speaking areas		
HCD81	Aira, small district south of Chench	06/37	[x]
HDA96	<b>Aira</b> (Tullu A., hill near Yubdo) 1759 m	09/35	[WO]
geol.	Relics of basaltic lava flows are found, but much has been eroded. The basalts end about 1-2 km to the east of the Aira mission. M. Hamrla reported in 1963 an outcrop of quartz at the Aira mission. Residual limonite accumulations in the Aira-Gure area were exploited for iron in the past. The excavated ore was smelted in field furnaces. [Mineral 1966]		
1930s	Wide area with iron produced by the local people and with a single gold mine. A German Evangelical mission in the neighbourhood had to be abandoned when the Italians arrived. [Guida 1938] A German missionary Müller was killed when making a journey at the time of the war in 1935-36. The local people did not understand the difference between Germans and Italians. Müller's wife with their small child succeeded to flee and hide, until they were		

saved by British military police.

Pastor Bock tried to flee from Aira to Yubdo on 19 May 1936, but he was robbed and returned to Aira with nothing left.

[M Nordfeldt as below]

- HDG06 **Aira** (Ayra, Ayira, Areri, Eera) 09/35 [Gu Mi Gz]  
(with mission) 09°06'/35°24' 1510/1627 m
- 1930s Two missionaries from the German Hermannsburger Mission in Aira fled in the direction of Gambela about August 1936. Already on 11 May missionary Müller had been killed in the Didessa valley in a village where they were just lamenting the death of one of their own warriors. The German mission, however, was not expelled after the Italian occupation.  
The Swedish missionaries during their flight arrived in Aira at dusk on 17 August. They left again next day for Sayo (Dembidolo). Two German missionaries went with them.  
[M Nordfeldt *in Jag minns den gången*, 1957 p 64-65, 68]
- 1940s When the German missionaries were forced to leave in 1936, an Oromo by name Daffa Jammo was the one who continued preaching and kept the congregation together. He had learnt to read as a boy and had obtained a copy of the Bible in Oromo to study. At the mission station he learnt German and he also knew some English later. The Germans returned to Aira in 1939. In 1941 Daffa was consecrated Evangelical priest by them. He had a 2-year course around 1946 to become a teacher. In the summer of 1952 he was given opportunity to make a journey to Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark..  
[Lindblom 1958 p 139-140]  
A man Ashana from the village of Itege became an important preacher after he had been converted by missionary Wassmann in Aira, but after that he had to move away from his home as his mother was a *qallicha*.  
[J Hagner, *Guds under i Gallaland*, Sthlm 1948 p 25]
- 1950s From early 1948 to 1953 the Swedish EFS Mission had some medical service in the Aira area. The German missionaries returned to Aira in 1951. Their Hermannsburger Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).
- 1960s German Hermannsburger Mission school (in Gimbi awraja) in its primary part in 1968 had 326 boys and 45 girls in grade 3-6, with 9 male teachers and one female (all Ethiopians).  
In the junior secondary part there were 81 male and 11 female students in grade 7-8, with 4 teachers (all Ethiopians).  
A private school had 324 boys and 57 girls in grade 1-5, with 5 teachers.
- 1970s Swedish volunteer and laboratory technician Gurli Hansson (b 1936) worked at the German mission in January 1970.  
In 1974 there were Helmut Shöner with wife. The large clinic could have as much as 300-400 outpatients in one morning. "The staff was seriously overloaded." There worked also Theo. Dr Halms with wife and Mrs Kretchner.
- 1980s Letters by post to Aira still had to be addressed via Nejo. There was an Onesimus Nesib Bible School. The water system was rebuilt in 1982. Hospital and school were rebuilt in 1986.  
*Staff from Swedish missions:*  
Nurse Leena Nieminen (b 1945) from 1978 and at least until 1990.  
Laboratory assistant Ingwör Westman (b 1950) 1978-1981-.  
Doctor Nils-Olof Hylander (b 1931) with wife teacher Gunnel (b 1935) 1979-.  
Monica Malmström (b 1952, of the Swedish Church Mission) 1987-1990-.  
Doctor Erik Erichsen (b 1947) until 1990.  
Midwife Gunilla Broberg (b 1954) 1988-1990.  
Nurse Eva Nivestam (b 1959) 1989-1990.
- picts J Hagner, *Guds under ..*, Sthlm 1948 p 41 local chief,  
52-53[2] site for mission station and clinic  
**Aira : Worakalu**

On a wide area of iron ore outcrops at Worakalu, detailed geological survey was performed by Stern and Lapajne and geophysical survey by Ravnik and Kelhar (RUDIS Mining Association, 1964).

Worakalu is situated, according to M. Hamrla (1963), at 6 km to the south-southeast of the Aira mission.

The basalts which cover the western part of the region, end about 1-2 km to the east of the mission station. Here the rocks of metamorphic ground begin to appear. They are built predominantly of quartzite, chlorite, and mica schist. On the Gordona Kacho hill, traces of former exploitation of the ore may be seen.

Large iron ore outcrops were noted to the north of Worakalu. To the south the ferruginous quartzites have a lenticular appearance.

Magnetic anomalies were observed at Worakalu. They might be attributed to the nearly isometric shape of the magnetic body.

The eastern flank of the ferruginous quartzite is visible only in fragments: south-west of Worakalu for a length of 2 km.

The magnetic ore is banded. The material between the grains of magnetite is a light grey to whitish non-metallic mineral. The possible reserves of ore are estimated at about 34,000 metric tons.

Examination of a sample from Worakalu revealed porous martitized ore with residual magnetite. Another sample had very porous ore containing supergene iron minerals which are due to complete oxidation. Very small pyrite grains were infrequently present.

[Mineral occurrences of Ethiopia, A.A. 1966 p 270, 274-276, 283-289]

- HDM36 **Airaro** (Airara) 09°22'/39°55' 09/39 [Gz Ha]  
Stream south-east of Ankober.  
"-- at the foot of perpendicular crags thundered the river Airára. On its bank stands the only piece of machinery in the kingdom - a rude watermill constructed by an Albanian visiter /Demetrius/; but the intolerant and ignorant priesthood pronouncing the revolution of the wheel to be the work of devils and genii, its use was interdicted after three days, and it has since remained silent. Beyond the ford of the foaming torrent the road becomes extremely rough, steep, and difficult."  
[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 43]
- HFC88 Aireba, see Ayreba  
JEJ64 Airedudo, see Ayredudo  
JEH14 Airo Bara, see Ayro Bara  
HFF30 Airofeda, see Geralta churches - northern  
JEC11 Airori (Aiorre), see Ayrori  
*Aisa Mela*, an Ado Mara tribe in the Awash valley  
JEB78 Aisaita (Aissaita), see Asaita  
HED72 Aiscet Mariam, see Shame Maryam  
JDS80 Aiscia (Aisha), see Aysha  
JED10 Aisciadele, see Ayshadele  
HCF01 Aiso 05°29'/39°26' 1513 m 05/39 [Gz]  
HCF23 Aiso Dunun, see Ayso Dunun  
JEC42 Aissama, see Ayssama  
HDP77c Aitanacha (ford) 10/36 [Ch]  
HFE75c Aiti Udduco, see Aiti Udduko  
JEH41 Aitima, see Aytima  
HFC34 Aitoboko (Aitoboco) (area) 13/36 [+ WO]
- JEH19 Aiu Gama, see Ayu Gama  
JDG73 Aiuha, see Ayuha  
HDF03 Aiule, see Ayule  
JDP10 Aiullo, see Ayelu

JFB34	Aiuman (Ajuman) 13°52'/41°00' 323 m near the border of Eritrea	13/41	[WO Gz]
HEK90	Aiva	12/37	[WO]
JDK78	Aiyanle (area) 1690 m	09/43	[WO]
JCG82c	<b>Aiyuba</b> (in the 1980s in Ticho wereda) Village on the road, in Robe wereda 8 km from Robe town. The Aiyuba peasant association in 1986 disposed of an area of 1,634 hectares, according to SEAD map. Robe town is 8 km distant and Habe 9 km, and the road between them divides the new village of Aiyuba in half. It is sited on a flat plain with a state forest to the east. There were 282 households according to a 1984 census, with 939 males and 980 females. During the villagization campaign of three months 470 houses were constructed, all but 13 of them being round thatched huts. Construction brigades could each complete about one house per day, and there was a separate brigade charged with feeding the others. The only households who did not get slightly smaller houses after the moving were Muslims who had three houses before and made two houses out of them at the new site. The peasant association members around 1984 had 360 oxen, 1,143 cattle, 420 goats, 400 sheep, 27 mules, 240 donkeys. When the school was built, the government paid for nails, roofing sheets, school furniture, books and teachers' salaries. A round hut for mosque was built. The village looked poor to the visitors. Even members of the peasant association's executive committee did not wear shoes. [J M Cohen & N-I Isaksson, Villagization .., Uppsala/Sweden, Feb 1987 p 158-160]	07/40	[x]
	<i>aja</i> (O) deformed, weak, tired; <i>ajja</i> (O) bad, wicked, useless; <i>ajja</i> (T) rye, semolina; (A) oats, rye, emmerwheat, <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>		
HEK29	Aja (Agia) 12°03'/38°13' 2699 m (with church Fasiledes to the south)	12/38	[Gz WO]
HEK..	Aja Fasiledes (centre in 1964 of Mena sub-district)	12/38	[Ad]
JDJ42	Ajafa (Agiafa, G.) (area)	09/41	[+ WO]
HED72	Ajafej, see Ahiyafech <i>ajam</i> (Som) non-Arabian		
GCU74	Ajam (Agiam, Tame, Taine) 07°54'/34°44' 589 m	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>Ajamo</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo		
??	Ajamojay (near Zikwala, historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
1520s	After having retreated across the Dukham river, the Adäl soldiers reassembled at Ajamojay, near the mountain of Zeqwala, where they encountered a force of over 3,000 Maya soldiers armed with bows and poisoned arrows. These warriors came unsuspectingly to the Imam's camp, which they mistakenly assumed to be one of Lebna Dengel's. On discovering their error they fled in terror, but were pursued by Ahmäd's men. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HD...	Ajana Mikael (Adjana Mikael) West of Debre Birhan. A whole church community lives in caves that have been partitioned into dwellings. The church itself is also in a cave. [Camerapix 1995]	09/39	[+ Ca]
??	Ajara (waterfalls in Soke river, Welamo)	../..	[x]
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 2(1964) no 1 p 5 waterfalls		
JDJ86	Ajawa (Agiaua) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
HES21	Ajaye, see Ajire <i>ajbar</i> (A) large tent		
HEE48	Ajbar, see Ajibar		
	<i>aje</i> : <i>ajee</i> (Som) spoil, rot; stagnate /said of water/		
HCK99	Aje 07°10'/38°20' 2069 m	07/38	[MS]

- HCS09 **Aje** (Adje, Agge) 07/38 [Po Ad WO Gz]  
 07°17'38°21' 1858 m, 28 km west of Shashemene  
 With sub-post office using spelling ADJE in its postmark.
- 1960s The primary school (in Haykoch & Butajira awraja) in 1968 had 109 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.
- 1990s A small centre with a few dollar-a-night hotels. At 5 km from Aje is the turn-off for the Senkele Wildlife Sanctuary, leading after 17.5 km to the headquarters.  
 [Bradt 1995]  
 A small rest house on the southern shore of lake Shala is reached by travelling through Shashemene, turning west on the Soddo road, and then turning north in the village of Aje and travelling for 16 km to the Shala shore at Gike.  
 [Camerapix 1995 p 157]  
 Just before reaching the village of Aje, a narrow earth track on the right leads to the village of Sembete and then on to lake Shitu.  
 [Aubert 1999]  
 Among hotels in Aje there are Hoteela Abdii Rabbi and Lamlam Hotel.  
 [Lonely planet 2000 p 223]
- ?? Ajeba (Adjeba) (in southern Shewa) ../.. [+ x]  
 pict's Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1988 no 1 p 14-17 photos of well at mill, grain mill building and irrigation dam
- ?? Ajeln (Adjeln) (volcanoes) ../.. [+ Mi]  
 A group of volcanoes in an E-SE line in the northern part of the Afar volcanic area.  
 [Mineral 1966]
- HDL27 Ajemeru (Ajemery) 09°17'39°04' 2943 m 09/39 [Gz]  
 HDE43c Ajeri 11/37 [Ch]  
 Village on the slope of a ridge at the Yetai river, some distance from the "Second Blue Nile Bridge".  
 [Cheesman 1936]
- ?? Aji Keta (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
- HDT72 *ajibar*: *ajbar* (A) large tent; *Ajaber*, name of a Tulama Oromo tribe  
**Ajibar** (Agibar, Agebar; Debre Sina) 10/38 [Ad Po WO n]  
 MS: 10°37'38°46' 1829 m; Gz: 10°52'38°40' = HDT92, 1732 m  
 70 km north-east of the main Abay bridge  
 (centre in 1964 of Sayint wereda, with sub-post office)  
 Within a radius of 10 km there is at km  
 3SE Wegedi (Wegedie, Wogidi, Uogghidi) (village) 2125 m  
 Basalt columns in the area are about 5-9 inches across, normally 5-sided though occasionally 6. [J Graham in AddisTribune 30-06-00]
- 1930s The Swedish geologist Erik Nilsson travelled around lake Tana and in the mountains during the first half of 1933. His caravan leader Waldemar Nyström was a coffee farmer in Arussi. They visited the governor in Ajibar, Dejzmach Workneh who lived on a plateau with several fences around. His traditional-type house had several rooms with some simple Western-type furniture including a wall clock. At the time Workneh was 57 and his wife 22.  
 [Jordan runt (Sthlm), Sept. 1934 p 463-472]
- 1941 There were 100 men of the Frontier Battalion and 60 men of the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, supported by 2,000 Patriots under Ras Kassa, who pursued Colonel Maraventano and pinned him down at Ajibar with spirited attack through a day and night, until Maraventano put up the white flag for the biggest haul of the Gideon force. 7,000 infantrymen surrendered, 120 light machine guns, 50 heavy machine guns, seven mountain artillery, two mortars, 15,000 mules, 300 horses and 700 civilian officials were taken by this Gideon force of less than 200 men, carrying three Bren guns.  
 [R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 153]

- Ajibar : Wegedi** (Uogheda)
- 1800s District of Menz, in early time governed by the Ezekias family.  
[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 522]
- 1941 An important point in the liberation war was the operation at Wegedi, written Uogghidi by the Italians, in May 1941.  
"Thesiger led his force down the escarpment -- arriving at the bottom /south of Ajibar/ at dawn on 17 May, and followed the valley northwards with the Ciacata plateau on his left. They were sniped at by Muslim Galla tribesmen from the cliff tops, formerly pro-Italian, now waiting to see who would win. -- At dawn on 18 May they climbed the cliff and Thesiger and Rowe went ahead and surprised the guard post, finding an old man and his five sons asleep. They learned from the old man that another of his sons was with the 1200 *banda* in the Uogghidi fort and Thesiger told him that the Emperor was now back on his throne -- and he should go at once to the fort and 'advise the *banda* to escape before it was too late'. The old man went off and Thesiger and his men spent the day of 18 May lazing in the sun -- After dark a rocket went up from the fort and the old man returned to report that the *banda* had deserted and the fort was empty. On the morning of 19 May Thesiger occupied Uogghidi."  
[Shirreff 1995 p 199, 201 sketch map on p 200]  
Concerning the battle in the neighbourhood, see Chakata.
- 1960s The primary school (in Sayint awraja) in 1968 had 211 boys and 35 girls, with 3 teachers.  
picts C Sykes, Orde Wingate, London 1959 p 311 sketch map of the battle for Ajibar, at p 353 Johnson's force at Ajibar;  
W Thesiger, The life of my choice, UK (1987)1988 p 352-353[7]  
surrender of forces on the Italian side in 1941
- HEE48 **Ajibar** (Ajbar, Agebar) 11°14'/39°14' 2834 m 11/39 [MS Gz Ad]  
(centre in 1964 of Tenta wereda)
- 1960s Amara Saynt School (in Were Himeno awraja) in 1968 in its primary level had 186 boys and 19 girls in grade 1-6, with 4 teachers.  
The secondary level had 20 male students in grade 7-8, with 2 teachers (Ethiopians).
- 1980s Enrollment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Ajibar secondary school was 495 in 1985/86 and 649 in 1986/87.  
At the Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish aid) it was 62 in 1986/87.
- Ajibar : Alibet**, cf JDG12 Alibete  
The primary school (in Were Himeno awraja) in 1968 had 310 boys and 32 girls, with 5 teachers.
- H... Ajilla (centre in 1964 of Lamfuro sub-district) 08/38 [Ad]
- JED03 Ajin (Agin) 10/42 [+ WO]
- HFD78 Ajir Amra 14°12'/38°16' 1845 m 14/38 [Gz]  
*ajira, ajera* (A) hole dug in the ground for burning pottery
- HES21 Ajire (Ajaye) 12°53'/37°41' 2414 m, cf Ajeri 13/37 [Gz Ad]  
(centre in 1964 of Kola Wegera sub-district)
- GCT55 Ajiwal (Agiual, Agiuual, Agiuval) 07/33 [+ WO Gz]  
07°46'/33°56' 303 m
- JDE31 Ajjin (Aggin) (area) 1340 m 08/43 [+ WO]  
*ajjo* (O) toil, work, /also/ reward
- HCH99 Ajjo (Aggio) (mountain) 07/36 [+ WO]
- HCH90 Ajjo (Aggio) (mountain) 07°09'/36°37' 2794 m 07/36 [+ WO Gz]  
near map code HCH99  
*ajjo kata: kata* (O) 1. (qaata) long time ago;  
2. (qaataa) trigger
- JCA58 Ajjo Kata (Aggio Cata) (locality) 05/40 [+ WO Gz]  
05°55'/40°45' 1122 m  
*ajo* (Kefa) "Galla potato", *Coleus edilis*, *C. tuberosus*, with brilliantly coloured leaves;

- Ajo*, a clan of the Mecha/Liban/Ammaya Oromo
- |       |                          |       |         |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| HDK01 | Ajo 09°04'/37°37' 1785 m | 09/37 | [AA Gz] |
| HDM15 | Ajo 09°11'/39°47' 1202 m | 09/39 | [Gz]    |
| HEM51 | Ajo (Aio), see Ahiyo     |       |         |
| HEM92 | Ajo 12°38'/39°36' 1749 m | 12/39 | [Gz]    |
- HC... **Ajora** (waterfalls 65 km south of Hosaina) 07/37 [20]
- A few kilometres north of the town of Areka is the turn off to the Ajora falls. The road is passable for the 25 km trip, even during the rainy season.
- Ajora falls are spectacular because they are two very high parallel waterfalls, falling off a steep precipice into a lush valley. The Soki and Ajacho rivers both conveniently and picturesquely fall off the same cliff a few dozen metres apart. Neither of the falls is very wide.
- Below the two rivers join together near the bottom of the falls, shortly joining the Omo river. You can view them from the top of a steep cliff, which has manageable paths down a short way. Further down it gets very steep and slippery. There were plenty of stories about people falling and getting killed. Even the sure-footed livestock of the area sometimes plunge off. The falls are very high, probably about 100 metres.
- At the top it is an easy walk to the bank of the Ajacho river, which is not very large and heavily enclosed by jungle. There is a cliff edge by the river. The cluster of homes at the top provide a good opportunity to see Welayta life. The houses have a layered beehive look.
- It is generally pretty misty in the morning, especially during the rainy season, which makes it impossible to see the falls. The afternoon is a better time for a visit.
- [J Graham in AddisTribune 2000/09/22]
- |       |                                  |       |      |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| ??    | Aju (Agiu) (in the Harar region) | ../.. | [It] |
| JFB34 | Ajuman, see Aiuman               |       |      |
| HEU12 | Ajura (Agiura), see Jijira       |       |      |
- Ajuran*, the Hawiyya branch of Somali people, found also in Kenya