

- ama, hamaa* (O) honeybadger, Egyptian mongoose, *Herpestes ichneumon*
- HDM13 Ama 09°11'/39°39' 1627 m 09/39 [Gz]
- JDH46 Ama Yusefo 09°28'/41°18' 1587 m 09/41 [Gz]
- HDU52c Amad Washo (recorded in 1841) 10/39 [Ha]
- HEC38 Amadamit, see Amedamit
amado: *amedu* (amädu) (A) the ashes; *amed washa*, ash cave;
ado amo (Afar) white head
- JEA77 **Amado** (area) 11/40 [WO 20]
Site in the upper Mille valley south of the volcano Gura Ale and only about a couple of square kilometres in size.
In October 1973 the International Afar Research Expedition with 18 people in four LandRovers visited Amado.
"Amado is noteworthy for its thick, fluvatile, crystalline tuffs containing beautiful translucent fossil wood and hundreds of monkey and baboon fossils. Coppens and Guérin judged the elephants and rhinos to be between 3 and 4 million years old. Some of the associated sediments looked like hot spring deposits, and the fossil wood looked like palm."
The expedition in five days collected nearly 400 fossils, a quarter of them being monkeys. [J Kalb 2001 p 100]
- JEC01 Amadu (Lo Ammadu, Amadoo) (plain) 10/41 [Gu WO Ha]
- H CJ80 Amaia (Ammaia), see Ameya
- HCS44 Amairaba 07°39'/37°54' 2460 m 07/37 [WO Gz]
amaja: *ameja*, *amija* (A) kind of shrub or small tree,
Hypericum revolutum, *H. quartinianum*
- JDJ12 Amaja (Amagia) (saddle), see under Grawa 09/41 [+ Gu]
cf Amejja, Amija
- ?? Amajah/. [Pa]
A Muslim settlement in eastern Shewa, near the Kessemer river, "the population of which /in the 1530s/ welcomed Grañ's forces, and prayed for the latter's victory".
[Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 57]
- HDU60 Amajo 10°33'/39°20' 2605 m 10/39 [Gz]
amami (T) sweeping
- HFC47 Amamu (area) 14/37 [WO]
- aman* (A) peace, tranquility, pacified, safe (area)
- HCG68 **Aman** (greater & lesser) 06/35 [WO Po]
Aman (Greater Aman) 06°57'/35°32' 1277 m 06/35 [Gz]
Aman was the name given by Ras Desta Damtew when he founded a new administrative centre in Bonga during his period 1928-1931 as governor of Kefa. There was a post office and a telephone station. Its market was important within the region. Population around 1935 consisted of about 500 locals and two foreign traders.
[Zervos 1936]
- 1930s The Italian occupants had planned to open a post office, but this was not carried out. [Philatelic source]
Aman is replaced by Mizan Teferi which corresponds closest to Lesser Aman, while Greater Aman is a little to the south-west according to German researchers in the 1950s, but to the north according to WO map of the 1940s.
- HDM71? Aman 09/39 [n]
Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in March 1873 that Bishop Massaja lived at a place known as Aman, in the Wegda district.
[Acta aethiopica III p 145]
- HDT38 Aman 10°15'/39°14' 1942 m 10/39 [18 Gz]
between Liche and Tegulet.

The explorer Chiarini was received there in the second half of December 1877 by the wife of Ras Gobana. Near Aman seems to have been caves where important treasures sometimes were kept. It was in an area inhabited by Abichu Oromo. Ras Gobana's house was situated like a fortress. A 20 minutes' walk from there was an Italian religious mission under Padre Gonzaga. Chiarini left Aman on 19 December.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 283-284]

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|-------|---|-------|------------|
| HDL34 | Amana Wesi 09°23'/38°48' 2693 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| ?? | Amandare (visiting postman under Jimma) | ../.. | [Po] |
| GCT35 | Amanha | 07/33 | [WO] |
| HDL79 | Amantie, see Amente
<i>amanu</i> (O) believe, have faith | | |
| HEF33 | Amanu Ager (Amanu Agher), see under Dessie | 11/39 | [+ Gu] |
| HDS50 | Amanuel (Ammanuel) 10°27'/37°34' 2438 m
(centre in 1964 of Machakel wereda), with sub-post office
Spelling used by the post was AMANUEL around 1975.
Distance 323 km from Addis Abeba. | 10/37 | [Ad Gz] |
| HDS.? | Amanuel
The Rosen party of Germans were in the neighbourhood on 3 April 1905.
"Amaniel am Gasenit gehört dem Distrikt Delma."
They were travelling north-west from Debre Markos. Two large monastery churches could be seen on the hills and a few farmsteads. The highest point of Delma was measured to have an altitude of 2370 m.
[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 358] | 10/37 | [x] |
| HDT05 | Amanuel (Amaniel) (church) | 10/38 | [+ WO] |
| HED44 | Amanuel (Abala, Abahala) 11°15'/37°57' 2034 m | 11/37 | [Gz Gu WO] |
| HEJ87 | Amanuel (Emanuel) (church) | 12/37 | [+ WO] |
| HDE56 | Amanuel Iyesus (church) 08°40'/39°02' | 08/39 | [Gz] |
| HFE17 | Amanuel Mayhaba (A. Maybaba) (rock-hewn church)
see under Temben churches | 13/39 | [Br x] |
| | <i>amar</i> (Arabic) moon; <i>Amar</i> , an ethnic group, see Hamer
and also under Burji | | |
| HCC11 | Amar (Amaro, Amarr) (mountains)
05°35'/36°45' 1254 m
Name <i>Amara</i> was used by Donaldson Smith in 1897 and <i>Amarr</i> by Vannutelli in 1899.
When Bottego and his men reached the top of the Amar mountains on 23 March 1896, they were completely ignorant of Italy's crushing defeat at Adwa. They visited Ruspoli's grave and then moved on to lake Abaya, which they named after Queen Margherita.
[P J Imperator, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 150] | 05/36 | [WO Gz] |
| HBR71 | Amar Cocche, see Hamer Koke | | |
| JEG69 | Amar Gule (sulphur spring) | 12/40 | [WO] |
| | <i>Amara</i> (A,O) name of the Amhara people and the Amhara region of Ethiopia; (O) also same as Sidama | | |
| GDF74 | Amara (village) 08°48'/34°44' 1753, 2099 m | 08/34 | [WO Gu Gz] |
| HDA95 | Amara (Amara Gudo) 08°59'/35°20' 1804 m | 08/35 | [WO Gz] |
| HDC51 | Amara (area)
<i>amara</i> : <i>tulu amara</i> (O) mountain of the Amhara | 08/36 | [WO] |
| HDJ17 | Amara (Tulu Amara, A. Terara, Tullo A.) (mountain)
MS: 09°20'/37°20' = HDJ38, 2778/3128 m
Gz: 09°11'/37°17' = HDJ17
"On the mountain ridge of Dolota are the mountains of Tulu Amara and Tuto, which look like large hills, but not covered with forest." | 09/37 | [WO MS Gu] |

[A Bulatovich 1897]

/This Amara? in the Gudru region:/ The traveller Rey was there around 1926 and was asked to visit the governor Fitawrari Desta in his home. "It was more like a fortress than anything else, being situated at the top of a steep rise on the slopes of Mount Amara. We were -- led by the guard through five stockades of stout, pointed sticks about eight or ten feet high by a narrow path leading through even narrower gateways into the innermost yard, in the midst of which stood the main dwelling-place. This was a single room, -- inside it was neatly finished off with plaited coloured straw in concentric rings. -- Some eastern rugs covered the divan and table, and portraits of the Empress and Regent adorned the walls." When leaving Rey joined his caravan after first having passed the Kella or frontier customs house of Gudru.

[C F Rey, In the country ..., London 1927 p 93-94]

The primary school in 1968 had 264 boys and 8 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.

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|-------|--|-------|-----------|
| HDL90 | Amara 09°53'/38°26' 2174 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| | see under Gebre Guracha | | |
| HEF01 | Amara 10°54'/39°26' 3438 m | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| JDJ77 | Amara (mountain) 09°45'/42°14' 1183 m | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| HE... | Amara Ankosa | 11/38 | [Ad] |
| | (centre in 1964 of Tach Muja sub-district) | | |
| HDA96 | Amara Gudo (Chella Dafino) 09°01'/35°21' 1899 m | 09/35 | [Gz] |
| | (centre in 1964 of Machakel wereda) | | |
| HEE45 | Amara Sayint (Amhara Sayent) (area), cf Sayint | 11/38 | [WO Ch x] |
| | (Gz: Amara Saint, see Debre Zeyit Bota 11/39) | | |
| | Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote to d'Abbadie in 1866: "Amara Sayint is under the son of Tikku Birille". [Acta aethiopica II p 304] | | |
| | The future artist Jembere Hailu in 1927 was asked by his uncle Aleqa Alemu to join him in Amara Sayint. Alemu was an accomplished painter and had been commissioned by Empress Zawditu to paint the church of Tegbabe Maryam. Jembere began to learn how to paint, and Alemu taught him the many rules of traditional Ethiopian painting, e.g. that Mikael protects Virgin Mary on the right and Giyorgis on the left. | | |
| | [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p371] | | |
| | An area /that used to be/ populated purely by Amhara. It was governed in 1935 by Dejazmach Ambatso Gassassa, son of a former governor of Wadla. [Zervos 1936] | | |

amare (amarä) (A) to be pleasant, nice; look handsome

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|-------|--|-------|-----------|
| JDC85 | Amareiti, see Ije Weraba | | |
| | amaresa: <i>amaressa</i> (O), <i>amarissa</i> (Bale O), <i>hamaresa</i> (O) | | |
| | small thorn tree, <i>Conyza spinosa</i> | | |
| HDK90 | Amaresa 09°52'/37°32' 1739 m | 09/37 | [AA Gz] |
| JDC50 | Amaresa (Ammareisa) | 08/41 | [LM WO] |
| JDJ35 | Amaresa 09°23'/41°57' = JDJ33 or JDJ34 | 09/42 | [Po WO x] |
| | (Amaressa) about 10 km from Harar | | |
| | Henry de Monfreid states that 10,000 men were at Amaresa with orders to arrest Lij Iyasu but that his appearance was so majestic that he could ride past for entering Harar without anyone of them touching him. | | |
| | [H de Monfreid, Le masque d'or, Paris 1936 p 148] | | |
| | Population 734 as counted in 1967. | | |
| | With postal service. | | |

Amaro, *Amarro* (Badittu), a Kefa clan and subdivision of the Ometo ethnic group. They are the only speakers of a West-Cushitic language who live east of Lake Abaya. A large population movement set in around 1895-1915 after the outbreak of an ensete disease. There have also been raids from the Guji. Their current area is sparsely populated. Their staple food is ensete and other root plants, and barley is next in importance. [S Stanley 1966]

The ensete-farming Amaro settle in isolated homesteads, which frequently join with others into loose settlement complexes. The large and very solidly built dome-shaped huts are surrounded in a semi-circle by the ensete plantations. The sacred character of the Amaro kingship could be perceived even in later time.

[H Straube 1963 p 377-378]

There was once a kingdom Amarro. The dynasty of Amarro ended with king Amole in the late 1800s when the occupation of Dejazmach Lulseged took place Amole's son Mezo was given the title of Grazmach by the Shewans. It is said that he was shot by the Italians. Descendants of the old royal family were honoured still in the 1950s.. An alternative name Koira seems to refer to a dynasty.

Helmut Straube made field studies in this area in March-April 1955. [Straube p 106]

text H. Straube, Westkuschitische Völker Süd-Äthiopiens, Stuttgart 1963, p 72-140.
picts Straube as above, pl 3 plan and section of house, pl 6 view of homestead with ensete, pl 11 site plan of so-called 'camp of Grañ'.

amaru (A) kind of shrub or small tree, *Vernonia auriculifera*

HCC11 Amaro, see Amar

Amaro /which one?/, in Gurage

The Amaro market had trade in ivory in the 1800s.

HCD14 **Amaro** (mountains) 05/37 [WO]

geol The recently uplifted block of the Amaro mountains exposes a typical Trap Series assemblage of uniform, fine-grained, holocrystalline olivine-basalts with local tuff bands, resting upon the Basement Complex.

Whether the Amaro mountains merely represent a plateau remnant now looking down on the grabens on either side, or whether they have been squeezed up from the original rift floor, possibly by processes similar to those which formed the Ruwenzori horst, is uncertain. However, the presence of fresh terraces along the eastern side of the Amaro mountains indicates that fairly recent uplift has played at least a part in the formation of this block. About 60 km long, the Amaro mountains block falls away both to north and south. [P A Mohr, Geology 1961 p 139, 167]

HCD34 Amaro (mountains) 05°50'/37°56' 05/37 [LM WO n]

Coordinates would give map code HCD44

The Amaro range runs from north to south just east of lake Chamo. Its highest peak Delo at map code HCD44 reaches about 3600 m. Early travellers who visited the range describe the higher summits as bare open downs, easy of access, with bamboo forests below. There appears to be no mountaineering interest.

[D Busk 1957 p 222]

picts H Straube, Westkuschitische Völker ..., Stuttgart 1963 Tafel 2 two photos with wide views of mountains, Tafel 18 four photos of homesteads and houses.

HCI01 Amaro 06°21'/36°45' 1853 m 06/36 [Gz]

HCI03 Amaro 06°22'/36°52' 2441 m 06/36 [Gz]

JCR38 Amaro 07°32'/42°20' 664 m 07/42 [Gz]

HCD34 Amaro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kele) 05/37 [Ad]

(-1964-1997-)

in the SNNP region near Nechisar National Park, with Segen at HCD12 as the nearest town.

The primary school (in Derassa awraja) in 1968 had 304 boys and 23 girls in the grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.

A church school had 23 boys and 8 girls in grade 1, with one male teacher.

HCC11 Amarr, see Amar

Amarr Bambala, an ethnic group

Described by the explorer Bottego after a visit to Burji in 1895 as living in that village and being in conflict with the Badditu, who lived in the mountains to the north.

Amarro, see *Amaro* above

amarti (O) ring; (Som) superiority, control over other people

	The primary school in 1968 had 195 boys and 41 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.		
HE...	Amayo (centre in 1964 of Sewa Meda sub-district in Yeju awraja)	11/39?	[Ad]
JFB00c	Amaytoli (mountain)	13/40	[20]
	<i>amba</i> (A) 1. flat-topped mountain, mesa, especially a high plateau with village settlement; 2. fort /on a mountain/;		
	<i>amba</i> (O) leftovers of food		
HCS98	Amba (mountain) 08°07'/38°16'	08/38	[WO]
HDF26	Amba (mountain) 2819 m, see under Guna	08/39	[WO]
HDT71	Amba 10°39'/38°35'	10/38	[Gz]
HEE38	Amba 11°12'/39°14'	11/39	[Gz]
HEF86	Amba 11°37'/38°54'	11/38	[Gz]
HEL73	Amba, see Gur Amba		
	amba abba ..: <i>abba</i> (A,O,T) title of respect, "father"; (O) deity, spirit		
HET37	Amba Abba Gubba, see Aba Guba		
HFE38c	Amba Abba Tsama 1891 m	13/39	[Gu]
HEU43	Amba Abbedda, see Abedda		
	amba abeyto: <i>abeto</i> = <i>ato</i> (A) Sir, Mister		
HEU31c	Amba Abeyto (A. Abeito)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEU42c	Amba Abeyto (A. Abeito)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HES99	Amba Abier (mountain range) 2851 m peak 3793 m, pass 2945 m, cf Abyeri	13/38	[Gu n]
pict	P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 28 (Golden Lion, London 1956 pl 15) peak of mountain		
HFE..	Amba Abiet	14/39	[Gu]
HFD..	Amba Abraham	13/37	[18]
	Mansfield Parkyns passed this place in Woldebba in July 1845 on his way from Adwa to Sudan. "It was a rough walk over stones and through a wooded, thorny country, and when we reached the foot of the conical hill on which the village is built we were all so completely knocked up -- that none of us felt disposed to ascend it --"		
	They sat down and waited and after a while succeeded to buy an old he-goat from someone passing. They killed and ate it, but found that the meat did not become their stomachs very well. After the meal they slept in the village.		
	"From Amba Abraham we descended the hill through a rough mass of stones and thorny bushes, which tumbled us over and tore our clothes." Even a horse and a mule tumbled on the way down.		
	Parkyns vol II p 336-338]		
HFE76c	Amba Ad Decki Raes (A.A.Decchi R.) 2476 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEU42c	Amba Addobona	13/39	[Gu]
HEL..	Amba Adi Kwonsi (A.A. Quonsi)	12/38	[+ Gu]
HFC48	Amba Adiero (Adi Fro) 14°02'/37°21'	14/37	[Gz]
HFF20c	Amba Adigas (in western Geralta)	13/39	[x]
HFC48	Amba Adiyerk (Amba Adierc) (area)	14/37	[+ WO]
	amba afgar: <i>afgarad</i> (Som) understanding		
HDU31	Amba Afgar (area)	10/39	[WO]
HED50	Amba Agheta, see Agita		
HEM..	Amba Agwari (A. Aguari)	12/39	[+ Gu]
??	Amba Aia, see Amba Aya		
HER39	Amba Akudib (Amba Acudib) (hill) 12°59'/37°30'	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
	amba alage: <i>alaga</i> (O) unrelated, no relative		
HEU32	Amba Alage (Ambalage, Amba Alagi)	12/39	[Gz MS Gu]

(Amba Alaji, Mt Aladshie)

12/39 [LM 18]

(Fre: Amba Alagui, Ger: Amba Aladschi)

12°59'39°33' 2785, 3055, 3439 m, cf Aleji

Famous pass on the main road, about 45 km north of lake Ashenge and 711 km from Addis Abeba.

Gerak Sadek is "on the right side /eastern side?/ of the mountain".

geol "At Amba Alaji the Trap Series is 1000 m thick and shows the following succession:

5. Basalt, with abundant interbedded trachyte flows.
4. Friable sandstone and white clay, with Melanopsis.
3. Yellow-grey limburgite rich in zeolite amygdales.
2. A thick series of compact basalt flows.
1. Black amygdaloidal basalt with thin tuff bands.

This succession shows the appearance of silicic lavas near the top."

"At Amba Alaji specimens of Melanopsis very similar to European Pliocene species have been obtained from near the top of the Trap Series."

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 124, 143]

1400s Ba'eda Maryam (1468-1478) himself led an expedition against the Dob'a, an islamized-pagan tribe inhabiting the mountain region of Woggerat around Amba Alagi and infesting the caravan routes.

[J S Trimmingham 1952 p 81]

1880s December 1889: "Alula followed Seyum down to near Amba Alaje in Enda Makonni. This area was undoubtedly governed by Seyum's relatives and -- Alulas mostly Tamben and Adwa army suffered another cruel battle. -- They found /Dejazmach Seyum Gebre Kidan/ at the foot of Alaje, and did battle with him for many days -- In this battle Alula was wounded." [Ehrlich 1996 p 150]

1895 "The first clash of arms in this stage of the /Italian-Ethiopian/ conflict took place on 7 December 1895 at Amba Alagé, a natural fortress and the most southerly place in Tegray which the Italians had reached. The Ethiopian hero of the battle, Fitawrari Gabayehu, led his men up the mountain's steep slopes, and routed the enemy, whose commander, Major Pietro Toselli, was among those killed."

[R Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 190]

In late 1895, the Italian generals Baratieri and Arimondi decided to establish a forward post at Amba Alage, to watch the developing situation and to draw off Ethiopian troops. They had no inkling that Emperor Menilek was gathering a force of well over 100,000 soldiers.

In ignorance of this massive assembly, Major Toselli and his 2,150 men, including 300 irregulars, constructed their outpost at Amba Alage, 60 km in advance of the most southern Italian position.

When Toselli arrived there on 24 November, the large advance guard of the imperial army was already in the area. Under the command of Ras Makonnen, the army is usually estimated to have numbered at least 30,000. Toselli appreciated his hopeless position, but he mistakenly believed that his orders to hold the *amba* were part of a larger scheme, and that he would be relieved by fresh troops.

In the morning of 7 December the Italian outposts signalled the enemy in sight. Hard fighting broke out. For four and a half hours the Eritreans resisted tremendously overpowering forces.

Toselli finally had to order a withdrawal to Bete Maryam, through a rough mountain pass. From the heights, Ras Alula's troops picked off the Italians as they fled. At Bete Maryam, his strength exhausted, Toselli turned to face the on-coming victors, and died a soldier's death. In the engagement the Italians lost 1,300 colonial troops and 20 Italian officers.

[H Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 163-164]

The *askari* battalions at Amba Alagi, a small force under Major Toselli, were confronted by the vast hordes crowding along northwards with Menilek. On 7 December /1895/ the defending force was attacked and, out of a total of 2,000 men, lost twenty Italian officers and 1,300 African soldiers.

Toselli, himself, was killed on the road to Mekele by the little church of Bete Maryam. The disaster at Amba Alagi led the Italian government in Rome to plan for a swift revenge - but this ended in the defeat at Adwa.

[D Mathew, Ethiopia, London 1947 p 230]

"Major Toselli, standing on the heights of Amba Alage on the night of 6 December, could see in the middle distance the immense enemy camp as a 'magic spectacle of illumination --' Toselli broke into song, singing the Ave Maria sonorously into the dark night.

Confident of his position, confident that he would be relieved after the first assault by the enemy, Major Toselli serenely bid his batman goodnight and went to sleep.

At dawn on 7 December the three rasas, Mekonnen, Wele and Mengesha Yohannes of the advanced force, authorized a reconnoitring column to mark out a flanking movement around Amba Alage, having no intention of attacking the small fort. Under the command of Fitawrari Gebeyehu, some 1,200 men left the Ethiopian camp at 6 o'clock in the morning. An hour later they ran into an Italian look-out post and shots were exchanged. The men in the look-out retreated up the escarpment into the fort with Gebeyehu's men in pursuit.

There was confusion in the Ethiopian camp at the surprising sound of gunfire; no attack had been ordered. Many soldiers snatched up their guns and leapt on to their horses, though Tesfaye Antalo, the right hand of Ras Mengesha Yohannes, shouted them to halt. This was not a strategic place for a battle. The Italians could fight them off simply by raining stones on their heads, let alone bullets. But there was no stopping the rush. It was obvious to the three rasas that they had to go to the support of the scouting party.

Fitawrari Gebeyehu had started the war though the main body of the imperial army was still over 300 kilometres from this zone.

Major Toselli immediately sent a message to General Arimondi, who was only 25 kilometres away, to come with reinforcements. General Baratieri forbade Arimondi to move from Mekele. He was to order Toselli to hold his position as long as he could, then fall back slowly in as much of a delaying action as he could manage. But Toselli never received these instructions because Arimondi never sent them.

Fighting went on furiously for six hours. The Ethiopians sustained terrible casualties as they tried to scramble up the steep sides of Amba Alage. Their dead mounted to 500, but they won the day. The Italians and their askaris and Ras Sebhat's men were almost wiped out. Only 400 wounded, exhausted survivors of a force of more than 2,000 made their way to Arimondi's post in the rear. Ras Sebhat eluded capture and Major Toselli was dead.

In Italy, neither the house of Savoy nor Prime Minister Crispi faced the utter folly of losing on one day almost a quarter of the military strength of the Italian colony. There was a clamor to recall all troops from Africa and end this adventure.

On the Ethiopian side, the hero of the day was Gebeyehu. Nevertheless, notes the chronicler in a dry and unexpected postscript, Gebeyehu was put in chains for three weeks as a punishment for starting the battle without orders.

The Ethiopians buried their dead, and despite the objections of the brothers of Bahta Hagos, gave Major Toselli an honorable funeral.

The victory at Amba Alage was a tremendous lift for the Ethiopians. Fear of the white man's invincibility was laid to rest. The enemy with its cannons, uniforms and 'magic wires' had been beaten. When the news reached the emperor's camp far from the battle site, there was ecstatic rejoicing.

[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1936 p 140-142]

Italian version: On 16 November 1895, General Baratieri sent the company of Captain Persico to Amba Alagi. On 24 November, General Arimondo sent as reinforcement, under Major Toselli, four companies, one battery of mountain artillery, and *banda* troupes under Ras Sebhat.

Toselli advanced as far as Belago, but on 28 November there was fire from Oromo cavalry, being an avantgarde of Ras Makonnen's army. Toselli retreated as far as Amba Alagi on 4 December.

Communications from headquarters did not reach Toselli properly, so he was hoping for reinforcements and stayed at Amba Alagi with 1,800 men and 4 mountain cannons against perhaps 30,000 Ethiopian troops.

The main battle started early on 7 December. Around noon, the Italians and their *banda* allies tried to evacuate by way of the Togora hill, but they were overrun by the Ethiopians. Losses on the Italian side were 1,500 *askaris*, and 19 officers and 20 soldiers of the white forces.

[Guida 1938]

Another Italian version: La colonna Toselli era costituita dal 4:o battaglione indigeno, dalla compagnia Persico, dalle bande di Ras Sebat e Degiac Ali e dai seguaci di Tala: in tutto 2400 uomini.

Nel mattino del 7 -- verso il colle Bootà fu vista sfilare la colonna di Ras Oliè di circa 7.000 uomini -- obbligando Sebat alla ritirata. Intanto dal colle Bootà sbucavano le colonne dei Ras Micael e Maconnen, forti di 15.000 uomini, dirette verso il centro, ed un'altra colonna comandata da Ras Alula e Mangascià tentava l'aggiramento a destra tenendo il colle Tagarrà. -- erano le 11 quando Toselli -- ordinò l'ammassamento sotto l'Amba, mentre la colonna principale scioana guadagnava terreno -- Erano le 13, allorchè il Toselli, convinto che senza soccorsi non era possibile opporre una valida resistenza al nemico soverchiante, ordinò la ritirata per la via Tagarrà, ove in precedenza erano state avviate le salmerie /mule-trains/. --

La sezione di Artiglieria Manfredini mitragliò senza un istante di riposo sino alla distanza di 50 mt. e la compagnia Bruzzi resistette alla enorme valanga nemica fino a quando non fu aggirata, travolta e schiacciata. Toselli, rimasto calma e sereno, diede fino all'ultimo ordini per rendere meno gravi i disastri, e infine, circondato da pochi ufficiali e soldati abbandonò il colle, e la piccola schiera, tormentata da tiri precisi a breve distanza raggiunse la strada di Antalò. Toselli diede allora ordine a Bodrero di raccogliere i superstiti e condurle a Macallè, poi volse la fronte al nemico, e cadde sotto i colpi scioani. Bodrero riuscì a condurre i pochi rimasti vivi verso Aderà, ove s'incontrò col generale Arimondi che era all'oscuro del combattimento avvenuto. -- Il giorno 8 la colonna raggiunse Macallè. -- Degli ascari di Toselli ne ritornarono da Amba Alagi 573, ma non si potè precisare il numero delle perdite delle bande. Degli ufficiali italiani si salvarono Bodrero, Balzani e Pagella, rimasero prigionieri Gambi e Scala: tutti gli altri morirono sul campo. --

Alla salma di Toselli furono resi gli onori militari; gli fu data sepoltura, assieme a quelle degli altri ufficiali, nella piccola chiesa ai piedi dell'Amba.

[U Caimpenta, L'impero .., Milano 1936 p 232-235]

1898 In November 1898 Menilek's army marched north with a large army to cow Ras Mengesha of Tigray into submission.

On 24 December the French Minister reported that Ras Makonnen and Ras Mengesha had fought a battle at Amba Alage, and that Mengesha was victorious, although conditions in his army were so bad that many men were deserting. "This would seem to confirm that Mengesha's victory in fact only checked Makonnen's advance guard, but the haste with which Menelik rushed to Amba Alage suggests that the defeat may have been of a more serious nature."

"It is probable that Mengesha's strong opposition had not been expected, but that he could not sustain resistance for long. After a brief skirmish on or about 8 January /1899/ the Tigrean chief resubmitted to Menelik. -- On 18 February Mengesha arrived in Dessie, where he made his submission to Menelik."

[Marcus (1975)1995 p 215-216]

1935 "In early November, Ras Kassa and his two sons Wondossen and Aberra Kassa, accompanied by Bajirond Latibelu Gabre, had swarmed up into the mountain stronghold of Amba Alagi. On 17 November marching across from the Tembien with 15,000 men Ras Seyum reached Ras Kassa's camp. He prostrated himself and kissed Ras Kassa's feet. Ras Kassa raised him, and kissed him on the cheeks."

"The two leaders stayed by the great pass of Amba Alagi -- and planned their strategy.

The levies -- were joined by the armies of the three small but warlike provinces that lay north of Wollo and just behind them; the forces of Wag under Dejaz Haile Kebede, of Lasta under Fitaurari Andarge, and of Yeggiu /Yeju/ under Dejaz Admassu Birru, Ayalew's brother.

But though the Emperor was by now in Dessie, it was not till the second week in December that the army of Ras Mulugeta at last arrived. The *Mahel Safari* camped on the right side of the mountain on **Gerak Sadek**, the feature that the British were later to name the Triangle. Thus the vast Ethiopian forces under the three Rases on and around the stronghold of Amba Alagi faced the sixty battalions and 350 guns which Badoglio was concentrating at Makalle -- But it was not here that the armies were to clash."

[Mockler 1984 p 76-77]

Amba Alage was hit by Italian poison gas bombs on 26 December 1935.

1937

In February to the north of Maychew "the vast mountain stronghold of Amba Alagi towered above the whole of the Tigrean highlands, dominating the narrow twisting track both to the north and the south. This was both the pivot and the assembly-point of the whole Ethiopian line. Bitwoded Makonnen found the forces of Ras Kebede encamped on the heights of Amba Alagi, on the spur to the north-east of the track. Below Amba Alagi to the north lay the little village of Enda Medhane Alem /Inda M.A./."

[Mockler 1984 p 99]

"On the Tuesday /11 February 1937/ the Bitwoded Makonnen from the foot of Amba Alagi at Enda Medhane Alem had seen the bombing /of Amba Aradam/ and the shelling that meant an Italian advance was in progress. He got through to Ras Mulugueta by cable, and was ordered to remain at Amba Alagi and prepare its defences. Ras Kebede had even before this appealed to the Bitwoded Makonnen to draw up his army alongside his own on the heights of Amba Alagi. In Ras Kebede's opinion Amba Aradam was doomed." [ditto p 100]

"At 2 a.m. on the Sunday morning /16 February/ Ras Mulugueta and the people with him, only 50 armed men in all, reached the little village of Enda Medhane Alem at the foot of Amba Alagi.

The narrow pass back over Amba Alagi, bombed and strafed, became a death-trap for the *Mahel Safari*, raided according to Badoglio's account 546 times in the days that followed. For four days Ras Mulugueta tried vainly to halt and rally the fugitives. On the night of Wednesday the 19th he sent word to Ras Kebede over on the north-east spur of Gerak Sadek telling him that the position was being abandoned. Yet Amba Alagi was a far stronger position than Amba Aradam and more difficult to bypass or encircle. Ras Kebede protested: his army was still untried, and to abandon Amba Alagi was to throw the road to Dessie open. But he, unlike so many of the other commanders, obeyed orders." [Mockler 1984 p 102-103]

"Thus by mid-March the north of Ethiopia was in Italian hands -- In the centre Santini's First Corps occupied Amba Alagi without resistance, nine days after Ras Mulugueta had abandoned it. From the 'Gates of Alagi' - Alagi Ber (which was renamed 'Passo Toselli' almost immediately) - the Italians could look down at Mai Ceu --" [ditto p 111]

1936

Italian version: On 20 February 1936 the Ist Corps of the Italians "occupied the Mount Gomold-Aderat-Mount Garadsciam positions, which intersect and command from the north all lines of communication coming from the Alagi passes, its principal units being concentrated in preparation for the attack. -- the IVth Corps began the assembly of its divisions in the Debrî Mariam zone."

"It was not until the 19th /of February/ that the Negus became conscious of the rout of Ras Mulugheta /at Amba Aradam/ and directed Ras Cassa and Ras Immiru to retire on Mount Alagi -- The Negus, at that time, was undoubtedly unaware that since the 21st the IIIrd Corps had been in position in Ras Cassa's rear, between the Taraghè Pass, Mount Damascal, and Addi Farris, and that the remainder of Ras Mulugheta's army was in flight much farther south than the Alagi passes."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 93, 95]

On 25 February the Emperor repeated his order to Ras Kassa to march towards Alagi. On

the same day Badoglio issued his orders for the occupation of the Alagi passes. On the morning of 27 February, "the Ist Corps moved towards the Alagi passes in three columns of which the centre column, 6th group of Blackshirt battalions, was directed on the Alagi pass."

"The operation was accomplished with complete regularity, as planned. -- On February 28th, the tricolor floated above Mount Alagi, which in other days had seen the heroic sacrifices of Toselli and his men."

[Badoglio p 99-100]

Another Italian version: Agli occhi degli Italiani, l'Amba Alagi non è soltanto un importante massiccio ed una specie di chiave strategica della strada da Dessiè ed Addis Abeba: ma rappresenta anche una posta morale. Il nome dell'Amba Alagi è invero conosciuto da ogni italiano; i bambini lo imparano alla scuola, perchè alla fine del 1895 vi si svolse un combattimento memorabile. --

Riconquistando /Adua/ ai primi di marzo 1935 -- Rimanevano ancora da vendicare i morti di Amba Alagi, issando la bandiera italiana là dove il maggiore Toselli ed i suoi bravi erano periti sopraffatti dal numero. --

L'ordine di marcia prevede la conquista dell'Amba Alagi mediante l'avanzata di tre colonne, costituite ciascuna da una Divisione, in corrispondenza dei tre colli che solcano il massiccio. La prima, la Divisione Pusteria (alpini), deve occupare ad ovest il colle di accesso più difficile, quello di Tagora; la seconda, la Divisione di Camicie Nere 3 Gennaio, il colle centrale di Alagi (3014 m); la terza, la Divisione Sabauda (sardi) il colle Falaja, all'est. -- Ognuna di queste unità dispone di distaccamenti eritrei che, più avvezzi alla bassa pressione atmosferica delle altitudini, vengono utilizzati a pattuglie -- Una pattuglia lanciata a tutta andatura riesce a toccare per la prima, alle 10 del mattino, la sommità del valico. Quai contemporaneamente gli Alpini occupano, a 8 chilometri più ad ovest, il colle di Tagora e le truppe di Sardegna il colle di Falaja, a 10 chilometri ad est. -- Un distaccamento di Camicie Nere vien subito indirizzato verso la cima principale -- Poco dopo le ore 11, la cima è vinta: una tromba suona l'attenti e, fra l'emozione generale, nel silenzio maestoso delle alture, ufficiali e soldati urlano il saluto al Re ed il saluto al Duce. Toselli ed i suoi bravi sono vendicati.

(In a cave the Italians found a girl of age about 18 who was almost dying from hunger. She spoke excellent French which she had learnt in a mission convent and she had been a kind of private secretary of Ras Mulugeta.)

[P Gentizon, La conquista ..., Milano 1937 p 53-57]

By mid-March a motor road had already been laid out from the north as far as the Alagi pass.

A supply depot for the Ist Corps was at that time formed at Enda Medhani Alem near the Alagi pass, with stocks of provisions for 12 days and of ammunition for 3 days.

[Badoglio p 129-130]

"Between the Alagi Pass and Quoram, over a distance of more than 50 miles, in mountainous, trackless country, all the units of the Ist Corps, the gunners -- the engineer units -- and the transport units, were in the meantime working with all their might on the construction of the road which was to link up the road from Macallè with that which by order of the Negus had been traced out, rather than constructed, between Quoram and Addis Ababa. By day, and at night by the light of headlights, in violent and persistent rain, all the men of all the units - doctors, hospital orderlies, and convalescents included - worked with a zeal that was beyond all praise --"

"On the 17th /of April/ the road was opened and the mechanized column, which in the meantime, in a movement remarkable for its rapidity and absence of mishap, had travelled from Asmara to assemble at Enda Corcos, at once began to pass through --"

"By force of circumstances, the imposing column, comprising in the end fully 1,725 vehicles, was made up of machines varying in type, speed, loading capacity, and gauge, from huge motor-lorries to small, light vans. Much heavy work was required as they went along: adapting them to the roadway, which was slippery and muddy from the rain; hastily widening curves or straightening them out, quite apart from the difficulty of road-

maintenance at the fords, which were continually damaged both by water and by constant use."

[Badoglio p 159]

1941 "Before the end of May the Duke of Aosta and General Frusci --, besieged at Amba Alagi by Pienaar's South Africans from the south and by the Indians in the north, attacked and harassed and terrorized by Ras Seyum's swollen army, surrendered to the British."

[Mockler 1984 p 381]

The Duke of Aosta had led the evacuation out of Addis Abeba to the north. His goal was to establish major defensive fortifications at Kombolcha Pass and Dessie and to strengthen the fortifications of Amba Alage. General Frusci had already dug in there, after fleeing southward after the fall of Asmara on 1 April 1941. On the way, he ordered a speed up of the digging on Amba Alage.

The Viceroy and Frusci met and would soon be trapped at Amba Alage by General Platt moving south and General Cunningham moving north.

The 1st South African Brigade under Brigadier Pienaar was selected to lead the events northward. The Brigade was now at half strength with a total of 1,500 men. The Allied forces from the north totalled approximately 3,000 men from the 29th Brigade of the 5th Indian Division. The enlarged Brigade under Major General Mayne included the 1st Worcesters Regiment, the Garhwal Rifles, the Frontier Rifles, the Skinner's Horse, a Jewish-Arab Unit, and elements of the Sudan Defense Corps. Working in close liaison with the British troops was a major force of Ethiopian Patriots, under Ras Seyoum Mengesha and the boy Commander, Dejazmach Zewdie Gebre Selassie.

After the fall of Dessie, Weldiya, Alamata etc. the entire South African Brigade reached the foot of Amba Alage on 8 May, In doing so, it completed its formal task for the force from the south. The attack on Amba Alage was now passed to the command of Major General Mayne of the 5th Indian Division to the north. General Mayne answered directly to General Platt.

Amba Alage was an impressive fortification. For some six months, the Italian engineers had drilled tunnels and passages connecting caves and gun pits. Mine fields and barbed wire guarded every approach, and in the last days demolitions blew up every sharp curve on the engineered road which led up to the top pass of the mountain. On the southern descent, there were some seventy-two hairpin curves and almost every one had been blown away by explosives. Some 5,000 Italian troops guarded the mountain fortress. Lacking brute strength, both Pienaar and Mayne knew they would have to use ruse and deception, which they did on several notable occasions, depending on the Patriots for continued guerrilla activity. The attack began on 1 May.

For five days, the forces of General Mayne continued aggressive probing, taking one position after another and avoiding heavy casualties. Fort Toselli was taken at bayonet point on 4 May, and the Brigade finally captured Middle Hill which directly faced Amba Alage. This placed General Mayne's forces directly in front of Amba Alage at Castle Ridge and gave them open sights from three different directions.

The various hilltop fortifications had been taken by 4 May (Sandy Hill, Pyramid Hill, Whaleback Hill, Elephant Hill, Middle Hill, Bald Hill) except for one: Castle Hill. On 11 May it was decided that the 1st South African Brigade should lead the final assault of the main fortress aided on both sides by the Patriots. "What followed was one of the strangest of all modern military attacks."

Several hundred civilian three ton trucks to act as troop carriers had gathered on the south side of Amba Alage with Triangle Hill in front of them. Up the highway, almost every sharp turn had been blown away by demolition. Taking several thousand empty 200 litre oil drums, the South Africans chiselled off one end and loaded the empty drums on the trucks. With lights off when exposed to fire from above, but with lights on when they were hidden by the mountainside, they moved to the first demolition. Here, the sappers were waiting to unload the empty barrels to use them as building blocks. They were filled with rock rubble and then the gaps were filled in. It is an interesting note that this unique way of bypassing the demolitions stood as a memorial to this unusual action for many

years /still there at least in the late 1960s/ until more proper construction was possible. In the meantime, all through the night, the artillery kept a steady barrage on the Italian fortifications above. With the Bangalore torpedoes blasting holes in the barbed wire entanglements, the encirclement of the top of the Amba Alage fortifications became complete. The defending Italians were convinced that they were now facing a full tank Brigade and flew the white flag.

On 16 May 1941 the Duke d'Aosta indicated that he wished to discuss surrender. He had to send a wireless message to General Nasi at Gondar, who was in overall command, requesting a plane to drop a surrender message to General Mayne below Castle Hill. When this happened, Mayne ordered a cease fire.

The Duke d'Aosta sent General Valpini to negotiate a surrender. However, without sufficient guard, Valpini was attacked and killed by impatient Patriots waiting along the way. The next day, further negotiations continued amidst a delicate and almost ghostly standstill.

The act of surrender took place on 18 May. General Mayne took the formal surrender salute as some 5,000 Italian troops traipsed by, placing their arms in huge heaps. The Duke d'Aosta insisted, as his last act before marching off to a prisoner of war camp, that his personal dress sword be given as a final act of surrender to the 17 year old General of the Patriot forces, Dejazmach Gebre Selassie, who was a stepson of the Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

Before the Duke d'Aosta left for his final imprisonment and death /from tuberculosis/ in 1944 in a Kenyan prisoner of war camp, he took special care to express, in perfect English, his gratitude to the South Africans for delivering his personal trunks which they had found at Dessie.

It was the end of the Ethiopian Road for the 1st South African Division. From Amba Alage, as they were slowly joined by other elements from the south, they headed for North Africa to fight against General Rommel.

[R N Thompson, *Liberation ..*, (Canada) 1987 p 158-165]

1943 It was Amba Alage which saw the main fighting during the short *woyane* revolt in 1943. In September 1943 a company of the 5th Ethiopian battalion and three armoured vehicles under a British commander were caught in an ambush in a valley near Amba Alage. The dead included Ethiopian and British officers.

[Greenfield 1965 p 285]

"The government forces reached Amba Alagi in strength on 18 September and after four days of hard fighting they cleared the area. They were not however able to advance. For the last five days of September and again on 7 October they were vigorously attacked by rebel forces of up to 5,000 men." [Gilkes 1975 p 189]

After having taken control of the provincial capital of Mekele in May 1943, the *woyane* rebels focused their efforts on the government stronghold of Amba Alage. However, after three weeks of increasingly bitter attacks, the army, with the assistance of British officers and aerial bombardment, was victorious. [Young 1997]

1980s In a series of offensives launched at the end of May 1988, TPLF fighters completely destroyed government forces in eastern Tigray and also controlled Amba Alage.

[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]

In the summer 1988 counter-offensive, the army quickly moved from Weldiya to Korem through the Amba Alage pass.

[Africa Watch 1991]

texts (publications around 1896, see under Mekele)

picts R Acton 1868 p 48 Napier's expedition passing below mountain stronghold, reproduced in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 141;

P Gentizon, *La conquista ..*, Milano 1937 p 65 air view;

L'industria in A.O.I., Roma 1939 p 56-57[3] road and mountains;

Missionen i bild, Sthlm 1948 p 243 winding road;

P Hartlmaier, *Amba Ras*, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 47 road & mountains;

H Jenny, *Äthiopien*, Stuttgart 1957 p 161 road and mountains;

H Neubacher, Die Festung ..., 1959 p 44 curve repaired with oil drums;
 Eth. Observer vol XI /1967/ no 4 p 316 road and village Adi Shahu (Adishau);
 R Sauter & R Michaud, L'Ethiopie, Zurich 1968 p 8 curve with oil drums;
 S Rubenson, The survival ..., A.A. 1976 p 84-85[fig 15] general view;
 J H Spencer, Ethiopia at bay, USA 1984, p 52 air view.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| HEU.. | Amba Alage sub-district? (-1997-) | 13/39 | [n] |
| HEU42c | Amba Alage wereda (Amba Lagie ...)
(centre in 1964 = Betmera) | 13/39 | [+ Ad] |
| HFF70 | Amba Alequa, see Alekwa
<i>amba amara</i> , mountain of the Amhara | | |
| HER49 | Amba Amara (area) | 13/37 | [WO] |
| HER57 | Amba Amara (area) 13°10'/37°28' 1360 m
Coordinates would give map code HER59.
Coleridge wrote a poem Kubla Khan:
It was an Abyssinian maid
And on her dulcimer she played
Singing of Mount Abora.
"Mount Abora is a fictitious place. Perhaps Coleridge confused it with the river Atbara of the Ancient World -- Or he may have been thinking of Mount Amara, close in spelling to Abora and to Amhara, Ethiopia's ruling people. I called up Coleridge's manuscript in the British Museum and saw that, originally, he <i>did</i> write Amara. - Mount Amara features in a good deal of that body of post-medieval literature that was part mythology, part travelogue. Coleridge's famously wide reading included a number of references to Amara. It /also/ crops up in Milton, in the fourth book of <i>Paradise Lost</i> ." [Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 96] | 13/37 | [WO Gz] |
| HFE17c | Amba Ambera (A. Ambara) (in western Temben)
see also Temben churches : Tanba : Maryam & Tekle Haymanot
Thickness of sandstone at this locality is about 200 metres. | 13/39 | [x] |
| HFF71 | Amba Amo 3030 m | 14/39 | [Gu] |
| HFF70c | Amba Andiyel (A. Andiel) 3243 m
see under Adigrat (there is And Iyela at 11/39) | 14/39 | [+ Gu] |
| HEU71 | Amba Antalo, see Antalo | | |
| HEU71 | Amba Aradam (A. Aradon) (mountain)
13°20'/39°30' 2345/2756 m
As a battlefield Amba Aradam was regarded as a natural barrier for about 8 km from east to west. There was water and thick vegetation at the top. | 13/39 | [WO Gu 18 Gz] |
| 1936 | "So far as firepower was concerned the Italians with more than 50,000 machine guns, 280 pieces of artillery and 170 planes, were in a completely different class from that of Mulugeta's men who could muster only 400 machine guns, 18 old guns of medium calibre, and a few anti-aircraft Oerlikons. Moreover the Regia Aeronautica had thoroughly mapped the Amba Aradam region and air photographs showed that its defences could be penetrated from the plain of Antalo in the rear. Mulugeta had disposed his troops to defend the mountain's impregnable northern wall and its virtually impregnable east and west faces. He was not expecting an attack from the south --"
"Before dawn on 10th February, the strong Italian I and III Army Corps started to advance across the undulating Calamino Plain, and by the evening they were established on the left bank of the river Gabat. When they resumed their march in torrential rain the following morning, the Ethiopians had not given any sign of life. Not until the afternoon of 12th February did Mulugeta appear to realise that the Italians were executing an encircling movement."
Mulugeta made a furious attack on the Blackshirt '3rd January' Division on the slopes of Ender Gaber. The Alpini of the Pusteria Division struck out on a wider encircle-ment. The Ethiopians made no attempt to block their move. (A radiotelephone message from the | | |

Emperor at Dessie to Ras Kassa on 12 February ordered the Ras to go to Mulugeta's aid. For some mysterious reason this telegram did not reach Ras Kassa until the evening of 15 February.)

"The Italians completed their encirclement of the mountain fortress in the early morning of 15th February under the cover of darkness and dense cloud. When daylight came and the cloud base lifted the Ethiopians saw the danger they were in clearly for the first time. Swarming down the western slopes -- they attacked the Italians at the foot of Amba Aradam repeatedly."

Proximity to Mekele enabled the Regia Aeronautica to keep at least a dozen aircraft in the air over the battlefield of Amba Aradam throughout the day. When darkness settled over the scene the battle was practically over. The Ethiopians were able to fall back towards Amba Alage through a gap between the I and II army. The task of liquidating Mulugeta's rearguard fell to the Alpini, but for political reasons the honour of hoisting the Italian flag on Amba Aradam was given to the Blackshirts.

Ras Mulugeta was spotted *en route* by a low-flying plane and mortally wounded. The battle for Amba Aradam (called the Battle of Enderta) officially came to an end on 19 February 1936. The Italians has suffered some 800 casualties in all, as against over 6,000 Ethiopians killed and nearly twice that number wounded.

[A J Barker, *The rape ...*, New York 1971 p 79-83]

"A Red Cross unit manned by an Austrian Nazi doctor, Schuppler, and two Irishmen, Brophil and Hickey, arrived at Amba Aradam early in the new year /1936/ and spread out their Red Cross ground flag. They were promptly bombed."

During the six-day battle starting 15 February 1936 there were 250 Italian planes in the air, and 40 tons of bombs were dropped already on the first day.

The Italian flag was hoisted on the highest peak at 11 o'clock on 28 February.

[G L Steer 1936 p 225, 265]

February: "Six miles long and two to three miles wide, Amba Aradam rose high above the surrounding countryside, facing Makalle and blocking any possible move south. It was real *amba*, flat-topped, covered with crevices and canyons and caves, impregnable on the north and north-east where the Tug Gabat ran around its flanks through precipitous ravines, falling steeply away in the rear to the spur of Antalo -- For five weeks Ras Mulugueta had been encamped on this mountain; with him were Dejaz Auraris the Shoan governor of Menz, Wodajo Ali the Crown Prince's tutor, and two powerful nobles of Wollo, Ras Gabre Hiwot Mikael, son of the Negus Mikael, and Dejaz Amde Ali. Half of Ras Mulugueta's 70-80,000 men were on Amba Aradam's top, half spread out around its flanks. He had 400 machine-guns, ten cannon, and a few anti-aircraft Oerlikons. Behind him the plain of Mahera was alive with the cattle gathered en route and herded up to feed his vast army. -- The telegraph line ran from Imperial headquarters at Dessie to the port of Buie in the Madera plain; from there a runner had to take the messages up to the Ras on the mountain." [Mockler 1984 p 97]

"On Monday 10 February four /Italian/ divisions began moving forward before dawn. Badoglio's plan was simple enough; not to attack Amba Aradam frontally, an impossible task, but to carry out a double encircling movement. Two Blackshirt divisions were to squeeze Amba Aradam in the centre, occupying Ras Mulugueta's attention, while two regular divisions were to sweep round in a wider encircling movement and pinch the mountain off at its rear, meeting at Antalo. -- For weeks /Badoglio's/ 280 cannon had shelled the *amba* from Makalle; 170 aeroplanes had bombed it again and again. -- along specially prepared roads, First Corps, Santini's *Sabauda*, and the '23rd January' moved forward on the Italian left and Third Corps, the *Sila* and the '23rd March', on the right. On the 10th they crossed the Tug Gabat. -- It was not until the third day, Wednesday 12 February, that the Blackshirts of '3rd January' were pinned down on the side of Enda Gabor. There they lost 47 men killed, not a high figure, but Badoglio mistrusted the Blackshirts -- He quickly pulled them out and replaced them with the best of his reserve divisions, the *Valpusteria Alpini*."

"Bitwoded Makonnen -- led the men of Wollega forward and after a long night's march

reached the plain of Mahera behind Amba Aradam the next day.

For the last time he exchanged messages with Ras Mulugueta. He proposed that Ras Mulugueta should withdraw before the net had closed. Ras Mulugueta flatly rejected the idea. Adding that Amba Aradam was about to be outflanked from the east he gave strange but laconic instructions: 'Fight if you want to - where and when you like.'

"That night the Bitwoded Makonnen left the bulk of his army on the Mahera plain and moved off to the east with a small picked force --" [Mockler 1984 p 99-100]

"On Saturday, 15 February, the mists surrounding the mountain cleared by 10 a.m. and the four Italian divisions pressed forward to close their pincer. -- Ras Mulugueta's men were demoralized -- Casualties had been increasing from day to day, the small medical unit under a Pole, Dr. Belau, had become completely swamped. -- In the twilight Ras Mulugueta, his Cuban machine-gunner Del Valle, and his staff slipped out through the gap. -- The *Alpini* sealed the sheer eastern flank of the mountain; but it was the Blackshirts of the '23rd March' who were allowed the credit of being the first to hoist the Italian flag in the centre of Amba Aradam. This took place to the accompaniment of the accepted Fascist cry of their enthusiastic commander, Filiberto Duke of Pistoia: '*Per il Re, per il Duce, eja eja eja alala!*' It had been the biggest colonial battle ever fought." [Mockler 1984 p 101-102]

Badoglio fired 1,367 artillery shells loaded with arsine /poison gas/ against the Ethiopians at Amba Aradam, but following this battle of 12-15 February 1936 he was not sure of the efficacy of artillery chemical warfare.

[Sbacchi 1997 p 59, 76]

The Italians found at Amba Aradam two Poles, Maximilian Belau and T. Medynsky, employed by the Ethiopian Red Cross. They were made prisoners on 16 February. Belau later, on 23 March when free, said in Switzerland that there was much poison gas, that he surrendered to the Italians after the defeat of Ras Mulugueta, and that the Italians chained him and beat him and threatened him with execution if he did not make a deposition in favour of Italy. [Sbacchi p 67]

"The third ambulance was placed in charge of two Poles, Dr Belau and a medical student named Medinsky. -- I was to meet both of them again later on: the one as a prisoner of war in Germany and the other in a Swiss sanatorium dying of consumption."

[M Junod, Warriors without weapons 1951 p 51]

1936

Italian version: "/February:/ Mount Aradam -- is a natural bastion, with steep, rocky, impassable sides to the north and east, while its southern and western sides slope down in a series of rounded humps cut by watercourses and all of them accessible. --"

"Ras Mulugheta's forces, estimated at about 80,000 men, were distributed between the top of the mountain and the Debra Ailà area, divided into various groups and hidden from aerial observation --"

"The mobility of the Ethiopian troops allowed the Ras, in a few hours, to concentrate wherever the situation demanded; tactically, therefore, the positions on Mount Aradam were well suited for effective mobile defence and rapid counter-offensive, both frontal and lateral; --"

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 75]

"On February 4th I issued operation orders for the advance -- In the first phase -- I intended, with the Ist Corps (3 divisions: 'Sabauda', 'Pusteria', and 'January 3rd', 1 group of Eritrean battalions, 2 native irregular groups, and 2 groups of mechanized artillery) and the IIIrd Corps (2 divisions: 'Sila' and 'March 23rd', 1 battalion of Royal Frontier Guards, 1 group of Eritrean squadrons, 1 trench-mortar group, 2 groups of mechanized artillery) to reach a starting-point near enough to the mountain to enable the enveloping movement to be carried out in one day."

"On the first day of operations (February 10th), according to the orders issued, preliminary movements began -- No particular information reached Headquarters as to the attitude of the enemy, who, from his observation-points on Mount Aradam, could follow all the movements of our columns."

[Badoglio p 77-79]

"At dawn the Ist Corps, pivoting on Auzebà and maintaining its formation of the previous day, started moving towards the line Taga Taga-Mount Addimara-Addi Agerarò-Mere Miti-Enda Mariam Miti, which it reached towards noon. During the day the 'Pusteria' Alpine Division moved a part of its forces towards Celecot."

"The Ist Corps, by this time firmly established on the wide slope of Taga Taga, was now - to approach the northern and eastern slopes of the mountain."

"At dawn the advance was resumed over the whole front. The left wing of the Ist Corps (the 'Sabauda' Division) encountered no obstacles and was able, about midday, to reach the line Mount Aracà-Adi Mai Cisà-Adi Acheiti, and, with the 8th group of Eritrean battalions, Adi Serghen. The right wing, on the other hand (the 'January 3rd' Division), to which had been entrusted the task of occupying the slope of Enda Gaber at the foot of Mount Aradam, was assailed on its right, when about to start the advance in two columns, with violent bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire. At the same time a frontal attack began, which, pressing through the valley of the Mesonò, aimed at penetrating through the east of Taga Taga, over the slopes to the west of Mount Addimara."

[Badoglio p 79-80]

"About nine o'clock -- the enemy's artillery was quietly put out of action -- The corps commander -- gave orders personally to the 'Pusteria' Division, at about 11 a.m., to advance and occupy with one regiment (the 11th Alpini) the positions at Mount Addimara already held by the 'January 3rd' Division, and with the other (the 7th Alpini) the positions to the north-west of Taga Taga."

The Italian forces were redistributed and to some extent (especially their air force) hampered by bad weather. The IIIrd Corps climbed the opposite slope of Dansà-Bet Quinàt.

"The movement at first encountered no resistance; as soon as the Dansà zone was reached, however, a rapid counter-attack was developed by strong enemy parties which had quickly come up. This counter-attack was at once arrested by the dogged resistance of the 'Sila' division, efficiently supported by its artillery."

"I issued orders to the effect that on the 13th and 14th we should halt for the purpose of preparing for battle, and that our advance should not start again until dawn on the 15th."

[Badoglio p 81-82]

"Before dawn on the 13th a violent attack in force was made on the front held by the Ist Corps, opposite the south and south-west slopes of Adi Acheiti, which were held by the Ist battalion of the 46th Infantry; and at the same time small parties of the enemy endeavoured to approach the defended post at Adi Sembet, held by the 2nd battalion of that regiment.

The action developed rapidly, threatening to envelop the two flanks of the position. On the east the attack was held up, but on the west the enemy, coming to close quarters with our positions, succeeded in setting foot in one of our works; he was immediately counter-attacked, and after violent hand-to-hand fighting was put to flight."

"The IIIrd Corps, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., was the object of two successive attacks; one on its left, by strong enemy detachments coming down from the side of Adi Colò; another on the right, from Edaharà. Both were cut short."

"Detachments of Alpini of the 'Pusteria' Division and Blackshirt detachments of the 'March 23rd', making straight for the top of the mountain /on 15 February/, dislodged its last defenders."

"-- while the IIIrd Corps reached the slope of Boerà Ogazen, the Ist Corps halted on the heights overlooking the village of Antalò and to the south of Belesat."

[Badoglio p 83-84]

"Throughout that day, the 15th, the moment the mist had cleared, which during the whole morning had restricted their command of the vast battlefield from the air, all our machines went up and bombarded, heavily and continuously, the enemy troops which in ever-increasing numbers were abandoning the field.

But the pursuit was resumed more effectively at dawn on the 16th against the fugitives who, shepherded by the lie of the land into two main lines of retreat - one from Debra

Alilà towards Mount Alagi, the other by Seloà towards Socotà - had now closed up into dense masses. At first the Abyssinians had put up a lively reaction to the action of our airmen; later, finding there was no escape, they resigned themselves to their fate, passively enduring the continuous, violent, hammering onslaught -- without a pause -- and was repeated on the next three days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th."

"-- 546 raids, during which 396 tons of explosive and 30,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition were used. Twenty machines were hit in the course of the enemy's anti-aircraft counter-action; all, however, returned to their bases.

Thus ended, on the 19th, the operations that had led to our conquest of Mount Aradam and to the annihilation of the army of Ras Mulugheta."

"Our /Italian/ casualties in the battle, including dead and wounded, were 36 officers, 621 Italians, and 145 natives. [Guida: 468 Italian nationals and 130 Eritreans.] The enemy's losses -- may be reckoned as amounting in all to about 20,000 men. These losses were due in large measure to the heavy concentration of artillery fire, and, as we were able to prove later -- to the relentless action of the Air Arm in pursuit. The determined guerilla warfare waged by the local inhabitants against the fugitives during the whole of their retreat also contributed very materially to their casualties."

[Badoglio p 84-85]

280 guns of various calibre were used, and 23,000 rounds fired by the Italians in what they called "the battle of Endertà".

"Ras Mulugheta, about midday on the 15th, secretly and without informing any one, was himself the first to abandon the field of battle; followed, as soon as the news leaked out among the troops, by disordered groups of fugitives, filled with panic, who set off, each man for himself, towards the south."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 89]

Auf der gewaltigen Höhe pflanzte die Miliz des Herzogs von Pistoia die Trikolore auf, die ernstesten Kämpfe aber hatten andere ausgesuchte Heeresverbände geführt.

[R von Xylander, Berlin 1937 p 32]

Il comunicato n. 129 fissa le perdite delle truppe metropolitane in 12 ufficiali e 122 soldati morti, 24 ufficiali e 499 soldati feriti. Lo stesso documento valuta quelle degli Abissini a circa 18.000, ossia da 5000 a 6000 morti ed il doppio di feriti.

[P Gentizon, La conquista .., Milano 1937 p 48]

text M. Waters, The battle of Amba Aradam, in Ethiopia Observer vol XI (1968) no 4 p 318-321.

picts A Mockler, Haile Selassie's war, New York 1984, p 150-151[14]
air view of Italian bombing of a valley in 1941;
B Zewde, A history of modern .., London etc 1991 p 155
wide view of the mountain.

amba arara (O) mountain of blazing sunshine?

HEU13	Amba Arara (area), see under Korbeta, cf Arara	12/39	[WO]
HFE47c	Amba Arato	13/39	[Gu]
	amba arka: <i>arka</i> (O) 1. hand, arm; 2. (arqa) cry of a leopard		
HES03	Amba Arka (Amba Arca) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HDU01	Amba Assag (area)	10/39	[WO]
HEF52c	Amba Assellet (mountain)	11/39	[Gu]
HFE78	Amba Awger, see Awagir		
HEL13	Amba Awnanur (Amba Aunanur) (area)	11/38	[+ WO]
??	Amba Aya (A. Aia) 3119 m	../..	[+ Gu]
??	Amba Ayhud	../..	[x]

When da Gama's Portuguese party pushed inland from the Red Sea coast in hope of linking forces with Emperor Galawdewos in 1542, they found that between the two allies lay the mountain known as Amba Ayhud (Jews' Rock). Ethiopian tradition identifies the Jews' Rock as the seat of the Falasha principality. Its exact location, somewhere in the mountains of Semien, is unknown. The place was taken by surprise by da Gama's men in

August 1542. They found it garrisoned by a force of 3,000 foot soldiers and 400 cavalry. Since the Falasha did not have cavalry, the horsemen most likely were Muslims. After a brief battle, da Gama left the amba in the command of a loyal Falasha.

[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 103, *citing* C F Rey, *The Romance of the Portuguese ...*, London 1929 p 175-177]

Amba Ayhud was called Amba Gideon by James Bruce.

amba azen: *azen* (A) gloom, pain

HEK81 Amba Azen, see Awria

amba balambras: *balambaras* (A) commander of a fortress

/= bal amba ras/, though mostly a honorific title only

HER06 Amba Balambras (mountain) 12°46'/37°09' 1836 m 12/37 [WO Gu Gz]

amba bara: *baraa* (O) learner, male student

HET69 Amba Bara (area) 13/39 [WO]

HFF52 Amba Bara (mountain) 14°04'/39°36' 2613 m 14/39 [Gu Gz]

HES09 Amba Barno (area) 12/38 [WO]

HFE76c Amba Bayrot (Amba Bairot) 14/39 [+ Gu]

HFE85 Amba Behesa (A. Beesa), see Bihiza

HEL87 Amba Belage (area) 12/39 [WO]

HEU41c Amba Belaho (mountain chain), cf Belaho 13/39 [Gu]

HEU60c Amba Belakit (Amba Belachit) 13/39 [+ Gu]

amba berra: *berra* (bärra) (A) burn, be lit

HES03 Amba Berra (area) 12/37 [WO]

HFE53 Amba Berra 14°05'/38°46' 14/38 [x]

HER98 Amba Bilai (area) 13/37 [WO]

HFC79 Amba Bircutan, see Birkuta

HEL95c Amba Biyala (Amba Biala) (mountain) 3086 m 12/38 [+ Gu]

HFF54c Amba Blanche 14/39 [n]

HEU22c Amba Bolonta 12/39 [Gu]

HEL61c Amba Bubbona, see Bubbona

HES14 Amba Bwakshe (Amba Boacscie) (area) 12/37 [+ WO]

HER67 Amba Carachir, see Karakir

HEC48 Amba Cefa, see Chefa

HES70 Amba Chalad (Amba Cialad) (area), cf Chalud 13/37 [+ WO]

HEK71 Amba Chara, see Ambachara

?? Amba Chekana, see Chekana

HEK71 Amba Chera, see Ambachara

HFE16 Amba Chernale, see Kernale

HEL47 Amba Cheru Gemeso (A. Ceru Ghemeso) (area) 12/39 [+ WO]

HET80 Amba Chifaras (Amba Cifaras) (area) 13/38 [+ WO]

HET34 Amba Chikur (A. Cicur, A. Ciout) (mountain) 13/38 [+ Gu WO]

HEE49 Amba Chore, see Chore

HES71 Amba Cialud, see Chalud

HER74 Amba Cuchi (A. Cucoi), see Amba Kuchi

amba dai: *day* (Som) look at, view

HER44 Amba Dai 13/37 [WO]

HER41 Amba Daid (area) 13°03'/36°45' 913 m 13/36 [WO Gz]

HET77 Amba Damaskal (Amba Damascal) (area) 13/39 [+ WO]

?? Amba Dandie ../.. [x]

With a prison where Ras Mikael was confined and died and where Ras Hailu was kept for a while before being moved to near lake Ziway.

[A-L Röstin, *Arvet ...*, Sthlm 1936 p 341]

HDL09 Amba Dar 09°06'/39°16' 2435 m 09/39 [Gz]

	<i>amba darra</i> , mountain of longing? <i>darra</i> (O) craving, desire		
HDM61	Amba Darra (area)	09/39	[WO]
HFE15	Amba Debre Ansa, see Debre Asa		
HFF40	Amba Debre Mahar (A.Debra M.) 2488 m, see under Hawzen	13/39	[+ Gu]
HFE39c	Amba Debre Maryam (A. Debra Mariam) cf Debre Maryam	13/39	[+ Gu]
HES34	Amba Defia (area)	12/37	[WO]
HDU12c	Amba Dekensi (Amba Dechensi)	10/39	[+ Gu]
HFF80	Amba Demha 2775 m	14/39	[Gu]
??	Amba Dibuk (in Tigray), cf Debuk On 16 May 1893, near Amba Dibuk, Ras Mengesha publicly swore allegiance to Emperor Menilek. The next day, with Ras Alula in his camp, the Tigrean leader started for Mekele. [Ehrlich 1996 p 183]	../..	[n]
HES62	Amba Dinai (mountain) 13°16'/37°49' 2113 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HFF20	Amba Dobote (in western Geralta)	13/39	[x]
HFF70c	Amba Dokwanya (A.Doquania, A.Dongonia) see under Adigrat	14/39	[+ Gu]
HET45	Amba Dorwa (A.Dorua) (area), see under Abergele	13/38	[WO]
HEU34c	Amba Duggeduka (Amba Duggheducca) 12°58'/39°46' 1488 m amba dux: <i>dux</i> (Latin) leader = word symbolic of Italian fascism, <i>Il Duce</i>	13/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HET57c	Amba Dux (Italian name, head of Mussolini seen)	13/39	[Gu]
HEF52c	Amba Egwa (Amba Egua) (mountain)	11/39	[+ Gu]
??	Amba Ellebat	../..	[Gu]
HEL88	Amba Esrael (Amba Sera-el) (mountain) 12°34'/39°12' 1921 m, cf Israel Amba	12/39	[Gu Gz]
HFC59	Amba Felassa (mountain) 14°03'/37°27' 1115 m	14/37	[WO Gz]
HEE04	Amba Ferit (Amba Farit) (area) 10°56'/38°58' 3874/3975 m One of the world maps made in medieval time is kept at <i>Biblioteca Estense</i> in Modena. It shows the legendary country of Prester John. Most of its place names are impossible to identify, but the largest fortress shown seems to be named Farim and it has been suggested that this is Amba Ferit in Amhara region. [J Dorese 1957 vol II p 238] An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBUE was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	10/38	[WO Gz]
HEE04	Amba Ferit sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yandach)	10/38	[Ad]
HEU21	Amba Ferra (mountain area) c3500 m see also Ferra Amba "The country between the Mount Alagi watershed and the region of Lake Ascianghi presented two successive mountain ranges -- The second of these ranges culminated in the imposing mass of Amba Ferrà, with the Dubbar Pass cutting through it at a height of about 10,000 feet above sea level." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 128] Axel B Svensson saw Amba Ferra already from Korem and was very impressed by its size and beauty. He likened it to a huge Roman cathedral. [A B Svensson, Abessinien under ..., Sthlm 1939 p 182-183]	12/39	[WO Gu]
pict	A B Svensson, Det återuppståndna ..., Sthlm 1948 p 160 view seen from the top towards Amba Alage		
HEM80c	Amba Gabriel	12/39	[Gu]

HET36	Amba Gabriel (area) amba gedem ...: <i>gedam</i> (A,T) monastery, convent	12/39	[WO]
HFD36	Amba Gedem Maka (A. Ghedem Maca) 1912 m	13/38	[+ WO Gu]
HEK99	Amba Gedeon (A. Ghedeon) (mountain) 12°38'/38°23'	12/38	[Gz]
HEC09	Amba Gei (A. Ghei) 13°38'/37°30' 1273 m amba gene ...: <i>mara</i> (O) 1. all; 2. roll of tobacco; 3. fresh corn cake	13/37	[Gz]
HEU31c	Amba Gene Mara	13/39	[Gu]
HES73	Amba Germiye (Amba Ghermie) (mountain) 13°22'/37°48' 1708 m	13/37	[Gz WO]
HEF70	Amba Geshen, see Amba Gishen amba gir ...: <i>gir</i> (A) trained /animal/		
??	Amba Gideon, somewhere in Simen A mountain Amba Ayhud, 'Jews' Rock', is told of when the Portuguese were in Ethiopia in the 1520, and James Bruce calls it Amba Gideon.	../..	[x]
HFD47	Amba Gir Gitsya (Amba Ghir Ghizia) (area) 2080 m see under Inda Silase	14/38	[+ WO]
HEF70	Amba Gishen (Amba Geshen, Geshen Debre Kerbe) (Amba Negest, Fre: Amba Guéché) (historical locality in Gojjam, SE of Lalibela and NW of Dessie), cf Amba Moka Reputed to be the place where the True Cross was kept. It was a safe haven used by Emperor Zera Yaqob and by King Tekle Haymanot. [Prouty 1981]	11/39	[n 18 Pa]
1200s	King Lalibela built the first two Christian churches on top of Amba Geshen, where pagan deities had inhabited a forested sacred place until then. It was Bahr Sagad who in the late 1200s decided to detain his brothers on Amba Geshen. One of them, Gin Asgad, learnt about the plan and succeeded to place Bahr Sagad there instead. [J Doresse, L'empire ..., vol II, Paris 1957 p 58]		
1400s	Zera Yaqob (1433-1468) had spent twenty years on Amba Geshen before his reign. Baeda Maryam (1468-1478) ordered members of the royal line to be detained on Amba Geshen. Amba Negest on Fra Mauro's map of 1460 is interpreted rather certainly to be Amba Geshen. [R Pankhurst + J Doresse as above p 126, 241]		
1520s	The mountain was described in some detail by F. Alvares in narrative 1520-1527. "This mountain -- is generally guarded by great guards, and great captains; and a quarter of the people who usually live at the court are of the guards of this mountain and their captains. These -- lodge apart by themselves, and no one approaches them, nor do they go near others, so that no one may have an opportunity of learning the secrets of the mountain." Almeida relates in a description of the place, which is largely confirmed by Pero Pais, that the practice of sending members of the royal household to Amba Geshen had been abandoned after the reign of Emperor Naod (1494-1508), and that the princes who were still there ceased to be guarded with any assiduity during the reign of Galawdewos (1540- 1559). According to Almeida, Amba Geshen is "nearly round, though on top it appears to have the shape of a cross. Going along the edge of the rock it is probably little more than a league round on top, but one would have to walk for half a day to go round it on foot at the base. -- It is precipitous rock all round and in places it turns outward in such a way that it is impossible to get in. There is only one way in (though once it was entered in another place --) called Macaraquer. The ascent begins with a wide path up to a platform made by the mountain.		

From there to the top of the path is so narrow and steep that it can only be climbed with great labour. -- At the top of this ascent is a house where the guards live, built of stone and mud and thatched -- In the middle of the plain is a big pool, natural, -- where they wash their clothes. Not far off is another little one from which they drink. It is spring water, but there is so little of it that it does not overflow or make a stream. There are no fish in either of them."

"The Emperors' sons and their descendants used to live all over the Amba in their cottages -- Some Emperors -- gave them -- some lands that lay nearby. To cultivate and manage these lands properly on their behalf -- certain great men live near Guizen (Geshen) who are like their factors and who watch and guide them. Formerly any messages whatsoever that came from the princes and the letters that came and those the princes themselves wrote, did not pass through without being examined by those men."

[Pankhurst 1961 p 133-135]

The Portuguese embassy described by Alvares passed the area within sight of Amba Geshen on 24 September 1520, and a week earlier they had first been stoned in the neighbourhood.

"-- valley reaches to the mountain where they put the sons of the Prester John. These are like banished men --"

[Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John, vol I 1961 p 237-248]

1530s Around 1532 the army of Ahmed Grañ also came to Amba Geshen. "They saw that it was a tall and steep mountain which could only be reached with the aid of ladders. On the top there were more than one thousand houses inhabited by the children of Kings; there were rivers there as well as houses -- There were 2,300 princes and princesses on the *amba*; the King supplied them with food and clothing." Finding the mountain almost impossible to capture, Grañ left it and marched on to the area of lake Hayk.

[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 62-63]

Nur, according to Bruce, had attacked Shāwa during the reign of Emperor Dawit III (1508-1540), on which occasion he had advanced to Amba Geshen, the place of detention of the Christian princes, and "put them all to the sword".. This statement does not seem substantiated by other sources.

[Pankhurst 1997]

1700s "This picturesque custom of imprisoning the King's relations captured the imagination of Europe. It forms the basis for /Samuel/ Johnson's moral tale of *Rasselas*, the Prince of Abyssinia who was confined in a Happy Valley overhung with high mountains precluding his escape.

The principal sources for *Rasselas* were accounts of Amba Geshen. But at the time when Johnson wrote *Rasselas* /1759/, Amba Geshen had been replaced by Mount Wahni, a still more impregnable Prison-Mountain."

[T Pakenham, The mountains of *Rasselas*, London 1959(1998) p 12]

1860s A converted Bengal Jew called 'Abba Merdje' was governor of Amba Gishen during the reign of Emperor Tewodros.

[Acta aethiopica III p 83]

text T Pakenham, The mountains of *Rasselas*, 1959 p 155-184

picts T Pakenham, The mountains .., London 1959 p 144 summit

with monastery and boy deacons;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 122 "natural cross" of Gishen;

T Pakenham, The mountains of *Rasselas*, luxury ed. London 1998,

p 13 processional cross, 137 view from the summit with huts on the

western arm, 138 rock "staircase" and churches, 139 recent church of

Maryam and monument with a bronze umbrella, 140-141 four paintings

from a 15th century manuscript, 143 the whole *amba*

amba Giyorgis (A) mountain of Saint George

HEC86 Amba Giyorgis (A. Gheorghis) (area)

11/37 [+ It]

The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in April 1900. He was told that a robber band,

with head quarters at Kwara, were looking for him. On his way from Amba Giyorgis, the British hunter shot two oribi.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 254-255]

- HES11 **Amba Giyorgis** (A. Gheorghis, Dabat) 12/37 [MS Ad Gu Gz]
 Gz: 12°46'/37°37' 2781 m; MS: 12°47'/37°42' = HES02
 Centre in 1964 of Wegera wereda and of Inkash sub-district & of Kosaye sub-district.
 With sub-post office using spelling AMBA GIORGIS on its postmark.
 Village about 40 km north of Gondar. It has a little church dedicated to St. George. The church probably originates from the 15th century and was, according to tradition, built by Emperor Yeshak (Isaak) (1414-1429).
 [Jäger 1965]
- 1930s General Frusci had found a good post for Amedeo Guillet. He was to have the acting command of the locally recruited 14th Gruppo Squadrone dell'Amhara, based at Amba Giyorgis. It was one of several fortified positions guarding the vital road to Asmara as it passed through the Semien, which had become a focus for the Ethiopian rebellion. Enclosed behind a high barbed-wire fence, Amba Giyorgis stood slightly above the road serving as a refuelling depot and transport café - and safe refuge - for the convoys of lorries between Asmara and Gondar.
 The fort had commanding views over the valleys, and Amadeo was comforted by the sight of four ancient Austro-Hungarian cannons, well positioned on the earthworks, as well as embrasures for Schwartzloser machine guns, of similar vintage but still serviceable. Within the perimeter were half a dozen functional wooden huts with corrugated iron roofs, and in the midst of the parade ground were tethered the horses of the 360 colonial cavalymen. He had eight Italian officers under his command. Amba Giyorgis ought to be secure enough.
 To bring order to the vast territory that had been entrusted to him, Amedeo set out on a series of mounted patrols, often taking two or three days to reach the far-flung villages. Attacks of some sort were virtually daily events, and when the fort was alerted the garrison rode out to the rescue.
 [S O'Kelly, Amadeo, London 2002 p 109-110]
- 1941 The Italians evacuated this position in early May 1941 and Second lieutenant Andrew Railton with C company of the 3rd Ethiopian Battalion could move in without firing a shot. Attacks had been planned earlier.
 [Shirreff 1995 p 170]
 During the first week of November 1941, General Fowkes set up Divisional Headquarters at Amba Giyorgis which actually overlooked Gondar in the distance. Together with the Patriots, the 12th Division included the 25th and the 26th Brigade groups, a battery of 25 pounder artillery guns, and support from both Ethiopian Irregulars and newly formed Ethiopian regular army units.
 The gun emplacements were located on an unused but now cleared old trail which led into the city. This enabled a full scale assault, with artillery barrage. The attack on Gondar was launched at dawn on 27 November 1941.
 [R N Thompson, Liberation ..., 1987 p 192]
- 1960s At Amba Giyorgis junior secondary school 5 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
 Project for an elementary school building to be constructed by ESBU was under way in 1966.
 The 1967 telephone directory mentions a Tele Pay Station at a locality of this name, and a sub-post office is listed in 1978.
 The primary school (in Wegera awraja) in 1968 had 295 boys and 154 girls, with 6 teachers.
- HES11 Amba Giyorgis (Amba Gheorghis) (area) 2781 m 12/37 [MS Gu WO]
 HFD67 Amba Giyorgis, see Adi Ademay

HDU32	Amba Gogot	10/39	[WO]
HER79	Amba Gohalit (area)	13/37	[WO]
HEJ77	Amba Gualit, see Amba Gwalit		
HET32	Amba Guba, see Jiba		
HFE39c	Amba Gudele, see Gudele		
HEU03c	Amba Gudom	12/39	[Gu]
H....	Amba Gulisha (mountain in north-east Geralta) cf Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HEU34c	Amba Gumase (Gumasir) (mountain) 12°56'/39°44' 1756 m <i>amba gurage</i> , mountain of the Gurage people?	13/39	[Gu 18 Gz]
HES02	Amba Gurage (Amba Guraghieh) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEL77	Amba Gurbako, see Gerbako		
HEJ77	Amba Gwalit (A. Gualit) (church) 2295 m	12/37	[20 WO Gu]
HES95c	Amba Hawasa (A.Hauwasàh), see under Adi Arkay	13/37	[+ x]
HET70	Amba Hay, see Hay		
??	Amba Ieha, see Amba Yeha		
HEL..	Amba Islam in Meket area of Begemder, south of Tekeze Sheik Zakarias, known for his change from being a Muslim to preaching Christianity with a number of followers, lived in Amba Islam. Concerning his activity from 1900 until the 1920s, see Sekota. He is said to have had some 300 pupils in Amba Islam. [A-L Röstin, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 241, 245-262]	11/38	[x]
HEC96	Amba Iyesus (A. Jesus) (village) c1900 m	11/37	[+ It]
HEL73	Amba Iyesus (Amba Jesus) (area)	12/38	[+ WO]
??	Amba Jebeli "In March /1854/, in the vicinity of Amba Jebeli, whose protection a confident Biru Goshu had left, Kassa's highly maneuverable army won a magnificent victory over a much larger but poorly organized force." [Marcus 1994 p 63]	../..	[n]
HEJ..	Amba Jibjiba (Ger: A. Dschibdschiba), near Jenda A mountain towering as a landmark above lake Tana. The traveller Norden went to its summit and found a graveyard where the dead bodies seemed to be mostly left above the rock and finished off by carcass-eating animals. There were ruins of a masonry church, and the bell stones were still there. [H Norden, Durch Abessinien .., Berlin circa 1930 p 174-175]	12/37	[x]
	<i>amba kafta: kefta, keffita</i> (A) height, elevation		
HET33	Amba Kafta (Amba Cafta) (area)	13/38	[+ WO]
HFE39c	Amba Kamer (in western Geralta), same as Kemer? see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HET65	Amba Kekemfa (Amba Chechemfa) (area) <i>amba kens: kensa, keensa</i> (O) finger or toe nail, claw, hoof	13/38	[WO]
HEK22	Amba Kens (Amba Chens) (area), see under Yifag	12/37	[WO]
HFE16	Amba Kernale (K'ernale Terara, Amba Chernale) (Carnale) (mountain) 13°42'/39°04' 2020 m, see under Abiy Adi <i>amba kiros ager</i> (A) mountain of the land of Cyrus	13/39	[Gz Gu]
HET82	Amba Kiros Ager (A. Chiros Agher) (area) <i>amba korkora: korkora, qorqoraa</i> (O) stingy /man who grudges about household expenses/	13/38	[+ WO]
HEU41c	Amba Korkora (Amba Corcora)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEE79	Amba Kostantino (Amba Costantino) (pass)	11/39	[+ WO]
HER75	Amba Kuchi (A. Cuchi, A. Couchi, A. Coucki) (A. Cucoi, A. Kukoy) (mountain) 13°18'/37°06' 1055 m	13/37	[+ WO It Gz]
HER75	Amba Kukoy, see Amba Kuchi		

HER48	Amba Kukura (A. Cucura) 13°05'/37°19' 1643 m (mountain), cf Kurkura	13/37	[+ Gz]
HFE76c	Amba Kunzila (Amba Cunzale)	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEE96	Amba Lamba 11°42'/39°03' 3134 m amba lisha: <i>lesha</i> (O) whip of hippo hide	11/39	[Gz]
HET67	Amba Lisha (Amba Liscia) (area)	13/39	[WO]
HFC45	Amba Maar, see Maar amba maderiya: <i>maderiya</i> (madäriya) (A) place for passing the night, dwelling		
HES97	Amba Maderiya (Ambamaderia) 13°30'/38°10' In 1967 only the Telecommunications themselves had a telephone number there.	13/38	[MS Te]
HFD17	Amba Maderiya (A. Madere, A. Madre, Haida) (Embamadre) 13°42'/38°11' 1289, 1509 m	13/38	[Gz WO Gu]
	amba madre: <i>madre</i> (Italian) mother; cf Madra, Madira	13/38	[Po]
HFD17	Amba Madre Gebriel (church) 13°42'/38°11' near the road Gondar-Adwa	13/38	[Gz]
HFC15	Amba Mahar (area), cf Maheir	13/37	[WO]
HFC25	Amba Mahar (mountain) 13°43'/37°06' 1095 m Coordinates would give map code HFC15 amba makorat: <i>maqoorad</i> (Som) dividing up of work	13/37	[WO Gz]
HFE47c	Amba Makorat (Amba Macorat)	13/39	[+ Gu]
??	Amba Malot Yekuno Amlak, who became emperor in 1270, is said to have been confined on Amba Malot for a period of time as a young man. He escaped from there when his father, an Amhara chief, died. [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 74]	../..	[x]
HFD37	Amba Manamba, see Amba Nanamba <i>amba maryam</i> (A) mountain of Mary		
HDS85	Amba Maryam 10°46'/37°59' 3058 m	10/37	[Gz]
HEE69	Amba Maryam (A. Mariam) 11°26'/39°17' 2520 m near Mekdela - or part of it? (centre in 1964 of Mekdela wereda)	11/39	[Gz Ad]
HEH55c	Amba Maryam	12/36	[LM]
HEK05	Amba Maryam (A. Mariam) (with church) see under Debre Tabor	11/37	[+ WO Gu]
HEK52	Amba Maryam (Amba Mariam) (area)	12/37	[+ WO Gu]
HEM21	Amba Maryam (church) 12°01'/39°28'	12/39	[Gz]
HES62	Amba Maryam (Amba Mariam) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HF...	Amba Maryam Tsediya (A. Mariam Tsadia)	14/39	[+ Gu]
HFE..	Amba Matevre amba mayra: <i>mayr</i> (Som) wash; <i>mayran</i> (Som) washed	13/38	[Gu]
HEU42c	Amba Mayra (Amba Maira)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEC96	Amba Mecha (A.Meccia) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
HEC19	Amba Meda (Ambameda) (in Libo awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 50 boys and 22 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.	10/37	[Ad WO]
??	Amba Mehari (Ambamahari), see Ambo Mehari		
HEE91	Amba Merkali (Amba Mercali) (area) see under Debre Zebit amba meshael: <i>mesal</i> (mäsal) (A) whetstone	11/38	[+ WO]
HFE76c	Amba Meshael	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEL97	Amba Meskel Metokosha (A.M.Metocoscia) (Amba Mascal M.) 2363m	12/39	[+ Gu]
HFE76c	Amba Mezza 2749 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HFF24	Amba Mikael, see Haike Meskel amba misha: <i>misha</i> (O) in a good way, well /done/		

HEL61c	Amba Misha (Amba Misca)	12/38	[+ Gu]
HER83	Amba Miu (area)	13/36	[WO]
HFE76c	Amba Mohadi 2222 m	14/39	[Gu]
	<i>amba moka</i> , spoon mountain? <i>mokka</i> (O) spoon /of horn or wood/		
HEF70	Amba Moka (A. Moha) (mountain) 11°31'/39°22' 2875 m, peak at 11°30'/39°28', see Yegura 3089 m at HEF71 In the 1420s Sultan Mänsur surrounded an imperial force of 30,000 soldiers on the Moha mountain. He besieged them for two months and then offered them the choice of embracing Islam or returning to their homes. Some 10,000 accepted the new faith; the remainder went home. [Pankhurst 1997]	11/39	[Gz WO Pa]
HCF05	Amba Mussolini (Italian-given name)	05/39	[WO]
HFD37	Amba Nanamba (A. Manamba) (mountain) 13°58'/38°15' 2032/2077 m, see also Nanamba	13/38	[WO Gu Gz]
HEL..	Amba Neccer	12/38	[Gu]
HED61	Amba Nefasha (Amba Nefascia) (mountain 7 km south of the Abay)	11/37	[+ It]
HEF70	Amba Negest, see Amba Gishen		
HES71	Amba Nevi (mountain) 13°37'/37°36' 1971 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HET75	Amba Neway (A. Noai) (area) 2615 m	13/38	[+ WO]
HFC44	Amba Nisti (area)	13/36	[WO]
HEF60	Amba Not (near Mekdela) 11°29'/39°22' 2673 m	11/39	[Gz]
HET45	Amba Nussessemmai 13°05'/38°57' 1594 m	13/38	[Gu Gz]
	<i>amba ras</i> (A) mountain top? top mountain?		
HES12	Amba Ras 12°46'/37°43' 2753 m	12/37	[Gz]
HES54	Amba Ras (area) 3100 m	13/37	[WO]
HES56	Amba Ras (Ambaras) 13°13'/38°05' 3173 m /which one?:/ with church Medhane Alem	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
pict	P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (reprint)A.A. 2001 pict 42 the amba seen from Imet Gogo.		
HES67	Amba Ras (Ambaras) (area) 2400 m see under Sawana	13/38	[WO Gu]
HES87	Amba Ras (Ambara) 13°26'/38°14' 2908 m	13/38	[Gz]
??	Amba Remeteka sub-district (-1997-)	13/38?	[n]
	<i>amba saber</i> : <i>sabar</i> (Som) foot of a hill; <i>sabir</i> (Som) patience		
HER25	Amba Saber (pass) <i>amba saka</i> : <i>saka</i> (O) 1. (saqaa) path in tall grass or crop; 2. (saqa) lower area; (A) flaw, blemish; scurf	12/37	[WO]
HET37c	Amba Saka (Amba Sacca)	12/39	[+ Gu]
HFF33	Amba Sala Gamut (recorded in 1868)	13/39	[18]
??	Amba Salama (A. Selama?) (in Temben) "The high hill which is called the burial place of Abba Salama."	../..	[x]
1880s	Welde Mikael Solomon, the last hereditary ruler to hold power in the Mereb Mellash (in what was later named Eritrea) was condemned by Emperor Yohannes and in January 1880 was put on Amba Salama with his sons, Dejazmach Mesfin and Lij Haile Meleket. [Ehrlich 1996 p 25] In April-May 1889 Ras Alula made an effort to regain Mereb Mellash. In early April he camped with Ras Mengesha near Amba Salama, where the leaders of the old aristocratic families of Hamasen were still imprisoned. Ras Welde Mikael, however, refused to leave the Amba on which he had spent the last ten years, even though he was now a free man. His son Mesfin, on the other hand, seemed willing to cooperate. He accompanied Alula to Aksum and Adwa, but from there he secretly offered to help undermine his family's old		

enemy Alula. His younger brother Hayle Meleket remained on the Amba.

[Ehrlich 1996 p 142]

1890s In April-May 1891 there was a mutiny in the fortress on Amba Salama, whose commander, Lij Hayle Meleket, fled to Asmara. Dabbab Araya was the ultimate beneficiary of the amba's large magazines of arms and food, and he prepared for a long siege.

Dejazmach Sebhat of Agame allowed many of Dabbab's followers from Akele-Guzay to cross his territory, hasten to Amba Salama and join up with their leader. On Amba Salama, Dabbab reportedly had some old artillery pieces, which made a successful siege impossible for Alula's hungry and badly supplied army. Around mid-May 1891, while his three lieutenants were laying siege to Dabbab, Ras Alula himself was elsewhere pursuing one of many dissident Tigrean chiefs. In late May 1891 Dabbab escaped from Amba Salama and came to Wajirat, to join 500 of his own men and some 3,000 followers of his new ally, Dejazmach Tedle Wahid.

[Ehrlich 1996 p 165, 166, 168]

Sebhat Aragawi submitted to Ras Mengesha in late May 1893 and was placed in chains and put on Amba Salama.

[Ehrlich p 185 note 47]

For a very good description of Amba Salama, its history and the siege, see Mercatelli "Nel paese di Ras Alula," *Corriere di Napoli*, 15-16 June 1891. The article was written near the amba on 20 May 1891.

[Ehrlich p 176 note 51]

1936 When dusk fell on 20 January 1936, the 2nd Eritrean Division of the Italian side had succeeded in dislodging the Ethiopians from the lower slopes of Amba Salama.

[A J Barker 1971 p 61]

amba samber: *samboor* (Som) nasal inflammation

HEE22 Amba Samber (locality) 11°05'/38°40' 11/38 [WO Gz]

HFF69? Amba Saneti, see Amba Seneyti

HET.. **Amba Sarago** (in Abergele) 13/38 [n]

Around midnight on 27 December 1892, Ras Alula left his camp at Mannawe to escape from troops commanded by Ras Hagos. He was accompanied by only fifty followers, including Dejazmach Tedla Fenja, "the lame". Ras Alula led his small group to Amba Sarago in Abergele. On the way he was deserted by Dejazmach Abbay, who brought six Italian hostages (one of them was De Martino) to Mengesha's headquarters near Mannawe. After negotiations and mediation, Alula submitted to Mengistu in the third week of 1893.

[Ehrlich 1996 p 181-182]

HF... **Amba Sardibo** (in Agame?) 14/39 [n]

From early September 1890 to early February 1891, Ras Alula and Ras Mengesha's forces camped near the border of Agame, reportedly not daring to invade. Militarily they faced a real problem, since Sebhat Aragawi was fortified on Amba Sardibo and refused to fight in the open. The two armies had great difficulty merely to maintain themselves, and Alula had to move his camp periodically. [Ehrlich 1996 p 162]

HES33 Amba Sciaa, see Amba Shaa, under Dabat

HEL64 Amba Scioa, see Amba Shewa

HFE75 Amba Sebhat (A.Sibat) (isolated mountain) 14/38 [Gu x]

14°17'/38°58' 2520 m

HEF62 Amba Sel (area), cf Ambasel awraja 11/39 [18 WO Gu]

(early name: Amba Israel)

HEF72 Amba Sel (Ambasel) 11/39 [WO Gz Ad]

11°28'/39°32' or 11°27'/39°48' 1898, 3567 m

HDT37	Amba Selis 10°15'/39°04' 2333 m	10/39	[Gz]
??	Amba Senayt (historically recorded), cf Semayata A "Book of Aksum" probably written prior to the 18th century has a schematic map showing Amba Senayt to the east of Aksum, between Agame and Geralta. [Pankhurst 1997] The Portuguese journey described by Alvares passed there about 4 August 1520. He uses spelling Abacinete.	../.	[Pa]
HFF69?	Amba Seneyti (A. Sineyti, A. Saneti) The missionary Isenberg was one of the first travellers (after Rüppell) to describe the mountain with its basaltic pillars, and he likened it to a Gothic cathedral. Welde Hiywet was governor around 1867.	14/39	[x]
HFF69	Amba Seneyti sub-district? (-1997-)	14/39	[n]
HFF69	Amba Seneyti wereda (Embaseneiti ..) (centre in 1964 = Nebelet)	14/39	[Ad x]
HEL88	Amba Sera-el, see Amba Esrael		
HET57c	Amba Sessewa (Amba Sesseua) amba shaa: <i>sa-a</i> (O) cow, cattle	13/39	[+ Gu]
HES33	Amba Shaa (A. Sciaa) (area), see under Dabat	12/37	[+ WO]
HDL93	Amba Shefere (Shefere) (place) 09°56'/38°43' 1750 m	09/38	[Gz]
HFE65 geol	Amba Shelloda 14°10'/38°55', see also under Adwa Paisanite is known from Amba Shelloda near Adwa.	14/38	[x]
HEL64	Amba Shewa (A. Scioa) 12°23'/38°54' 2295 m	12/38	[Gz Gu]
HET09	Amba Shilyora (A. Schiliora) (mountain) 12°42'/39°04' 1610 m	12/39	[+ WO Gz]
HET07	Amba Shmilyora (Amba Scmilia) (area) see under Sekota	13/39	[+ WO]
HEE09	Amba Silas 10°54'/39°14' 3411 m	10/39	[Gz]
HFM02	Amba Simba, see Asimba amba tabara: <i>tabari</i> (O) a kind of beans		
HEJ99	Amba Tabara (area), see under Gondar	12/37	[WO]
HFE19	Amba Teru 13°43'/39°16'	13/39	[x]
HFE76c	Amba Tilile 2354 m	14/39	[Gu]
HEU31	Amba Togora, see Togora	13/39	
HET36	Amba Treka (Amba Treca)	12/38	[+ Gu]
HFE07c	Amba Tsellere (Tzellere) 2510 m At sunset on 28 February 1936 the advanced units of the IIIrd Corps of the Italians "invested Mount Tzellerè and extended their left flank to the west of the mountain, so as to block the Bararus valley." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 107]	13/39	[Gu It]
HFF41c	Amba Tsiyon (with rock-hewn church) near Hawzen? near Kellele (Qillälä) Ancient church Abune Gebre Mikael is just to the west of Amba Tsiyon. Ascension with the aid of a rope /like in Debre Damo/. [Sauter 1976 p 162]	14/39?	[x]
HFF52c	Amba Tsiyon (Amba Sion) 2928 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HFF60	Amba Tsiyon (A. Sion) (mountain) 14°05'/39°26' 2209, 2928 m	14/39	[Gz Gu WO 18]
HEM82	Amba Tsolog, see Tsoiag		

HFE76c	Amba Tsogrom	14/39	[Gu]
HDR79c	Amba Tullo, see under Jiga		
HFE76c	Amba Tsogrom	14/39	[Gu]
HDR79c	Amba Tullo, see under Jiga		
HET17	Amba Ualla, see Amba Walla		
HEC68	Amba Ueiven, see Amba Weiben		
HEK07	Amba Umhailai (area)	11/38	[WO]
HEM71	Amba Uomberet, see Amba Wemberet, also Womberat		
HEL63	Amba Uorc, see Amde Werk amba wahabit: <i>wahab</i> (Som) chill and humidity of the night		
HFE76c	Amba Wahabit (Amba Uahabit) 2347 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HFE76c	Amba Wahega (Amba Uahega) 2327 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEU50c	Amba Walke (recorded in 1868) amba walla: <i>walle</i> (O) one who is good at singing and dancing	13/39	[18]
HET17	Amba Walla (Amba Ualla) 12°48'/39°06' 1787/2013 m <i>amba washa</i> (A) cave mountain; <i>wisha</i> (A) dog	13/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HDU03c	Amba Washa (A. Uascia, A. Guiascia)	09/39	[+ Gu]
HFE76	Amba Wazga (Amba Uazga) (area)	14/39	[+ WO Gu]
HEC68	Amba Weiben (A. Ueiven) (mountain)	11/37	[+ It]
HEM71	Amba Wemberet (A. Uomberet) (locality) 13°19'/39°17'	13/39	[Gz WO]
HEL63	Amba Werk, see Amde Werk, cf Werk Amba		
??	Amba Werk A. Worq), 'Golden Mountain' The Falasha led by Gushen (Gouchèn) were conquered by Sertse Dengel in the late 1500s at Amba Chekana and Amba Werk. [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 183] After the Falasha commander Radai's surrender in 1581, the Amhara withdrew to lower altitude. Almost immediately, however, the Falasha again raided Woggera, burning, looting, and enslaving the Christian population. Yonael, the Christian general, put an end to this revolt by capturing the Falasha water supply. With no alternative, the Falasha surrendered. Yonael presented two hundred Falasha to the king, who settled them at Amba Worq as his serfs. [3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 104]	../..	[x]
HET26	Amba Wombedye (Amba Uombedieh)	13/39	[+ Gu WO]
HET27c	Amba Yachuktela (Amba Iaciuctsela) (long mountain)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HF...	Amba Yeha (A. Ieha) 2657 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
??	Amba Za-Ankassa Emperor Susneyos (1607-1632) won a victory over the Falasha ruler Gideon there. [3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 105]	../..	[x]
HES53	Amba Zagul (Garduco, peak Bisava Maryam) 13°10'/37°50' peak 3002 m	13/37	[Gz]
HER77	Amba Zana, see Zana		
HFE76c	Amba Zatta 2379 m, cf Zata amba zeban: <i>zeben</i> (A) time, era, epoch	14/39	[Gu]
HES91	Amba Zeban (area)	13/37	[WO]
HFF90	Amba Zeban (Zeban Amba) (mountain) 2324/2841 m	14/39	[Gu]
HFC07	Amba Zelal, see Zelal		
HES92	Amba Zemelekot (Amba Zemelecot) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HEK77	Amba Zoz, see Zoz		
HFD96	Amba Zua, see Imba Tsiwa, see also Amba Zwa		

	amba zuriya: <i>zuriya</i> (A) environs		
HEK62	Amba Zuriya (A. Zuria) (area), see under Belesa	12/37	[+ WO]
HFK07	Amba Zwa (A. Zua) (mountain) 1738, 2014 m <i>ambabessa</i> (O) kind of tall tree, <i>Albizia gummifera</i> , A. schimperiana, often shade tree in coffee forests, with large pods	14/38	[+ Gu]
HDC42	Ambabessa (Ambab Essa) (area)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDK70	Ambabo, see Imbabu		
HDS26	Ambaccia (Ambatcha), see Chifar		
HEK71	Ambachara (Ambaciara, Ambaciera, Amba Chara) (Amba Chera) 12°25'/37°40' 2441 m (centre in 1964 of Belesa wereda) see under Deguma, see also Degoma	12/37	[Ad Gu 18 Gz]
HEK72	Ambachara (Ambaciara) (area), see under Deguma	12/37	[+ WO]
1850s	"In July 1854, Kassa presided over the Council of Amba Chara, which condemned triple birth notions and supported the view that Christ's human nature had been perfected through its union with the divine, which in turn made both inseparable - the old <i>tewahdo</i> line." [Marcus 1994 p 63-64] Tewodros early in his reign issued a decree at Amba Chara in August 1855, stating, according to the French consul Lejean, that "everyone should return to his lawful occupation, the merchant to his store, and the farmer to his plough."		
1870s	General Kirkham had been entrusted with letters to Emperor Yohannes IV which were a reply from the British government. Yohannes was in the field with his force in early 1873, so it had become April 1873 before Kirkham was able to deliver the letters to Yohannes at Amba Chara. [Rubenson 1976 p 305] Emperor Yohannes IV (1871-1889) in the second year of his reign moved his camp from the area of Adwa to the area of Ambachara. In the third year he crossed the Abay river and went to Gojjam. [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 161] On 3 June 1873 Yohannes IV had his camp at Amba Chara, as proved by a letter which has been preserved. It is also mentioned in 1874 that Yohannes was at Amba Chara and had passed the rainy season there. [Acta aethiopica III p 159, 171, 173]		
HEK..	Ambachara sub-district (centre in 1964 = Werahla)	12/37	[Ad]
??	Ambako (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDU25	Ambalay 10°10'/39°47' 2925 m	10/39	[Gz]
HFD17c	Ambamaderia, see Amba Maderiya? Amba Madre?	13/38	[Te]
HEC19	Ambameda, see Amba Meda <i>ambar</i> (A) bracelet, anklet; <i>Ambar</i> , a Somali female name		
??	Ambar Cherkos (visiting postman under Jimma) cf Amber Kirkos	../..	[Po]
HEJ58	Ambara 12°17'/37°27' 1784 m see under Gorgora, cf Ambera, Amberra, Abale	12/37	[WO Gz]
H...	Ambara Desta (centre in 1964 of Azena sub-district)	10/36?	[Ad]
H...	Ambara Metaga wereda (1990s, in Temben)	13/39?	[Yo]
1980s	Two conferences of priests, organised by the TPLF, were held during 1987. Resolutions on religious laws, holy day celebration, weddings, and the administration of monasteries and churches were passed. [Young 1997]		
??	Ambaracia	../..	[It]
HES56	Ambaras, see Amba Ras & HES87		

HCS14	Ambaricho , see Ambericho Mountain in the Kambata/Hadiya region, a little south of Angacha. Its name is said to mean "fortress of the sun" in Kambatissa language. Ambaricho was not occupied by the Muslims when they conquered Kambata in 1532. The authority of Hamalmal, King of Kambata around 1600-1620, was probably limited to a rather small area around Mount Ambaricho.	07/37	[20]
text	Staffan Grenstedt, Ambaricho and Shonkolla, Faculty of Theology, Uppsala Univ./Sweden 2000; study on Evangelical congregations among the Hadiya and Kambata		
??	Ambasel (Ambasal, Ambassal) 3567 m mountain in Wello, cf Amba Sel	../..	[x]
1270	"In Geshen and Amba-Sel reigned the local dynasty from whom came /Yekuno Amlak/, the so-called restorer of the Solomonid line." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 57]		
1700s	Dejazmach Yusuf of Ambassal fought the Ejäw (Ijew) and died around 1793. Tekle Giyorgis, while still very young, was driven into exile in Ambasel in 1784. He had altogether five periods as a nominal sovereign between 1789 and 1800; he died in 1818. [Mathew 1947 p 100-101]		
1870s	Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in November 1874 that Dejazmach Zegeye had won a victory over Ali, an Oromo who was Dejazmach of Ambasel. [Acta aethiopica III p 172]		
HEF53	Ambasel awraja (Ambassel .. Abassel ..)11°35'/40°00' (centre at least 1964-1980 = Hayk) The Ethiopian Red Cross started to have a plan for a catastrophe-preventing program after the famine in 1986, and it was connected with work going on in Ambasel awraja. Constantinos Berhe, who had studied in Israel and Cyprus, became a leading man of that program. [C-G Landergren, Medmänsklig .., Sthlm 2003 p 120, 123]	11/39	[Gz Ad x]
H...	Ambasel sub-district? (-1997-)	11/39	[n]
H...	Ambasel wereda (centre in 1964 = Denka)	11/39	[Ad]
??	Ambasemi (centre in 1964 of Derra wereda)	10/38?	[Ad]
??	Ambash Farm in the Awash valley, in the early 1970s owned by ex-Agricultural College graduates. [Gilkes 1975 p 132] <i>ambasha</i> , wheat bread of Tigray type	../..	[x]
HEC79	Ambashera (Ambascera) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
??	Ambassat Gallaba ?/? In the early 1930s a border station in Tigray on the main road to Eritrea. [Zervos 1936] <i>ambat</i> (A) "learned" plural of <i>amba</i> ; thus <i>ambatu</i> , the flat mountains	../..	[x]
HED40	Ambatna 11°14'/37°30' 2337 m, near code HEC49	11/37	[Gz]
HDC81	Ambatu (mountain) 2100 m <i>ambazza</i> (A) catfish; cf <i>ambazza meret</i> (A) land which does not keep water	08/36	[WO]
HER09	Ambazza (Ambezzo) (mount.) 12°44'/37°32' 2743 m <i>ambe</i> (A) cultivated pineapple, <i>Ananas sativus</i>	12/37	[WO Gz]
HDG58	Ambe (Iambel, Tulu Iambal) 09°35'/35°30' locality north of Nejo	09/35	[Gz x]
HDL34	Ambe 09°23'/38°49' 2687 m <i>ambel</i> (ambäl) (A) captain of a team	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT88	Ambela 10°44'/39°13' 2910 m	10/39	[Gz]

	<i>ambelta</i> (A) kind of acacia-like tree, Entada (<i>Entadopsis</i>) <i>abyssinica</i>		
HDK24	Ambelta 09°15'/37°53' 2006 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
H...	Amber (230-330 km north-west of Addis Abeba) In February 1996 the Peasant Association area of Amber (among others) was studied by Alemu Mekonnen for a doctor's thesis "Rural energy and afforestation", Göteborg 1998, but his paper gives no description specifically of Amber.	09/39	[n]
H...	Amber Kirkos (centre in 1964 of Aneded wereda) cf Ambar Cherkos	10/37?	[Ad]
HFE04	<i>ambera</i> (<i>ambära</i>) (Gurage) he did not eat Ambera (Amberra, Amba A.) (mountain) 13°37'/38°50' 1856/2170 m, cf Hambera	13/38	[WO Gu Gz]
HFE04	Ambera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Guya) Thickness of sandstone is about 200 metres.	13/38	[Ad]
HCS14	Ambericho (Ambaricho, Ambericcio) (mountain) 07°17'/37°52' 2892 m 2537/2984 m, cf Ambaricho	07/37	[Gz n WO Gu]
HCS46	Ambericho (Ambericcio) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
HDB28	Ambero Gechi sub-district, cf Imboru Gechi (Imboru Gechi ..) (centre in 1964 = Gechi)	08/36	[Ad LM]
HFE15	Amberra, cf Ambera	13/38	[n]
HDU32	Ambersha 10°17'/39°33' 2817 m	10/39	[Gz]
HFF90	Ambeset 14°24'/39°24' 2324 m, cf Ambeset	14/39	[Gz]
HEC84	Ambeshin (Ambescin) (river valley) see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[+ It]
HFF40	Ambeset (Amberset) (with rock-hewn church) see under Hawzen	13/39	[x]
HEC38	Ambevar	11/37	[WO]
HER09	Ambezzo, see Ambazza		
HCS..	Ambicho Gunnar Hasselblatt, who knew Arabic and much about Islam, in the 1970s wanted to visit a mosque out from Hosaina. Given a guide they could drive a few kilometres northwards and then walk to the small mosque. Three elderly men there knew some Arabic. They told about an influential sheik further inland and that some thirty pupils were given ten years of teaching. Hasselblatt was well received. [G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 46, 50]	07/37	[x]
HCU16	Ambientu (Hambientu) (plain) Ambientu 07°19'/39°56' 2391 m	07/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HES69	Ambikwa (near Simen hiking route) 3100 m Near the village of Ambikwa, there is a camping spot and a river. Most trekkers stay two nights at Ambikwa and go up to a summit of Ras Dashen on the day in between. The total walk from Ambikwa to reach one of the three distinct peaks of Ras Dashen is about 5-6 hours. [Lonely planet 2000 p 182]	13/38	[Br 20]
HDR81	Ambili 10°41'/36°42' 1773 m <i>Ambisa</i> was the name of a <i>luba</i> (eight-year leadership age group) of the Boran near lake Ziway in Emperor Serse Dengel's time around 1570	10/36	[Ch WO Gz]
HDE96	Ambisa (Ambissa) 09°00'/38°58' 2354 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz]

HDL82c	Ambisa (centre in 1964 of Degem sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
HDE96	Ambisa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Akako)	09/38	[Ad]
HEC00	Ambiti Giyorgis (Ambiti Gheorgis) 10°49'/36°38' 2130 m	10/36	[Ch WO Gz]

ambo (O) 1. mineral water; 2. thorn tree, *Acacia abyssinica*;
also *Abysicarpus ferrugineus*?

HCS04c	Ambo (on south-east slope of mount Ambaricho) ambo: <i>agere hiywet</i> (A) land of life	07/37	[20]
HDD94	Ambo (Hagere Hiwot) 08°59'/37°51' 2050/2167 m (Agere Hiwot, Hagere Hiywet) (centre at least 1964-1980 of Jibat & Mecha awraja) Distance 125 km from Addis Abeba, to the west. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5W Senkele (springs, source of commercial mineral water) 9W Guder (with waterfall and wine farm) 1969 m 6N Bifti (Befiti) (hill) peak 2138 m ca5 Boji Mangado (small village) ?? Dembi 2156 m ?? Muka Ilmu 2199 m	08/37 08/37	[WO Gz Br] [Te AA]

geol The local geological series are basalts, tuffs, silicified and travertinous limestones, sandstones, and gypsum. Quartz sandstones occur near the main road. The quartz sand could be used for the manufacture of coloured bottle glass. Obstacles to the use of a deposit of quartz sand between Ambo and the Hulukai river are the hardness of the material, the size of quartz grains (5-8 mm), and some iron oxidation. Marly limestone crops out NW of Guder on the down-throw side of a NW-SE fault which passes through Ambo and accounts for the springs and travertine there.
In a quarry existing in the 1960s, limestone is broken near the surface only.
There is a very large deposit of white clay material at 5 km from Ambo, near the little river of Maalkahai and the small village of Boji Mangado. In the 1960s, the land with this deposit was owned by Ato Moidossa Hei. Kaolin and quartz are not present in any substantial quantities, so the material was not deemed suitable for the production of ceramics.
[Mineral 1966, geological map on p 474]
In an early period (1930s?) small amounts of cement have been produced.
Travertine for building purposes has been worked on a minor scale from Ambo.
[Mohr 1961]

meteo Mean monthly rainfall in 1953-1957 was 269 mm in August, 217 in July, around 150 in June and September, very little in November and December, and between 18 and 86 mm in the other six months.

1920s When the deposed Iyasu was captured in 1921 he was first held for a while in Ambo before being transferred to Fiche.
The Rey caravan passed Ambo around 1926 on their way westward.
"/Ambo/ is built on the sie of the Huluka River, a swiftly running, deepish stream, where we had rather a difficult crossing above a waterfall, falling into pools -- Needless to say, after we had spent quite a long while at the crossing and had got nearly all the caravan over, the inhabitants who had been watching us with interest informed us that there was a bridge not far away, and sure enough we saw it later on, a flimsy structure thrown over the river at a spot where the high cliffs almost met above the foaming, tumbling water."
"The most curious part of /the hot water springs/ was that across the mouth of the gully there stretched in a long, irregular line for some twenty or thirty yards a quantity of whitish-grey rocks of various sizes, and from the tops of these rocks in a number of different places hot water was trickling out and running down to the ground. -- in all cases the water was bubbling out of the *top* of them. I have been quite unable to find any explanation of this curious phenomenon."

- [C F Rey, In the country ..., London 1927 p 77-78]
- 1933 Ambo had started to be a recreation place: some bath cabins with cisterns of concrete and a couple of European-type hotels had been built, and there were simple villas for the Emperor and some important persons. An employee at the post office was a former student of the Swedish Evangelical Mission in Eritrea and another such student worked as a carpenter/joiner.
[J Iwarson, Syner och upplevelser ..., Sthlm 1937 p 70-72]
One of the hotels was named Soleil d'Or.
[H Juell 1935]
- 1936 The cadets of the Holeta Military Academy gathered a fighting force numbering 350 armed men when they arrived to Ambo at the beginning of May 1936. The force included 50 Eritreans who had defected from the Italian side.
In May 1936 Ras Hailu moved eastwards from Ambo during the final days of Italian occupation of central Ethiopia, see under Fiche concerning the circumstances.
- 1937 A secret meeting of the Patriot leaders was arranged near Ambo /in mid-1937?/. Some of the arrangements were made by Mesfin Sileshi, who at this time was a young major. Among those who met were Dejazmach Fikre Maryam, Abebe Aregai, Blatta Takele and others.
"No sooner had the unpacking of the mules begun than Leul-Ras Hailu and a force of Eritrean troops commanded by Italian officers appeared on the scene. However, they retired after a short battle, and the meeting was resumed. 'Ras' Abebe's wife was pregnant and Dejazmach Aberra Kassa's wife was nursing a very small child. Blatta Takele told them the rumour circulating among the soldiers that he was a magician was correct. Doubtless he did this to give them courage, but one is led to wonder whether he sometimes believed it himself --"
"An aged *dejazmach* of the Emperor Menelik took the chair and appointments were made. Abebe Aregai became chief of staff. Grazmach Zaudi Asfaw -- together with Esayas, an Eritrean, later to become a lieutenant-general, were put in charge of Galla affairs and Blatta Takele became political secretary. -- It was agreed that Takele should go -- finally to Khartoum to consolidate resistance efforts. Abebe Aregai glanced at those who should remain. Talking in a group were Grazmach Zaudi, Mesfin Sileshi and Dejazmach Hailé Mariam Mammo. 'How am I going to control these savages?' Abebe was heard to mutter."
[R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 243]
The Italian post office was opened 1 April 1937 and first used spelling AMBO' * GALLA E SIDAMA which became AMBO' * SCIOA after 1 September 1938 when borders of provinces were changed.
- 1938 About 600 inhabitants living mostly north of the main road on both sides of river Huluka. The Italian *Commissariato* occupied what had been a school for Ethiopians one kilometre from the centre, while the house of Ras Imru west of Ambo was used by the *Commando di Settore*.
Post, telephone, outpatients clinic, *spacci*, restaurants named Bellunese and Torino, a hotel under construction in 1938.
Two Italian forts were constructed, and in a cave the Italians erected an altar with a small wooden madonna, as a monument for casualties of the *Div. Pusteria*.
In 1938 the approach to Ambo was still over an old bridge, with below it a natural bridge used by caravans. In the neighbourhood there was a lime kiln and a quarry for dressed stone, and a little to the north there is a waterfall.
[Guida 1938]
Post office of the Italians was opened on 1 April 1937 and its cancellations first read AMBO' * GALLA E SIDAMA. After 1 September 1938 when the locality was transferred from *Governo di Galla e Sidama* to *Governo dello Scioa* its cancellations were changed to AMBO' * (SCIOA).
[Philatelic source]
The road Addis Abeba-Ambo 127 km was asphalted in the 1930s, and Ambo-Guder 16 km was gravelled. After having established the cement factory at Dire Dawa,

- the Italians also planned to have one at Ambo, but this was never carried out.
- 1941 When the Allies reached Ambo with a South African armoured car patrol in early 1941, they had to evacuate 140 "utterly panicked Italians".
[Birkby, It's a long way to Addis, p 240]
- 1942 An improvised British prisoner-of-war camp at Ambo was closed in 1942.
- 1943 After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was opened on 29 April 1943.
- 1947 An agricultural school had been started at Ambo already in 1932 but it was closed during the Italian occupation and re-opened in 1947 on land near where the Emperor had a country place and where he used to spend a fortnight every year. Its first headmaster, the Swede Carl Clason with his wife Maja arrived to Ethiopia on 4 December 1945. There were 80 students in the beginning. None of them seems to have become a farmer, But many of them had important activities or government posts.
- 1950s For a certain period there were English instructors in agriculture. The school was closed from 1952 until October 1953. Probably after that there were German teachers in the 1950s, e.g. Schwartz and Schaefer in early 1959.
18 students continued their training in grade 13 during 1955-56, as the Imperial Agricultural College was not yet opened. (Enrolment by years and grades is listed on page 452 in the FAO book cited here.)
Crop rotation experiments started in 1956. Experiments with seeds used varieties from Ethiopia, Eritrea and abroad. The livestock program was also important, and by 1960 there were 57 head of cattle.
[Agriculture in Ethiopia, FAO, Rome 1961 p 451-453]
Miss Emy Hookham, a Norwegian educated in home economics, held courses for teachers. At a film show on 19 August 1957 she had about 500 viewers.
[B Lindahl from visit]
- 1950 Excursions by an American female teacher around 1950:
"Alice, an American nurse at the Ambo school, invited me down. She had a new baby son -- I learned later that instead of going to the Hot Springs for daily bathing, servants bring the Hot Springs to the residents. When a group get together, they go to the Hotel and rent the big tubs. They are not large enough to swim in, but two or three people can easily stand and bathe in the neck-deep water."
"An Oklahoma couple lived at the Hotel which was called Fil Wiha -- I followed a concrete walk around the building -- Beside the walk flowed steaming water and along its banks flowers bloomed. This surprised me, for the weather was warm and I'd expect the water to kill rather than encourage them."
"Rooms lined the walk, wide-open rooms, so that I could look into their emptiness. For each contained only two single beds and a chair. And off from each opened the large bathroom with its deep tub which one entered by steps. Since most of the visitors come to Ambo for the baths, this was all the furnitue deemed necessary."
"Taferra was such a good guide that I looked for him later to take me to the Falls. -- We cut through a cemetery much like the old one at Harar. They told me that this was used by the Italians during the war and occupation. The graves were marked only with field stones -- I found that the small falls are considered *the* falls of Ambo. They consist of three spills and are not very high."
"Along the Ambo road stands the estate of Ras Hailu. Every tree is scored and numbered. And all along the road, one can follow his property line by observing where these markings begin and where they end."
[Edna Heffner, Ethiopia - land beyond the Rift, USA 1957 p 126-130]
On one of her visits Mrs Heffner accompanied American friends when they all were invited to the Governor and his wife, a Princess (granddaughter of the Emperor). These lived in a compound next to the school.
"At Ambo is the Emperor's fruit orchard. We obtained permission one day to drive in and look around. There were large oranges and a fruit whose Amharic name -- means 'ox heart.' The skin is rather tough but it opens onto a rich, buttery flesh. -- Behind the orchards were the rose gardens."

"It was here at Ambo that one of our American women had a sad experience. She was called to help a young girl who was expecting her first baby. The whole family was present for the ordeal ... also priests. The woman brought a mixture of castor oil and quinine with her in case it might be needed. -- they took the bottle from her and anointed the girl with it.

They brought in a white chicken and held it over her head while it fluttered its wings. Then they knelt and placed their heads on the floor. The woman saw that she could be of no help -- Unsuccessfully she tried to coax them to send the girl, who seemed to be suffering intensely, to a hospital. Finally, when all heads were touching the floor, and knowing that she would be allowed to do nothing, she quietly rose and walked away. She never heard whether or not the child was safely born."

[Heffner p 132-135]

1950s The first missionaries of the Baptist General Conference Mission arrived to Ethiopia in March 1950 and they opened the Door of Life Hospital in Ambo, in a building provided by the Emperor. Those who worked there until 1960 were Dr and Mrs David Ruppert in the Ambo district, Dr Dennis Carlson arriving in 1959, Dr and Mrs Norman Copeland who left after a 5-year period with the intention to return again, Miss Lois Howat and Miss Gladys Taranger arriving from Canada in 1960/?/ to work as nurses. Wilfred Head ran the mission printing shop. There were also Mr and Mrs William Murrey with the Baptist mission in Ambo.

[David Sperry in Ethiopia Observer, April 1960 no 3 p 82]

Rainfall 1065 mm was recorded for the year 1952.

Ambo was listed to have a post office in 1954.

There was (-1955-) a 170 kW hydro-electric power station.

On 16 December 1956 a tourist hotel was opened in Ambo in the presence of the Emperor. It was actually an existing school building that had been converted, while the school got a new building on a less central site. There was also a new swimming-pool (the previous first one was built by the Italians).

The Emperor visited the Agricultural School and the Marge Hiwet Elementary School on 19 November 1957.

By 1958 Ambo was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township. It was centre of an awraja.

Ambo Agricultural School and Ambo Forestry School in 1958 had 150 students.

In 1960 Agriculture had 110 and Forestry had 64 male students.

Sub-province Governor of Jibat & Mecha awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Sahlu Difaye.

1960s Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin, in the 1960s regarded to be the leading Ethiopian writer for the stage, was born in Ambo in 1935 and received an academic degree in Chicago in 1960. He translated Shakespeare and other classic texts into Amharic.

1960 Maarege Hiwot Haile Selassie I School in 1960 had 232 male and 3 female students in secondary education. 27 students from there passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

1961 Chalchessa Jiffa, working on his farm near Ambo, was killed in April 1961 by a male kudu who came out from a nearby forest and attacked him. The kudu was in turn killed by villagers.

[Eth. Herald]

1964 In 1964, Ambo Mineral Water could be produced at the rate of 25,000 bottles a day, and other soft drinks were also produced. The government-operated factory had 213 employees and 10 delivery trucks. Plant manager at the time was Abebe Ashenafi.

[News]

1965 Official statistics for 1965 say that there were 930 owned, 1,150 rented, and 240 unspecified dwellings. Of these 380 used piped water, 60 water from wells, and 1,830 from streams.

Around 1965 the installed electrical capacity was 210 kVA, with annual production of 132,000 kWh.

The body of a 29-year man was found drowned in the swimming pool on 1 January 1965. He had probably got drowned while practising swimming. [News]

The Emperor and several members of the Imperial family on 2 October 1965 visited the factory for Ambo mineral water and then continued to the plantation of Ras Andargachew Messai. Next day other installations were visited, including the plantation of Ras Mesfin Sileshi.

[News]

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

1967 Project for an elementary school to be constructed by ESBU was under way in 1966.

Population 8,181 as counted in 1967, of which 65.7% illiterate.

In the 1954 telephone directory there is nothing in the provincial listing, but in 1967 Hagera Hiwot had 31 numbers. Among the subscribers were the Imperial Palace, the Agricultural School, the Door of Life Hospital, the Haile Selassie I Hotel, Marege Hiwot/Haile Selassie I School, Ras Hotel, Ras Hotel swimming pool, mineral water factory, oil factory, prison office, and Territorial Army 5th Brigade. The only names of persons in the directory were Woiz. Abebech Gizaw, Dej. Asrate Kassa, Bahre Michael Mender, Balam. Gabre Selassie Teklie, Kabtuymmer Hadera, Kassaye Teshome, Lij Samson Beyene, and Woiz. Shewaye Degefe.

According to official statistics published in 1968 the Hagera Hiwot population was 8,181 and 28% of the active population was engaged in service, 13% in sales. At that time 43% of the inhabitants were born in the town. Mother tongue was about 43% Amharic, 39% Oromo and 4% Gurage. Concerning religion there were 4.4% Muslims.

1968 A light earth tremor was felt in the evening of 23 January 1968. Its epicentre was somewhere near Ambo but no damage occurred.

Bete Kihinet church school in 1968 had 340 boys and 20 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers.

Marge Heywot H.S.I. School then had 713 male & 90 female students in grades 7-12, with 29 teachers of which 19 foreign. 41 students in grade 12 sat for school leaving certificate, and 7 of them passed.

The Agriculture & Forestry School at the same time had 52 students in the first year, 19 in the fourth (none in the rest), with 7 teachers of which one foreign.

"Ambo Agricultural Institute was once the central unit of an old Italian prison camp. Today /1969/ it boasts an administration office, a modest but attractive library, a carpentry and machinery shop, a new laboratory, a dormitory for 100 students and bungalows for the staff."

Ato Teodros Asfaw was appointed as principal in 1968 and five graduate British teachers were recruited. The students were learning practical extension work on local farms selected as models, as well as on the Ambo farm itself.

[Addis Reporter, August 15, 1969 p 21]

[an earlier article on the Agricultural School in Ambo is in Ethiopia Observer, November 1957 no 10 p 309, 311]

1969 In early 1969 a buried treasure of thousands of Italian lire was found at Ambo. It had probably been buried during the Italian occupation. [News]

According to Urban Survey, Second Round 1969-1970 of the CSO, Ambo inhabitants were 53.2% "Abyssinians", 42.5% indigenous population, and 4.3% others.

1970s Artist Worku Goshu was born in Ambo in 1940. After a diploma from the Art School in Addis Abeba in 1964 he studied in Poland until 1970. He was a designer at the Berhanena Selam Printing Press 1970-1973 and thereafter became a teacher at the Art School. Both he and his wife Barbara Goshu received the Polish Air Force awards to artists. [Eth. Artists p 192-193]

Spelling used by the post office was HAGERE HIWOT around 1972.

1975 It was mentioned in August 1974 and officially announced on 3 February 1975 by the Derg government that the Ethio-Soda & Ambo Mineral Water Factory, until then owned by the imperial family, would be fully nationalized.

[News]

General Tadesse Biru was convinced the Oromo should fight for complete emancipation

while the Ethiopian state was in disarray because of the revolution. In the beginning of 1975 he took himself to the region of Ambo to rally the Oromo there. He and a companion, Colonel Hailu Regasa, were arrested not long afterwards.

[J Markakis, National and class conflict ..., (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 262]

Tadesse Birru, former police general once sentenced to death in 1968, was captured on 13 March 1975 near Ambo, where he had been hiding and making resistance "with about 100 old czechoslovak-made rifles". He was sentenced two days later and executed on 18 March together with five other men.

[News]

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

A congregation of the Mekane Yesus Church was established in 1979.

1980s Main hotel around 1982 - the former Haile Selassie Hotel, in 1969 Ras Hotel - was named Ambo Filwoha with 72 beds, swimming pool and thermal bath. Manager was Getachew Feleke. No telephone number was given in the hotel guide of that year.

The Junior Agricultural College offered (-1982-) a 2-year course in General Agriculture to students who had passed grade 12 examination. There was a total of 179 male and 14 female students and a yearly intake of 90. The staff were 22 Ethiopians and no expatriates.

[Survey published in Dar es Salaam 1983]

Population about 17,300 in 1984.

The Swedish philatelist Ivan Adler in the 1950s gave albums with a valuable collection of Ethiopian stamps to the Emperor. After the revolution, those albums seemed to have disappeared and it was naturally believed that they had been stolen. However, around 1989 ex-Brigadier General Fresenbet was caretaker of imperial souvenirs, and in the Emperor's former summer place in Ambo he found the four files with stamps! There was even a fifth file which Mr Adler could not remember to be a gift from him.

[Interview with Fresenbet by Tore Meijer]

1990s By early 1991, through a very long detour the EPRDF had come very close to the capital city of the country and engaged the government in an intense battle at Ambo before entering Addis Abeba. It was broadcast on 25 April 1991 that the EPRDF had captured the town.

According to uncertain statements the population of Ambo was supposed to be about 29,539 in 1993 and about 27,600 in 1994.

More than 37 alleged supporters of the Oromo Liberation Front were arrested on 3 September 1994 in the town of Ambo when they gathered to give condolences to the family of Ato Darara Kafana, a sixty-year-old Oromo businessman, killed by uniformed men in Ambo.

Among those arrested was 64-year-old Olli Atomsa.

[Human Rights Watch 1995]

"The Amharas of Ambo area, mainly rich merchants who fattened themselves on the resources of the local people, formed a group called *Galla-geday* (Galla killers --)."

"Naturally the indigenous people voiced their objection to the formation of this group and demanded its dissolution. When their pleas fell on deaf ears, the people had to take the necessary action in self-defense. Then, a prominent Oromo elder, Daraaraa Kafani, was murdered in front of his home. Eye witnesses said he was slain by an assassin in a military uniform. - At the funeral of Daraaraa Kafani, thousands of Oromos gathered in the town of Ambo."

"The funeral was to turn into a political rally -- The government's response was bizarre although not unexpected. It detained hundreds of young Oromos on the morrow. -- Rather than deter the struggle, as the TPLF authorities hoped, it will serve to fuel Oromo nationalism."

[journalist Motummaa Deebisa in Oromo Commentary (Sweden) 1994 no 2 p 7]

"The town is popular with Addis Abeba residents because it is close enough to drive there, enjoy the sun and hot mineral water pool, and drive back to the capital on the same day. --- the Ras Hotel across the road from the pool provides good accommodation.

It is from the nearby springs at Senkele that Ethiopia's principal bottled mineral water, also called Ambo, is drawn. The town has a colourful market, with Saturday being the major market day." [Camerapix 1995]

"This scruffy little town --- is centred a round a hot spring resort and accompanying swimming pool. Entrance [fee] --- is just about justified by the birds that can be seen in the fig trees around the pool. The murky, lukewarm pool itself is less tempting. Ambo is also the home of Ethiopia's most popular brand of mineral water, and visits to the bottling factory, about 5 km out of town on the Nekemte road, are encouraged." - "The government-owned Ethiopia Hotel opposite the hot springs has acceptable tourist-class rooms --- It is a solidly-built, slightly run-down stone building in pleasant grounds. --- The best of the rest is the Jibat and Mecha Hotel, which has clean self-contained rooms --- The flowering grounds boast a bar and restaurant; the rooms are set far enough back that noise isn't a discouraging factor. There is also the usual collection of dollar-a-night dumps, of which the Barambarass Hotel is acceptable and has clean communal showers and toilets." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

1995 The 70-year old Oromo village elder Dandana Gurmu was arrested in Ambo in February 1995, suspected of being active for OLF, the Oromo Liberation Front.
[Amnesty International, 1996 report]

1997 The 50-year jubilee of its establishment was celebrated at the Ambo College of Agriculture in 1997. By then the College had 450 students. Its first director Carl Clason was invited to attend the jubilee.
[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1997 no 2 p 4-5]

2000 The main pool is filled only from Friday to Sunday. Main market day is Saturday. The Ambo mineral water factory lies 5 km west of the town and actually gets the water from springs at Senkele.
The Abeba Hotel is new and at medium cost. Hoteela Wanddimuu Shiree is regarded the best place for Ethiopian food.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 257]

Ambo Ethiopia hotel has 39 rooms, Derara Kefena 28 rooms, Jibat and Mecha 36 rooms.

Population about 34,000 in 2001, then the 25th largest town in Ethiopia, having had a doubling of its population in about 18 years.

Among activities there is Ambo Research Centre and Salem Women Self Help Training and Production Center.

2003 At the end of April or beginning of May 2003 one student was shot dead at the Ambo Agricultural College and two sustained serious injuries, in an incident described as a clash between students from different ethnic groups, mainly Oromo and Tigrayan. The three victims were from the latter group. The police shut down the College for a while.
[AddisTribune 2003/05/02]

Abetu Guale, an Ethiopian residing in Oakland California, together with Dr. Tephon Richmond in 2003 started to bring Ambo mineral water, *tebel*, for sale in the United States, after the product had been cleared with laboratory tests. However, there proved to be many obstacles to the project and probably impossible to get a monopoly for selling Ambo water all over the United States.

[AddisTribune 2003/10/24]

2004 As seen in 2004 the bottle for Ambo mineral water continued to keep its well-known label, but there were more competitors than before in the market.
[B Lindahl]

A branch of the privately established Mogor College in Fiche was opened at Ambo by 2004, on a site provided by the government. It was to train some 400 students in pedagogy at certificate and diploma level and would help to reduce the shortage of teachers in Oromia Region.

[AddisTribune 2004/04/23]

text Sylvia Pankhurst, Ambo Agricultural School,
in Ethiopia Observer 1957 no 10 p 309-311.

- picts C F Rey, In the country of., London 1927 p 78 hot-water springs;
 Gli annali ..., anno I vol II, Roma Aug 1938 p 446-447[16]
 visit by General Teruzzi;
 Gli annali ..., anno III vol I, Roma 1940 p 685 fig 4
 school of Missione della Consolata for Eth. children,
 p 916-917[3] Casa del Fascio;
 Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1979 no 2 p 6 entrance and students of the
 Imperial College of Agriculture about 1946;
 Guide book of Ethiopia, AA 1954 p 202 buildings of the Agr. School;
 Eth. Observer 1957 no 8 p 253 four photos from the swimming pool;
 T Persson, Det lyser i natten, Sweden (EFS) 1965 p 54
 drawing of the swimming pool
Ambo: Boji Mangado (Boji Mengedo?)
 A small village about 5 km from Ambo, with a water mill in the river Melkahaai.
 [Mineral 1966]
Ambo: Guder (village and river) 2085 m
 The Guder river runs northwards and enters the Abay. "The Guder has an enormous
 valley that shoots down immense quantities of water when it rains."
 [Cheesman 1936 p 304]
- geol The deposit of quartz sand in the upper part of the Guder river, opposite Guder village at
 1950 m, is deemed not suitable for exploitation owing to the extremely minute
 granulation of the sand.
 A relatively large deposit of limestone occurs about 500 m on the right side of the road,
 130 km from Addis Abeba. There is /-1965-/ a track for motor traffic to the existing kiln.
 In the quarry, the limestone is broken near the surface only, and there is practically no
 overburden. Travertine is the principal rock used in making lime. The limestone is mostly
 thin-bedded and less than 1 m thick and is separated by marly beds and shaly, calcareous
 siltstone.
 [Mineral 1966]
- 1920s Missione della Consolata was founded in 1926, with school, outpatients clinic, and a
 small church.
- 1930s After a walk of 15 minutes from Guder there is the "Italian bridge" constructed towards
 the end of Menelik's reign by an Italian (and not by Italian prisoners as local tradition may
 tell). It has a single arch. The later masonry bridge of the main road has one 20-metre
 span and two 10-metre spans. [Guida 1938]
- 1960s The average daily traffic on the Nekemte side in 1962 was 9 buses, 14 cars, and 46 trucks.
 Population 2,675 as counted in 1967.
 An elementary school building constructed with aid from Sweden through ESBU was
 completed by 1966.
 Dejazmach Beshah Aboye School in its primary part in 1968 had 544 boys and 157 girls,
 with 8 teachers.
 In its junior secondary part this school then had 210 male and 23 female students in
 grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopians).
- 1970s Spelling used by the sub-post office has been GUDER.
- 1990s A popular export-quality red wine has been named after the town, which is the centre of
 the country's premier wine-growing district. Vineyards stretch out across the rolling dun-
 coloured slopes on both sides of the road, interspersed with picturesque farmhouses and
 villas.
 12 km past Ambo on the main road are the small but beautiful Guder River Falls, which
 can be seen on the south side of the road after passing through the small village of Guder.
 [Camerapix 1995 p 194, 191]
 Guder waterfall, which lies about 1 km past the small town of Guder, doesn't really
 warrant the prominent posting it receives on most maps of Ethiopia, but it does carry an
 impressive volume of water in the rainy season, and the surrounding riverine forest is
 rattling with monkeys and birds. The road to Nekemte crosses a large bridge, then climbs

a gentle rise at the top of which there is a gate to your left. You may have to bang at the gate for a while to get somebody to open it, but once you are in the enclosure there is a clear footpath to the base of the waterfall.

Guder is a funny little town -- Hostile or friendly to visitors, it is difficult to say -- the fact that transport to Nekemte starts in Ambo and not Guder, makes Ambo the more attractive place to overnight, but there is plenty of dollar-a-night accommodation in Guder. Top of the range is the Guder Hotel, built to serve a now-closed arms factory.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 241-242]

The river Guder, a tributary of the Blue Nile, flows into a wide waterfall which divides the little town of Guder. Not far from here can be made out an astonishing mountain made up of huge hexagonal rocks /naturally formed pillars of basalt/.

[Aubert 1999]

Population about 9,600 in 1994 and about 11,800 in 2001.

picts C F Rey, In the country of .., London 1927 p 80 old masonry bridge;
F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 plate 51
overall view of old bridge;
Camerapix guide 1995 p 195 waterfalls

HEF42	Ambo (near Dessie) 11°15'/39°34' 2962 m	11/39	[WO Gz]
HEF42	Ambo 11°16'/39°32' 3205 m	11/39	[WO Gz]
	Village 15 km north-west of Dessie, on the road to Gondar		
HEH66	Ambo 12°28'/36°12' 777 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
??	Ambo, in Wello	../..	[20]
	There is a crater lake near the little landing strip for aircraft. A water project with assistance from Sweden was considered there after the famine of 1984. A Swedish journalist Gull-Britt Ericson visited there in early 1985 and money for a dam was collected by the readers of a certain newspaper. At this visit the crater lake was completely empty, with cattle grazing on its bottom, and such a dry season had not happened in about 40 years. The dam was built using the 'food for work' principle. [C-G Landergren, Medmänsklig .., Sthlm 2003 p 118, 127]		
HEK50	Ambo	12/37	[WO Gu]
	This one? - on the road from Gondar to Debre Tabor. Thermal springs with carbonated and slightly sparkling water in the bed of river Ferren Wiha. [Guida 1938]		
??	Ambo Akabani sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HEC98	Ambo Bahr (area), see under Zege	11/37	[WO]
HEK82c	Ambo Ber, see Ambober		
HDD93c	Ambo Mecha wereda (centre in 1964 = Senkele) <i>ambo meda</i> (A) field with mineral spring	08/37	[Ad]
HEK..	Ambo Meda (centre in 1964 of Kemkem sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
	The Rosen party of Germans passed there on 5 April 1905. They measured the altitude to be 2177 m and they found a beautiful camping site near the spring with salty water which has given the place its name. The local people could extract some salt from the water but would have liked to get more of this precious commodity. A ficus tree at the spring was still fairly young. The mineral water was regarded to have healing action. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 364]		
??	Ambo Mehari (? Ambamahari, 'Spring of Mercy')	../..	[x]
	The traveller Norden was there around 1929 going towards Sudan from the Gondar area. The hot springs were called Bethesda and the water in a pool was dirty so Norden desisted from taking a bath. [H Norden, Durch Abessinien .., Berlin circa 1930 p 188-189]		
HEK82c	Ambober (Ambo Ber, Ambover, Anbober) (Falasha village until mass emigration)	12/37	[x Ad n]
1930s	"The establishment of the villages of Uzaba and Ambober in 1936 during the Italian		

occupation is generally perceived to have resulted from Falashas fleeing the Fascist oppressors to settle in more defensible terrain in the hills east of Gondar."

There is also a different opinion that "these two villages were set up mainly for economic reasons to escape from Christian landlords."

[The Beta Israel ..., UK 1999 p 56]

Ambober used to have about 300 houses and a tile-roofed synagogue. The school with grades 1-6 drew Ethiopian Jews from all over the Gondar region. The school was set up after the Beta-Israel school in Eritrea had been attacked and partly burnt down. Under guidance of Yona Bogala the school was staffed by teachers who had returned from Kfar Batya in Israel. These teachers had become thoroughly westernized during their long stay at Kfar Batiya.

[L Rapoport, Redemption song, USA 1986 p 45-46]

1960s The primary school (in Gondar awraja) in 1968 had 177 boys and 121 girls, with 3 teachers.

The introduction of Zionist ideology was a quiet and gradual process in the 1960s.

1970s Ambober used to be the largest Falasha village in Ethiopia.

Joseph Ha'dane was born there. He went to Torino in Italy in 1969 and studied there to become a Jewish rabbi. He settled in Israel in 1972 and was the only Ethiopian-born rabbi in Israel at least for the next fifteen years.

[J Stanghelle, Drømmen om Sion, Oslo 1988 p 16-20, with portrait]

In the late 1970s, Yehuda and a few other Israeli Falashas had been recruited by the Jewish Agency and another organization to try to smuggle Ethiopian Jews out across the Kenyan border. But at the time, they were an inexperienced and inept team, and one attempt ended in disaster - a truckload of Falashas from Ambober were caught and imprisoned. The Jewish Agency also hired a pair of Frenchmen to bring Ethiopian Jews to Kenya at the rate of five hundred dollars a head, but they only succeeded in getting more people arrested.

[Rapoport as above, p 63]

1980s An American delegation sent to Ethiopia by the US State Department in 1981 reported that the Falashas were worse off than other minorities in Gondar Province, although the extent of the reported atrocities was considered to be exaggerated.

A Reuter correspondent visited Ambober in 1982 and was told that the material situation of the Falasha there had rather improved since the revolution in 1974.

1985 In January 1985, when the airlift from Sudan to Israel became a major news story worldwide (known as Operation Moses), a journalist Amos Elon had no trouble visiting Ambober village. He travelled as a tourist and did not identify himself as a newsman. The village was more than half-empty, with of young people only a handful remaining. Another journalist visited in February and reported that only 300 heads of household were left, compared with over one thousand previously. Many more women than men were in the villages.

About the same time the area was visited by American congressmen and senators. In one case the accompanying local guides were punched and kicked by state security police officers and accused of being CIA agents. The Americans did not succeed to influence the Derg government.

[Rapoport p 172-173]

picts L Rapoport, Redemption song, New York 1986 p 110-111
"the largest Falasha village" in 1976 and 3 photos of people;
G Hancock, The sign and ..., New York 1992, pl 40
a Falasha priest in 1990

JEB76	Amboeli (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEF90	Ambola 11°40'/39°25' 2580 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDS76	Ambomisa (centre in 1964 of Mengist/u/ sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
HDK35	Amboy 09°19'/37°58' 2481 m <i>amboya, aboya</i> (A) kind of tree	09/37	[AA Gz]

JEH18	Ambreyta (Ambreita) (area) ambul: <i>ambulla</i> (A) dregs, sediment of <i>tej</i>	11/41	[+ WO]
JDG66	Ambul Arali (area)	09/40	[WO]
HFE92	Amburai (Dorena river valley) 14°21'/38°40' (or Indalilo river valley) 14°26'/38°40' At the confluence with Mareb river there are two occurrences of manganiferous iron minerals, see Adi Berbere and Adi Chigono. Prospecting there took place in 1958. [Mineral 1966]	14/38	[WO Mi Gz]
HCR83	Ambuye (Amboye) 08°02'/36°57' 1812 m Coordinates would give map code HCR84 With sub-post office under Jimma. Spelling used by the post has been AMBUYE.	08/36	[Gz Te Po]
HES55	Amburkwo (Amburcuo)	13/37	[+ WO]
HCK..	Amburse, cf under Durame Area near Durame and a little to the south but not in the same ethnic area as Durame.	07/38	[20]
HDU01	Ambwash 09°59'/39°30' 2355 m	09/39	[Gz]
HC...	Ambye (in Limu awraja), cf Amboye Ambye (Limu Genet) primary school in 1968 had 121 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.	07/36?	[Ad]
HEJ23	Amcoha, see Amkoha		

amd (A) column; *amde werk* (A) /literally: pillar of gold/,

double arched doorway which gives access into the sanctuary of a church

HEL63	Amde Werk (Amba Werk, A. Worq, A. Uorc) (centre in 1964 of Dehana wereda) 12°20'/38°45' 2421 m The Italians bombed this locality in January 1936 and established their garrison there in June 1936. Dejazmach Haylu Kebede attacked this garrison which was manned by 500 <i>banda</i> and a few Italian officers. The garrison was defeated. Seven Italian officers and several <i>banda</i> were killed. [13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1997 p 101-103] Amba Werk blocked the road to Abiy Adi on which Badoglio's III Corps and the Eritrean Corps were to converge. 150 Alpini and Blackshirts commandos were ordered on 27 February 1936 to capture Amba Werk under cover of darkness. Armed with grenades and knives, they found the Ethiopians asleep on the summit when they scaled the peak and the issue was settled in a matter of minutes. [A J Barker 1971 p 83] The Italians lost one dead sergeant and twelve wounded soldiers. [P Gentizon, <i>La conquista ..</i> , Milano 1937 p 66] 'Der goldene Berg' stellte dem Vormarsch des Generals Somma vom Uarieu-Pass her eine fast senkrechte, unbewachsene, 300 m hohe Felswand entgegen. Zu ihrer Ueberwindung beschloss man, gute Kletterer einzusetzen. -- Auf zwei verschiedenen Wegen unter Führung Pollinos sollten sie die Wand ersteigen. Im Morgengrauen, nach 3½stündiger mühsamer Arbeit, für den Feind völlig überraschend, erschienen sie auf dem Gipfel und nahmen ihn in Besitz. [R von Xylander, <i>Die Eroberung ..</i> , Berlin 1937 p 35]	12/38	[Gz Ad Gu]
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HEL76c	Amdewerk <i>amdi</i> (T) the central post in a house, with overtones of a highly respectful nature	12/39	[LM]
HDK63	Amdo (falls nearby) 09°39'/37°48' 2536 m see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
HFE55	Amdo (near Adwa) 14°05'/38°55' 1879 m	14/38	[Gz]
JDJ33	Ame Berento 09°23'/41°57' 2013 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDH38	Ame Tisa (A. T'isa) 09°20'/41°29' 2118 m	09/41	[Gz]
HDF60	Amecha Gebriel (church) 08°43'/39°20'	08/39	[Gz]

	<i>amed</i> (amäd) (A) ashes, dust		
HDU42	Amed Guya 10°19'/39°33' 2950 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>amedama</i> (A) grey		
HEC38	Amedamit (Amadamit, Amidamit) (mountains) 11°10'/37°25' 2656, 3619 m	11/37	[Gz Ad WO 18]
	The Rosen party of Germans were there on 6 April 1905 and measured the Amedamit Pass to have 3104 m altitude. It was at the border between Damot and Mecha and the highest point the Germans had reached so far on their journey northwards. On the way up there they had first seen lush grazing and then Erica arborea 5-8 m tall. They had been told that the name of the mountain as such was Gwomt. At the upper border of the forest, the German mission was met by a son of Ras Mengesha of Damot and about 200 soldiers. This was a greeting with Mengesha regretting that they could not make a detour to visit him at Bure. The Germans let the caravan continue while they themselves climbed the peak, which they measured to have 3326 m altitude, and they thought that the figure 3535 m on an Italian map was incorrect. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 365-367, 370]		
	Right-bank tributaries of the Little Abay have their sources among the foot-hills and western spurs of the Amadamit mountains, the summits of which rise to 3350/3650 m, with wooded slopes. [Cheesman 1936]		
	In ancient time and also recently, the chiefs of Agew Midir have assembled once a year near the Amedamit mountain, sacrificing a black heifer to the sources of the Abay and, in the night, have performed unknown rites in a nearby cave. [J Dorsesse 1957 vol II p 25]		
HDM16	Amedas	09/39	[WO]
??	Amedeb (in present-day Eritrea?)	../..	[x]
	Garrison post of Egyptian troops on Ethiopian territory at the time of the Ethio-Egyptian clash of 1875. [Prouty et al 1981]		
HDS13	Ameded (area)	10/37	[WO]
HEF13	Amedo 10°58'/39°36' 3028 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEM82	Ameeda 12°34'/39°36' 1739 m, cf Amida	12/39	[n]
HES11	Amegiagi, see Amejaji		
HES22	Amegie (Ameghie), see Amergie		
JDJ07	Ameiti, see Ameya		
	<i>ameja, amecha</i> (A) kinds of shrub or small tree, Hypericum lanceolatum, H. revolutum, H. quartinianum, its leaves have ashen undersides		
HDL44	Ameja 09°28'/38°48' 2560 m, cf Amaja, Amija	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDU36	Ameja 10°18'/39°52' 2072 m	10/39	[Gz]
HD...	Ameja Gindo	../..	[20]
	There is a postmark AMEJA GINDO (-2002-).		
HES11	Amejaji (Amegiagi) 12°50'/37°39' 2821 m	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
	amejera abbo: <i>abbo</i> (O) term of address among male friends; <i>Abbo</i> (A) colloquial name of Saint Gebre Menfes Kiddus		
HEK06c	Amejera Abbo (Ameggera Abbo) (village)	11/38	[+ Gu]
	see under Debre Tabor		
	<i>amel</i> (amäl) (A) manner, individuality, conduct, habit; bad temper		
JEJ45	Amele Ferey (Amele Ferei) (area)	12/42	[+ WO]
HDT26	Amelsa (area)	10/38	[WO]
HEF43	Amema (area)	11/39	[Gu]
	<i>ameme, ammeme</i> (amämä) (A) hurt; suffered (T) propose, suggest		
JDK06	Amen 09°04'/43°06' 1606 m	09/43	[Gz]
HER19	Ameniyos 12°50'/37°27' 1525 m	12/37	[Gz]

HEJ44	Amensgabaie (=Amus Gebeya=Thursday Market?)	12/37	[WO]
HDL79	Amente (Amantie) 09°43'/39°17' 2678 m see under Mendida	09/39	[Gz WO]
HEU85	Amentila 13°27'/39°49' 1562 m	13/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HCD81	Amera small district south of Chenchä, with church	06/37	[x]
HFC21	Amerafa	13/36	[WO]
HES13	Amergie (Amerghie)	12/37	[+ WO]
HES22	Amergie (Ameghie) (mountains) 12°53'/37°47' 2533 m, see under Dabat	12/37	[Gz WO]
HDU42	Amerguya (Amergwa) 10°23'/39°31' 2466 m A large unsettled pasture land, just above the escarpment, west of Gera Midir in Menz. <i>amerja, ameja</i> (A) shrub or small tree, <i>Hypericum quartianum</i>	10/39	[Gz]
HDL23	Amesho 09°17'/38°45' 2559 m <i>ameta</i> (A) malicious gossip; <i>amet</i> (amät') (Geez,A) uprising, revolt; <i>amet</i> (amät) (A,T) year; (Geez) female slave; <i>ameto</i> (amäto) (A) kind of bird - coot or moorhen	09/38	[Gz]
HDL45	Ameto 09°26'/38°55' 2636 m 4 km distance between these two Ameto	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL45	Ameto 09°27'/38°53' 2584 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL78	Ameto 09°41'/38°40' 2716 m	09/38	[Gz]
H...	Ametsge (Ametsghe) (centre in 1964 of Angot sub-district) <i>ametu</i> (ametu) (A) the defamation, the calumny	13/37?	[+ Ad]
HDL72	Ametu	09/38	[AA]
HE...	Amewat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Meskiyie)	12/39	[Ad]
HDC39	Ameya 08°30'/37°30'	08/37	[MS]
HCL80	Ameya (Amaia, Ammaia) [Ammäyya] 07°05'/36°40' 1641, 2300 m (centre in 1964 of Ila wereda)	07/36	[Gz Ad WO Gu]
1937	Near Amaia on 20 March 1937 the Eisenkeil batallion was attacked by about 1,500 Ethiopians under Fitawrari Mengesha and two Kenyazmach Haile Abamarsa and Adhanon. The Ethiopian side is said to have lost 100 men, 100 rifles and 3 machine-guns, while the Italian side lost one officer and 9 <i>askari</i> . [Potyka, Haile Selassie, 1974 p 218] Population 1,201 as counted in 1956.		
1978	/this place? village at a minor branch off the Jimma road:/ A young man Negussie Kumbi, educated as a teacher in Asmara, was posted as director at the small school in Amaya, and all the teachers were new recruits. They did not like to have Negussie as a teacher, because he was a frail humpback who had suffered from tuberculosis as a boy. Negussie had grown up within the S.I.M. mission near Weliso and was a fervent adherent of the Evangelicals. A few months into the school year, two police officers and a Derg government cadre stormed into the classroom (an hour after school was out, to avoid witnesses) and arrested him. For the further development of Negussie's fate, see Weliso. [D Coleman, The scent of eucalyptus, Canada 2003 p 177-186] A project to build a road to connect Ameya with Felege Selam was studied in 1996.		
JDJ07	Ameya (Ameiti) 09°04'/42°10' 1680 m Coordinates would give map code JDJ06	09/42	[Gz WO]
HDD40	Ameya sub-district? (-1997-)		
HDD40	Ameya wereda (centre in 1964 = Gindo)	08/37	[Ad]

HEH78	Amfelau (area) 12°27'/36°34' 1385 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
HDT99	Amfur 10°46'/39°17' 2927 m	10/39	[Gz]
HFC09	Amga Gey (Amba Ghei), cf Amba Gei	13/37	[+ WO]
HEE45	Amhara ..., see Amara ..		
J....	Amhorra, cf Amora	11/41	[18]
HEU31	Amia (Ami'a) 12°57'/39°31' 2641 m	12/39	[Gz]
HES67	Amialka (Ami'alka) 13°17'/38°12' 3417 m	13/38	[Gz]
JDG44	Amibara (Ammibara), in Awash valley, cf Ambara	09/40	[x WO]
1970s	Settlement farm controlled by the Awash Valley Authority and in the early 1970s still rather small. It was planned that 800 nomadic Afar families would settle there, but in 1973 only 240 families were settled. [Gilkes 1975 p 132] This plain along the Middle Awash Valley used to be one of the best grazing areas for the Afar. In 1970 there were plans to transform it into commercial farms by 1980, so its use by the nomadic Afar was threatened. [L Bondestam 1974 p 72-73] The African Development Fund in July 1987 approved a loan for phase one of an Amibara scheme, entailing subsurface drainage for 4,740 hectares of the total of 10,000 hectares of land irrigated so far. The aim at this time was to extend irrigation to a further 12,00 hectares in Angelele Bolhamo, adjacent to Amibara. The work was expected to start in 1988 and take five years. [News]		
JDG44	Amibara /wereda?/ The Awash river caused severe flooding in this area in September 1995.	09/40	[n]
	<i>Amida</i> , a tribe of the Arsi Oromo		
JCG93	Amida 07°13'/40°08' 2176 m	07/40	[WO Wa Gz]
HEC38	Amidamit, see Amedamit		
HEU43	Amiet (Ami'et) 13°02'/39°42' 2409 m	13/39	[Gz]
J....	Amigna sub-district (centre in 1964 = Amigna) (-1964-1997-), cf Aminya <i>amija</i> (A) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Hypericum revolutum</i> , <i>H. roeperianum</i> ; Amija, cf Amaja, Ameja	07/40	[Ad n]
HEK06	Amija (Amigia), see under Debre Tabor	11/38	[+ WO]
HEK07	Amija Giyorgis (Amigia Gheorghis) <i>amil</i> (T) client, customer	11/38	[+ WO]
HET39	Amila	12/39	[WO]
HEU30	Amila, see Amla		
HDK80	Amile <i>amina</i> (A) itinerant singer; <i>Amina</i> , an Oromo clan in Arsi, also a female name among Moslems	09/37	[WO]
JBj83	Amino 04°31'/41°49' 195 m When Graziani on 1 January 1936 came to know that the middle column of Ras Desta had reached Areri at Ganale Doria, he decided to move his position forward to Amino. [R von Xylander 1937 p 27]	04/41	[WO Gu Gz]
HCU67	Aminya 07°51'/39°58' 2561 m	07/39	[Gz]
HCU67	Aminya wereda (in the 1980s in Ticho awraja) Militant 42 "outlaws" with 52 firearms were captured in Aminya wereda in late May 1977. They were said to have forced 600 persons "to flee their homes and join the contra-revolutionary camp." [Eth. Herald 1977-05-31] <i>amir</i> , <i>amiir</i> (Som) leader, emir	07/39	[x]
JDJ21	Amir Nor, see Gara Muleta	09/41	[WO]
HEJ68	Amisala 12°19'/37°23' 1803 m	12/37	[Gz]

HEJ78	Amisala 12°19'/37°24' 1796 m	12/37	[Gz]
HEJ78	Amisala 12°20'/37°24' 1808 m <i>amist bet</i> (A) five houses <i>Amist Bet</i> , a loose confederation initiated by political chiefs in western Gurage: - Chaha, Enemor, Eza, Geto and Muher.	12/37	[Gz]
HEM90c	Amist Bet sub-district (.. Biet) (centre in 1964 = Lat Giyorgis)	12/39	[+ Ad]
HEJ23	Amistiya 12°01'/36°55' 1827 m	12/36	[Gz]
HBP51	Amitei (area)	04/35	[WO]
HCP17	Amiyo 07°25'/36°22' 1380 m	07/36	[Gz]
HES57	Amja Lebes 13°08'/38°10' 3402 m	13/38	[Gz]
HED85	Amjeje 11°40'/38°02' 2579 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEJ23	Amkoha (Amcoha)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEU30	Amla (Amila) 12°58'/39°21' 1834 m near map code HET39 <i>ammach</i> (A) matchmaker /of marriage/; <i>amach</i> (A) father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law	12/39	[Gz]
HCS41	Ammacho (Ammacio) 07°41'/37°37' 1531 m ammadi koma: <i>koma</i> (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing; (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
JEA49	Ammadi Koma (Ammadi Coma) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HDD42	Ammmai (area)	08/37	[WO]
HCI80	Ammaia, see Ameya		
H...	Ammanuel, see Amanuel		
JDC50	Ammareisa, see Amaresa		
JEB62	Ammarre (area) 550 m <i>ammarr</i> (O) handful ammata: <i>amete</i> (A) maid of /used in female names/	11/40	[WO]
HDD53	Ammata <i>Ammaya</i> , a subtribe of the Mecha/Liban Oromo	08/37	[WO]
HDD42	Ammaya (Ammaia), cf Amaya about 60 km from Bonga.	08/37	[+ WO Gu]
1900s	The evangelist Habteh Yimer (b. circa 1872) opened a school around 1905 and worked there until his death in 1920. He was a native of Ammaya but had been educated at the Swedish Evangelical Mission in Eritrea. Ammaya was one of seven places in western and south-western Ethiopia having such evangelical work around 1907. [Arén 1978 p 430-431]		
1930s	Italian <i>Residenza del Cóna</i> .		
JDC24	Ammayu (Ammaiu) (area) <i>ammesa</i> (O) kind of mostly small tree, <i>Commiphora</i> sp., belonging to tropical thorn scrub, with edible berries but poisonous resin	08/42	[+ WO]
JDH84	Ammesa, M. (area) 914 m	09/41	[WO]
JCR80	Ammeydera (Ammeidera) (area)	08/41	[+ WO]
JDG44	Ammibara, see Amibara <i>ammist</i> (A) five; <i>amist</i> (Gurage) five		
HEM71	Ammista Addi (area)	12/39	[Gu]
JEN74	Ammulfaghe 13°21'/40°10' 810/841 m <i>amna</i> (A) last year	13/40	[WO Gz]
HCR..	Amnada wereda (centre in 1964 = Boke Wako (Bekie Abawako, Beke A.))	07/37	[Ad Gz]
HER56	Amnua (area) <i>amo</i> (T) aunt; (Afar) head	13/37	[WO]
HDJ..	Amo A village at the main road not far from Bako. In the 1960s people there used to sell	09/37	[x]

	objects turned from wood.		
HFF61	Amo (mountain)	14/39	[Gu]
HFF71	Amo (mountain), see Amba Amo		
HDK62	Amodo 09°39'/37°46' 2503 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
JFB50	Amogale (waterhole)	14/40	[WO]
JDH71	Amoissa, G. (area, with hot salt spring) 09°44'/40°50' 839 m	09/40	[WO]
JDP11	Amoissa, see Abida		
GDF11	Amoli, see Pomolo		
HDG78	Amoma 09°41'/35°34' 2115 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDG68	Amoma Badeso 12 km (in a straight line) north of Nejo, near the upper part of Aleltu river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HDG48	Amoma Bore About 10 km south-east of Nejo, between rivers Dilla and Gafare. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HDG67	Amoma Deggero (Amona Degero) About 10 km (5 hours mule ride) north of Nejo, near upper Aleltu river. [EFS mission sketch map] Around 1960 an evangelical church was built by the local people, a thatched house on top of a hill. It also served as a school with four classes using the same room. The young teacher had recently finished grade 9. English was taught in grades 1-2 and Amharic in grades 3-4 (this also being a foreign language in Wellega). Around 1965 the foundation for a new church building had been made, and there was a small contribution for it from Sweden. An oil-driven generator produced electricity for the mission station. Missionary Fredrik Almqvist (who very usefully had received military motor vehicle training) accompanied Nils Gunnar Nilsson and Rooney Johansson to the site. [Nilsson as below, p 69-75]	09/35	[x]
pict	N G Nilsson, Det är ju människor ..., Sweden (EFS) 1966 p 68 EFS mission church		
HDG37	Amoma Dilla About 12 km south of Nejo, north-west of and near Dilla river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HDG47	Amoma Gute About 10 km south-southwest of Nejo. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HDG38	Amoma Jalla About 20 km south-east of Nejo and 9 km south-west of Boji. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
JEG23	Amomeliti Idda (area)	11/40	[WO]
JDB94	Amomumet 08°59'/41°06' 1864 m (with church Medhane Alem)	08/41	[Gz]
HDG67	Amona Degero, see Amoma Deggero		
HED18	Amonewos (Amoneuos) 10°58'/38°16' 3397/3661 m (hills) Coordinates would give map code HED08. <i>amora</i> (A,T) vulture, <i>joffe amora</i> , or other large bird; bird of prey /eagle, kite/; <i>amora gedel</i> (A) vulture cliff	10/38	[+ WO Gz]
HDS62	Amora 10°34'/37°46' 3012 m	10/37	[Gz]
JDJ59	Amora 09°35'/42°27' 1874 m	09/42	[Gz]
HCG87	Amora Gedel (Amoragadel) (mountain with iron) 07°07'/35°29' 1620 m Limonite occurs there and has been exploited for iron by local inhabitants, who made bush knives and spears from it. [Mineral 1966]	07/35	[+ WO Mi]
HDM71	Amora Gedel (Amoraghede) 09°45'/39°30' 2078 m	09/39	[+ WO Gz]

	see under Debre Birhan, cf Cherit		
HEK23	Amora Gedel (Amora, Amore Chedel) 11°59'/37°48' 1821 m	11/37	[Gz Ad Gu WO]
HEK24	Amora Gedel (mountain) 12°01'/37°49' 1821, 2460 m Coordinates would give map code HEK23 The Adventist/??/ Mission primary school (in Debre Tabor awraja) in 1968 had 205 boys and 187 girls, with 6 teachers (all Ethiopians).	12/37	[Gz]
pict	G Rohlf's 1883 p 236 the mountain /this one?/, reproduced in <i>Ethiopia engraved</i> 1988 p 139.		
HEM33	Amora Gedel (Amora Ghedel)	12/39	[+ WO]
HEM41	Amora Gedel (A. Ghadel) 12°09'/39°29' 2252 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEK24	Amora Gedel sub-district (ctr in 1964 = Alga Tinche) amora genda: <i>genda</i> (gända) (A) wood trough; <i>ganda</i> (O) village, district	12/37	[Ad]
HEF31	Amora Genda 11°09'/39°26' 3314 m <i>Amoro, Amorro</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	11/39	[Gz]
HDR04	Amoro, see Amuru amorra deli: <i>deli</i> (Som) covered hole, pitfall; <i>dheeli</i> (Som) make dance, entertain, amuse; <i>dheelli</i> (Som) lean sideways		
JEB48	Amorra Deli (area)	11/41	[WO]
HDU75	Amosha (Amoscia) 10°40'/39°46' 2022 m, cf Afeso	10/39	[+ WO Gz]
JEB84	Amoyssina (Amoissina) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HEA49	Ampala (area)	11/35	[WO]
HEC74c	Amrey	11/37	[Ch]
HEC85	Amriber (Amriver) (mountain and village) 1918 m	11/37	[+ It]
pict	Gli annali ..., anno I vol II, Roma 1938 p 606-607[2] the mountain from a distance <i>amsa</i> (A) fifty		
HES56	Amsafesge 13°13'/38°04' 3015 m, cf Tikur Wiha	13/38	[WO Gz]
HEE88	Amsat Mikael (Amsat Micael)	11/39	[+ WO]
HFE58	Amsitu (A. Zufan) 14°04'/39°12' 1965 m	14/39	[MS Gz]
HEC15c	Amuagta (centre in 1964 of Ashefa sub-district)	11/37	[Ad]
HDS33	Amuata, see Ziwad		
JCS75	Amudle 07°56'/42°57' 940 m	07/42	[Gz]
GDF56	Amule 08°37'/34°56' 1552 m, see Mojo	08/34	[WO Gz]
	<i>Amuma</i> , name of a very wealthy Oromo known to have saved the life of a Portuguese missionary in 1614		
HCN96	Amuma 08°08'/35°22' 1674 m near map code HDA06	08/35	[Gz]
HDG66c	Amuma	09/35	[LM]
HDL32	Amuma 09°20'/38°37' 2577 m	09/38	[Gz]
JDJ05	Amuma (Amuma Diramu, Baku) 09°08'/42°04' 1678 m, 20 km south of Harar. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 10E G. Bilau (mountain area) 2050 m 6S Dolo (village) 5NW Borukar (Borucar) (area) 5N Umer Kule (Umarcul) (village) 1778 m 10NE Barkale (Barcale, G.) (area) 2105 m ? Ganda Abahi (Genda Abahi) 1793 m	09/42	[WO Gu Gz]
JDJ66	Amuma (area)	09/42	[WO]
HDG48	Amuma Hena (near Nejo) 09°26'/35°34' 1848 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDL90	Amuma Lega 09°53'/38°28' 2238 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Amumo Gemis (two sub-districts with centres in 1964 = 1. Debre Maryam 2. Siba Ager)	11/39	[Ad]

JCC12	Amunle, see Hamunle		
JEB66	Amunta (area) 648 m	11/41	[WO]
H...	Amura	../..	[x]
	In January 1889, after attempting to cross the Abay at Amura, Emperor Yohannes had been halted by Shewan resistance, With his forces weakened by disease, he was forced to withdraw to Dembiya without having obtained Menilek's submission. [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 110]		
HD...	Amura Fuliye (in Gudru awraja) cf Amuru Fuliyo	09/37?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 346 boys and 26 girls, with 4 teachers.		
JED00	Amuradle (area)	10/42	[WO]
	<i>Amuru (Amoru, Amoro)</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe		
HDJ94	Amuru (Amorro) (locality) 09°55'/37°00'	09/37	[WO Gz]
HDR04	Amuru (area)	10/37	[WO]
HDR04	Amuru (Amoro) (on map of 1843)	09/36	[WO Gz Ha]
	09°59'/36°58' 2316 m		
HDR23	Amuru (mountain)	10/36	[WO]
	A large mass of mountain downstream of Horo on the left bank of the Abay river.		
H...	Amuru Fuliyo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Fuliyo)	08/37?	[Ad]
H...	Amuru sub-district (-1997-)	09/37?	[n]
HDD13	Amuru Werebira sub-district (ctr in 1964 = Welkite)	08/37	[Ad]
	<i>amus</i> (A) Thursday Amus .., cf Hamus ..		
HDK29	Amus Chebia (=Amus Gebeya=Thursday Market?)	09/38	[WO]
	09°19'/38°23' 2696 m, see Inchini		
HEC18	Amus Venzi (church)	10/37	[WO]
	<i>amus wenz</i> (A) Thursday river		
HEK26	Amus Wenz (Amus Uenz) (area)	11/38	[+ WO]
??	Amusit (centre in 1964 of Zui sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
HDF02	Amuta (Amut'a) (mountain) 08°09'/39°34' 2662 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDS33	Amwatta (on map of 1843), cf Amewat, Ziwad	10/37	[Ha Gz]
	<i>amza</i> (A) a kind of tree		
HEP26	Amzanaghir, Jebel (area) 12°57'/36°10' 731 m	12/36	[WO Gz]