

	Che.. (in Italian-derived spellings), see Ke..., cf Ki..		
	Che.. (in French-derived spellings), see also She..		
??	Chea Dalecho (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HFD72	Cheames Kebet (Ch'e'ames K.) 14°17'/37°46' 1021 m <i>cheba</i> (Harari) mud	14/37	[Gz]
HDF83	Cheba sub-district (Tcheba ..) (centre in 1964 = Melka Jilo) <i>chebba</i> (ch'äbba) (A) kind of tree used for charcoal	08/39	[+ Ad]
HEJ05	Chebbit, see Kebbitt		
HCS..	Chebe, not far from Hosaina There is a megalithic site with a fallen single stele which measures 196 cm in height and 130 cm in circumference. It is not decorated.	07/37	[n]
HDL32	Chebeka (Ch'ebek'a, Chebeqa) 09°21'/38°38' 2414 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDT13	Chebeleie, see Kebeleye		
	<i>cheber</i> (ch'äbär) (A) greyish-white /mule/; <i>Cheber</i> , descendants of Shelah (Salah) of the Old Testament, also a Hebrew word for spell, company, enchantment		
HDJ55	Cheber (Ch'eber) 09°36'/37°08' 2439 m <i>chebbere</i> (ch'äbbärä) (A) started to become grey	09/37	[Gz]
HCH43	Chebera (Ch'ebera, Tchebera, Ciabera) 06°45'/35°56' 1878/2039 m or /36°01' 1326 m, cf Chabara (with Catholic mission at some distance to the east) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	06/35	[Gz Ad WO]
HCH71	Chebera, see Shewa Gimira		
HDE73	Chebere (Ch'äbäre) (village)	08/38	[x]
HDL60	Chebere (Ch'ebera) 09°40'/38°26' 2183 m (with church Maryam)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL70	Chebere (Ch'ebera) 09°43'/38°27' 2199 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ73	Chebi (Ch'ebi) 09°44'/36°54' 1689 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDD15	Chebo & Gurage awraja (Chäbo ..) 08°15'/38°00' (centre at least 1964-1980 = Weliso/Giyon) There are some Gurage there (-1950s-) although it is outside their main area. One of the densely populated areas in Ethiopia. In 1978 its population density was estimated at 95 persons per square kilometre. A rough dividing zone between hoe culture originating in tropical Africa and plough farming of Arab-Oriental origin exists in Gurageland. The Gurage are also known for working with spade sticks, <i>dengora</i> , for breaking up the ground before hoeing. Two-prong hoes with bamboo prongs exist. The so-called 'Gurage sickle' has a very light curve and is used for cutting grass, not for harvesting grain. [FAO 1961]	08/37	[Gz Ad]
HDK28	Chebo Mikael (Ciabo Michel) (church)	09/38	[LM WO]
HD...	Chebo Wenchi (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) cf HDD74 Wenchi The primary school in 1968 had 194 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/37?	[Ad]
JFA46	Chebrit Ale, see Kebrit Ale		
GDF32	Checair, see Chekair		
HER18	Checc, see Keck		
HBR61	Checcia, see Kecha		
HCR81	Checcio, see Kecho		
HDU70	Chechebdu (Ch'ech'ebdu) 10°36'/39°22' 2268 m	10/39	[Gz]

- HEB64 **Checheho** (area & pass in Begemdir) 11°29'/36°02' 11/36 [n Gz Pa]
(Chachaho) there is also a stream (Cececco) at 11°22'/38°39'
- 1860s Imnete Maryam Gibretu wrote in October 1867: "From Checheho onwards Wagshum Gobeze rules."
[Acta aethiopica II p 335]
When the huge mortar cast at Gafat was to be transported to Mekdela in the 1860s there were huge problems.
"When the mortar reached Chachaho it was necessary to fill up ravines and level and flatten the track. Rocks on the road were removed in the following way: holes big enough to put in a finger were drilled in three or four places on their surface; these holes were filled in with English powder /gunpowder/ and a wick was attached; after the explosion the rocks were shattered."
Road building of this kind had never been carried out before in Ethiopian history.
[Pankhurst, ..Chronicles 1967 p 153-154]
- 1870s A priest Yosef wrote in January 1873: "Ras Wereña rules beyond the Tekkeze as far as Qwara and up to Checheho." Beyond Checheho the ruler was Ali Birru.
Asseggaheñ wrote in March 1873: "Ali Birru is the son of Aligaz Birru. He has many horses; guns are few."
[Acta aethiopica III p 138, 146]
The Checheho market was regarded as important for horses in the 1800s.
- 2000s Beneath the church of Maryam in Debre Tabor, near the Goha hotel, is a large pile of rocks. "So what? The story goes that the rocks were brought from Checheho, a mountainous pass about 80 km east of Debre Tabor. More interesting is how the rocks were brought - which was by soldiers who lined the route to Checheho and passed the rocks hand to hand to Debre Tabor. This would have taken a lot of soldiers."
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/10/26]
- text R.A. Caulk, Some notes on Chachaho and the politics of the northern Wallo Bagemder border, /conference paper/ A.A. 1973, 17 pages, mimeogr.
- HDE50 Checheu Tadde, see Kekew Tadde
- HCS32c Checheyancho (locality 12 km west of Hosaina) 07/37 [20]
- HET36 Chechin 12°58'/39°01' 1742 m 12/39 [n]
- GDF95 Checio, see Kecho
- HED50 Check (Cecc), cf Chek 11/37 [+ WO]
chedad (T) crack, fissure, crevice
- HCB02 Chedada, see Kedada
- JEA13 Chedar Amba 11°01'/40°03' 1501 m 11/40 [Gz]
- HFD14 Chedas Micael, see Kidus Mikael
- HDK34 Chedus (hill) 09°22'/37°56' 2592 m, cf Kidus 09/37 [AA WO Gz]
chedere (ch'ädärä) (T) shout, exclaim
- ?? Chedero Belesa (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
chedero suse: *suus* (Som) 1. grain-eating insect; 2. measuring cup /for grain/;
susa (A) kind of tree in temperate highlands
- ?? Chedero Suse (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
chedid kali: *qaalli* (Som) judge
- J.... Chedid Kali (Chedid Cali), cf Gedid Kale 10/42 [+ MS]
- HEF33 Chedigio, see Kedijo
- JDS12 Chedile (area) 10/42 [WO]
- HED17 Chef (mountain) 11°02'/38°14' 2128 m 11/38 [Gz]
- chefa: *cheffa* (ch'äffa) (A) to slaughter
- HCK.. Chefa 06/38? [n]
about 78 km south of Shashemene along the road to Arba Minch.
There is a megalithic site with a single stele 94 cm high. It is not decorated.

HDU85	Chefa (Chiafa, Ciaffa) 10°45'/39°50' see also under Rike	10/39	[MS Te WO Gu]
H...	Chefa (Tcheffa valley) In southern Wello and northern Shewa.	10/40	[+ n]
1980s	"The valley is a grazing area for Oromo and Afar pastoralists and drought refuge for all groups, including Amhara farmers from the highlands. In 1986, during villagization, Amhara highlanders were settled in the valley and piedmont. The new villagers complained of mosquitoes and that they were being settled in a grazing area, that was not appropriate for farming, and that this would upset the pastoralists. The government paid no attention. During 1987/88 there was drought in the lowlands, and the Afars penetrated to the valley, leading to some armed clashes. The situation deteriorated during 1989, due to continued drought in the eastern lowlands and the presence of the EPRDF around Dessie and the perception that the government was losing control. The Amhara farmers wanted to return to the highlands, the Oromo natives became increasingly militant, but a series of negotiations came to nothing. In March 1989, a party of armed Oromo horsemen came to Fursi sub-district. They clashed with the Amhara farmers (who had a militia), and eight were killed (on both sides). A rumor spread throughout northern Shewa that 'the Oromo are rising in rebellion.' The army was sent to pacify the area, arriving a few days later. The army mission became a punitive expedition. The soldiers went and hunted and killed as many Oromo as they could find. Only Oromo were killed. -- This continued until October 1989. Over 200 Oromo are estimated to have been killed." [Evil days (An Africa Watch report) USA, Human Rights Watch, 1991 p 267]		
HEF14	Chefa (Ch'efa, Cheffa) 11°00'/39°46' 1968 m At Chefa - which one? a little south-east of Dessie - a project for an elementary school to be constructed by ESBU was under way in 1966.	11/39	[Gz]
HFC48	Chefa (Cefa, Amba C.) (mountain) 13°58'/37°19' 1813 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HEE09 ??	Chefa Bad (Ch'efa B.) 10°57'/39°16' 3482 m Chefa Robi, see Chefe Robit	10/39	[Gz]
	<p>chefe: <i>chaffe</i> (O) 1. meadow, place of outdoor assembly; 2. kind of swamp grass, used for covering roofs; <i>cheffe</i> (ch'äffe) (A) lush grassy land which is slightly marshy Chefe (Chafe) (which one? mountain in Wellega) A seam of coal about 1,2 m thick has been found about 13 km SE of Katama and 3 km from Kalati. [Mineral 1966]</p>		
HCA76	Chefe (Chiafe) 06°07'/35°21' 1810 m	06/35	[+ Gz]
HCD87	Chefe, see Yirga Chefe		
HCT94	Chefe (Ch'efe) 08°06'/38°52' 1636 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDK59	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°36'/38°21' 1870 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK98	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°55'/38°17' 2572 m nearby see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL45	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°26'/38°54' 2570 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL.?	Chefe (which one? with church Maryam) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39	[x]
HDL66	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°41'/39°00' 2524 m (this one? with church Mika'el)	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°46'/38°47' 2532 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL76	Chefe	09/39	[AA]
HDL84	Chefe, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA]
HDL91	Chefe	09/38	[AA]
HDL99	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°54'/38°30' 2323 m	09/38	[MS]

HDM00	Chefe (Ch'efe) 09°07'/39°23' 2499 m	09/39	[MS]
HD...	Chefe (Chefie) (centre in 1964 of Miti sub-district)	09/39?	[+ Ad]
JDB85	Chefe (Cioffe, Ciaffe) 08°52'/41°13' 1257/1280 m Coordinates would give map code JDB75	08/41	[MS It WO Gz]
HDL42	Chefe Aba Gowe (Ch'efe Aba) 09°26'/38°40' 2408 m (cf Derba for stone & cable)	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDA78c	Chefe Analle (Ciaffe Analle) Fertile agricultural area with also plenty of cattle. The black peak of mount Shek Husen is visible.	08/40	[+ Gu]
JDJ45	Chefe Aneni (Ch'efe A.) 09°26'/42°07' 2081 m	09/42	[Gz]
JE...	Chefe Barigo sub-district (Chefiebarigu ..) (centre in 1964 = Dodeta) chefe bisil: <i>bisil</i> (Som) ripe, cooked	11/40	[+ Ad]
HDL40	Chefe Bisil (Ch'efe B.) 09°26'/42°07' 2423 m chefe buki: <i>buki</i> (O) lint, clinging bits of fibre and fluff	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE75	Chefe Buki (Ch'efe B.) 08°51'/38°56' 2166 m <i>chefe dadi</i> , porcupine meadow? <i>dadi</i> (O) patience, chances for success; <i>daddi</i> (western O) porcupine, <i>Hystrix cristata</i>	08/38	[Gz]
HDK99	Chefe Dadi (Ch'efe D.) 09°54'/38°23' 2452 m see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE97	Chefe Donsa (Ciaffedenza, Ciaffedensa, Chankova) (Chifi Densa, Chaffé Dunsä, Tchefiedonsa) (Tcheffedunza, Tschaffedonza) 08°58'/39°07' 2230/2326/2452 m Located at 45 km east of Addis Abeba. Centre in 1964 of Gimbichu wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 9E Dobi Mikael (village) 8SE Gumbichu (Gumbicciu) (area) 10NW Manjukso (Mangiuco) (area) 10NE Oberi (village)	08/39 08/39	[Gz Po WO Gu] [n Ad 18]
1890s	The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek passed there in late April 1897. "At Tyaffé Dunsä, a nice little streamlet, where we halted on this day, there was a good deal of small game in the way of bustard, duck, and francolin, but no breads, sheep, or supplies of any sort, except a handful brought in by the old chief of the nearest village, came to hand." [Count Gleichen 1898 p 116] The hunting party of Powell-Cotton halted there on New Year's Eve 1899. "Chaffé Dunsä -- is one of the regular stopping-places for caravans to and from the capital -- The air was very chilly, and it was a long time before any wood could be got for cooking purposes --." Powell-Cotton camped there also on 10 January 1900, and again the night was cold with a heavy dew. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 73, 143]		
1900s	The American diplomatic mission camped there on 16 December 1903 on a beautiful meadow near a good stream. Small quantities of fuel could be bought in neighbouring villages, though even so relatively near the capital, taler coins could not be used for payment. Monkeys disturbed the camp in the night. [R P Skinner 1906 p 68-69, 221] January 1906: I pitched my tent under a solitary cluster of trees. There was a charming little stream of clear water. Mount Zikwala could be seen to the south-south-west. [A H Savage Landor, vol I, 1907 p 66] Friedrich von Kulmer camped there on 11 December 1907. He was told that there had		

- once been forest at Chefe Donsa, but nothing was left of it. [von Kulmer p 148]
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 266 boys and 81 girls, with 6 teachers.
- 1970s Spelling used by the post office was CHEFFE DONSSA around 1975.
- picts Gleichen 1898 p 265 landscape;
W Hentze, Am Hofe des Kaisers ..., Leipzig 1905 p 133 camp of German travellers.
- JDH26 Chefe Gurati (Ch'efe G.) 09°15'/41°16' 1765 m 09/41 [Gz]
- HC... Chefe Guta, in the lake region 07/38? [x]
There are local people belonging to the Jawara clan of the Arsi Oromo.
- HDM51 Chefe Hana Maryam (Ch'efe H.M.) (church) 09/39 [Gz]
09°33'/39°28', south-west of Debre Birhan
- HDL50 Chefe Hawiy (Ch'efe H.) 09°32'/38°27' 2415 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- JDA69c Chefe Inani (Tchefa Inani) circa 08°45'/40°40' 08/40? [+ x]
On map of 1901, at old caravan route from Harar to Addis Abeba.
Hugues Le Roux had a camp at 'Tchéfa-Inani' on 31 January 1901 at a few steps from the river, in tall grass so full of flies that "there was not a second of rest." They were visited by a retired former 'colonel' who went with a few men to increase the escort of Ras Makonnen when he returned after remarrying in the capital. The man said that he owned four houses and more than a hundred cows in the area.
Scouts sent out by Hugues Le Roux found rhinos and elephants in the vicinity, so he decided to ask permission by telephone from the Emperor to hunt them.
[Hugues Le Roux, Ménélik et nous, p 174]
- chefe kora: *kora* (O) 1. (koora) meeting of elders;
2. (kooraa) hilltop, spur, saddle; 3. (koora) haughtiness
- HDL91 Chefe Kora (Ch'efe K'ora, Chefe Qora) 09/38 [AA Gz q]
09°56'/38°33' 2089 m
- HDC85c Chefe Madersa (Tulu Tchefemadersa) 08/37 [x]
east of Nekemte, just west of the Gibe river
- HEM42 Chefe Medhane Alem (Ch'efe M.A.) (church) 12/39 [Gz]
12°12'/39°33', west of Kobbo
- HDT59 Chefe Mishiny (Ch'efe Michiny, Chefiemishig) 10/39 [MS Ad Gz]
10°25'/39°17' 2586 m
(place & sub-district, centre in 1964 = Aimo)
- JDN72 **Chefe Robit** (Chefa Robi) 10°35'/40°00' 10/40 [Po MS]
With post called sub-post office until the 1990s, using spelling TCHEFFA ROBIT on its postmark.
- HCP95 Chefecha 08°05'/36°14' 2171 m 08/36 [Gz]
chefekuma: *quma* (O) coffee plant
- HDL72 Chefekuma (Ch'efek'uma, Chefequma) 09/38 [AA Gz q]
09°44'/38°39' 2992 m
- ?? **Chefisa** (in the Soddo region) ../.. [x]
There was a Catholic mission clinic in the neighbourhood. The mission buildings were on a hill. Chefisa is on the other side of a valley with a temporary lake after rains, so it is a long drive by car between the mission and the centre. There is red soil and eucalyptus which is cut before attaining full height. In the area there are small villages close to each other, with ensete and other plants cultivated around the houses.
Missionaries built a windmill in Chefisa before the 1974 revolution.
Sister Frances at the mission had been in Ethiopia for twenty years by the famine year of 1984. She was from England and was hoping for a doctor and his wife from Ireland to

arrive soon and open a maternity clinic.

[M F Harris, Breakfast in hell, New York 1987 p 103-110 telling also about abuse in the market]

- HDN07c Chefneux (Tulu Chefneux) circa 10°00'/35°30' 10/35 [x]
On French map of 1901. European-given name never really used, of mountain south of the Abay river.
chefra: *chifra* (ch'ifra, ch'ifära) (A) body of troops, swarm of bees
- JEA83 **Chefra** (Cefra) (area) 1020 m, cf Chifra 11/40 [+ WO]
It was reported in early November 1976 that the Afar Liberation Front had killed half a dozen people during an attack on the town of Chefra in the Danakil desert. [Keesing's 28222]
- HDM90 Chefti, see Kefti
HEJ.. Cheftu, see Keftu
HE... Chefu (in Kalu awraja) 11/39? [Ad]
Chefu (Woldie) primary school in 1968 had 120 boys and 94 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.
chegalo a.: *affate* (A) snake
- HCR66 Chegalo Afata (Cegalo Afata) 07°47'/37°12' 1655 m 07/37 [+ WO Gz]
HE... Chegedba (centre in 1964 of Tenkel sub-district) 12/37? [Ad]
HEJ76 Chegen (Ch'egen) 12°26'/37°12' 1846 m 12/37 [Gz]
HED64c Chegouano, see Kegowano
?? Chegwah, west of Gondar? ../.. [x]
In a fight with Patriots on 13 June 1937 the Italian commander Major Casolimi was defeated.
[Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 2 p 88]
chegwar kudo: *qudo* (O) short log as firewood
- HER78 Chegwar Kudo (Ch'egwar K., Ciogguar Cudo) 13/37 [Gz]
13°21'/37°23' 2834 m
- HFE96 Chegwaro (Ch'egwaro) 14°27'/39°02' 1806 m 14/39 [Gz]
- Cheha* (chäha), traditionally a Gurage area
- HCS92 Cheha 08°08'/37°46' 1897 m 08/37 [Gz]
H... Cheha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dekuna) 08/38 [Ad n]
(-1964-1997-)
Area of Cheha between Awale and Balawa in the Harar province:
A good portion of the rocks in the area are Pre-Cambrian, mostly composed of granite-gneisses and mica schists with large pegmatites. [Mineral 1966]
- H... Cheher (Ceher) 13/38 [+ Gu]
GDM21 Chei, see under Begi, cf Chay 09/34 [WO]
HCK59 Cheichei 06°50'/38°24' 1816/2015 m 06/38 [Gu Gz]
JCP50 Cheikh Hussein, see Shek Husen
HEA36 Cheiti, see Haiti
JDK55 Chek (Ch'ek) 09°32'/43°02' 1740 m 09/43 [Gz]
JDJ65c Chek Cherbe circa 09°35'/42°05' 09/42 [x]
on map of 1901, near Jeldesa in direction Harar
- cheka* (ch'eka) (A) forest; *cheka*, *chekata* (O) Calpurnia subdecandra, often a large tree, or Sesbania sesban, which is a small tree; *chekka* (western O) kind of shrub or medium tree, Pittosporum abyssinicum, in the lower storey of forests; *cheke* (O) kind of tall tree, Celtis africana
- HDJ03 Cheka (Ch'eka, Ceca) (area) 09/36 [WO Gz]
09°47'/36°41' 1986 m, cf Chaka

JDJ54	Cheka (Cieca) 1753 m	09/42	[+ WO]
JDK80	Cheka (Cieca, Tceka) (area) /this Cheka? about 30 km south of Tole, on the border of Kabena:/ The explorer Gustavo Bianchi arrived there about 25 February 1880. He met the chief of the area, Homar Boksa. The village had few huts and was surrounded by fields of <i>tef</i> and other crops. [G Bianchi, 1896 p 412, 418]	../..	[+ WO 18]
HF...	Cheka (centre in 1964 of Wurahot sub-district)	14/39?	[Ad]
GDF32	Chekair (Checair) 08°29'/34°33' 1488 m cf Tulu Cachir	08/34	[+ Gz]
??	Chekana (Amba Chékana) The Falasha led by Gushen (Gouchèn) were conquered by Sertse Dengel in the late 1500s at Amba Chekana and Amba Werk. [J Dorese 1957 vol II p 183]	../..	[x]
HEE93	Chekerefta (Ch'ekerefta) 11°43'/38°47' 2729 m	11/38	[Gz]
	<i>Chekol</i> (A) a male name		
HEU01	Chekol (Ch'ek'ol) 12°42'/39°30' 3461 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEU03	Chekon (Ch'ek'on) 12°42'/39°41' 1615 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDL50	Chekorsa (Ch'ek'orsa, Cheqorsa) 09°34'/38°26' 2081 m, cf Chokorsa	09/38	[AA q]
HCR41	Chekorsa wereda (Tchekorsa ..) (centre in 1964 = Seka)	07/36	[+ Ad]
JBG62	Chelago (Ch'elago, Cellago, Tschellago) 04°11'/40°02' 953/1062 m	04/40	[Gz WO Wa]
1890s	When the explorer Vittorio Bottego passed from Somaliland into eastern Ethiopia in late 1895, they spent at least one night at the wells of Chelago. They found in the morning that eight men had escaped from the expedition during the night, with arms and plenty of ammunition. [R De Benedetti, Vittorio Böttego .., Torino 1932 p 40]		
1970s	By 1978 there was a post called sub-post office until the 1990s.		
HCH52	Chelaica, see Kelayka		
HES34	Chelaka (Celaca) (=Chelaleka?)	12/37	[+ WO]
	chelala: <i>chelela</i> (ch'äläla) (A) prairie		
HEK26	Chelala, see Kelala		
HEK37	Chelala (area)	12/38	[WO]
HES88	Chelala 13°25'/38°17' 2406 m	13/38	[WO]
??	Chelala awraja, see Kelala awraja		
HCT79	Chelalo (Ch'elalo), see Chilalo		
HET68	Chelao (Celao) 13°17'/39°11' 1909 m	13/39	[+ Gu WO Gz]
HCD97c	Chelba (Chalba, Chelba Tutiti) village south-west of Dilla, near a site with many monoliths, see Tutiti. That site is on a hill at 2.3 km from Chelba.	06/38	[20]
HDM91	Chelchil, see Kelkil		
HDE61	Cheleba (Ch'eleba) 08°46'/38°32' 2133 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE54	Cheleba Silase (Ch'eleba S.) (church) 08°40'/38°51'	08/38	[Gz]
H...	Cheleka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tiro) After the famine in Wello in 1984-85 Red Cross organizations from six countries together started what was named the Upper Mille and Upper Cheleka Disaster Prevention Programme. The project found its final form in October 1986. It was aimed at planting	11/39?	[Ad]

forest and tending agricultural land.

An evaluation of the UMCC-DPP was published in 1995 and reported quite miserable results. Most of the water projects were not maintained and had ceased to function. No grain stores had been established in the villages, only seven large regional ones. Planted trees had largely been cut down. Midwives and health assistants received no salary and stopped working, so health clinics hardly functioned. Fishing, though, had been introduced in such a way that it continued to give income, and most farmers had learnt something about improved methods of agriculture. There was no popular support of the Red Cross in all of Wello. People regarded it to be a concern of the government. [C-G Landergren, *Medmänsklig ..*, Sthlm 2003 p 134, 137]

cheleke (ch'älläqä) (A) prepared a kind of beverage used e.g. when travelling

HDL54	Cheleki (Ch'elek'i, Cheleqi) two at 5 km distance	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL54	Cheleki 09°31'/38°50' 2641 m, and /38°52' 2657 m		
??	cheleko ..: mesk (mäsk) (A) grazing field, meadow Cheleko Mesk (Chäläko Mäsk)	../..	[x]
	Emperor Iyasu II during a campaign in Lasta in 1746 marched by way of Chäläqo Mäsk.		
HEU81	Cheleket, see Chelikot		
HDR69	Chelekuma (Ch'elek'uma) 10°30'/37°25' 1956 m	10/37	[Gz]
	<i>cheleleka, chellaleka</i> (chelleleqa) (A,O) kind of tall forest tree, <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> , with irregular trunk; young shoots are copper-red		
GDU06	Cheleleka (Chellaleka, Cellalaca) (area) 10°01'/34°55' 1318 m	10/34	[+ Gz WO]
HBE93	Cheleleka (Chalalaka) (area)	03/38	[+ WO]
HDE..	Cheleleka (Chalalaka), see under Debre Zeyt : lakes	08/38	
HDL21	Cheleleka (Ch'elelek'a, Cheleleqa) 09°17'/38°34' 2716 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL81	Cheleleka (Ch'elelek'a, Cheleleqa) 09°52'/38°31' 2554 m	09/38	[AA q]
JDA54	Cheleleka (Ch'elelek'a, Cheleleqa, Celelaca) 08°41'/40°12' 2169 m	08/40	[Gz q]
JDA65	Cheleleka (Ch'elelek'a, Cheleleqa, Celelaca) 08°41'/40°14' 2021/2169 m (centre in 1964 of Anchara wereda)	08/40	[Gz q Ad WO]
JDG08	Cheleleka (Celelaca) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
JDH31	Cheleleka (Cialalacca) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
JDJ41	Cheleleka (Ch'elelek'a, Cheleleqa) 09°30'/41°45' 1576 m	09/41	[Gz q]
HDK78	Cheleleki (Chelelek'i, Cheleleqi) 09°45'/38°17' 2350 m	09/38	[AA q]
HDL63	Cheleleki (Ch'elelek'i, Cheleleqi) 09°37'/38°46' 2626 m	09/38	[AA q]
HDK81	Cheleleki Tereter (Ch'elelek'i T.) (hill) 09°48'/37°41'	09/37	[AA Gz]

chelelektu: chalalaktu (O) savannah tree, *Apodytes acutifolia*

HCD29	Chelelektu 05°40'/38°20'	05/38	[MS]
HCD67	Chelelektu (Ch'elelek'tu, Cheleleqtu, Ceralatto) 06°00'/38°09' 1764 m /this place?/: At border between living areas of the Darassa and the Mati. With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.	06/38	[Po Gz q]

Spelling used there around 1975 was CHELELEKTU.

Population 1,725 as counted in 1967.

The primary school (in Derassa awraja) in 1968 had 189 boys and 25 girls, with 5 teachers.

- chelema* (ch'alläma) (A) darkness; *dur* (A,T) forest
- HEM81 Chelema Dur (Ch'elema Dur, Chilama Durr) 12/39 [Gz]
12°28'/39°31' 1878 m or (locality) 11°22'/39°33'
- HDE30 Chelemo (Ch'elemo) 08°25'/38°27' 3083 m 08/38 [Gz]
From 1934 Empress Menen exploited the forest there on her own account.
[Zervos 1936]
- HEU20 Chelena (Celeua) 12°54'/39°20' 1882 m 12/39 [Gz Ad WO]
(centre in 1964 of Borra wereda)
- chelenko: *chalanko*, *chalanka* (O) kind of large tree;
chelenke (O) lightning flash
- JDH39 **Chelenko** (Challanqo, Ciallanco, Tchelenqo) 09/41 [MS Po WO x]
(Ch'elenk'o, Ch'alank'o, Ch'alango, Chilanqo) 09/41 [Gz]
(Giallenco, Giallanco, Ger: Tschalanko) (historical battle site)
09°24'/41°34' 2153/2397 m, distance 448 km from Addis Abeba.
40 km SW of Dire Dawa; centre in 1964 of Metta wereda.
With church Be'ale Weld, school, and sub? post office)
- 1880s When Menilek in late 1886 received news of an unexpected defeat of Dejazmach Welde Gabriel in the Chercher area (see under Hirna), he hurriedly marched from Arussi to Chercher. Welde Gabriel explained 'how his troops had betrayed him.'
The king then started towards Harar, but as Christmas was approaching, he camped at Chelenko on the Abado plains, about 50 km from Harar.
Menilek sent a letter to Emir Abdullahi of Harar, offering him to become a vassal if he submitted. Abdullahi thought the letter was a sign of weakness and decided to attack the Shewans, "a strategic blunder of the first magnitude."
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 91-92]
Emir Abdullahi of Harar "decided to attack on Ethiopian Christmas, i.e. 6 January 1887, when he thought the Shewans would be off guard -- Menilek, however -- had put his men on alert -- and, with a minimum of casualties, quickly routed the enemy. Abdullahi and other survivors fled to Harer."
[Marcus 1994 p 84]
"The operation began at 11.00 a.m. and within fifteen minutes the battle was over." The Shewans were victorious and caused about a thousand casualties among the emir's soldiers. Abdullahi escaped with his wives and children into Somali country.
[Marcus 1995 as above]
At the battle of Chelenko on 6 January 1887 Menilek personally led his Shewan army - over 20,000 men, over 10,000 of whom formed a crack corps armed with the newest breechloading rifles. The Emir of Harar had no more than 4,000 men, of whom only 1,000 were equipped with firearms, and of these no more than half in good working order. The outcome of the battle was obvious. Abdullahi lost about 1,000 of his men. He himself fled to his kinsmen near Jijiga.
[Addis Hiwet, Ethiopia from autocracy .., London 1975 p 8]
- 1890s A British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek on their return journey in late May 1897 arrived to Tillik Chelenko ("Telek Tyalanko") "-- a huge green meadow in a hollow of the forest, was reached after five hours of marching, and here, to our relief, we found a sort of market being held. We were therefore able to buy some food --"
[Count Gleichen 1898 p 291]
- 1900s Hugues Le Roux camped at Chelenko on 20 January 1901, in a locality being a concession of Monsieur Chefneux. It was a magnificent field of grain with wooded mountains surrounding it.

[Hugues Le Roux, Ménélik et nous, p 161]

The Rosen party of Germans arrived at Chelenko on 18 January 1905. Lij Teferi sent an officer to greet them there. There was a double village Chelenko and nearby a stream flowed from several sources. It used to be a resting place for all caravans. They measured the lower spring to be at altitude 2099 m. A giant sycamore tree with hollow trunk they measured to have a diameter of 5½ m and they camped near it. There was drinking and feasting among the men in the evening. In the morning they wanted to rebel against their working conditions in the Rosen caravan. With 190 Ethiopians against 19 Europeans the situation was tense for a while, but the German leader commanded the main opponent to be caught and bound. After half an hour the caravan men consented to continue their work.

[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 87-90]

- 1930s Occupied by the Italians on 13 July 1936. In an area with limestone and basalt, at the westernmost side of a basin-shaped valley. About 400 inhabitants. Telephone.
- 1960s Population 1,695 as counted in 1967.
There was no telephone in the 1950s but by 1967 there were listed Abdo Mohammed, Thakarshi Nathubhai Mehta, Tilahun Ayele, and Zafirioe George.
The primary school (in Webera awraja) in 1968 had 267 boys and 114 girls, with 7 teachers.
- picts F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907
p 86 forest, 88 camp under a sycamore.
- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| HDT00 | Chelenko Karoda (Ch'elenk'o K'aroda) peak 1994 m
(Chelenqo Qaroda) (area) 10°00'/38°25' | 10/38 | [AA Gz q] |
| JDH39 | Chelenko sub-district (-1997-) | 09/41 | [n] |
| JDH43 | Cheleysa (Ch'eleyisa, G. Chialessa) (area)
09°28'/41°55' 1981 m, see under Kersa | 09/41 | [Gz WO] |
| HEJ85 | Chelga, see Akyel | | |
| HER07 | Chelga (Celga) (area) | 12/37 | [+ WO] |
| HER45 | Chelgwana (Celguana, Chilcuena) (mountain)
13°00'/37°10' 2243 m | 13/37 | [+ WO Gz] |
| HET67 | Cheli 13°17'/39°08' 1823 m | 13/39 | [Gz] |
| HDJ08 | Chelia, see Chellya | | |
| HEU81 | Chelikot (Chelicut, Scelicot, Celecot, Ch'elek'ot)
(C'äläqot, Chäliqot) 13°22'/39°28' or 13°21'/39°34'
2032/2114/2323 m
South-west of Kwiha. Its church Silase has mural paintings. | 13/39
13/39 | [+ Ha Gu WO]
[Gz 20] |
| 1700s | Emperor Tekle Giyorgis in 1794 made a land charter to the Meqdeese Sillase (sanctuary of the Trinity) at Chelikut. Seven estates are named in the preserved document.
[Huntingford, The land charters .., A.A. etc 1965 p 63]
In the early 1800s, Ras Wolde Selassie of Enderta had his seat in Cheleqot and was, in effect, Ras Mikael Sehul's successor. He had acquired firearms through cooperative dealings with the Turks on the coast and dominated most of the Tigrayan highlands.
[P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 122] | | |
| 1810s | Ras Welde Sillase's demise at Chelekot in 1816 was kept secret from the people, for fear of the calamities that might follow. This gave time for many valuables to be placed for safe-keeping in a nearby monastery. When the death of the Ras was finally divulged, hundreds of people, instead of attending the funeral, fled in all directions to bury their property to save it from the anticipated plunder.
[N Pearce 1831 cited in Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 199]
The Ras died "a natural death at Cheliquot, universally regretted by his subjects."
[M Parkyns vol II p 109-110] | | |
| 1860s | Described by Henry Stanley, travelling with Napier's expedition in 1868, as an "old interesting town" with the most beautiful church that Stanley saw in Ethiopia. | | |

Asseggaheñ wrote to Antoine d'Abbadie on 26 November 1868:

"Tewodros' wife fell ill; she came to Tigray, travelling with the English army. When she reached Cheleqot she died; she was buried at Cheleqot. -- The English gave five hundred books and three hundred thalers to the church of Cheleqot."

[Acta aethiopica II p 367]

After the fall of Mekdela in April 1868, about 900 volumes of books and manuscripts were taken from there by the British. About 600 of them were handed over to the priests at Chelikot. 359 books were retained by the British, "for the purpose of scientific examination and in the hope that some light might be thrown by them, through the labours of the learned men of Europe."

[Journal of Eth. Studies vol VI 1968 no 2 p 35]

When the artist William Simpson from London accompanied Napier's headquarters on their way back from Mekdela, he made a detour to visit the church at Chelikot. He was there on 15 May 1868 and was well received by the priests, and could make sketches.

1930s
picts

As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.

H Salt, *A voyage ...*, London 1814(1967) p 262 Pearce's house,

reproduced in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 107;

G Massaia 1885-95 vol VII p 127, reproduced

in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 49;

Spectrum guide to Ethiopia, Nairobi (Camerapix) 1995

p 47 painting inside Chelikot Silase church;

R Pankhurst, *A social history ...*, (The Red Sea Press) 1992

p 334 house of Nathaniel Pearce, from H Salt.

HCT73	Chelila, see Gelila & HDM43		
JB65	Chelile (Celile) (area) 270 m	04/42	[+ WO]
GDM02	Chelim (area) 09°12'/34°33' 1590/1645 m see also Kelem	09/34	[WO Gu Gz]
HEJ..	Chelima, see Kelima		
??	Chelitu (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
??	Cheliya sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDG17	Cheliya Yeka (Ch'eliya Y.) 09°13'/35°25' 1523 m cf Chellya	09/35	[Gz]

HEK50c	Chelkar, on the north-eastern side of lake Tana In March or April 1900 Dejazmach Cubudda (= Kebede Zimay/, a son of Ras Mengesha, was laid up at Chelkar with a severe gun-shot wound in his leg. He had tried to capture a baby elephant. The herd of elephants returned, and when his men fired a volley to frighten them away, one bullet happened to strike the shin-bone of Dejazmach Kebede. The hunter Powell-Cotton, coming from Gorgora, visited the wounded Dejazmach in May 1900 at his compound in Chelkar. "-- a guard of honour of fifty men came to fetch me, nearly all of whom were armed with Italian magazine-rifles."	12/37	[x]
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The wounded Dejazmach seemed to be 22-23 years of age. The elephant-calf they had tried to capture was brought to Chelkar but died after three days.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 244-245, 288-289]

HER34c	Chelkin (on map of 1868)	12/37?	[18]
HEM91	Chelko Kirkos (Ch'elk'o K'irk'os) (church) 12°36'/39°28', north-west of lake Ashenge	12/39	[Gz]

Chella ..., see generally Kella ..

chella d.: *Dafino* (O) Monday, god of Monday

HDA96	Chella Dafino, see Amara Gudo
HDB57c	Chella Hippa, see Kella Hippa
HCK19	Chella Tafari, see Otilcho

GDU06	Chellaleca, see Cheleleka		
HCT79	Chellalo, see Chilalo <i>chelle</i> (ch'älle) (A) 1. green /land with growing grass/; 2. glass bead necklace or talisman; 3. roan antelope; <i>chelle</i> (Kefa) brown /said of animals/		
HCA26	Chelle, see Kele, cf Chille chelle timbo: <i>timbo</i> (O) tobacco		
??	Chelle Timbo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDG18	Chellei, see Kelley		
HDJ08	Chelleya, see Chellya		
HDF92	Chelli (Celli)	08/39	[+ WO]
HDF82	Chelli Gabriel (Celli Gabriel) (church)	08/39	[+ WO]
HEJ83	Chellil Chid Mariam (church)	12/36	[WO]
	<i>Chellya</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe		
HDJ08	Chellya (Chelia, Chelleya, Cellia, Fre: T. Tchelléah) (mountain and place) 09°06'/37°19' 2773 m, cf Challya	09/37	[+ Gz Ad WO]
HDR01	Chellya (Chelia, Cellia), cf Challya	09/36	[+ Ad WO]
HDJ08c	Chellya sub-district (Chelia .., Cheliya ..) (centre in 1964 = Sebb)	09/37?	[+ Ad]
HDC99	Chellya wereda (Chelia ..) (centre in 1964 = Gedo)	08/37	[+ Ad]
H...	Chelo (Tchelo) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/36	[+ Ad]
JDJ21	Chelo (Ch'elo) 09°18'/41°47' 2489 m	09/41	[Gz]
HDS84	Chelti (Celti) (mountain) 10°46'/37°55' 3388 m	10/37	[+ It Gz]
HDF..	Chembera Kourié, see Shimbira Kore		
HCE65c	Chembi Village 28 km NE of Kibre Mengist, in the Ganale drainage basin. There are amphibole schists with hornblende, quartz, and plagioclases. About 500 m SE of the village there are numerous pegmatite veins 3-10 m thick, built mostly by associations of intergrowing microcline and albite. There are large muscovite mica sheets 10x15 cm. Theoretically some rare minerals may be expected in this type of occurrence. The village /in 1965/ can be reached by a road from Kibre Mengist constructed for the goldbearing areas in Abeba river. [Mineral 1966]	06/38	[Mi]
HES12	Chembi Acher, see Kembu Aker		
HDL16	Chembibit, see Gimbibit		
HDU00	Chembyre (Cembrie) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
??	Cheme Chegu (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HCK..	Cheme Hembicho, in Boloso & Sorie wereda A megalithic site (with one stele only and that one broken?). It is situated relatively far away from villagers' houses.	07/37	[n]
HDT25	Chemere (Ch'emere) 10°12'/38°56' 1356 m	10/38	[Gz]
HDL62	Chemeri (Ch'emeri) 09°40'/38°38' 2679 m cf Chimari	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT01	Chemeri (Ch'emeri) 10°00'/38°34' 2049 m (with church Mikael)	10/38	[Gz]
HEM93	Chemero (Ch'emero) 12°37'/39°39' 1627 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEL97	Chemetroa, see Kemetrwa		
GDT08	Chemid, see Hamid		
HDS32	Chemoga (Ch'emoga) 10°18'/37°46' 2442 m (visiting postman under D.Markos) In December 1985 the African Development Fund (ADF) approved a loan for a	10/37	[Gz Po]

- prefeasibility study of a Chemoga-Yeda hydropower project.
- HEL64 Chemrore (Ch'emrore) 12°18'/38°51' 2269 m 12/38 [Gz]
- HET65 Chemseghe, see Timsge
- chena* (ch'äna) (T) smell, odour
- H... **Chena** 07/36 [Po]
With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.
- HC... Chena (in Kefa awraja), cf Chenna 07/36 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 71 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.
- HEE86 Chena Mikael (Ch'ena M.) (church) 11°36'/39°01' 11/39 [Gz]
see Yedwokit Mikael
- HCP03 Chena sub-district (Tchena ..) (-1964-1997-) 07/36 [n Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Denbira)
- HCP03c Chena wereda (Tchena ..) (-1964-2000-) 07/36 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Chena)
- JDK41 Chenakson, see Chinahasen
- HEE84c Chenan 11/38 [Wa]
- HEE87 Chenaro (recorded in 1868) 11/39 [18]
- HC... Chenbi (in Jemjem awraja) 05/39? [Ad]
A church school in 1968 had 27 boys and 18 girls in grade 1, with one male teacher.
- chencha* (ch'änch'a), *chinch'a* (ch'inch'a) (A) stony ground, barren soil;
Chencha, a small society in eastern Gemu Gofa
- HCD91 **Chencha** (Ch'ench'a, Chancha, Dincha, Dincia) 06/37 [Gz x]
(Cencia, Chentchia, Cengia, Ger: Tschintscha) 06/37 [WO Gu]
(Centcia) 06°15'/37°34' or 37' 2732/2738 m
Coordinates would give map code HCD90.
With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.
Spelling used there was CHENCHACHA.
Centre at least 1964-1980 of Gemu awraja, and in 1964 of Chencha wereda. Situated 20 km west of lake Abaya and south of its middle part.
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
10SE Ochollo (Occiollo, Otschollo) 1208 m
(village on a rock like a fort)
5S Darsi (area) 2987 m
10W Dorze (Dorse) (village) 2924 m
8NW Wulo Kode (Cotu, Kolu?) (village) 2756 m
7N Gogo (village) 2358 m
- 1930s An S.I.M. mission station had been established by the end of 1933. The missionaries were threatened and had to leave in mid-1936. A group composed of the Harold Street family, Miss Ruth Bray and four children succeeded to reach Soddo.
[H M Willmott, The doors were opened, p 40, 48]
The S.I.M. station was started by Walter and Mrs. Ohman, Miss Selma Bergsten and Miss Ruth Bray. "-- custom demanded first of all a visit to the Governor. They found him very friendly -- 'Would you like to see my lions?' -- The Governor clapped his hands, and in walked five full-grown lions attended by a wizened dwarf and a tall Sudanese slave. -- the lions appeared quite accustomed to such situations, and one even placed his large paw on Miss Bergsten's knee. The Governor laughed. -- 'They get plenty to eat.' At this he threw some slabs of meat into the air -- not many weeks later, Miss Bray was called to treat a man who had been badly mauled by these same 'well-fed' lions."
[Willmott p 95-96]

Chencha used to be called Dincha. The area does not generally have dense villages but rather groups of houses. Population density is higher above the altitude of 1700 m. The Governor of Gemu, Dejazmach Beyeneh Merid, had his residence there in 1935. (Vice Governor was Fitawrari Wolde Maryam with residence in Balta.)

[Zervos 1936]

When visited in January 1935 by part of a German ethnographic expedition, Chencha was the capital of Gamo province, having several streets crossing each other. Eucalyptus for firewood had been planted and looked somewhat strange in the surroundings. The governor Dejazmach Beyene was married to a daughter of the Emperor.

[Ad E Jensen 1936 p 172-173]

Another part of the German expedition arrived in March 1935. They needed money and assumed they could get it from the Armenian Papasian who had his headquarters in Soddo and a branch at Chencha.

The church Bir Bir Maryam was on a mountain Bir Bir to the north-east of Chencha and east of the village Eso. When Père Azais was at this church site in 1927 he saw an ordinary round church and no traces of masonry, although legend said there had been an ancient church destroyed by Ahmed Grañ.

Jensen p 233-248]

During the occupation: *Residenza del Gamò*, Orthodox churches named Maryam and Gebriel, Catholic mission of *Missione della Consolata*. [Guida 1938]

1940s

After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened in 1944.

Dr Arne Høgetveit of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission in the late 1940s was "lent out" from the mission to the government and had his residence in Chencha as Provincial Medical Officer. During the first two years there was no time for medical work. Instead, Dr Høgetveit travelled all over Gamu-Gofa Province to study where the government best could locate health stations and hospitals. After some time a small hospital was established at Chencha and six health stations in the province.

In the beginning Høgetveit's family remained in Gidole and only Arne Høgetveit himself lived in Chencha, often staying in a tent. After six months the family moved to a simple local house inside Chencha village.

The first governor experienced in Chencha by the doctor did what he could to make the work succeed. He placed guards at the family when Arne was away on travel.

"Under a later governor in Chencha conditions became impossible."

[S Hunnestad, Sidamo i morgenlys, 1969 p 146-149]

1950s

"We entered the outskirts of Chencha town and were accorded a tumultuous reception by what seemed to be all the children in the place. The word shyness does not exist in the vocabulary of the Dorsi tribe. When we dismounted they clustered close round us and it was almost impossible to move without risking treading on some gesticulating and vociferous youngster, often speaking passable English. Even the smallest tots were busy spinning cotton. The Dorsi are famed for this and for their weaving --

The prevalence of bamboo dictates the style of architecture -- It was possibly the pale colour of the bamboo that gave the town an impression of lightness and cleanliness, lacking where dark thatch and mud walls are used.

We called for tea at the Sudan Interior Mission station, superbly situated /about 2 km south of the town/ on a coign of vantage with a view over Lake Abaya, and then pressed on, the children running alongside and shouting their farewells as we left the town."

[D Busk, The fountain of the sun, London 1957 p 121]

The Sudan Interior Mission also had a clinic (-1955-).

Sub-province Governor of Gemu (Chencha) awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Mengistu Welde Yohannes. Provincial chief of police at that time was Col. Abebe Kabtimer and deputy chief was Lt.Col. Yohannes Wolde Michael (Italian speaking).

1960s

In October 1960 twenty Ethiopians formed the *Gamu Gofa Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Motor Transport Company (Private Ltd Co.)* with a capital stock of Eth\$ 100,000 and with Woldemariam Ambau as manager. Head office was in Chencha. [Advertisement, which uses spelling Centcia]

The administration of Gemo Gofa province was moved from Chencha to the new town of Shecha in 1962.

Trygve and Toril Ødegaard (both b. 1931), doctor and nurse, arrived to Chencha for the Norwegian Lutheran Mission in 1962.

Population 3,083 as counted in 1967.

Dejazmach Wolde Maryam School in its primary part in 1968 had 295 boys and 172 girls, with 9 male and 2 female teachers. In its junior secondary part there were in 1960 totally 35 male students and no female.

Sudan Interior Mission primary school in 1968 had 137 boys and 32 girls in grades 3-6 with 4 male and 2 female (foreign) teachers.

The Emperor visited schools, the hospital and the health centre in Chencha on 18 December 1968.

1990s "Mention this highland town, the ex-capital of Gamo-Gofa, to anybody in Arba Minch and they give an involuntary shiver - Chencha is best known locally for its cold weather. - There are substantial patches of bamboo and juniper forest in the Chencha area, and the views down to Arba Minch and the Rift Valley lakes are quite spectacular. Also of interest are the unusual huts of the Dorze people. -- there are a few dollar-a-night hotels in Chencha if you want to spend the night." [Bradt 1995]

There is a colourful market on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

picts Ad E Jensen, *Im Lande des Gada*, Stuttgart 1936 at p 128 [pl 11]
church Bir Bir Maryam under construction & *gibbi* of Dejazmach Beyene, p 247 roof cross and plan of Bir Bir Maryam;
D Busk, *The fountain ..*, London 1957 p 144 local type of bamboo house.

Chencha : Dorze

The Germans Helmut Straube and Dr W. Kuls camped with their tent near the market place in Chencha in August-September 1955 and made ethnographic field studies in the area.

The bamboo houses are tall, especially older ones, up to 5 metres. In former times an ostrich egg used to be placed at the top. The life span of a bamboo house is about 40 years. They may be carried to a new site if rotting parts or termites become a problem. At 1.5 km south of the mission station there are remains of a defence structures with walls and moats.

The Dorze were regarded to be a self-conscious people with a hostile attitude to the Amhara. Historically they were warriors and traders rather than farmers.

The Dorze typically keep close contact with their home district even when they work elsewhere, which can be seen by so many of them gathering (-1950s-) for the Meskel festival.

"The inhabitants -- are known as the Dorze, one of the many small segments of the great Ometo language group -- Once warriors, they have now turned to farming and weaving to earn a living. Their success in the field of weaving has been phenomenal and the Dorze name is synonymous with the best in woven cotton cloth."

"Each amazing Dorze bamboo house has its own small garden surrounded by *enset*, beds of spices and cabbage, and tobacco (the Dorze are passionate smokers). The main house is a tall - up to twelve metres - bee-hive shaped building with an aristocratic 'nose', which forms a reception room for guests and is usually furnished with two benches. The vaulted ceiling and walls of the spacious and airy houses are covered with an elegant thatch of *enset* to form a smooth and steep unbroken dome."

"When a Dorze house starts to rot or gets eaten by termites, the house is dug up. Bamboo is sewn around it to keep it in shape, and everyone rushes to help carry it. With poles poked horizontally through the building, men, women, and children all join in the effort - with a fine complement of singing - to move it to its new site. A house lasts for about forty years and is then abandoned."

[Camerapix 1995 p 172-173]

"Although once regarded as formidable warriors, the Dorze are now a peaceful people given to the cultivation of *ensete* and the weaving of cotton. Thursday and Sunday are

market days in Chencha, and very lively. Men, women and children from the surrounding countryside, often accompanied by the family cow, walk for hours with their loads to be offered for sale."

[Aubert 1999]

text H. Straube, Westkuschitische Völker Süd-Äthiopiens, Stuttgart 1963, section *Die Dorse* p 148-214.

picts Straube as above pl 4 plan and section of house, pl 7 view of homestead, pl 8 view of holy assembly place.

Chencha : Gambela Dokka

A village 1.2 km from Chencha, with a weaving cooperative.

HCD91 Chencha awraja, see Gemu awraja

HCD91 Chencha wereda (centre in 1964 = Chencha) 06/37 [Ad]

HCD91 Chencha Zuriya sub-district? (-1997-) 06/37 [n]

HFC44 Chencher (mountain) 13°59'/36°58' 1156 m 13/36 [WO Gz]
cf Chenker

chencho (ch'änch'o) (A) ornament of shells

HDL.. Chencho (80 km north of Addis Abeba) 09/38 [n]

On a branch road 20 km from there one can reach the Muger ravine.

HEJ75c Chenchowa Mikael (Cencioa M.) (church) 2150 m 12/37 [+ Gu]

HEK53 Chendam (mountain) 12°16'/37°48' 2331 m 12/37 [WO Gz]

HDK92 Chendefo (Ch'endefo, Ciandeto) 09/37 [AA Gz]
09°56'/37°44' 1792 m

HFE32 Chenef, see Naidar

chenefer (chänäfär) (A) pestilence, plague

HEE77 Chenefer 11°31'/39°04' 2867 m 11/39 [Gz]

H CJ46 Chenei, see Genei

HES78 **Chenek** (Ch'enek, Chennek) 3500 m 13/38 [Br Ca n]
(on Simen hiking route)

2000 "Geech to Chenek takes about 5-6 hours, but a very worthwhile diversion is the promontory of Imet Gogo -- at 3926 m, affords some of the most spectacular views of the Simien Mountains -- just before arrival at Chenek, you will pass a spot known as Kebrat Metia, which provides stunning views of the lowlands below and the escarpment edge of the west. Lammergeyers are often seen here."

"There is a fast-running stream about five minutes' walk south of Chenek camp. Chenek is probably the best spot in the Simien Mountains for wildlife. -- Around 20 minutes from the camp towards Bwahit, there's a spot that affords one of the best opportunities for glimpsing, at long range (around 300-400 m), the walia ibex. -- come very early in the morning with binoculars."

"Unfortunately, the excellent stone huts at Chenek were destroyed during the war. Those that have been repaired are currently reserved for the park rangers."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 182-183]

"Once we were away from Debark we expected the 58 km to the high Chenek camp to take about 2 hours on the decent but windy gravel road. -- As we gained altitude up from Debark, we ran into thick fog -- The road also became increasingly muddy. The many trucks taking the route had churned the road into quite a mess at times -- Under these circumstances we were quite pleased to forgo the challenge of going all the way to Chenek, and we stopped at the second of the four major campgrounds at Sankober."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/06/22]

HES78? Chenek wereda (-2000-) 13/38 [20]

cheneke (ch'ännäqä) (A) was difficult, embarrassed

JDJ.. Chenele 09/41 [x]

Passenger station between other passenger stations Harewa (Harraoua) and Dire Dawa on

	the Djibouti-Dire Dawa railway.		
HDJ77	Cheneni (Ch'eneneni) 09°43'/37°18' 2265 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK88	Chenge (Ch'enge), cf Change 09°48'/38°17' 2559 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Chengi (in Nekemte awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 236 boys and 12 girls, with 6 teachers.	09/36?	[Ad]
HDN44	Cheni, see Keni		
GD...	chenka: <i>chanka</i> (ch'anqa) (A) shoulder Chenka (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 105 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-5, with two male teachers and one female.	08/34?	[Ad]
	chenker: <i>chenger</i> (ch'ängär) (A,T) twig, tender branch /used for punishing children/		
HEJ67	Chenker /Maryam/ (Cencher M., Cenher M.) (Cänkär, Cenner) 12°19'/37°16' 1833 m known from the 1600s The mother of Kasa, future Emperor Tewodros, brought up her son alone in Gondar. Kasa was born about 1820 and before 1827 he had begun school in the monastery of Tekle Haymanot at Chenker, between Gondar and lake Tana. During civil war the monastery was sacked by troops. Many of the boys at the monastery were killed or emasculated, but Kasa escaped the fate of the others. Instead of returning to his mother he sought refuge with Maru's people. [S Rubenson, King of kings ..., 1966 p 28-29]	12/37 12/37	[x Gu WO] [Gz 20]
??	Chenli (Cenli) (mountain) 2395 m <i>chenna</i> (ch'änna) (A) burden /figuratively/	../..	[+ Gu]
HCH81	Chenna (Cianna) 07°08'/35°53' 1316 m	07/35	[Gz]
HCH83	Chenna (area), cf Channa	07/36	[WO]
HDM66	Chenno, see Chano		
HDJ27	Chennete, see Gannate		
HEL17c	Chennete Mariam, see Genete Maryam		
	<i>cheno, chenno</i> (A) blue monkey, <i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>		
HCI18	Cheno (Ch'eno) 06°28'/37°21' 1488 m	06/37	[Gz]
HDM66	Cheno (Ch'eno, Chenno, Cianno), cf Channo 09°42'/39°54' or 09°42'/39°54' 1239 m In the 1840s a customs post at some 20-30 kilometres from Ankober. Rochet d'Héricourt, who arrived at Sahle Sillase's court in October 1839, told the King that he had found coal at Cheno. [S Rubenson 1976 p 146, 148] In a land grant by Menilek II to Pierre Arnoux of 16 June 1876 it is written: "taking the bed of the Awadi as the point of departure and going towards the southwest one will arrive at the coal mine of Kuli (French spelling Kouéli) near Chenno (Fre: Teianou)." Menilek had given a concession of this coal mine to Arnoux a little earlier. [Acta aethiopica III p 241, 243]	09/39	[Ad Gz]
HDM66	Cheno sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kelem Zeref)	09/39	[Ad]
HEC77	Chenta (Ch'enta, Centa) 11°34'/37°16' 1936 m (two/?/ villages, with church Maryam)	11/37	[Gz]
HEJ14	Chenti Ber, see under Kunzila	11/37	[x]
HEM81	Chenu (on map of 1868)	12/39	[18]
HCD54	Chepo (Ch'ep'o, Sigale) 05°57'/37°54' 1657 m east of lake Chamo	05/37	[Gz WO]
HDD73	Cher (mountain), see Dendi		
HDS02	Cher (Ch'er) 10°01'/37°45' 1983 m	10/37	[Gz]

JCN25	Chera (mountain), cf Chara 07°27'/40°15' 1910/2360 m	07/40	[WO Gz]
JDB04	Chera (Cera) (area) chera gubba: <i>gubba, gubbaa</i> (O) the upper part of a place	08/41	[+ WO]
??	Chera Gubba (small settlement) In the 1930s there were some houses near a small stream.	../..	[Gu]
GDM84	Chera Gudde 09°50'/34°43' 1530 m	09/34	[WO Gz]
HD...	Chera Kimbabe (in Buno Bedele awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 373 boys and 49 girls, with 8 teachers.	08/36?	[Ad]
HDP01	Cherach (Cherak), see Cherari		
HDE67	Cherago (Cerago)	08/39	[+ WO]
HED15	Cheranio, see Keranyo		
JDH58	Cheransa, see Keransa		
JCH15	Cheranza (waterhole) 06°28'/41°11' cherare: <i>cherer</i> (ch'ärär) (A) ray of light; <i>debir</i> (däbir) (A) mountain, sanctuary, church served by married priests	06/41	[WO Gu Gz]
??	Cherare Deber (visiting postman under Debre Birhan)	../..	[Po]
HDP01	Cherari (Cerac, Cherach, Cherak, Chirec) 09°59'/35°53' 956/1138 m	09/35	[Gz WO Wa]
HFD92	Cheraro 14°24'/37°46' 1044 m (with church Medhane Alem)	14/37	[Gz]
HFD94	Cheraro, see Sheraro		
HET09	Cheray (Ch'eray) 12°45'/39°17' 2326 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDC91c	Cherbeno, see Kerbeno		
HDK11	Cherber (Ch'erber) 09°10'/37°41' 1824 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HER13	Cherbra (Serebra) 12°48'/36°54' 1063 m north-west of Chilga	12/36	[WO Gz]
HE...	Cherche south/?/ of Korbeta, 40 km from Alamata. In late 1973 there was a famine camp sheltering 1,500 people. Around August people also walked to Alamata to receive grain. [News]	12/39	[x]
	<i>Chercher</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo		
HEL53	Chercher (Cercir Abo) 2266 m	12/38	[LM WO]
HEL63	Chercher (Ch'erch'er) 12°19'/38°43' 2548 m	12/38	[Gz]
HEM32	Chercher (Ch'erch'er, Cercer) (mountains) 12°03'/39°36' 1666 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEM84	Chercher (Ch'erch'er, Cercer, Tchertcher) Gz: 12°32'/39°46' 1814 m; MS: 12°20'/39°55' MS coordinates would give map code HEM66 which is indicated as an area on War Office map. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5S Chiltoa (village) 6W Irba (village with well) Lake Ashenge is about 30 km to the west.	12/39	[Gz WO Gu x]
1930s	Administrative district in the early 1930s, with centre at Asbe Teferi. During the occupation: about 600 inhabitants, <i>Vice Residenza</i> , post, telephone.		
1950s	Population 1,975 as counted in 1956.		
1960s	With a centre for community development. Chercher Community primary school (in Raya & Azebo awraja) in 1968		

had 128 boys and 72 girls, with 5 teachers.

A mission school had 43 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.

1980s On 9 September 1989 the marketplace was bombed and strafed by Derg forces; 148 people were killed and about 100 wounded. [Africa Watch, USA 1991]

pict G Gudmundsen, 14 år bland ..., Sthlm 1936 p 153 Seventh Day Adventist mission station

Chercher collectively:

Mountains with Harar and Jijiga a little outside the Chercher area.

There is another Chercher in the north in Tigray.

HER08 Chercher (Ch'erch'er, Cercer, Tchertcher) 12/37 [Gz WO Gu x]
(hill with mission) 12°41'/37°27' 2620 m

HER09 Chercher (hill) 12°40'/37°27' 2441 m 12/37 [Gz]
near map code HEJ99

JDA88 Chercher (Ch'erch'er, Cercer) (mountains) 08/40 [Gz]
08°55'/40°35' 2474 m

JDB91 Chercher (Ch'erch'er) (mount.) 09°00'/40°48' 2569 m 09/40 [Gz]

JDH15 Chercher (Ch'erch'er) 09°14'/41°10' 1815 m 09/41 [Gz]

JEA68 Chercher (area) 11/40 [WO]

JEG42 Chercher (Ch'erch'er) 12°10'/40°00' 808 m 12/40 [Gz]

JDH73 Chercher & Adal & Gara Guracha awraja 09/40 [Gz MS]
(centre in 1980 = Asbe Teferi) 09°45'/41°00'

JDH01 Chercher awraja (centre in 1964 = Asbe Teferi) 09/40 [Ad]
A study by national service students of civil court cases in 1966 showed that 10% were related to agricultural land, but as much as 45% of the criminal cases were related to land. [News]

text Study of agricultural land disputes in ... Chercher awraja courts (Harer Province), A.A., Ministry of Land Reform, 1969.

HEM64 Chercher Galla (Cercer Galla) (area) 12/39 [+ WO]

?? Chercher sub-district, see Kerker

HEM85 Chercher wereda & sub-district (-1964-1997-) 12/39 [Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Weyra Wiha)

JDA88 cherchera ... *tinna* (O) little, small, few
Cherchera Tinna (Cercera Tinna) (area) 08/40 [+ WO]

chere (chärä) (A) give to charity, be generous;

cherre (ch'ärre) (A) long, slender, straight

HCC63 Chere, see Beto

HDK79 Chere 09°42'/38°23' 09/38 [AA Gz]
(with church Mikael), cf Chiri

HDM86 Chere Amba 09°49'/39°55' 2026 m 09/39 [Gz]
east of Debre Sina

HFE51 Cherebela, see Gerebela

chereka (ch'äräqa) (A) 1. moon; 2. whitish /animal/;

chereka bet (A) open-air lodging, sleeping outdoors

HDR69 Chereka (Charaka, Cereca) 10°36'/37°26' 2043 m 10/37 [+ WO Gu Gz]
(plain and river)

HDR69 Chereka (Yech'erek'a) 1960 m 10/37 [Po Gz]
(visiting postman under Debre Markos), see under Dembecha

HCD67 Cherelato (Ceralatto, Seralatto) 06/38 [LM n WO]
06°00'/38°08' 1720/1764 m, cf Chelelektu

HDT07 Cherem, see Kerem

JDH40 Cheremsa, see Keremsa

HET87 Cherena, see Kerena

HDM.? Cherenya (with church Be'ale Weld) 09/39? [x]

in Bulga/Kasim wereda

	<i>cherer</i> (ch'ärär) (A) rays of light		
HDR87	Cherer	10/37	[WO]
HE...	Cherer (centre in 1964 of Jiffa sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>cherete</i> (ch'ärätä) (A) carried away the soil by erosion		
??	Chereti (sub-post office under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
JCC12	Chereti, see Melka Chireti		
HFE61	Cherez, see Kerets		
HCA09	Cherghetto, see Kergetto		
HDK27	Chergugo (Ch'ergugo) 09°17'/38°09' 2773 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>cheri</i> : <i>cherri</i> , <i>chirri</i> (O) bird that sits on cattle etc. an eats ticks from their skin		
HBL10	Cheri (Ch'eri) 03°46'/38°29' 1539 m	03/38	[Gz]
HC...	Cheri (Tcheri) (centre in 1964 of Diecha wereda)	07/36	[+ Ad]
HDA73	Cheri (Ceri)	08/35	[+ WO]
HDC65	Cheri (Ceri) 08°43'/37°04' 1777 m	08/37	[n Gz]
HDK69	Cheri 09°45'/38°22' 2314 m	09/38	[n]
HDL44	Cheri 09°26'/38°51' 2493 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCP34	Cherika (Cericca) 07°34'/36°07' 1657 m cf Cherrecha, Chereka	07/36	[+ n]
	<i>chericho</i> (Sidamo O) various kinds of Euphorbia, cf <i>adami</i>		
HCP45	Cheriko (Cericco, Ciarucco) 07°34'/36°08' 1657 m Coordinates would give map code HCP34. Village in a beautiful plain of the same name, dominated to the NE of mount Wara and to the north of mount Chadda, where there are caves with remains of ancient Christian churches; was once for some time the residence of the king of Ennarya. [Guida 1938]	07/36	[+ Gu WO Gz]
JCD76	Cherim Thileh, see Kerim Tile		
JDD99	Cheriri (area)	09/43	[WO]
HDM71	Cherit 09°45'/39°30' 2078 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDJ28	Cherkaka (Ch'erkaka) 09°19'/37°20' 2185 m	09/37	[Gz]
??	Cherkin (historically recorded) James Bruce relates that the village of Cherkin, which lay on his route when he returned from Ethiopia going westwards, held a market every Saturday at which cattle, honey and coarse cotton cloths were sold. Bruce says of the many civet cats he saw around Cherkin that the inhabitants did not know how to extract the civet, this art being possessed only by Muslims. [Pankhurst 1961 p 321, 219]	../..	[Pa]
	<i>Cherkos</i> , St. Cyriacus, name also written Quiricus in English, cf Kirkos (Qirqos)		
HDM..	Cherkos Village known from the 1830s, see under Angolala.	09/39	[Ha]
HEJ67	Cherkos (Cercos)	12/37	[+ WO]
HFF..	Cherkos (rock-hewn church at Wikro) see under Idaga Hamus	14/39	[x]
HEE77	Cherkwa (Ch'erk'wa) 11°34'/39°05' 2876 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF13	Cherkwa (Ch'erk'wa, Cerqua) 11°01'/39°41' 2222 m	11/39	[Gz Gu]
HES32	Cherna 12°57'/37°41' (with church and mission), see under Dabat	12/37	[WO Gz]

HFE16	Chernale, see Amba Kernale		
HES91	Cherni (area)	13/37	[WO]
HES68c	Cheroleva (Ceroleva) (village)	13/38	[+ Gu]
HDF30	Cherra sub-district (Tcherra ..) (centre in 1964 = Adulala)	08/39	[+ Ad]
HDB96	Cherracha (Cerraccia) (area), cf Cherrecha	08/36	[+ WO]
HCS06	Cherramba (area)	07/38	[WO]
HBP54	Cherre, see Kerre & HBP55 HBP85 <i>cherrecha</i> (O) sand; <i>Cherecha</i> , name of a Wello Oromo tribe		
HDK09	Cherrecha (Cerrecchia) 2463 m, see u. Addis Alem	09/38	[+ WO]
HBS64c	Cherri, cf Cheri During the first time of Norwegian Lutheran mission in the Mega area, Cherri became a king of centre for the Evangelicals. The first prayer house was built there, and evangelist Joseph had his dwelling nearby. It was an area for nomadic cattle keeping, but in the 1960s many animals died in the area from some serious infection. In early 1966 the area was attacked by outlaws. In Cherri alone 16 civilians were killed. 600 cows were taken away in a single raid. Many inhabitants fled and in this way also the Evangelical message was carried to places near Yabelo and Mega. [S Hunnestad, Naerkamp .., 1973 p 83-87 + T Salmelid, Trollørna .., 1974 p 19-21]	05/37	[x]
HCK69	Cherri (Cerri) (area) 2073 m	06/38	[+ WO]
HDE48	Cherri (M. Cerri) (area), see under Mojo	08/39	[+ WO]
HDK89	Cherri Curra, see Kere Kura		
GDM30	Chersce, see Kershe		
HFF80	Cherseber, see Kerseraw, also Mikael church under Adigrat : Kerseraw		
HCA88	Chersi, see Kersi		
GDL39	Chesar, see Kasr & GDL49		
HER95	Chesciat, see Keshat		
HDL80	Chesi Chidan (church), see Kesi		
HFD26	Chessad Afoton, see Kessad Afoton		
HFE17	Chessad Amba, see Waryeu		
HDK49	Chessuma, see Kessuma		
HDL90	Chestomas (Ch'estomas) 09°52'/38°26' 2220 m	09/38	[Gz]
HC...	Cheta sub-district? (-1997-)	06/36	[n]
HC...	Cheta wereda (Tcheta ..) (centre in 1964 = Shoma)	06/36	[+ Ad]
HDL55	Chetama, see Muke Turi		
HDM90	Cheticiu, see Ketichu		
HEJ53	Chetion, see Ketiyan		
HDC95	Chetta (Cetta, Qito) 09°03'/37°07' 1757 m see under Tibbe	09/37	[+ WO Gz]
HDM81	Chettalegn	09/39	[WO]
HDC78	Chettu (Cettu) 1712/1830/2207 m, cf Chitu	08/37	[+ WO]
HFD01	Chetur (area)	13/37	[WO]
HFE37	Chetzin Calat (Tzetzin C.) (area) 13°50'/39°10' 1704/1737 m	13/39	[Gu Gz]
??	Chevagna, see Kevanya		
HCL34	Chevena (Chevenna), see Kibena		
HEC98	Chevraan (Chebran), see Kibran <i>chew</i> (ch'äw) (A,T) salt; <i>chew bahir</i> (A) salt lake; <i>cheu</i> (O) to pass a river		
HBR12	Chew Bahir (Bass Marle, Cialbe, Chalbi)	04/36	[MS Gu Gz]

- (Chow Bahr, Galte, Chulbi) 04/36 [WO]
 (Lake Stefanie, Lago Stefania) 04/36 [WO Gu]
- Wide saline swamp/mud/lake at 04°38'/36°50'
 The Borana call it Chalbi, 'the glittering', which may refer to how the lake bottom looks in the dry season.
- 1890s "Presents an awesome spectacle of blistering saline lake bed bounded in the distance by jagged mountains. Oryx and gazelle sometimes frequent the lake bed." [Camerapix 1995]
 Arthur Donaldson Smith in April 1895 was travelling and hunting in the south-west.
 "Smith headed for Lake Stephanie -- As he did so, he came upon the skulls of thousands of buffalo that had succumbed to a rinderpest epidemic five years before. On reaching Lake Stephanie, he traveled around its eastern, southern, and northern shores and determined that the Galana Amara River flowed into it from Lake Abaya. Unlike Teleki and von Höhnel, who only saw the southern part of Lake Stephanie, Smith virtually walked around it. He found that there was also a small lake 10 miles long and 2 miles wide extending from the northeastern corner of the lake, which he named Lake Donaldson. Since Smith's day, both lakes have virtually dried up, and most of the wildlife that then lived there has vanished.
 Moving to the nothwest of Lake Stephanie into a region never before visited by Europeans, Smith encountered numerous small ethnic groups. Among these, the Arbore gave him a great deal of difficulty --"
 [P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 116]
 In September 1896 the Italian explorers Bottego and Vannutelli made an excursion to Lago Stefania from their main route to explore the Omo river and lake Turkana. They could travel together with a caravan of traders from Lugh in Somaliland. In five days they killed 14 elephants near the lake and thus acquired much ivory.
 [R De Benedetti, Vittorio Böttego ..., Torino 1932 p 90]
 H.S.H. Cavendish and H. Andrew coming on a long route from the east also hunted elephants near Chew Bahir in the early 1897. While in this area Cavendish was attacked by a wounded elephant and almost lost his life. After recovering he headed south and reach lake Turkana on 12 March 1897.
 [Imperato p 135, with maps for 1895-1899 p 152]
 In late 1899 Donaldson Smith was near the southeast end of Chew Bahir on a tour of exploration. Before reaching the lake, he obtained a specimen of a tiny gazelle, which he later presented to the British Museum; it was found to be new to science and was named *Madoqua guntherii smithii*.
 [Imperato p 215]
- 1900s J.J. Harrison in early 1900 made a journey southwards mainly to hunt elephants but also with the intention to place Union Jack flags at northern lake Turkana.
 "As Harrison and his companions got closer to the great lakes, their worst fears were realized. The severe drought had dried up rivers and streams, caused crops to fail, and created a severe famine. As a result, the entire countryside had been depopulated of those who had survived the Ethiopian raids of the previous several years."
 "On approaching Lake Stephanie, they found nothing but a vast extent of ground strewn with shells and heaps of fish-bones. The entire lake had dried up, and all the life in and around it had died off. They were able to obtain water by digging deeply into the floor of the lake bed --"
 [Imperato p 225-226]
 Around 1905: To our great disappointment, and surprise, we found Lake Stephanie to be completely dried up. The great expanse of water, discovered by Count Teleki, had absolutely disappeared. It had probably been dry a year or more, judging from the condition of the dead fish and from the sparse vegetation which was commencing to appear on the former bottom of the lake.
 [W F Whitehouse p 295]
- 1900s Jannasch and Ullmann were there in 1907 on a hunting trip. Somewhere in the area they found a spring with hot water which the assistant Tessema called New Wiha, 'come

water'. Distances seen with the eye through hot air could not be trusted, - when the lake seemed to be ten minutes away they had to walk for an hour to reach it. After having made their camp, the Ethiopians asked the two Europeans not to both go hunting together, because they thought there were robbers in the region and these would not dare to attack a camp with a European protected by Emperor Menilek present. When Jannasch went hunting, he shot a zebra, rather against his own will. During a later hunt he shot a leopard, and he also walked as far as the shore of the lake. Jannasch in 1907 estimated the water surface of the lake to be 8-10 km wide from east to west and 6-8 km long from north to south. There were great numbers of flamingoes and pelicans. Jannasch left the shore when it became too hot at noon and on his way he saw oryx antelopes and gazelles, but they were cautious which Jannasch took as a sign that hunting was going on in the area.

[H Jannasch, *Im Schatten des Negus*, Berlin 1930 p 85-96]

text E. Zavatteri, *La risoluzione del problema del Lago Stefania*, in *Bolletino della Società Geografica Italiana VII*, Roma 1942.

chew ber (A) historically a salt toll

HES74 **Chew Ber** (Ch'ew Ber, Ciou Ber, Ciauber, Chowber) 13/37 [Gz Ad Gu x]
(Ber Maryam) 13°20'/37°55' or 13°25'/38°02' 1251 m, pass 1662 m
(centre in 1964 of Lahin sub-district)

1960s Small village with a few houses, which cling to the side of the road from which the mountain side falls away steeply. A few kilometres to the south the road cuts through and changes which side of the mountain it follows. [Jäger 1965 p 79]
By 1967 only Telecommunications themselves had a telephone there.

HBL61 **Chew Bet** (Chaw Bet) ("Salt House") 04/38 [n]

300 m deep crater lake of salt water in Borana, one of four in the region, near or practically the same as El Sod?

The lake is around 800 m across and is so dark that it looks like an oil slick. From the village, it is a 30-minute walk down to the water. Muddy, black salt has been extracted from the lake for centuries. Donkeys laden with the heavy black mud continue to toil up the steep sides.

"15 km north of Mega is a turn-off to the right, which takes you on a good gravel road to the Soda Crater, a further 15 km off the main road. -- The crater is deep and has a sharp drop. It is probably a mile across at the top, half that at the bottom, and about 300 metres deep. At the bottom is an 'inky black' pool, which contains the salt.

The local townsfolk drag the salt out from the pool and haul it up a narrow path to the top of the crater. In the town the salt dries in mounds, about 5 feet high. There are six different qualities of salt, ranging from coarse livestock grade to finer stuff for people. Salt is sold in 50 kilo bags for about 50 birr each, which is the source of income of this relatively prosperous little town."

[John Graham, *AddisTribune* 2000/08/18]

picts K Nomachi, *Bless Ethiopia*, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)

p 196 naked men in the water collecting salt with sticks,

197 air view of crater, 198 man carrying salt-impregnated mud;

M Aubert, *Ethiopia, Local Colour*, Hong Kong 1999

p 95 view from crater rim of salt lake & man carrying salt-impregnated mud

chew butta: *butta* (O) one of the most important Oromo festivals

JBR45 **Chew Butta** (Cheu Butta, Buta) (area) 04/42 [+ WO Wa]

chew wiha (A) salt water

HDU31 **Chew Wiha** (Ch'ew W.) 10°17'/39°27' 2708 m 10/39 [Gz]

chewa (ch'äwa) (A) 1. territorial regiments belonging to the autocratic state 1150-1540; 2. free person /not a slave/, person of high social status; gentle, quiet, kind, soft

?? **Chewa Wenz** (Chäwa W.), in Wag ../.. [x]

Fitawrari Mentäsenot was governor there around 1750.

- HEJ67 **Chewahit** (Chwahit, Chuwahit, Chuahit, Tchuwahit) 12/37 [Te MS Ad Po]
 12°20'/37°20' 1837 m
 MS coordinates would give map code HEJ68
 Village 50 km south of Gondar.
 With postal agent called sub-post office until the 1990s,
 using spelling TCHUWAHIT on its postmark.
 By 1967 only Telecommunications themselves had a telephone there.
 The primary school (in Gondar awraja) in 1968 had 212 boys and 82 girls,
 with 6 teachers.
- cheza* (ch'eza) (A) dew
- GDM44 Cheza (Tulu C.) (hill) 09/34 [WO]
 HDD06 Cheza (Ch'eza) 08°13'/38°07' 2540 m 08/38 [Gz]
 HFF61 Chezad Ogora, see Ogoro