

- Chi.. (in French-derived spellings), see also Shi..
- HEF15 Chiafa, see Chefa
- HCA76 Chiafe, see Kiafe
- HCT21 Chiala, see Shala
- JDJ43 Chialessa, see Cheleysa
- JDK86 Chianna Gaban, see Kyanna Gaban
- HDR83 Chibachibasa (Ch'ibach'ibasa) 10°46'/36°52' 2150 m 10/36 [Gz]
- HDU43 Chibas (Ch'ibas, Curie) 10°22'/39°37' 3058 m 10/39 [Gz WO]
- HCA36 Chibi, see Kibi
- HFF82 Chibidaha, see Kibidaha  
*chibo* (A) small shrub, *Vernonia campanea?*, stiff white hairs on the back of leaves, bright purple flowers; *chibbo* (A) 1. kind of torch; 2. injustice, unfairness; 3. (Gondar A) handle
- JFA69 Chibu (waterhole) 14/40 [MS WO]
- HDF91 Chicchi, see Kicki  
*chiccio*: *chicho* (O) vessel into which milk is milked
- HCP58 Chiccio, see Kicho  
*chicha* (O) 1. maize cane, reed; 2. cooking place in a traditional house; partition to separate the cooking place
- HCH65 Chicha (Chiccia) (area) 06/36 [+ WO]
- HCD89 Chichela (Giocata) 06°12'/38°23' 2934 m 06/38 [Gz]
- HE... Chichike Mikael 12/37 [Ad]  
 (centre in 1964 of Kinfaz sub-district)
- HBS88 Chichilla (Cicilla, Kikilla, Kilkille) 05/38 [Gz Gu Wa x]  
 (with bridge) 05°18'/38°16' 1705/1800 m
- HEK91 Chichimara (Ch'ich'imara) 12°36'/37°38' 2457 m 12/37 [Gz]  
*chichu, chichuu* (O) grasp firmly, remain very attached
- HCE87 Chichu 06°15'/38°26' 06/38 [Ad]  
 (centre in 1964 of Arenfana sub-district)  
*chid* (ch'id) (A) teff straw
- HDU02 Chid, see under Sela Dingay 09/39 [WO]
- H CJ91 *chida* (O) feast or ceremony of any kind  
**Chida** (Ch'ida, Abba, Odda) 07°10'/36°47' 1663 m 07/36 [Gz WO Gu]  
 Coordinates would give map code HCJ92.  
 There is a good 80 km gravel road from Jimma to Chida. Work on the construction of a new 73 km road from there to Waka was commenced in October 1995. It was designed by Gauff Ingenieure from Germany. Contractor was Salini Costruttori from Italy, and they had a base camp in Chida. Because of heavy rainfall the road would not be completed according to schedule but probably in 1998.  
 [UNDP/EUE January 1997]
- HDA17 Chidami, see Kidame Gebeya
- HEU71 Chidana Micrat, see Kidane Mihret
- HEL85 Chidane Mer., see Kidane Mihret
- HEJ35 Chidane Meret, see Kidane Mihret & HFE66c HES68c
- HDL08 Chidanemeret, see Kidane Mihret & HDM61
- HEJ21 Chidani Meret, see Kidane Mihret
- HFD48 Chidara (Ch'idara) 14°00'/38°15' 1988 m 14/38 [Gz]
- HEK11 Chiddist Hanna, see Kidist Hana
- HEJ47 Chiddus Micael, see Kidus Mikael  
*chidi* (O) teff straw
- GCU22 Chidi, see Kidi
- JDK18 Chidielei, see Kidyoley  
*chido* (Kefa) zigba timber tree, *Podocarpus falcatus*, *P. gracilior*
- HCA16 Chido, see Kido

HCD10	Chidole 05°35'/37°31' 1626 m see under Gidole	05/37	[WO Gz]
HD...	Chiefie Mariam (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 59 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-5, with one teacher.	09/39?	[Ad]
JBS31	Chier 04°49'/42°41' 313 m, cf Bur Keir	04/42	[Gu Gz]
HEL48	Chier Ab	12/39	[WO]
HDL82	Chiera, see Chifra		
HES50	Chiesa (=church in Italian) <i>chifar, chiffar</i> (ch'iffar) (A) palm leaves /of Hyphaene spp./	13/37	[WO]
HDM10	Chifar (M. Cifar) (area), see under Shola Gebeya	09/39	[+ WO]
HDS26	Chifar (Ch'ifar, Ambaccia) 10°14'/38°04' 2458 m	10/38	[Gz]
HDL56	Chifara (Ch'ifara) 09°30'/39°02' 2651 m, cf Chifra	09/39	[AA Gz]
HEF56	Chifeta (Ch'ifeta) 11°19'/39°54' 1928 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF56	Chifeta sub-district (centre in 1964 = ?)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>chifra</i> (ch'ifra) (A,T) cohort, squad, crowd, escort, swarm /of bees/; (ch'ifr-aa) (O) woman's hair combed backwards, or animal's horns bent backwards		
HDL82	Chifra (Ch'ifra, Chiera) 09°49'/38°39' 3001 m (with bridge), see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JEA82	Chifra (Ch'ifra) 11°36'/40°01' 945 m (with mosque)	11/40	[Gz]
??	Chifra wereda (in the 1990s)	../..	[n]
HEF53	Chifrigoch Tekle Haymanot (church) 11°19'/39°38', west of lake Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
HEF77	Chiftu (Ch'iftu) 11°32'/39°59' 1066 m (with a mosque)	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>chiggir</i> (A) trouble		
HCD10	Chigole 05°35'/37°31' 1626 m	05/37	[Gz]
H....	Chigwale Abo (Chiguale Abo) (centre in 1964 of Husa Esknamo sub-district)	10/36	[+ Ad]
HEK61	Chihira sub-district (Chihara ..) (centre in 1964 = Maksenyit) <i>chika, chiqa</i> (A) mud	12/37	[Ad n]
HDM.?	Chika (Ch'ik'a, Chiqa) (with church Mika'el) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x q]
HDT06	Chikach (Ch'ik'ach, Chiqach) 10°01'/38°57' 1875 m	10/38	[Gz q]
HES43	Chikara (Ch'ik'ara, Chiqara, Sciaasel) 13°07'/37°51' 2783 m	13/37	[Gz q WO]
HCT26	Chike (Ch'ik'e, Chiqe) (mountain) 07°30'/39°01' 3099 m	07/39	[Gz q]
	<i>chikla manzo: chekla</i> (ch'äqla) baby; <i>chikola</i> (A) haste; <i>manso</i> (Som) monitor lizard		
HEK10	<b>Chikla Manzo</b> (Ciola Manso, Tcheqla Manzo) see also Shakla Manzo	11/37	[Ch Gu n]
1600s	On this island was once the summer palace of the Emperor Iyasu I (1682-1706). Towards the end of his reign, Iyasu became a religious recluse, and it was in the prayer-house that he was murdered by the orders of his son Tekle Haymanot. He had intended to fight against the army of Tekle Haymanot but was attacked by malaria and carried to Chikla Manzo. A gunner shot him, and they tried to burn the body, but it was taken from them, and the priests buried Iyasu on the island of Mitraha. [Cheesman, citing E. Wallis Budge]		
1930s	Cheesman in 1933 found Chikla Manzo to be a deserted forest-clad island, less than 200		

m in diameter and 6 m high, lying 800 m from the mainland. There were the ruins of a church. "We stumbled over a fallen building here and a pile of masonry there as we made our way through the tangle of the undergrowth. A water-gate house on the west had two stories and several round arched doorways, and the roof was in good repair. A building on the east, called the prayer-house, was twenty feet square with walls four feet thick -- and had three stories with stone steps leading up to them." [Cheesman 1936]

A wooded island with a diameter of about 1200 m. There are ruins of a palace of Emperor Iyasu I, and to the north near cape Gumara there are three churches Ingor Merkurios, Kiddist Hanna and Kiddus Giyorgis. [Guida 1938]

HET86	Chiklandino (Ciclandino)	13/39	[+ WO]
HDG88	Chikle (Ch'ik'le, Chiqlle) 09°51'/35°30' 970 m	09/35	[Gz q]
HCK29	Chiko (Ch'iko) 06°35'/38°20' 1885 m	06/38	[Gz]
HES36	Chila (Ch'ila) 13°00'/38°05' 2840 m	13/38	[Gz]
JEP51	Chila (area), cf Chilla	13/40	[WO]
HF...	Chila (centre in 1964 of Ankere sub-district)	14/38	[Ad]
JCF75	Chilabo, see Shilabo		
HFE40c geol	Chilachikin (30 km SSE of Inda Silase) The terrain there is cleft by deep valleys of the Takazze tributaries. An occurrence of iron was investigated by Friederchsen (of the Fried. Krupp company) in 1956. Quartzites, relatively small in extent, contain idiomorphous crystals of specular haematite and occur in phyllitic and sericitic schists. The haematite is a catathermal derivate of a magmatic source. The content of iron ore in the quartzites does not exceed 5% and is thus not of economic interest. [Mineral 1966]	13/38	[Mi]
HFE06	Chilakira (Ch'ilak'ira, Chilaqira) 13°38'/38°58' 1738 m (with church Tekle Haymanot)	13/38	[Gz q]
HCT58	Chilalo (locality) 07°44'/39°13' (centre in 1964 of Meta sub-district)	07/39	[Ad Gz]
HCT79	<b>Chilalo</b> (Ch'ilalo, Ch'ellalo, Cilalo, Chillalo, Chilalu) (Chilahu, Gilalo) (mountain) 07°55'/39°16' 3965/4127/4139 m Mount Chilalo is an isolated /extinct/ silicic volcano with a fairly well preserved crater. It appears to be a late Trap Series volcano. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 139]	07/39	[MS WO Gz n]
1920s	The Duca degli Abruzzi party of 200 persons did clever geographical work but their main purpose was to map the course of the Webi Shebele. They did not climb mountains in Chilalo and did not have equipment to take precise measurements. Even the data of the Italians from the 1930s seem superficial and unreliable. [D Busk 1957 p 224-225]		
text	P.B. Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 125-127.		
pict	H C Maydon, Simen .., London 1925 p 208 wide view of the western highland.		
HCT58	Chilalo (locality) 07°44'/39°13' (centre in 1964 of Meta sub-district)	07/39	[Ad Gz]
HCU50	Chilalo (G. Chillalo) (mountain) 3965/4036 m	07/39	[x WO]
HCT56	<b>Chilalo awraja</b> (Tsialou ..) 07°45'/39°00' (centre at least 1964-1980 = Asela)	07/39	[MS Gz x]
1930s	In 1935 Chilalo, belonging to Arussi, was governed by Amde Mikael Hapte Sellassie. The Italians built an all-weather road to Asela and a dry-weather road with bridges from Asela to Bekoji. A main Italian contribution to the Chilalo area was the development of a seed improvement and multiplication centre called Simba, see its later name Kulumsa. By the 1960s it was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and the CADU project. Some Italians selected to settle in the Chilalo area because there was no Patriot resistance		

there.

[J M Cohen, Integrated rural development, Uppsala/Sweden 1987 p 51]

1940s In the early years after the liberation, substantial areas of land in the Chilalo region were distributed to officers and veterans of the armies who had fought in the 1936 war or as guerrilla patriots during the occupation. Land was distributed to these men on the basis of rank and length of service, and these grantees were usually of Amhara and Shewa-Oromo ethnicity.

[Cohen p 51-52]

1960s Most of the population farmed. Only in the southern parts of the awraja was there sufficient uncultivated land to provide a last refuge for the Arssi who remained pastoralists.

It has been estimated that Oromo made up two-thirds of the /rural/ population, while Amhara and Tigre migrants comprised the last one-third and dominated the towns. There were roughly 2/3 Christians and 1/3 Muslims, though as much as 10% may still have been pagan in practice (it was not permitted to make statistics of the ethnich and religious composition).

[Cohen p 52]

The Sweden-assisted rural development projects CADU 1967-1975 and ARDU 1975-1985 worked for eighteen years in Chilalo awraja and also beyond it.

Chilalo was one of three awrajas in Arussi Province and was divided into ten weredas.

The Ministry of Agriculture divided the awraja into four development zones, altogether about 10,500 square kilometres.

*Zone A* in the north-east with Sire, Hetosa and Tiyo weredas. It is a plateau region being the main cultivated region of the awraja.

*Zone B* in the middle part with Digelu & Tijo, Lemu and Bilbilo, and Munesa weredas. Its eastern part is a region of dome-shaped hills. Towards the west the land slopes down to the lowland of the Rift Valley.

*Zone C* in the southern part with Gedeb and Kofele weredas. It is divided into the sandy, semi-arid plains of Gedeb and the rolling, evergreen regions of Kofele.

*Zone D* in the north-west with Dodota and Ziway & Dugda weredas is lowland area of the Rift Valley.

[J M Cohen, Integrated rural development, Uppsala/Sweden 1987 p 47-49]

1965 There were 53 market towns in Chilalo in 1965, of which 31 had markets one day per week and 22 had one major and one minor market day each week.

[Cohen p 57]

1966 Bengt Nekby arrived to Ethiopia on 13 March 1966 to become head of the Sweden-supported Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit, CADU.

1967 One year later, 7-17 March 1967, there were tough negotiations between a Swedish delegation and the Ethiopian authorities concerning the bilateral agreement for CADU. A three-year agreement would run Sept.1967/Dec.1970 and the Swedish contribution during that time would be SEK 18.6 million.

At the start of the CADU project in 1967, the "notoriously deficient" local land tax registers indicated that there were 482,500 hectares of private land, 53,600 hectares of church land, and 112,000 hectares of government land, over one-third of which were already held by grantees.

[Cohen p 119]

1968 5 or 6 per cent of the population lived in urban settlements.

1969 By the late 1960s there were 90 km of all-weather roads and 150 km of dry-weather roads.

Population 398,592 in 1969, with 92,997 households and about 150,000 hectares of actively farmed land. Average population density was estimated at approximately 35 persons per square kilometre. Most were settled farmers. Types of rural settlements ranged from isolated *ensete* farms in the south to cereal producing farmhouse clusters in the north. Real villages (before 'villagization' around 1980) were rather exceptions. The provincial governor in Asela had an unusual interest in gathering statistical data.

Figures gathered in the 1969 survey led by him were confirmed by investigations of CADU but differed from the official figures of the Central Statistical Office.

[Cohen p 53, 58, 66 note53]

Ato Tadesse Taye was appointed Governor of Chilalo awraja on 31 Oct. 1969.

1970 A continuation of the CADU project was signed in Addis Abeba on 31 December 1970.

1971 By 1971 some 150 farmers in northern Chilalo had mechanized approximately 30,000 hectares of land and used tractors.

1974 In 1974 CADU had 414 so-called model farmers in Chilalo. They were considered to be "suitable information-disseminators -- a relatively cheap method for reaching the grass-root levels."

[Cohen p 206 note 41]

1975 Around 1975 *zemecha* students in the Chilalo area set up 'Red Guards' and 'people's tribunals' where they sat as judges and issued verdicts on land reform and many other issues.

"In the same area, they tried to turn urban 'lumpen' from the town of Assela who had been resettled on a nearby state farm against the neighboring peasants, all in the name of class struggle."

"In the Chilalo district -- displaced tenants who had become drifters in Assela had to be resettled on former commercial farms because the peasant associations in the surrounding area would have nothing to do with them."

[M & D Ottaway 1978 p 74-76]

1976 The foothold in Chilalo district around 1976 of the EPRP (Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party) was due to the presence of EPRP members inside CADU. It also had some influence among the agricultural extension agents of EPID, but little if any among peasant associations.

[Ottaway p 124]

1980s 53 of 57 high officials of the awraja were Amharic-speaking in the 1980s, and only 5 of 30 medium level officials were local men.

1984 Population 956,667 in 1984.

1985 In 1985 there were 639 peasant associations with 143,885 members, and 86 service co-operatives covering all the peasant associations, and there were also 202 producer co-operatives.

[SEAD records]

texts (CADU DOCUMENTS listed below were produced in a first period in Addis Abeba and later in Asela and all are mimeographed, see also under names Digelu, Kulumsa, Sagure, Yeloma)

Reconnoitring survey of the water resources in Chilalo awraja,

CADU project preparation report 4, March 1967;

Crop sampling in the Chilalo awraja 1966,

CADU project preparation report 6, May 1967;

Some reflections on water erosion in Chilalo awraja,

CADU publication 2, October 1967;

Cultivation practices and the weed, pest and disease situation in some parts of the Chilalo awraja,

CADU publication 10, March 1968;

Introductory agro-botanical investigations in grazed areas ...

CADU publication 11, June 1968, by S. Håkansson, c 70 pages;

Crop sampling in the Chilalo awraja ... 1967,

CADU publication 13, June 1968;

Feasibility study on local roads and market places in Chilalo awraja,

CDU publication 33, August 1969, by Lars Leander;

A master plan for water resources and supplies in the Chilalo awraja,

CADU publication 89, 1973, by C.-G. Wenner, 163 pages;

Credit situation in Chilalo awraja, CADU minor research task 3, July 1969, by G. Bergman & H. Lindqvist;

Local varieties of wheat in the Chilalo awraja, CADU minor research task 4, Nov-Dec 1968, by G. Widerström;  
 Mobilizing savings in Chilalo, CADU minor research task 8, 1973, by M. Lundquist, about 50 pages;  
 Yilma Kebede, Chilalo awraja, *in* Ethiopian Geographical Journal vol 5, 1967 no 1 p 25-36, with maps;  
 B Nekby, CADU - etiopisk utmaning, Stockholm (SIDA) 1971, 118 pages; (also most of the about 50 reports written for the CADU project during 1967-1970 contain information about Chilalo awraja);  
 E.Hanson, Rural housing in Chilalo on the Eastern Plateau, Ethiopia, CADU Special Study no. 5, Asela, July 1973, 151 pages, mimeographed, with many sketches of 57 farm houses; this survey was also presented as graduation work at KTH, Stockholm;  
 J.M. Cohen, Rural change in Ethiopia: A study of land, elites, power and values in Chilalo Awraja, /unpublished/ PhD dissertation, University of Colorado, 1973;  
 J.M. Cohen, Sociological profile of provincial elites in Chilalo awraja, (Special study no 4, Addis Ababa) 105 pages;  
 J.M. Cohen, Effects of green revolution strategies on tenants and small-scale landowners in the Chilalo Region of Ethiopia, *in* Journal of Developing Areas, IX, 2(1975) p 335-358;  
 I. Jonsson, Diffusion of agricultural innovations in Chilalo awraja, Ethiopia, Institute of Development Research, Report no 17, H.S.I University, Addis Ababa June 1975, 145 pages mimeographed;  
 Betru Gebregziabher, Integrated rural development in rural Ethiopia: an evaluation study of the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (Bloomington, University of Indiana) 1975;  
 Fasil G. Kiros, Learning from ARDU: toward a regional system of rural development in Ethiopia, *paper presented to* Seminar on Regional Planning and Development in Ethiopia, Ambo, April 1983;  
 J.M. Cohen, Integrated rural development, Uppsala/Sweden (The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies) 1987, 267 pages almost all about CADU and ARDU.

picts B Nekby, CADU ..., Sthlm 1971, a number of pictures from the CADU development project.

maps 1:100,000 by Mapping & Geog. Inst. 1960s;  
 Mapping & G.I. June 1967 *in* Eth. Geog. Journal 5(1967) no 1, at p 26 administrative division, and relief, at p 31 population distribution.

JEB32	chilalu: <i>chilallu</i> , <i>chillalluu</i> (O) 1. snail; 2. bilharzia Chilalu (area) chilama ..: <i>chilema</i> (ch'illäma) (A) darkness, obscurity; <i>chillema dur</i> (A) dark forest	11/40	[WO]
HEM81	Chilama Durr, see Chelema Dur, cf Chilema ..		
JDG43	Chilano	09/40	[WO]
JDH39	Chilanko (Chilanqo), see Chelenko		
HEL88	Chilarwa 12°32'/39°11' 1840 m	12/39	[Gz]
HC...	Chilashe Market place at the road Soddo-Gidole where the German researchers Straube and Kuls had their camp in July 1955. They found that the border between the ethnic groups of Borodda on the northern side and Eso on the southern side was situated some 7 km south of the Chilashe market place. At some 3 km to the south-east there were a couple of monoliths, so-called 'Grañ stones'. The Germans were shown three ancient church sites in the neighbourhood, recognized mainly by their groves of trees which had been preserved through the centuries.	../37	[x]

- [Straube 1963 p 227-228]
- HET66 Chilay, see Yechila
- HER45 Chilcuena, see Chelgwana
- HEJ84 Childa, see Chilga /awraja/
- HCT.. Children's Amba 07/38 [x]  
 Revolutionary Ethiopia's Children Centre Project,  
 between lakes Abyata and Shala in the Rift Valley.  
 Construction of buildings, situated among acacias, started in July 1979. The road sign said  
 'Revolutionary Ethiopia's Children Centre Project', but in Amharic 'Hitsanat Amba  
 Project'. The distance is 24 km between the ends of the site.  
 The Amba was primarily intended for children of soldiers who had suffered from the  
 wars. Some old ex-soldiers were a kind of grandfathers at the camp and were well liked  
 by the children.  
 In the plain an area of 3,200 hectares was to be irrigated from a dam built by Cubans. 80  
 hectares of it belong to the Amba. Swedish Save the Children fund supported it from the  
 beginning and spent Sw.Crs 25 to establish the camp, and Ethiopia almost as much. The  
 intended capacity was 5,000 children, with a staff of 1,000. There were 400 cows, 20,000  
 chicken, etc.  
 [Tenaestelin 1980 no 2 p 3-5]  
 Much was done to provide school education. At the age of 18 the members of the camp  
 were supposed to go to two years of military service. There were about 2,000 children at  
 the camp in the first half of 1981.  
 [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1981 no 1 p 15-18]  
 Save the Children signed an agreement in May 1980 to contribute buildings and  
 agricultural advisers. There were about 1,600 children in 1982. By 1984 there were 4,000  
 destitute children. Two Swedish researchers observed the project continually. It was the  
 single largest project so far of the Swedish Sve the Children fund.
- text Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1981 no 1 p 15-18 with three photos.  
*chile, chilee* (O) deep gorge
- HDA95 Chile, see Kile
- JEA74 Chile (area) 11/40 [WO]
- HCM91 Chile Sottiro, see Kile Sottiro
- HET16 Chilehiyo (Agelele, Agheliele) 12°48'/38°57' 1774 m 12/38 [Gz LM WO Gu]  
 Coordinates would give map code HET15
- HDK89 Chilelo (Ch'ilelo) 09°47'/38°23' 2207 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 see under Gebre Guracha  
 Coordinates would give map code HDK79
- HDS08 Chilelo (Ch'ilelo, Assa) 09°58'/38°17' 2499 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 see under Tulu Milki  
*chilema washa* (A) dark cave
- HDM82 Chilema Washa (Ch'ilema W.) 09°48'/39°32' 2086 m 09/39 [Gz]
- HEJ85 **Chilga** (Chelga, Celga, Tchelga) 12/37 [MS 18 WO Ha]  
 (large village) 12°34'/37°05' 2146 m, mountain 2328 m  
 cf Chelga, also Akyel/Aykel, and Kemant for people in the area  
 Distance 767 km from Addis Abeba.  
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
 5E Adaza (village)  
 6E Kidane Mihret (church)  
 9E Ankara Iyesus (Ancara Jesus) (church)  
 10SE Guntir (Contur) (church), Gunter Egziaverab (village) 1828 m  
 10SE Simano (village) 2150 m  
 10SE Dadu (village)  
 4S Blagir (village)  
 1SW Gantaye (Gantaie) (village)

5SW Sarambo (area)  
 ??W Wali Deba (Uali Daba)  
 3W Fashina (Fascina) (area)  
 ?N fort (in the Italian time)  
 5NE Chilga (mountain) 2328 m  
 10NE Angwara (Anguara) (village)

By 1967 only the provincial governor's office had a telephone.

- HEJ95  
 geol Chilga (Celga) (mountain), see above 12/37 [MS WO]  
 "Various obscure plant and tree remains are known from a number of localities -- and especially Chelga -- Just east of Chelga occurs an extensive lake deposit composed, according to Jepson (1960), of variegated clay, ashy silts, lignite and opaline shales. That these lake-bed deposits are inter-Trappean -- is indicated by the fact that together with the Trap Series lavas they dip rather steeply to the south-east. It was these tilting movements, together with the extrusion of relatively recent lavas, that caused the formation of Lake Tana."  
 South-east of Chilga, on the north banks of the Goang stream, five 50-90 cm bands of lignite occur. This deposit is small and although sulphur is low the calorific value is only 4500 cal/g.  
 [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 143, 238]
- 1600s "The market town of Chelga, to judge from Susneyos's chronicle was frequented by both Ethiopians from the east and people from the borders of Sennar in the west. The Emperor, who was much interested in the Chelga trade route, appointed the deposed king of Sennar, 'Abd al-Qadir, as his governor of the market town. Later, in 1616, Susneyos proceeded to the Tänkäl area on the frontiers of Sudan --"  
 "The commercial situation on the western trade route at the end of the seventeenth century was later described by the French physician Poncet. -- Chelga at this time was under Ethiopian rule, but the King of Sennar, by consent of the Emperor, had a customs official there, who collected duties on cotton brought from Sennar. These fees were divided equally between the two rulers."  
 [Pankhurst 1997 p 368-370]  
 Poncet described Chilga as "a great and fair town, beset on all sides by aloes -- a place of great commerce -- they hold a market there every day, where the inhabitants of the neighbourhood come to vend civet, gold and all sorts of cattle and provisions."  
 [Pankhurst 1961 p 320]
- 1850s In October 1852 Dejazmach Kasa (the future Emperor Tewodros) arrived in Chilga. After one month of manoeuvring, during which Goshu's soldiers always found Kasa in too strong positions, Kasa moved out onto the plains of Gur Amba.  
 [S Rubenson, King of kings ..., 1966 p 41]
- 1860s In late 1862 the traveller Guglielmo Lejean accompanied by missionary Henry Dufton and doctor Lagarde passed Chilga on their way from Metemma to Debre Tabor.  
 Tewodros II in December 1865 instructed *Shaykh* Jima: "A beloved friend of mine, named Hormuzd Rassam, an Englishman, is at present with you at Matámma. You are to convey him safely to the district of Chálga, where he will be received by my people."  
 [Acta aethiopica II p 255]  
 In January 1868, Tisso Gobeze attacked chiefs of Chilga and achieved a victory, though all sides suffered great losses.  
 [Zewde G. Selassie 1977]  
 In a letter of 21 August 1869 it is written that when Ras Meshesha was released from captivity "he took *Bitwedded* Wase and his companions and fought at Chilga with Gebru Medhane Alem. *Bitwedded* Wase died."  
 [Acta aethiopica III p 22]
- 1880s Chilga market was a few hours' journey from Gondar, lasted for three days a week, and was attended in the 1880s by some 3,000 people.  
 [Winstanley vol II p 291]
- 1920s American naturalists passed there in 1926."The whole country, we saw, as we marched



through, had been burned for a distance of five days' journey; utterly wasted /by Fitawrari Barruhoun's sons turned *shifto*/. The few natives encountered warned us to look out for the Barruhouns; that they had a force of at least five hundred fighting men and would stop at nothing. We passed through their home village of Chilgah, which they had not destroyed; but every able bodied person had left. The grass huts were deserted. A few homeless dogs wandered about and a dozen or two old men and women were the sole inhabitants. Ras Guksah had a real war on his hands."

[J E Baum, *Savage Abyssinia*, New York 1927 p 56]

1930s

Chilga is north of Gorgora and Lake Tana, and Cheesman was there in April 1933. "When we were about a mile east of Chilga village the presence of the Isat Gamorra (Fire of Gomorrah, Amharic for volcano) was made known by a smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. The 'volcano' proved to be a fumarole at the top of the steep left bank of the small river. Smoke issues all day -- rocks beside the fissure were too hot to hold with the hand." In the same river-bed is a black seam of lignite or brown coal, forming a strange contrast to the white rock of vitric stuff. Local inhabitants said that the volume of smoke varies considerably from year to year. A similar fumarole was said to be near a church Kowa Silase, 11 km to the south. "These two fumaroles seem to be the only remaining signs of volcanic activity left in /north-west Ethiopia/ -- although the whole country is volcanic and extinct craters are seen everywhere on the high plateau." [Cheesman 1936]

During the occupation, the Italians repaired the mosque. Population was about 3,000. There was a *Residenza*, telegraph, infirmary. A full post office had been foreseen in the Italian administration, to use the spelling Celgà, but it was never opened by them. [Guida 1938 + philatelic source]

Fitawrari Alemayehu Bitswoe was the leader of the Chilga Kemants. He was appointed Dejazmach by the Italians and accepted from them a flag composed to be a symbol for the Kemants, showing a klipspringer near a tree. Alemayehu and his followers assisted the Italians up to their defeat in 1941.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 2 p 87]

1940s

The first attempt to open a crack in the Gondar defences of the Italians was made on 16-19 May 1941, by Kerforce from the Sudan. Sketch map on page 228 in Shirreff's book. "Chilga was a very strong natural defensive position of which the main feature was a 2000-foot escarpment, which any attacking force from the west would have to climb. It was held in strength by the 5000 men of the 4th Colonial Brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Miranda under the garrison commander, Colonel Martinelli. -- The attacking force was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ker, the officer commanding the 3rd Ethiopian Battalion, and consisted of his battalion, less Railton's C company now at Amba Giorgis, commanded on this occasion by Major Wicher, the Composite Battalion of the SDF commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Gifford, Dorsetshire Regiment, and consisting of four companies, two Nuba and two Arab, and C troop of the Sudan Artillery with four 3.7 inch howitzers, commanded by Major Humphreys. One of the SDF Nuba companies was No 5 patrol company of the Frontier Battalion commanded by Bimbashi Guy Campbell, sent off by Wingate from Um Idla in January 1941 to protect Gideon Force's right flank. Kerforce was 1400 strong, a small force with which to attempt such a strong position."

"On 16 May the 3rd Ethiopians tackled the escarpment eight miles south of Chilga at Tankal, and the SDF's *banda* Bakr company made a holding attack against Argaum and Deva. The main attack, led by Gifford, was made by the remaining three SDF companies with one Ethiopian platoon. They made a daring approach march by a mule track to the northern flank of the Italian positions, the Sudanese soldiers carrying two dismantled 3.7 howitzers on tree saplings, attacked in the dawn mist on 17 May, took the Italians completely by surprise and overran the positions. They held off counterattacks, the guns giving good support, and by the afternoon of 17 May were established on the escarpment, having captured seven Italian officers, 400 *ascari* and a complete four-gun pack battery with its mules."

"Nasi at Gondar reacted sharply to the danger and sent Torelli's 22nd Colonial Brigade

and Braca's *banda* group in motor transport from Gondar to reinforce the Chilga garrison and mount a counterattack. The *banda* group -- was under the command of Captain Schreiber, the second in command, Braca being in hospital. During the night of 17/18 May both defenders and attackers on the Chilga escarpment watched the headlights of the approaching motor vehicles. The relieving force arrived on 18 May and counterattacked at dawn on 19 May. By that time Gifford, after referring to Colonel Ker, had ordered a withdrawal. He had not been able to make any further progress; his men were tired and he was suffering casualties. -- Gifford extricated his force successfully and, by 22 May, all four SDF companies were back at their starting point, taking their prisoners with them." [Shirreff 1995 p 227-229]

The second attack by the SDF Composite Battalion (Sudancol) on Chilga on 20 November 1941 was, in the words of Guy Campbell, 'a bit of a shambles', a gallant attempt against impossible odds. Gifford's Composite Battalion and B troop of the Sudan Artillery were the attacking force while 300 Pioneers and Patriots led by a Belgian officer, Captain van Veen, made a feint to the north. The attack went in at dawn on 20 November after Sudancol had made the same long difficult march up the escarpment. The Italian positions, still held by the three battalions of the 4th Colonial Brigade under Colonel Miranda and 502 CCNN /Blackshirts/, were now heavily wired and the wire was unaffected by the artillery bombardment. Some inroads were made in the defences, but casualties were heavy. Bimbashi Boyer, commanding No 3 Idara, was killed trying to lead his company over the wire by throwing an army blanket over it. After four hours hard fighting Gifford ordered withdrawal, the battalion having lost one officer and 25 Sudanese other ranks killed and 62 wounded of whom 16 were left behind. Although costly, the attack succeeded in its object of drawing reinforcements away from Gondar. Torelli's 22nd Brigade was again sent to assist, but was not needed although it did get involved in heavy fighting with Patriots on the way. Italian casualties were 70 killed and 150 wounded. The Composite Battalion remained in position west of Chilga patrolling and raiding the Italian positions until 28 November (the day after the surrender of Gondar) when Miranda surrendered in response to an order from Nasi dropped on him by a British aircraft.

[Shirreff p 261]

1950s

The Qemant branch of the Agew people are centered on the towns of Chilga and Tikil Dingay. Culture change is marked at Chilga. The Qemant (K'amant) observe not only their own holidays and festivals, but those of the Christians as well. They observe both the Sabbath and Sunday, though the Sabbath is still more sacred to them. The Qemant are said to worship kneeling around their leader who is seated on a stool and given the title of *womber*.

There are two head priests, selected from certain priestly families. The one who is in charge of the Qemant to the southwest of Goang river has his headquarters near Chilga. The other head priest, at Tikil Dingay, has more prestige. Thus the head priest of Chilga on occasion travels to Tikil Dingay to participate in holiday festivities, though the head priest of the latter area does not return the visit.

Even in the Chilga area there are numerous converts to Christianity, though the Qemant, who are hostile to Islam, claim that none of their people have become Moslems.

"Today the Kamant live aside from the main currents of innovation in Ethiopia, but it seems as if they can look forward only to further losses by Amharization until they are completely assimilated into the general Amhara population."

[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia ..., Madison/USA 1960 p 22, 40-42]

In the 1950s the road to Chilga was passable by jeeps and trucks only in the dry season. [Simoons p 208]

1960s  
geol.

With a centre for community development.

The coal-containing clay seams near Chilga, north-west of Lake Tana and 35 km from Gondar, were studied in 1937 and 1952 and 1960. There is a map on page 541 of 'Mineral Occurrences of Ethiopia', with 5 pages of geological description. It was estimated that material which might be developed would correspond to maximum three square

- kilometres, to a depth of about 3 metres. "In the Lake Tana area, this might prove the only source of fuel supply for power and heat, except hydropower." [Mineral 1966]
- pict F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia, USA 1960 fig 14  
Womber Muluna Mersha, high priest of the Qemant people.
- HEJ95 Chilga (Celga) (mountain), see above 12/37 [MS WO]  
**Chilga : Gunter** (village in Chilga)  
Below the village, along the Gwang river, there are five coal seams with a total thickness of 0.5-0.9 metres.  
[Mineral 1966]
- HEH89 **Chilga awraja** (Ch'ilga .., Childa ..) 12°30'/36°30' 12/37 [MS Ad Gz]  
(centre at least 1964-1980 = Aykel)
- 1950s At the height of the dry season there is movement of animals from the plateau near Chilga into the low country to the west to enable the cattle to feed on green grass that grows along the banks of the ponded streams there.  
[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 144]  
From August 1956 a Mobile Health Team gathered information about disease-causing factors in this area.
- 1970s Chilga was among only 7 out of 102 awrajas that had not experienced any year of famine up to 1977.  
[Mesfin Wolde-Mariam]
- HEP29c Chilga sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sereba) 12/36 [Ad n]  
(-1964-1997-)
- HEJ84 Chilga wereda (centre in 1964 = Chilga) 12/37 [Ad]
- HEJ85? Chilgar (same as Chilga = Aykel?) 12/37 [x]  
At two days march west of Gondar. The hunter Powell-Cotton in May 1900 was not very well received by the military commander at Chilgar fort.  
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 320-325]
- HDL48 Chilgi (Ch'ilgi) 09°26'/39°40' 1909 m 09/39 [Gz]
- HEJ85 Chilgiya (Ch'ilgiya, Akyel?) 12°33'/37°04' 2146 m 12/37 [Gz]
- HET06 Chilibra 12°41'/39°00' 2094 m, near map code HEL96 12/39 [Gz]
- JEA87 Chilimalu, see Kilimalu 11/40
- HDD97 Chilimo (Ch'ilimo) 09°01'/38°09' 2166 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
see under Ginchi
- HDJ11 Chilimo (Ch'ilimo) 09°09'/36°43' 3012 m 09/36 [Gz]
- HDK07 Chilimo (Ch'ilimo) 09°04'/38°07' 2311 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
(at 1 km NE was Haile Selassie's palace)
- HER36 Chilkuena (Chilkuana, Chilcuena) 13/37 [+ Ad n]  
13°00'/37°10' 2243 m  
(centre in 1964 of Lai Armachiho sub-district)
- HFE92 Chilla, cf Chila 14/38 [n]
- 1980s On 28 December 1988 the 16th Army Division of the Derg was able to move forward up to about 12 km away from Chilla. However, next day this Division was seriously attacked by TPLF forces and returned to Seleklaka after two days.  
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1994]
- HCK02 Chillachi (Cillacci) 06°25'/37°41' 1793 m 06/37 [+ WO Gu Gz]  
Coordinates would give map code HCK01, see under Boreda
- JEH41 Chille (hill) 12°07'/40°48' 12/40 [WO Gz]
- JDP68 Chillelu, see Killelu & JDP69 JDR60 JDR71
- HCS29 Chillisa, see Killisa
- JCB74 Chilonaha (Chilovaha) (waterhole) 06°08'/41°07' 06/41 [WO Gz]
- HEC64 Chilti, see Kilti
- HEM75 Chiltoa, see under Chercher 12/39 [WO]
- HDG23 Chiltu, see Kiltu
- HDT99 Chilwa 10°51'/39°20' 3174 m 10/39 [Gz]

- chima* (O) strong, tough; *chima*, *chimma*, waxy secretion from the eyes; *chimma* (ch'imma) (A) blunt, worn /point/
- HBL22 Chima, D. (area) 03/38 [WO]  
H... Chima (Chimma) 05/38? [+ Mi]  
Mountain chain 300-500 m above the Aflata river, on the right side when coming up from the junction with the Dawa river.  
*chimara* (T) spear
- JDD70 Chimari (Cimari) (area), cf Chemeri 08/42 [+ WO]  
HDU41 Chimas (Cimas) 10/39 [+ WO]  
*chimba* m.: *mesha* (O) goods /for sale/, utensils, furniture
- HEC96 Chimba Mesha (Cimba Mescia) 11/37 [+ WO]  
HEC96 Chimba Yasus 11/37 [Ch]  
HCR61c Chimbi, see Kimbi  
HEC89 Chimbil (Ch'imbil, Sensellima, Selselima) 11/37 [Gz]  
11°38'/37°27' 1927 m, see under Bahir Dar
- JEJ02 Chimbire, see Kimbire & JEJ53  
?? Chimbisi (Cimbisi) (village) near Entoto and Finfine? ../. [+ 18]  
Negus Menilek and his forces, accompanied also by the explorer Chiarini, arrived at Chimbisi on 27 December 1877. On a hill, the village of Chimbisi had some huts and inhabitants and a house of Ras Gobana with a wide compound. Chimbisi served as an advanced post against Oromo invasions. A stream Chacha was nearby (not the one at 10°/39°?).  
In February 1878 the Italians at Let Marefia tried to send a letter to the advancing Emperor Yohannes asking him to respect their geographical station. Their messenger Gebre Mariam, however, was detained at Chimbisi by Negus Menilek, who wrote a letter to the Italians saying that they had better flee from Let Marefia.  
[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 432]  
Ras Gobana had his camp at Chimbisi when Gustavo Bianchi passed there in mid-February 1880 on his way to the south-west.
- H... Chimbord Abo 10/37 [Ad]  
(centre in 1964 of Chimbord sub-district)
- GCM75 Chimirra, see Shewa Gimira  
HDM50 Chimshi (Ch'imshi) 09°35'/39°19' 2827 m 09/39 [Gz]  
near map code HDL59
- china* (O) by the side of; side of person or animal
- JDK42 **Chinahasen** (Chinhaksen, Chinaksen, Chenakson) 09/42 [MS 20 Po]  
(Ch'ina Hasen, Chinhausen, Jinaasene, Gianasse) 09/42 [Gz WO Gu]  
(Ginesenei, Genesenei) 09°30'/42°42' 1816 m  
With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.  
It used spelling CHENAKSON around 1975,  
and CHINAKSEN around 2000.  
Village partly with stone walls at the foot of an oval hill. The hill consists of compact quartzites. This is one of several places where legend says that Ahmed Grañ was born of a Christian priest and a Moslem woman. On the hill are some remains probably of Abyssinian fortifications. About half a kilometre away are the remains of an ancient *ketema* named Derbiga and built according to one legend by a giant Arla and according to another by Negus Zara Yakob.  
[Guida 1938]
- 1960s The primary school (in Jijiga awraja) in 1968 had 165 boys and 75 girls,  
with 6 teachers.
- 1970s The writer Nega, an Amhara from Jijiga who joined the Western Somali Liberation Movement, relates how they attacked a Derg government training camp in Chinaksen, an eight-hour walk from a recent rebel base. No prisoners were taken. Even those who

signalled submission were shot dead. The village was more or less devastated, even dogs were killed. The attackers suffered no casualties there.

However, the WSLM base camp was tracked by an elite Ethiopian Army unit some 30 km away. Four fighter jet aircraft also attacked. Those who succeeded to find safety in caves survived. Over 140 of the WSLM were dead, more than 50 were seriously wounded, and the remaining 300 were seriously scared.

[Nega Mezlekia, Notes from the hyena's belly, New York 2000 p 178-180]

??	Chinbire (plain in lower Wegda)	../..	[n]
	<i>chinch'a</i> (ch'inch'a) (A) stony ground, (T) gravel; <i>chinch'a meret</i> (ch'inch'a märet) (A) rocky ground where water does not penetrate; <i>chinch'a</i> (O) smell, odour		
HEE56	Chincha 11°19'/38°59' 2085 m	11/38	[Gz]
??	Chinchase (Cinciase)	../..	[+ It]
	in Eritrea? planned for post office by the Italians		
HER47	Chinchaye (Cinciaie) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
H...	Chinfra (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	13/38	[Ad]
	chinga ..: <i>boko</i> (O) 1. raven; 2. kind of tree, <i>Bersama abyssinica</i> , (also other meanings)		
HE...	Chinga Boko	11/39	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Yilana Betach sub-district)		
HER19	Chingel Amba (Cingel Amba) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
	<i>chingo</i> (O) measure for grain		
HCS54	Chingo (Cingo) (mountain)	07/37	[+ WO]
	<i>chini</i> (ch'inii) (O) eggs of jigger; fly		
HCB05	Chini (Cini) 05°26'/36°09' 438 m	05/36	[+ WO Gz]
HEF77	Chini (Ch'ini) 11°32'/39°58' 1123 m	11/39	[Gz]
	In April or May 1891 Ras Mengesha and Ras Alula met in Chini to lay siege to the fortress of Amba Salama. [Ehrlich 1996 p 165]		
HDJ92	Chinina (Ch'inina) 09°55'/36°50' 1968 m	09/36	[Gz]
??	Chinka (in Wellega near Dembi Dolo)	../..	[n]
	See under HBU83 Negele concerning September 1995. Amnesty International released a statement on 3 October 1995 which said that five members of the Oromo Relief Association (ORA) had been jailed in Chinka, near Dembidolo.		
HES66	Chinkwanit (Simen hiking route, 5 km from Sankaber)	13/38	[Br 20]
	About 100 m to the north of Chinkwanit, and hidden by a slight incline, is a fabulous viewpoint from the top of the main Simen escarpment. Get there at sunset for the best view. Early in the morning, you may see klipspringers here. [Lonely planet 2000 p 181]		
HEK17	Chintoy (Ch'intoy) 11°55'/38°09' 2171 m	11/38	[Gz]
	chintu ..: <i>resa</i> (A) corpse		
HDK83	Chintu Resa, see Mene Busa		
HEK85	Chinzela, see Kunzila		
HDL28	Chiollie, see Chollye		
GDM75	Chionom, see Kiyonom		
HCN64	Chiore 07°50'/35°10'	07/35	[MS]
HEH71	Chir, see Kir		
	chir chir: <i>shirrishirr</i> (A) excursion		
HCN12	Chir Chir (area)	07/35	[WO]
	<i>chira</i> (ch'ira) (A,O,T) tail, hair, fly-whisk		
HCP25	Chira (Ch'ira, Tchira) 07°25'/36°06' 1625 m	07/36	[Gz]
HDB34	Chira, see Chora		

JDB05	Chira (Ch'ira) 08°13'/41°10' 1544 m (centre in 1964 of Gora wereda)	08/41	[Gz Ad]
HBf90	Chira Bilala (mountain) 03°33'/39°21' 1198 m <i>chira, chiraa</i> (O) the act of clearing land; <i>irmata</i> (O) share, part that one receives	03/39	[Gz]
JBP96	Chira Irmata (Cira I.) 05°17'/41°15' (with seasonal spring)	05/41	[+ MS WO Gz]
JBP94	Chira Mukiyoo (Cira Muchio) 05°21'/41°02' 888 m	05/41	[+ Gz]
JBP94	Chira Suckyello (Cira Succhiello) (area)	05/41	[+ WO]
HET79	Chirarwa (Ch'irarwa) 13°19'/39°21' 2292 m near map code HEU70	13/39	[Gz]
HET79	Chirarwa (Ch'irarwa) 13°22'/39°17' 2233 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEJ71	Chirchemesce, see Kirkemeshe		
KCR77	Chirchi Marer (Circi Marer) (area) <i>chirchim</i> (A) chipped, dented	07/47	[+ WO]
HER33	Chirchin, see Kirkin		
GCT55	Chirdodo, see Kirdodo		
	chire: <i>chirre</i> (O) clayware vessel for tej		
HDF05	Chire (Ch'ire) 08°12'/39°49' 2707 m	08/39	[Gz]
JCG73	Chire (Cire) (area)	06/40	[+ WO]
HDP01	Chirec, see Cherari		
HDP13	Chirec, see Korak		
	chirecha: <i>chirracha</i> (O) sand, pebble		
H...	Chirecha (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	../..	[Ad]
HCK46	Chirecha (Cirraccia) (area) 1640 m	06/38	[+ WO]
HDD58	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 08°41'/38°17' 2129 m (with church Beale Weld)	08/38	[Gz]
HDG83	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 08°52'/35°07' 1533 m	08/35	[Gz]
HEF00	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 10°56'/39°25' 3286 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEF11	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 11°00'/39°27' 3505 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF12	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 10°58'/39°33' 3432 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDC92	Chirecha (Ch'irecha) 09°00'/41°49' 1662 m	09/41	[Gz]
HDJ85	Chirecha Bekeka (Ch'irecha B.) 09°53'/37°08' 2307 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDD34	Chirecha Medhane Alem (Ch'irecha M.A.) (church) 08°29'/37°55', south-west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
HE...	Chirecha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Fita Gundi)	11/39	[Ad]
HDL29	Chirene (Cirene) (pass), see under Sheno	09/39	[+ WO]
HDU76	Chirete (Ch'iret'e) 10°36'/39°55' 1412 m	10/39	[Gz]
JBR82	Chireti, see Melka Chireti <i>chirfa</i> (O) ladle; (Alabdu) woman's hair combed backwards or animal's horns bent backwards		
HDD49	Chirfa (Ch'irfa) 08°34'/38°21' 2405 m (with church Lideta Maryam)	08/38	[Gz]
HDK89	Chirfa (Ch'irfa) 09°47'/38°21' 2259 m see under Gebre Guracha <i>chirfata</i> (ch'irfata) (O) woman's hair style at an advanced stage in the <i>gada</i> system	09/38	[Gz]
	Chiri, cf Chere, Cheri, Chirri		
GDM43	Chiri (Ch'iri) 09°25'/34°41' 1591 m	09/34	[Gz]
HCH85	Chiri (Ch'iri) 07°07'/36°11' 1884 m	07/36	[Gz]
HCM03	Chiri (Ch'iri, Cirri) 06°24'/39°36' 1483 m	06/39	[WO Gz]
HDL00	Chiri 09°03'/38°27' 2297 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

	see under Addis Alem		
JDJ...	Chiri, see under Dire Dawa Wadi 6 km south of Dire Dawa. chiri a.: <i>ager</i> (agär) (A) land, district, rural area	09/41	[x]
HDU95	Chiri Ager (Ch'iri A.) 10°50'/39°49' 1556 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDU95	Chiri Ager (Ch'iri A.) 10°51'/39°49' 1502 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDL54	Chirikfeto (Ch'irik'feto, Chiriqfeto) 09°34'/38°46' 2614 m <i>Chirim</i> , a section of the <i>Me'en</i> ethnic cluster at the Omo river at about HCH04	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HCA55	Chirim 05°56'/35°20' 871 m	05/35	[Gz]
GDU00	Chirin, see Kirin		
HDC43	Chirira 08°35'/36°54' 1509 m	08/36	[Gz]
??	Chirka (in Arsi) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	../..	[x]
HDL70	Chirki (Ch'irk'i, Chirqi) 09°42'/38°27' 2076 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDB71	Chirko (Circo)	08/35	[+ WO]
HDM60	Chirkos (Circos), see Kirkos		
HCD54	Chirme, see Kirme		
HCS58	Chiro (Ciro) (plain and mountain) 07°50'/38°14' 2069 m Some houses among ensete, with pastures and acacias. [Guida 1938]	07/38	[Wa Gu WO Gz]
??	Chiro (village some distance from Dessie) A village in the Washera project area supported by Swedish Lutheran Aid, see under Washera. In the village, a woman Meyrama was unusual as taking part in development education together with mostly men. She started growing vegetables for sale and earned enough to buy a horse and two donkeys.	../..	[n]
pict	Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1995 no 1 p 4-5 woman Meyrama in front of the village. chiro l.: <i>leba</i> (A) thief		
HES69c	Chiro Leba (on Simen hiking route) east of Simen National Park	13/38	[Br]
JDH01	Chiro sub-district? (-1997-)	09/40	[n]
JDH01	Chiro wereda (centre in 1964 = Asbe Teferi)	09/40	[Ad]
HED83	Chiros, see Kiros <i>chirosh</i> (ch'irosh) (A) hole dug in a dry river bed in order to get water		
??	<b>Chirra</b> (historical area), cf Chira The Gibe kings built merchants' villages known as <i>mandera</i> , sited near their main <i>masseras</i> in their capitals. One such merchants' village was in Chirra, capital of Gumma.	../..	[x]
1800s	A power struggle raged in Gumma during the first decade of the nineteenth century between Sarbaroda of Dagoye and Jilcha of Chirra. Sarbaroda was killed in a battle, and Jilcha became the first king of all Gumma. "Chirra, where the main <i>massera</i> (royal residence) of Jilcha was located, became the capital of Gumma. It appears that Jilcha faced serious internal opposition, and his sudden death after becoming the king of Gumma may have been caused by it. Jilcha was succeeded by his son, Oncho (c.1810-1830s). He -- involved Gumma in a continuous war against its neighbors, mainly Limmu-Ennarya. It was Oncho's wars against Gumma's neighbors which seem to have earned the people of that land the reputation for being 'famous warriors'. Without doubt Oncho was a brave warrior who possessed a daring spirit which ignored danger and delighted in war. A leader with vigorous mind and agile		

body, he infused his own intrepid spirit into his followers. And yet, his military accomplishments were stained by a licentious indulgence in acts of violence with little regard even for his people. -- In the sources, Oncho is depicted as a monstrous tyrant, a cruel king who killed or enslaved people for minor offenses." [Mohammed 1994 p 108-109]

*chirri* (O) kind of bird that sits on cattle etc.  
and eats ticks from its skin

HCD86	Chirri (area), cf Chiri <i>chis</i> (ch'is) (A) smoke; <i>chisa</i> (O) 1. snare, trap; 2. <i>chiisaa</i> , stagnant /water/	06/38	[WO]
HCT28	Chisa (Cisa) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
HDU70	Chisa (Ch'isa) 10°40'/39°23' 2330 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDA76	Chisa (G. Cisa) (area) 1931 m	08/40	[+ WO]
HCG86	Chismariet, see Kismariet		
??	Chisnu (visiting postman under Shashemene)	../..	[Po]
H....	Chissa sub-district, cf Chisa (centre in 1964 = Mekane Silase)	10/39	[Ad]
HDJ66	Chistana Amarti, see Kisyana Amarti		
HDN59	Chitar, see Kitar		
HEL63c	Chitara, see Kitara		
HBK07	Chiti (area)	03/38	[WO]
HBS42	Chitile (well)	04/37	[MS WO]
HEE91	Chittachitta Mariam, see Kitkita Maryam		
HDC80	Chittana, see Kittana		
HCG67	Chitti, see Kitti		
??	Chitto (north of Ambo) Used to be a place of assembly, <i>chafe</i> , for the Kutai subtribe of the Mecha/Liban Oromo	08/37	[x]
HDG74	Chittu Giali (Chiltu? G.), see Kitu Jalu		
	<i>chitu</i> (O) break /rope etc/; cut /cloth/ from the loom; <i>chittu</i> (O) useless, broken piece /of rope/		
HCT10	Chitu (lake), see under Shala		
HDD54	<b>Chitu</b> (Tchitu, Chittu, Cettu), cf Chettu 08°37'/37°58' 2063/2207 m Coordinates would give map code HDD55. Centre in 1964 of Welisa wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 7SW Aro (mountain) 2350 m 8NW Bilacho (Bilacio) (mountain) 4N Kasibi (Casibi) (mountain) The primary school (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) in 1968 had 274 boys and 49 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers. There is a postmark using spelling CHITTU (-2002-).	08/37	[Gz Ad WO 20]
HDD83	Chitu (Ch'itu) 08°56'/37°49' 2245 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDJ28	Chitu (Ch'itu) 09°18'/37°20' 2206 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ46	Chitu (Ch'itu) 09°25'/37°09' 2224 m	09/37	[Gz]
HCH71	Choa Ghemira, see Shewa Gimira		
??	Choancha (river) Major Cheesman passed there in May 1927, and at that time of the year the river was nearly dry. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]

*choba* (O) drippings /from roof or tree/



- HDM03 Choba (some contents below relate to this Choba?), see Welde Ab
- JDD41 **Choba** (Ch'oba, Tchoba, Tschoba) 08/42 [Gz]  
08°31'42°37' 1220 m
- 1890s A telephone station was opened new at Choba on 20 April 1899, and the improved telephone line was ready as far as Choba on 5 October.
- 1900s 23 January 1906: Near Choba is an Abyssinian Custom House, where traders are sometimes given considerable trouble unless they are willing to bribe the officials and soldiers in charge. They gave me no bother whatever, and, indeed, on hearing that I was a British subject, they were extremely civil. I was only detained a few minutes to allow time for my servant to go up to the Custom House. A wall had been built all along and across the slope, in order to prevent caravans passing though except by the road.  
[A H Savage Landor, vol I 1907 p 57-58]
- Dr Kurz Herzbruch arrived at Choba on 27 February 1906. His party was received by the *shum* who was a large man with a big beard. Next morning he visited their tent dressed in a normal local cotton dress but with a black top hat left to him by some European traveller. Use of the telephone line was permitted only for very important persons. It took about 20 minutes of repeated 'Hello' to establish contact, which was regarded as relatively rapid success.
- At the return journey they passed Choba in mid-June. They received the customary supplies and so much *tej* that there was drunkenness and some fighting between the *nagadis* and the men of the European visitors. The *shum* came with a few followers and energetically parted the combatants, and next morning he also presided at a court session because someone had been wounded.  
[K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 88-90, 264-267]
- In 1907 the Englishmen Bentley and Wells drove a Siddeley motorcar from Djibouti/Zeila to Addis Abeba. In October /?/ they passed Choba.
- "The way to Choba began to rise beneath their feet. The road became a stony staircase with most of its steps missing. It would get worse still, Bentley was assured, until he reached the plateau -- He was not misinformed. His dynamite was all in Choba. Now he regretted not having kept some of it back. For lack of means for blasting a path, the car crept round miles of detours. Bentley's great difficulty was not in hauling it up mountains, for he had plenty of manpower, but in letting it down the other side gently."
- "The air was invigorating and the scenery spectacular, but the nights were bitterly cold. At Dajji Malca, about fifteen miles from Choba, Bentley met Mr. Craig of the Egyptian Survey Department, who was on his way from Addis Ababa to the coast. He gave them some tobacco --"
- "When the car was half a day's march from Choba, the inhabitants came out *en masse* to welcome it. At this point Bentley overtook the caravan of Mr. Wyatt, auditor of the Bank of Ethiopia. He had left London three months after the motorists. Obviously, he observed unkindly, they were not record-breaking. -- Wyatt then pressed on, rather than accompany the car. His camels would travel a good deal faster."
- "At Choba, Bentley was laid low by another severe attack of fever. He managed, however, to telephone Hohler in Addis Ababa /concerning replacement for a damaged spring bracket/ -- The bracket Bentley had ordered had reached Jibouti, but had then simply vanished. --"
- There had been an attack in the Bilen desert: "Menelik was mounting a powerful punitive expedition when /a Somali called/ George and his Danakil companion reached Choba themselves. George was able to say that the others had still been alive when he left them. He picked up the petrol that had reached Choba, and obtained authority via Hohler to collect an escort and some mules for an immediate rescue."
- "When he had recovered, Bentley poked about in Choba's odd corners and found two lengths of iron, for which he paid the equivalent of fourpence. He then tracked down a maker of camel saddles who owned a forge. He was intrigued to find that this man's only piece of modern equipment was an anvil made by Alldays and Onions of Birmingham."
- "-- had not yet reached the worst of the mountains. To give himself as good a chance as

possible of coping with them, Bentley recruited twenty Ethiopians, all soldiers or ex-soldiers, and a dozen mules to tow the car. He would steer clear of the road to Addis Ababa, such as it was, for it did not really expedite progress, and there was always the possibility of meeting a caravan on its way down the narrow track -- Once the mules had been accustomed to the sound of the Siddeley's engine, he used them to help it up the mountain passes. -- At night, baboons gathered beyond the light of the camp fires. Game grew scarcer as the way became higher and colder."

[T R Nicholson, *A toy for the Lion*, London 1965 p 105-109]

Friedrich von Kulmer on 20 November 1907 sent a messenger to Choba to report by telephone that five camels had been taken away from his caravan. On 7 December he arrived himself at Choba and found that Bentley with his motorcar already had been there for 22 days. Choba had the only inn or restaurant at the route from Dire Dawa to Addis Abeba /called the Emperor's *tej bet* by Rosen/, and its host was an Ethiopian.

[F F von Kulmer, *Im Reiche ..*, Leipzig 1910 p 140, 146]

HBM23	Chobbi (Ciobbi) (area) 03°49'/39°38' 1196 m chobe: <i>chube</i> (ch'ube) (A) dagger	03/39	[Gz WO]
HDK25	Chobe (Ch'obe) 09°18'/38°00' 2594 m <i>chobi</i> (O) 1. hat, cap; 2. climbing plant with salty taste, <i>Cissus</i> sp.; (A) kind of large tree	09/37	[AA Gz]
HBU17	Chobi	04/39	[WO]
HDK14	Chobi (Ch'obi) 09°18'/37°56' 2420 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK14	Chobi (Ch'obi) 09°20'/37°57' 2570 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK24	Chobi 2536 m	09/37	[AA]
HDK34	Chobi	09/37	[AA]
HDK45	Chobi (Ciobi)	09/37	[LM WO]
HEF95	Chobi (Ch'obi) 11°44'/39°49' 1611 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEM52	Chobi (Ciobi) 12°12'/39°39' 1410 m	12/39	[LM WO Gu Gz]
JDB68	Chobi (Ciobi) (area) 1524 m	08/41	[+ WO]
JEA02	Chobi (Ch'obi) 10°56'/40°03' 1321 m	10/40	[Gz]
GCT49	Chobo (Ciobo)	07/34	[+ WO]
GCU71	Chobo (Ciobo) 07°55'/34°27' 498 m Alexander Bulatovich says in 1897 that the residence of Dejazmach Haile Maryam is in the town of Chobo. <i>chobu</i> (O) to drip, to dissolve	07/34	[+ WO]
??	Choche By 1967 four persons had telephone: Grazmach Aba Dilbi Aba Kabi, Abdulla Measure, Hussen Abdul Kadir, Yilma Dessalegn.	../..	[Te]
??	Chochi (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDH05c	Chochi (Gara Tchochi) mountain west of Nekemte near the Didessa river. <i>chochi</i> w...: <i>wenz</i> (wänz) (A) river	09/36	[x]
HDN09	Chochi Wenz (Ch'och'i) 09°58'/35°39' <i>chocho</i> (ch'och'o) (A) 1. kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Nuxia congesta</i> , <i>Premna schimperii</i> ; 2. straw vessel for milk	09/35	[x]
HCH21	Chocho (Ch'och'o) 06°33'/35°53' 1327 m	06/35	[Gz]
HED99	Chochoho (Ciocioho)	11/38	[+ Gu]
??	Chochu (where?, cf Chochi, Chocho) There is a postmark using spelling CHOCHU (-2002-).	../..	[20]
JEA79	Choffi (Cioffi) (area) <i>Chofira</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo	11/40	[+ WO]
HCT08	Chofira (Ch'ofira, Ciofira) (area) 07°17'/39°09' 3073 m, cf Tijo Chofira	07/39	[Gz WO]
H CJ84	Choga (Cioga) 07°05'/37°01' 2577 m	07/37	[n Po Wa Gz]

- (visiting postman under Jimma)
- HEC38 Chogadye (Ciogadie) 11/37 [+ WO]  
chogar ..: *kudo, qudo* (O) short log as firewood
- HER78 Chogar Kudo (Cioggar Cudo) 13°20'/37°22' 2834 m 13/37 [+ n It]
- GDF44 Chogi (Cioghi, Swe: Tjoggi) 08°31'/34°45' 1868 m 08/34 [+ It Gz x]  
From the village Chogi with Bega people at the Say river, it was usual to go to market at Agalo. The villagers had maize, cotton, etc. to sell in the highland. Just before the market place the women used to put on a clean T-shirt. The peasant association of Agalo started the market in the mid-1970s. The Bega people usually could speak Oromo language without problem, trading with the Oromo coming down from the highland.  
[P Wallmark, Hos begafolket ..., Sthlm 1978 p 115-117]
- choke* (ch'oqe) (A) high and cold upland area, typically with *gwasa* grass;  
*choke* (Sidamo O?) kind of herb in the shade of forests, *Justicia schimperiana*, which has dark green leaves with toothed edges
- HDS74 **Choke** (Ciocche, Cioke) 10/38 [MS WO Gu 18]  
(Chokai, Chokey, Ger: Tschoke, Fre: Toulou Tchoki) 10/38 [Ch Wa x]  
(mountain) 10°40'/38°00' 3615/4100 m  
MS coordinates would give map code HDS75.  
Mountain north-east of Nejo from which Hugues Le Roux took bearings for the surroundings of Nejo for a map of 1901 in his book.  
The Abaya, Bachet, Tammi, and Yeda rivers rise in these mountains. "The climate is so cold that the Ethiopians cannot live there and seldom cross over them." [Cheesman 1936]
- 1941 "Before leaving Debre Markos /the Italian general/ Nasi had sent Ras Hailu to join his *banda* in the hills; and there were satisfactory reports of fierce fighting in the Chokey Mountains to the east between the rival forces of Ras Hailu and of Lij Hailu Belew."  
[Mockler 1984 p 350]
- HDS80 Choke (Ch'ok'e, Choqe, Ciocche, Fre: Tchiokké) 10/37 [Gz q]  
(mountains) 10°45'/37°35' 2413 m
- HDS83 Choke (Ch'ok'e, Choqe, Ciocche) (mountain) 10/37 [Gz q]  
10°43'/37°51' 4010 m
- geol "In the Chokay Mts. 700m of olivine basalts, often amygdaloidal (with agate and zeolite) and sometimes scoriaceous, are reported to be overlain by 2600m of alternating basalt and silicic lavas; this enormous thickness seems to represent the succession as developed at its maximum beneath the summit of the Chokay Mts., as only 30 km to the west the succession is about 1000m thick. Here the two petrographic divisions, the Ashangi and Magdala Groups are both represented. The more silicic lavas include trachyte (alkali feldspar and green augite) and flow-banded or brecciated, glassy or cryptocrystalline rhyolite."  
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 132]
- HDS91 Choke (Ch'ok'e, Choqe, Aocohe) (mountains) 10/37 [WO Gz]  
10°45'/37°35' 2413 m
- HEU30 Choklwa (Ch'okl'wa) 13°01'/39°25' 2449 m 13/39 [MS]
- chokorsa, chokorsi, chokorti* (O) kind of tall hard grass that runs on the ground, *Eleusine indica*, with some ritual use
- HDA58 Chokorsa (Ciocorsa) (area), cf Chekorsa 08/35 [+ WO Gu]  
20 km SE of Nejo. There are quartz veins which have been worked for gold already at early times. Samples taken in the 1940's had erratic values, one as high as 15.6 grams of gold per metric ton.  
[Mineral 1966]

HDJ62	Chokorsa (Ch'ok'orsa, Choqorsa) 09°39'/36°53' 1662 m	09/36	[Gz q]
HDM85	Chola Meda, see Shola Meda <i>chole</i> (A) (ch'olä) prepared, ready to leave; (ch'ole) quick, alert; <i>chole, cholle</i> (O) smart, cunning /also symbolic for horse/		
HCU96	Chole (Ch'ole, Ciolle) 08°08'/39°54' 2815 m (Sinkile, Sinkille), near map code HDF06 in the lake region There live local peoples belonging to the clans Hambentu, Darimu, Nacha, and Aymara of the Arsi Oromo.	08/39	[Gz]
HDL17	Chole (Ch'ole) 09°10'/39°07' 2631 m	09/39	[Gz]
JCN92	<b>Chole</b> (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-), in southern Arba Gugu awraja The primary school (in Arba Gugu awraja) in 1968 had 180 boys and 35 girls, with 6 teachers. The junior secondary school at the same time had 21 male students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.	08/40	[MS Ad]
??	Chole wereda (or still sub-district? in Ticho awraja) In March 1977 troops and local militia launched a campaign in Chole wereda to stamp out alleged counter revolutionaries. 84 were killed. [Eth. Herald 22-03-1977] <i>cholemeder</i> , meadow of horses?	07/39?	[x]
HEM82	Cholemeder (Ciolemeder, Ciollemadur) (pass) 2450 m see under Korem	12/39	[+ WO Gu]
HDH11	Choli (Ciolli) 1840/2012 m, see under Gimbi (centre in 1964 of Lalo Choli sub-district) <i>cholle</i> (ch'olle) (A,O) prompt, quick, clever, smart; schemer	09/35	[Ad WO]
HDF06	Cholle (Ciolle) 2815 m, cf Chole	08/39	[+ WO]
HC... 1936	Chollisi (Swe: Tjällisi), same as HCD37c Chulusi? Small town south of Yirga Alem. When the Scandinavian Red Cross ambulances passed there in late July 1936 there were fights between Oromo and Amhara, and many refugees on the roads. [K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936, p 202-203]	05/38?	[x]
HCK97	Chollo (Ciollo) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
??	Chollo (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDL28	Chollye (M. Ciollie) (hills) 09°20'/39°10'	09/39	[+ WO Gz]
HED54c	Cholok (Cioloc) <i>chombo</i> (O) a kind of thick bread, highest at the centre chome: <i>choomme</i> (O) mushroom, toadstool; <i>chomme</i> (A) with broken teeth <i>Chome</i> , name of an Agaw tribe	11/37	[+ Gu]
HDK71	Chome (Ch'ome) 09°43'/37°41' 2265 m	09/37	[Gz]
HEF10	Chome (Ch'ome) 10°58'/39°22' 3417 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDJ46	<b>Chomen</b> (Choman, Ciommen, Cioman) (Ch'omen, Chomän, Fre: Tchiommèn) (wide swamp) 09°25'/37°15' 2320 m	09/37 09/37	[Br x Gu WO] [Gz Pa]
1560s	From 1564 onwards, Emperor Sarsa Dengel made a number of slaving raids among the pagans in the region of the Chomen Swamp. "The disorganized Gambo proved a soft target. Their men, women, and children were taken captive, their cattle looted, and those who resisted put to the sword." [Mohammed 1994 p 46] Swamp about 30 km long and almost 10 km wide, covered with thick aquatic vegetation to make it look from the distance like green pastures. Massaia called it 'green lake' and it has also been compared with the 'sudd' of southern Sudan. In the middle there is (or was at least in the 1930s) a canal of open water about 500 m wide like a kind of river.		

- [Guida 1938]
- picts Eth. Geog. Journal 1(1963) no 1 p 3 landscape,  
6 grazing at the borders of the swamp, 34 wide view.
- HDB81c Chonge 08/35 [LM]
- HDJ15 Chonkor (Ch'onkor) 09°14'/37°08' 2201 m 09/37 [Gz]
- GDF10 Chonkwar (T. Cionquar) (hill) 08/34 [+ WO]
- ?? Chopi ../.. [x]
- An Ethiopian army outpost at Chopi (in Harage) was abandoned on 10 July 1983 because of pressure from OLF units and local people's forces.  
[Oromo Liberation Front, July 1984]
- chor* (Arabic) stream  
*chora* (ch'ora) (A,O) sunray; (O) remnant, small remaining quantity; younger  
*Chora*, name of an Oromo tribe  
**Chora** (which one? in Ilubabor)
- 1900s 1906: Ras Tessema kept a great number of civet cats at Chora.  
No one but a chief was allowed to possess one of these animals alive.
- 1960s It was (-1964-) the end station for traffic from Jimma. An old bridge across the wide river was only for pedestrians.  
A health station was opened in August 1967. It was built with support from the Swedish bilateral aid.  
An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]  
There was a sub post office by 1978.
- HDB22 Chora (Cura), cf Chorra 08/35 [LM WO]
- HDB32 Chora (Ciora) (area) 08/35 [+ WO]
- ?? Chora (river) ../.. [Mi]
- The middle part is about 10 km NW of Yubdo camp. Four of eight test pits showed traces of gold, in small quantities. The thickness of the gravel layer is 40-50 cm, less than in some comparable rivers.  
[Mineral 1966]
- HDB34 Chora Aba Bora (Ch'ora, Chira) 08/36 [Ad Te Gz]  
08°26'/36°08' 2065 m (in Buno Bedele awraja)  
The primary school in 1968 had 56 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.
- HD... Chora Buracho (in Buno Bedele awraja) 08/36? [Ad]  
The primary school in 1968 had 126 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.
- HDB25 Chora sub-district? (-1997-) 08/36 [n]
- HD... Chora Uta (Tchora U.), village west of Bedele 08/.. [x]
- The British traveller Henry Savage Landor passed there with his little caravan in early 1906. They ascended by a steep trail to the village of Chora Uta. "There was at this place an interesting village of half a dozen huts within a stockade. When I passed within this barrier, I came to a small circular hut with a bundle of spears at the entrance. In this hut lay the chief, spread out flat and ill with fever, some twelve men sitting around him along the wall of the hut. He struggled to his feet on my arrival, grasped me warmly by the hand, and willingly undertook to show me round the village." He is later mentioned as Chief Liban.  
Each man's property was encircled by a fence. The chief's habitation stood in the centre of the stockade, the roof being supported on a double circle of wooden pillars, instead of upon a solitary central pillar. By the wealthier people, a separate hut was used as kitchen. Shankalla were employed by them as menials, practically slaves. The men do the weaving. The weaver while at work sits in a hole dug in the ground.

There were small store-houses near the huts, where the locals kept grain, principally beans.

"With an empty glass that had contained jam I purchased a fat chicken and some eggs. Travellers in regions where money does not pass would do well to take provisions in glasses and bottles, which when empty can be easily exchanged for foodstuff. The locals do not always care for empty tins, which generally get distorted and spoilt."

[A H Savage Landor, *Across widest Africa*, vol I, New York 1907 p 174-177]

- |                                       |   |       |          |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|----------|
| HDB25                                 | Chora wereda (Tchora ..) (-1964-1998-)<br>(centre in 1964 = Kumbabe)  | 08/36 | [+ Ad n] |
| HC...                                 | Chorake sub-district (Chorakie ..)<br>(centre in 1964 = Boditu)   | 06/37 | [+ Ad]   |
| HDB19                                 | Chorbe (Ciorbe) (area)  | 08/36 | [+ WO]   |
| <i>chore</i> (ch'ore) (A) large spear |   |       |          |
| HCS08                                 | Chore 07°15'/38°15', cf Chorre  | 07/38 | [MS]     |
| HEE49                                 | Chore (Amba Ch'ore) 11°13'/39°18' 2334 m<br><i>chore, choree</i> (O) /my dear/ mother; <i>buta, butta</i> (O) end of an eight year cycle in the <i>gada</i> system, important Oromo festival  | 11/39 | [Gz]     |
| ??                                    | Chore Buta (visiting postman under Jimma)   | ../.. | [Po]     |
| HDE49                                 | <b>Chore sub-district</b> (Ch'ore)<br>(centre in 1964 = Nazret), cf under Nazret<br>Chore <i>miktil wereda</i> , within Adama wereda, had its centre in Nazret and extends 5-6 km eastwards from that town, partly along the railway. It covers c. 1,500 sq km. Dr H.S. Mann, an FAO officer attached to the Ethiopian Government, made a field study of agricultural land there in the second half of 1963. It was the first of its kind ever to be carried out in Ethiopia. Chore was selected because it was regarded as a good representative of Shewa, and also easy to reach.<br>Out of 835 landowners listed in the land tax register, 83 landowners or their agents were interviewed, and also 102 tenants.<br>The traditional forms of land tenure ( <i>gebbar, semon, riste-gult</i> ) were in principle abolished by new Ethiopian laws in the period 1942-1964.<br>About 3/10 of the land in Chore was <i>semon</i> , with tax to be paid to the church. There was less than half a per cent of <i>maderiya</i> land, that is land granted to the government employees as salary or pension.<br>The most common size of a farm was between one or two gashas, that is about 40-80 hectares. About 2/5 of the farms in the sample were cultivated by tenants only, and about 70% of their area was left uncultivated.<br>There was an average number of 5 members in tenants' households. Agreements between landlord and tenant were usually not in writing. The period of tenancy was usually not defined, but it was regarded as a tradition to give 2-5 months notice at harvest time for eviction by the landlord or quitting by the tenant.<br>Very few tenants paid in cash. About 94% of all the tenants paid first one-tenth of the produce for land tax ( <i>asrat</i> ) via the landowner and then one-third of the produce to the landowner, so that the tenant had finally three-fifths for himself (60%). Occasionally there was an Italian as tenant.<br>If there was any surplus produce to sell, this almost always took place in Nazret. There were no organized village councils, only ad-hoc meetings.<br>There was not much fragmentation of farms, even if cases with three parcels were found. More than half of the owners were absentee landowners. There was an average of 5 tenants for each landowner. Tenancies were in practice long-term, five years or more. Tenants were not much indebted, though small loans from the landowner until harvest time occurred.<br>It is in the wereda treasuries that land tax registers are maintained, so the wereda level is suitable for field studies. | 08/39 | [x]      |

text	H S Mann, Land tenure in Chore (Shoa) - a pilot study (Oxford Univ. Press) Addis Ababa-Nairobi 1965, 78 pages, from field work carried out in 1963 by Harbans Singh Mann of the FAO Mission, with assistants Tadesse Moghes, Lulseged Asfaw, Telahun Damtew, Fekadu Wakjira.		
HE...	Chore sub-district (Chorie) (centre in 1964 = Bofa)	11/39	[+ Ad]
JDA75	Chorora (Ch'orora, Ciorora) (area) 08°47'/40°17' 1804 m	08/40	[Gz WO]
	<i>chorra</i> (O) shadow; (A) (ch'orra) ray of the sun, beam of light		
HDB15	Chorra (Ciorra, Ciora) (area) 08°18'/36°10', cf Chora	08/36	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>chorre</i> (O) multi-coloured /animal/; a kind of bird		
HDF40	Chorre (Ciorre) (area), cf Chore	08/39	[+ WO]
HDT13	Chorre (Ciorre)	10/38	[+ WO]
	chorso: <i>chorrisa</i> (O) 1. cricket /animal/; 2. kind of bird		
HCD69	Chorso (Ciorso) 06°01'/38°22' 2448 m	06/38	[+ WO Gz]
H CJ22c	Chosa	06/36	[LM]
GDU83	Chosmala	10/34	[WO]
HDL30	Chote (Ch'ote) 09°25'/38°30' 2597 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBR12	Chow Bahr, see Chew Bahir		
HDM03	Chowa, see Welde Ab		
HES..	Chowa (Tcioa) (mountain) c3100 m	13/38	[+ Gu]
HES74	Chowber, see Chew Ber		
HEJ67	Chuahit, see Chewahit		
GDD07	Chuailuth	08/33	[WO]
	<i>chubbe, chube</i> (ch'ube) (A) small dagger with curved blade		
HCF04	Chubbe, see Gubbe		
HCL90	Chubbi (mountain), see Chabbi		
JDD50	Chubrah (area)	08/42	[WO]
HCT16	Chubsa, see Kubsa		
??	Chuch (small river)	../..	[Ch]
	A tributary of the Tammi, with "a ravine 2 miles wide, 3 miles long, and 2000 feet deep /3 km x 5 km x 600 m/, the size of the stream being out of all proportion to its impressive gorge." [Cheesman 1936]		
HBR37	Chuchulla (area)	04/37	[WO]
	<i>chufa</i> (ch'ufa) (O) all		
JDB75	Chufa (Ciuffa) 08°52'/41°13' 1257 m	08/41	[+ n]
??	Chufe (in the Harar region)	../..	[Mi]
	South of Chufe, in the lower Gegertu valley, a conglomerate associated with limestone occurs, composed of pieces of grey gneisses. [Mineral 1966]		
HDD60	Chufe (Ch'ufe) 08°46'/37°32' 2599 m	08/37	[Gz]
JEA24	Chufi (Ch'ufi) 11°07'/40°07' 1509 m	11/40	[Gz]
HDE90	Chuka (Ch'uka, Cusae) 09°02'/38°27' 2239 m see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE32	Chuka Gebriel (Ch'uk'a G.) (church) 08°28'/38°36'	08/38	[Gz]
HDC30	Chukulu (Ch'uk'ulu, Chuqulu) 08°27'/36°40' 1468 m	08/36	[Gz q]
	chula: <i>chulla</i> (O) alone, solitary		
HB F82	Chula (area)	03/39	[WO]
HEJ66	Chula 12°23'/37°09' 1914 m	12/37	[Gz]

HBM13	Chulanka (Chulanca) (mountain) 03°45'/39°37' 1100 m	03/39	[+ WO Gz]
HBK96	Chulanka (Chullanka, K.) (area)	04/38	[+ WO]
HBR12	Chulbi, see Chew Bahir		
HBK73	Chull, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HDF17	Chulul (Ciulul) 08°19'/39°58' 2931 m	08/39	[+ n]
JDA23	Chulul (Ciulul) (area) 1615 m, see under Minne <i>chulule</i> (ch'ulule) (A), <i>chululle</i> , <i>chulullee</i> (O) hawk, kite	08/40	[+ WO Gu]
JDJ21	Chululo (Ch'ululo) 09°18'/41°47' 2489 m	09/41	[Gz]
HCD37c	Chulusi (Ger: Tschulussi) about 20 km north of Burji Place with water, in the Galana river plain north-west of Agere Maryam. A German ethnographic expedition was there in mid-January 1934. Chulusi was a purely Amharic customs station and looked like a fortress on a hill. When the Scandinavian Red Cross ambulances camped there in late July 1936 on their retreat southwards, the locals were very suspicious and feared that the ambulance men were Italians. Dr Agge saw guns pointed at him in the darkness but could speak their language and tell that he was a friend. [G Ulland, Under Genferkorset ..., Oslo 1936 p 124]	05/38	[+ x]
HBS08	Chumba (Faille, Haille) 04°33'/38°16' 1573 m <i>chumbo</i> (O) round, thick bread used in brewing beer chume: <i>chuma</i> (O) kind of ceremony	04/38	[WO Gz]
HC...	Chume (Chumie, Chumae) (in Sidama awraja) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) The primary school in 1968 had 295 boys and 14 girls, with 6 teachers.	06/38	[+ Ad]
HDD80	Chume (Ciume), see Gerje		
HDJ35	Chunde (Ch'unde) 09°24'/37°04' 2721 m	09/37	[Gz]
HEE25	Chungwa (Ch'ungwa) 11°08'/38°56' 2025 m chunna ...: <i>borbmeret</i> (A) grey soil, eroded by water	11/38	[Gz]
HBL57	Chunna Borbor (w seasonal wells) 04°06'/39°03'	04/39	[WO Gz]
GDE69	Churacha (Gebel Ciuraccia, Cureca) (mountain) 08°44'/34°15' 606 m	08/34	[+ WO Gz]
JDD04	Churale (waterhole)	08/42	[MS WO]
HC...	Churchura (Tchurtchura) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/36	[+ Ad]
HEH08	Churgi (Churgee) (on map of 1868)	11/36	[+ 18]
HBL69	Churriheilo, see Kurrihello		
??	Churufuto (Ciurufutu) (near river)	../..	[+ Gu]
1930s	At about 33 km from Bati on the road towards Kombolcha, with a bridge or viaduct over river Waho spanning 33.50 m. In the Italian time there was a <i>cantoniera</i> (something for road guards, translated signal-box in a dictionary). [Guida 1938]		
HDB91	<b>Chuta</b> (Ciuta, Uuta) (market) 09°09'/35°46' 1792 m Yilma Deressa was born in 1907 in Chuta. By 1966 he was the only full-blooded Oromo in the Ethiopian cabinet. During the Italian invasion he had been active with the Black Lion guerrilla, been captured and imprisoned in Italy.	09/35	[+ Gu Gz]
1960s	The primary school (in Gimbi awraja) in 1968 had 169 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
HDH01	Chuta, G.(Fre: Tulu Tchoutta) (hill) 1879 m see under Gimbi	09/35	[WO]
HDB86	Chutta (Ciutta) (mountain) 2100 m chutu nene: <i>nini</i> (O) very dark	08/36	[+ WO]
HDK65	Chutu Nene (Ch'utu N.) 09°37'/37°59' 2575 m	09/37	[AA Gz]



- chuvet, chubet* (language?) fuel cakes of dung  
HEJ67 Chuwahit (Ch'wahit), see Chewahit  
HCG75 Chuza, see Gagn, cf Kuzai