

\textit{fia} (O) arrow

JER32 Fia, see Fiya
JFA45 Fia, see Fui
HFC63 Fiaga, see Fiyaga
BJJ41 Fiako 03/41 [WO]
JDR81 Fialu 10°44'/41°44' 617 m 10/41 [Gz]
JDJ38 Fiambiro, see Funyan Bira
JDJ38c Fiangia, see Fyanja
HDJ83 Ficce (Fice), see Fiche

\textit{fich} (fich) (A) to grind; (fich) (A) explanation; divorce;
\textit{fich meret} (A) devastated abandoned land

JCR97 Fich, see Fik
JDC07 Fich Ierei, see Fik Yerey
HEL53 Fichaza (Fich'aza) 12°16'/38°46' 2199 m 12/38 [Gz]

\textit{fiche} (western O) gazelle-like antelope, Ethiopian oribi,
Ourebia ourebia gallarum, O. montana

HCT30 Fiche, M. (mountain) 2171 m 07/38 [WO Gu]
HDE92 Fiche 08°58'/38°36' 3083 m 08/38 [Gz]
HDJ10 Fiche 09°09'/38°28' 2670 m, see under Genet 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDL64 Fiche 09°37'/38°48' 2639 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDL83 \textbf{Fiche} (Fitcha, Ficce, Fice, Fitce, Feche) 09/38 [AA Po WO 18]
(Fikke) 09°48'/38°44' 2738/2782 m 09/38 [x]

3 km off the main road northwards
(with round churches Giyorgis and Medhane Alem & army headquarters)
Centre at least 1964-1980 of Selale awraja (in the 1954 telephone directory
written Salale & Merhabete awraja).
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
1E Addis Amba (Adis A.) (village)
3E Muke Gema 2519 m
4E Kere (K'ere)
4E Wedes (with church) 2065 m
6E Feres Amba (with church) 1997 m
3SE Gara
3SE Koticho
3SE Aleta (with church)
5SE Guda 2765 m
5SE Felase 2735 m
6SE Setane
7SE Werabesa 2645 m
7SE Dire Bochore 2662 m
8SE Gobe 2645 m
1S Ario
2S Kumando (Comanda Tabia) 2821 m
3S Kemete (K'emet'e)
4S Geme Shoka (G. Shoke) 2749 m
5S Langeno 2797 m
6S Doyu 2735 m
8S Biddigo 2775 m
8S Iyeta (two) 2662 + 2708 m
8S Tembero 2710 m
8S Juba 2708 m
9S Wenji 2584 m
10S Tenebo (T'enebo) 2592 m
10S Dido 2642 m
10S Subo 2692 m
4SW Dire
5SW Bolo (area)
5SW Shabel (Sciabel)
6SW Sego
6SW Wetate (Wet'at'e)
7SW Keteba Dilbo 2843 m
8SW Menya 2882 m
9SW Abote 2823 m
10SW Auso
2W Torban Ashe 2905 m
3W Botori (waterfalls near) 2905 m
4W Tumano (with bridge)
5W Jila 3052 m
5W Gishe
6W Gulele 3102 m
7W Muteya 3216 m
7W Mute (with church)
7W Meskela (Mesk'ela) (area) 3196 m
8W Fago
9W Bero
9W Galeyi
9W Chifra (Ch'iera) (with bridge) 3001 m
9W Jileyi 3001 m
9W Lege Werke (L. Werk'e) (with church) 2965 m
3NW Saggo (area)
7NW Sego
9NW Sebro
9NW Haro
7N Melae 2554 m
8N Hudad (with church)
?N Shungurti (Sciungurti) (area)
4NE Angorcha (with church Silase) 2355 m
5NE Seke Sole (Sek'e S.) (with church) 2355 m
5NE Adisge (Addisghie) (with church) 1999 m
10NE Kurkura (K'urk'ura)
?? Kara Gada 3276 m
?? Sego Kara 2882 m

"At Fiche 400 m of lavas rest horizontally on Mesozoic limestones, and a little to the south-east, upon the Upper Sandstone, but the transition is obscured by the presence of a local cover of more recent basalt lavas. The succession has been reported as:

5. Porphyritic basalt
4. Porphyritic andesitic basalt, with augite phenocrysts
3. Porphyritic hyalobasalt
2. Trachyte
1. Rhyolite

If this succession is accepted then, as at Ankober, there appears to be a reversed sequence from the normal, but the author /Mohr/ considers that the upper basalts of formations 3, 4, and 5 belong to the recent basalts which have flooded down the side of the gorge, and that the rhyolite is not in fact at the base of the Trap Series succession, but is underlaid by basalts as at Debre Libanos."

"At Fiche the young basalts, erupted along the edge of the plateau overlooking the Jamma gorge, are visible as having flowed down over the Trap Series and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks."

[P A Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 130, 224]
1880s Artist Aleka Gebre Selassie Adil (1881-1975) was born in Fiche. He completed church education and informally attended classes in traditional painting at Genete Giyorgis church in Fiche. He made wall paintings in various churches.

[Eth. Artists p 9-9]
One Haile Maryam was born at Fiche around 1883 and became a monk in Debre Libanos. He became a priest at the court of the Regent, and in 1929 we was consecrated as Abuna Petros. He accompanied the Patriot resistance, but when he went to Ras Hailu's house he was taken prisoner in July 1936, and the Italians made a show of accusing and executing him in Addis Abeba. [Leijonhufvud 1948 p 80]

1900s Artist Blatta Emealaf Hiruy (1907-1971) was born in Fiche. He acquired his skill from his father, Aleka Hiruy. Among his works are wall paintings in churches and public buildings in Addis Abeba.

[Eth. Artists p 26-27]

1920s Artist Alefelege Selam (Alle Felege Selam) was born in Fiche in 1924 or 1925. He became fatherless early and was brought up by his mother and an uncle.

Once at the age of 12-15 he was playing Ethiopian "land hockey" with his comrades when one of the Italian soldiers of the occupants wanted to join the game. The Italian happened to hit a boy rather badly with his club. As a revenge the boys also hit the Italian so that he was badly hurt. The Italian authorities decided on severe punishment - to shoot some people. They were brought to the edge of a ravine, but Alefelege succeded to throw himself down into the ravine and escape.

He was later brought secretly by his relatives to Addis Abeba, lived with some priests and studied at the Technical School in the 1940s. There he was also given some teaching of art by an Italian artist Vittorio Fumu.

He obtained a scholarship so that he could go to the Chicago Art Institute in 1949. He received a B.A. degree in U.S.A. in 1954. Some time after his return to Ethiopia he earnt money from an exhibition and was one of the founders of the Art School in Addis Abeba which opened in 1959. Alefelege became its director for several years. Among his works are wall paintings in churches and designs for stamps. In 1987 he was busy painting in the cupola of the new Maryam cathedral in Nazret.

[Eth. Artists p 38-39 + Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1988 no 1 p 18-22]

1932 "In May 1932, Leul-Ras Hailu was involved in the escape of the deposed Emperor, Eyasu, from his captivity at Fiche. Accounts vary as to exactly what happened, except that they appear to agree that the six-foot deposed Emperor was smuggled out in women's clothing while Leul-Ras Kassa, his custodian, was in Addis Ababa attending two royal weddings --" [Greenfield 1965 p 177]

Ras Kassa "thus chosen to be the warder to the deposed Emperor, though of considerable military experience, was by nature a churchman. -- But it was Leul-Ras Kassa's family more than his nature which made him a fit person to guard Menelik's heir. His father had been Hailu of Lasta. His mother, Woizero Tisamé, was the daughter of Ras Dargé, a son of the Negus Sahlé Sellassié. His claim to the throne was thus at least as good as the Regent's, but Kassa was unambitious and for this reason also and because he was trusted both by the progressive Regent Tafari and the conservative bishops, he was singled out to guard the deposed Emperor in his banishment. Eyasu was treated well, and allowed, with a certain amount of contempt, to indulge his appetites as he wished." [Greenfield 1965 p 153]

Lij Iyasu fled from his prison in Fiche in the night between 21 and 22 May 1932. He had been prisoner there for about eleven years. It took some days before Iyasu's escape became generally known in Addis Abeba. Two airplanes tried to spot the escapee. He was caught already on 12 June 1932. [x]

1936 Retreating from the Italian enemy "-- the Emperor and his party followed trails across the gorges of the Nile tributaries to Ras Kassa's seat at Fiche in Shoa, reaching it on 28 April. From there he took fifty dignitaries with him to Addis Abeba by car."


Two sons of Ras Kassa towards the end of 1936 "fought on in Shewa. Eventually,
however, they gave themselves up when the Italians threatened to exterminate the whole population of their Salale fief if they would not accept an offer of safe conduct. Leul-Ras Hailu was the go-between, but the pledge he gave the two young nobles was not honoured and they were executed and their bodies displayed at Fiche." [Greenfield 1965 p 238]

Ras Kassa's sons Aberra and Asfa Wossen were taken prisoners on 21 December 1936 and were executed by shooting at dusk on the same day, in the market place in Fiche. [Del Boca]

"On 19 December -- Ras Kassa's eldest son Wondwossen Kassa was killed -- near the source of the Takazze -- the younger brothers, Aberra and Asfawossen Kassa, were by then ready to submit. -- they had fallen back on Fikke and in the quiet months of the rains reopened negotiations with their fathers-in-law Ras Hailu and Ras Seyum and directly with the Italians. -- /The brothers refused to join the cadets who intended to continue fighting at Gore./ -- In the second week of December, four Italian columns started moving in menacingly towards Fikke. The fifth column was that of Ras Hailu from Ambo. It was he who right until the last minute carried on negotiations with his son-in-law and guaranteed him life and lands."

"Only his cousins had remained with Dejaz Aberra: Mesfin Sileshi and the two younger men, Lij Merid Mangasha and Lij Abiye Abebe. They suspected Italian treachery. 'If you want to be killed', said Mesfin, 'shall I kill you?' But Aberra had decided to take Ras Hailu's advice. More hesitantly, his brother Asfawossen - who had also received a letter, but from Ras Seyoum writing 'as father-in-law to a son-in-law' - agreed with him."

"An aeroplane flew low over Fikke, word came that General Tracchia's advance guard was only a mile away to the north, and Dejaz Aberra, still undecided, took his men out of town to the lowlands. That evening Colonel Belly, who was with Ras Hailu, came - apparently in person - to the camp, and Aberra and Asfawossen finally decided to submit. Aberra however sent his wife and baby son away with Mesfin and the two cousins, a last-minute concession to their pleas and threats. A letter was sent up to General Tracchia who had now occupied Fikke --"

"Ras Hailu in person led Aberra and Asfawossen to General Tracchia's camp. While they were in the tent drinking coffee with the General, the men of their escort were disarmed -- A group of carabinieri entered the tent and arrested the two brothers. It was 21 December, three days after Ras Imru had surrendered /in the south-west/. At 7 p.m. the men in the escort heard a volley of shots in the centre of the town. Tracchia sent a laconic cable to Graziani: 'Dejaz Aberra and brother shot dusk in piazza'." [A Mockler, Haile Selassie's war, New York 1984 p 169-171]

Those who marched on Fiche in December 1936 were General Tracchia from Debre Birhan, General Belli and Ras Hailu from Ambo, and Colonel Garelli from Addis Abeba. The capitulation of the defending Ethiopians was agreed at a locality Wobari (Woberri?) and the act was intended to be at a place called Bidigon but Aberra had to withdraw to the lowland before it was carried out. The Ethiopian troops that were surrounded were brought by the Italians to a large hall in the town and set free the next morning. The Ethiopian who was next in command to Aberra had a conversation with General Tracchia who showed a telegram from Graziani by which he had been ordered to execute the brothers. The Ethiopians were permitted to recover the bodies and bury them in silence at the Giyorgis church. [E Leijonhufvud, Kejsaren och hans hövdingar, Sthlm 1948 p 136-139]

1938

About 5000 inhabitants, a mostly Amharic centre in country populated almost exclusively by Oromo, important market on Saturdays.
Post, telephone, clinic, spacci. A round church with paintings of recent type. [Guida 1938]

Post office of the Italians was opened 1 August 1937. Its cancellations first read FICCE'(AMARA) but the town was transferred to Governo dello Scioa on 1 September 1938 so then it became FICCE'*SCIOA. This Italian post office was closed 31 March 1939.
Postal hand stamp had spelling FICCE around 1959 and FITCHE around 1964 (like it had
been also around 1932).

[Philatelic source]
The road Addis Abeba-Fiche 125 km was gravelled in the 1930s but not asphalted.

1939
Kenyazmach Tekle Markos, who had been Minister of PTT, in 1939 was called "fedelissimo residente" of the Italians and was placed at Fiche.

1941
At Fiche the defeated Maraventano's troops still had to undergo their final ordeal. A message was received from the Emperor to say that he wished to hold a parade of his prisoners. Against the background of the much publicized victories of Platt's and Cunningham's forces it was important for the Emperor's prestige that there should be a public show of the prisoners captured by his own small army.
"Thesiger was sent to inform Maraventano of the Emperor's wishes. The colonel protested that it was barbarous to humiliate prisoners. Thesiger was the very last Englishman to receive such a protest kindly and records how he lost his temper, reminded the colonel of Italian misdeeds and told him to be on parade with his men next morning. Nott records that some of the Italian officers, perhaps imbued with the Fascist, un-Italian colour bar introduced by Mussolini -- in 1938, 'begged the British officers to spare them the indignity of marching with their men (les noirs) ... who had fought for them so gallantly.' This was refused, although according to Silvi the 198 officers marched separately when the column filed past the dais on which the Emperor stood with the Crown Prince, Ras Kassa and his surviving son, Asrate Kassa."
[Shirreff 1995 p 211]

1950s
In 1954 only the Governor's office and residence had telephones, but there was a proper post office.
Fiche was centre of Selale & Merhabete awraja (-1956-). By 1958 it was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.
Sub-province Governor of Selale & Merhabete awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Amde Aberra.
"Finally, /from the north/ I came to a long line of dimly-lit dwellings. -- I had arrived! -- I had missed the turn off to the mission for it lay three kilometres back and, turning, I finally found a rough track made of large granite blocks, that was set high above the surrounding ground. -- Suddenly, ahead of me in the woods, there was a voice. 'Hello?' It was a very English voice. -- The girl was Vera Jarvis, one of the Bible Churchman's Mission. We entered a large old house and came finally to a comfortable sitting-room with old chintz-covered armchairs and a lived-in atmosphere. Barbara Gibbons, also of the mission, and four English schoolteachers from Addis Ababa, were sitting round having tea."
"The morning light revealed the forest as being a thick plantation of eucalyptus trees which surrounded the schoolhouse and dormitories."
[Barbara Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 179-181]

1960s
"At Fiché in the early 1960s, the grandson of Leul-Ras Kassa, Fitawrari Amdé Aberra, who is the governor of that region, has a fine house overlooking the deep and beautiful gorge of a Blue Nile tributary below the famous Shewan monastery of Debre Libanos. The fitawrari was himself educated at Sandhurst Military Academy in England."
[Greenfield 1965 p 153]
The average daily traffic on the Addis Abeba side in 1963 was 20 buses, 10 cars, and 35 trucks.
In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Fiche, without engaging external consultants.
There were 11 telephone numbers in 1967, e.g. for the Territorial Army 1st Brigade, Ground Force new training station, police force, prison, public health office. None on personal names.
Population 6,483 as counted in 1967.
Aberra & Asfa Wossen (Abera Asfawossen) primary school in 1968 had 731 boys and 361 girls, with 14 male teachers and one female.
At Aberra & Asfa Wossen school 35 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
In 1968 this junior secondary school had 140 male and 38 female students in grades 7-8, with 7 teachers of which two foreign.

1970s
Fitawrari Amde Aberra was still governor of Selale awraja in the early 1970s. He was executed by the Derg in November 1974.

Fiche was one of five camps where Mengistu ordered conscripts of the People's Militia (reconstituted in the spring of 1977 as the "Red Army") to undergo a twelve-week basic training with modern weapons.

[Area handbook (USA) 1981]
Spelling of a round canceler of the post office was FITHCE around 1975.

There was a petrol filling station of Shell (-1978-).

1980s
Population around 17,100 in 1984 and around 21,200 in 1994.

1990s
"Despite a pleasant, welcoming atmosphere and cool, breezy climate, Fiche is unremittingly ordinary, and really only of interest to travellers as the closest town to Debre Libanos."

"No transport leaves Fiche for points northwards -- you'll be reliant on finding vehicles coming from Addis. These generally pass through the junction town without detouring to Fiche --" 

"There are several hotels in Fiche itself, but the pick of the accommodation is in the junction town. The Alem Hotel, on the main Debre Markos road immediately north of the junction, is such a gem that you are unlikely to want to look further. Accommodation consists of above-average rooms in the dollar-a-night bracket, adequate rooms with a shower over the toilet." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

2000s
Population around 26,000 in 2001.

"The new town is on the road, the old town a couple of kilometres off the road -- There is a church, Beta Gabriel, which is said to be 170 years old, but has been rebuilt in the standard and not very attractive style of a cement rondavel with corrugated metal roof. A museum is under construction to house the treasures of the church - the old storage area burnt three years ago and destroyed some of the treasures."

"I was searching in Fiche for the prison of Lij Iyasu -- /he/ had been kept in the house of Ras Kassa, until he escaped -- He was recaptured, then sent off to Girawa near Harar, where he was kept in fairly comfortable imprisonment until his death in 1935 -- I was shown the site of Ras Kassa's house, which is on the top of a hill with an amazing view over the gorges of Gojam. Unfortunately the house is entirely gone, and its remains were probably part of a stone wall a farmer had built on the land near the site. This is really unfortunate. They said Ras Kassa had lived in the house until his death in 1957, so the demolition must have been fairly recent. Locals blamed it on the previous Derg government."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/07/14]

JCR11 Fiche 07/41 [WO]
HDL02 Fiche Lorgis (Ficce Lorghi) (area) 09/38 [+ WO]
HDU31 Fichet (Ficiet) 10/39 [+ WO]
JDC19 Fichi (Fici) 08°16’42”30’ 1281 m, near code JDD10 08/42 [+ Gz]
H.... Ficho (on the border between Agame and Inderta) 13/39? [x]
In the 1800s one of the most important centres for trade with amoleh salt money.

[Abir 1968 p 47]

JDR97 Ficke, see Fik
JCS12 Fidadedih 07°21’42”46’ 1016 m 07/42 [Wa Gz]

fid- (O) bring, give

HCN12c Fide 07/35 [Ad]
The primary school (in Mocha awraja) in 1968 had 98 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.

JBJ96 Fidegan (Fideion) 04°28’42”10’ 224/250 m 04/42 [WO Gu Gz]
 Bring, give

**fidel** (fīdāl) (A, T) character of the script; "alphabet"

**JDP07** Fideli 09°58'/41°20' 742 m 09/41 [WO Gz]

**HFF02** Fidis 13°36'/39°38' 2340 m, cf Fedis 13/39 [Gz]

(with church Abune Libanos to the north-east)

**HDG17** Fido Geysa 09°10'/35°25' 1528 m 09/35 [Gz]

**HES13** Fiera, see Fiyeriya

**HDT15** Fietira, see Fetera

**fig** (A) dung, manure; **fiig-** (O) run

**HET84** Figisiya (Fighisia) 13°28'/38°50' 1547 m 13/38 [+ WO Gz]

**fik:** **fiiq** (Som) 1. point, tip; 2. drink; 3. garbage;

**fiqh** (Arabic?) Islamic jurisprudence

**Fik**, the semi-nomadic Borana living in this region are of the Malingur tribe.

**JCM20** Fik 06°33'/44°16' 455 m 06/44 [WO Gz]

**JCR97** **Fik** (Fich, Fik', Fiq, Feek, Fitschi, Ieri) 08/42 [Gz WO Po Wa]

(with sub post office)

In an area with many wells.

1930s During some months there used to gather many Hawya with their cattle. Travel by motorcar to Babile was possible on a track. Italian *Residenza*, post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]

1940s In 1943 the Ethiopian Ogaden was a British administered zone. Some heavily armed Somalis were raiding this area. The Ethiopian Government sent in both territorials and two battalions of the British-trained regular army. This joint effort proved very successful. The British provided nearly all the transport and all the extra cost. British officers came down with the Ethiopian regulars who were based upon Fik. The disarmament of the raiders was carried through with the display, but without the use, of force. Only two Somalis were killed during the whole operation. [M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, 1948 p 365]

1960s Postal hand stamp had the spelling FEEK around 1963.

**JCR97** Fik sub-district? (-1997-) 08/42 [n]

**JCR97** Fik wereda (centre in 1964 = Fik) 08/42 [Ad]

**fik yerey:** **yeri** (O) lean, emaciated

**JDC07** Fik Yerey (Fich Ierei) (well) 08/42 [+ WO]

**HFF90** Fikada Fada (Fik'ada F.), see Fadi

**HFE27** Fikadeamek (with rock-hewn church) 13/39 [x]

see under Temben churches

**HDL22** Fiko (Fik'o, Fiqo) 09°18'/38°40' 2628 m 09/38 [AA q Gz]

**fikir** (fiqir) (A) love, affection

**HEK31** Fikr Asfaj (small island) 12/37 [Ch]

In free translation "Love, the Destroyer", a bare rock island less than 500 m in diameter and 30 m high, white with the excrement of seabirds. "It is associated in local legend with a romance and tragedy. The story goes that two lovers crossed to the island in a *tankwa* in order to be alone, and were so occupied with each other that they forgot to tie up the *tankwa*, which drifted away unnoticed. When the time came for them to return they searched in vain for their raft, but it was not in sight. It was their only means of escape, for they had taken pains that no one should see them go, and they were too far from the mainland to be able to attract attention. Years afterwards their skeletons were found."

[Cheesman 1936]

**HDM65** Fikre Gimb (Feqra Gemb), see Fekere Gimb .../. [+ x]
One of the strongest fortifications in Shewa. Meshesha Seyfu was transferred there as prisoner in 1877. [Marcus p 51]

HET55 Fikre Sini (Fik're S., Figre S.) 13°11'/38°59' 1796 m 13/38 [Gz q]

HD... Fil Amba (Feelámba) 10/39? [Ha]

On their way to Ankober from Giddem [=HDU45 Gidim 10/39] the Harris embassy visited the thermal springs of Fil Amba, being five with religious names: Aragawi, Selassie, Maryam, Abbo and one more.

"Descending by an extremely steep footpath to a deep dell below the Aito hill, the road wound above a mile along the sunken channel of the narrow river, through which meandered a rippling brook of crystal water, varied at intervals by miniature cascades, and shaded throughout its tortuous course by trees and flowering creepers of luxuriant beauty.

In an angle formed by a sudden bend are the hot wells, five in number, rising at some distance from each other -- Aragáwi, the most celebrated of these springs, derives its name from one of the nine missionaries -- He is styled also Za Michael; and is said to have been conveyed on the tail of a huge serpent to the summit of -- Debra Dámo -- Selássie -- is situated close to Aragáwi, and like it rising in bubbles from the sandy bank and bed of the stream. In both the temperature stood at 118° of Fahrenheit (45° Centigrade). Mariam, the blessed Virgin, at 115°, issues from a cave, provided with a rude door, and partitioned by a bar of wood into two cells for new and old complaints, and in these patients were in the act of immersion. Abbo, at 120°F (48°C), percolates from the centre of a steep bank of soft red sandstone, covering basaltic wacke, through an artificial spout inserted for the convenience of drinking the waters. Numbers of dreadfully diseased wretches, the lame, the halt, and the blind, who were here assembled, with victims who had suffered under the Galla knife, formed a horrible spectacle -- The superintendence of the numerous patients who thus flock hither to undergo the discipline of the baths, is limited to the collection of one piece of salt -- for the use of the wells -- The waters possess a slight taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen; but they may be drunk without creating nausea."

[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 355-357]

fil wiha (A) hot spring/s/

JDG02 Fil Wiha (Fil Ua, Filoa, Filloa) 09/40 [+ WO Gu 18]

(hot springs, called Palm Springs or Palm Baths by tourists)

Occasionally visited by tourists at least from the 1950s but the road, although passable by ordinary motorcars, was extremely dusty.

1950s Dushan and Iva Lalevich studied the water resources at the springs in December 1957-January 1958 with a view to determining their potential for agricultural purposes.

[Ethiopia Observer, Nov.1958 vol II no 10 p 346]

1960s "From the inspection gate on the west side of Awash Station, take the main road north. -- After 28 kms. and two hours over plains country cut by streams and rivers the road comes to Palm Baths."

"You enter, driving parallel to a great lava outcropping over a hundred feet high, and come to the first palms and the first pools of hot water in a setting that might have come out of a Hollywood studio. The palms are Dum Palms -- These placid steaming waters contain fish and small crocodiles and the shores are lined with ground-clinging grasses where you will see geese, bitterns, storks, cranes and rails. Kingfishers and fish eagles, as well as multitudes of lesser birds cluster in the palm trees. There are caves in the lava cliffs here which are used as sleeping quarters by a band of Hamadryas baboons. --"

"From beneath the great lava outcropping a large number of boiling springs coalesce to form a little river of hot water, which meanders through a forest of palm trees for several kilometres, and forms an exotic oasis of unspoiled, primeval beauty. Waterbuck, warthog and baboon live at Palm Baths, and oryx, gazelle, lion and leopard are frequent visitors." [Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 78]
The turquoise-blue pools are not as refreshing as they look, with temperatures touching 36°C. In the cooler areas of the springs crocodiles and hippos are found. After 5 pm, the area comes alive with birds. Hippos feed at night.

Håkan Pohlstrand of Fauna Safaris arranged for some (mostly Swedish) tourists to spend New Year's Eve and the millennium change into 2000 at this memorable site.

In February 1996 the Peasant Association area of Filagober (among others) was studied by Alemu Mekonnen for a doctor's thesis "Rural energy and afforestation", Göteborg (Sweden) 1998, but he gives no description specifically of Filagober.

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2000s

"After a fairly rough 30 kilometer drive (at least an hour) to the north side of the main road from the park gates, you are rewarded with a sight of gorgeous hot springs. Out of the savannah rise volcanic cliffs, with accompanying black or dark brown piles of volcanic rock. When you reach the camp, which looks an acceptable if basic place to stay, you are on the edge of the delightful palm tree lined hot pools."

"The first pool is less hot, and supports a variety of bird, fish and crocodile life. -- Further on you come to the really hot pools, which are of course devoid of any life. The water is crystal clear, the soft mud bottom looks alarmingly close. After negotiating a log bridge and a few small streams by stepping on stones, you reach the pools. -- I had swimming trunks under my jeans -- The pool is very hot - my skin turned bright pink - so I could only manage a couple of slow laps before I emerged onto the slippery mud at the sides."

"The pool is the best place I found to meet the traditional Afar people, nomadic traders. -- I was completely horrified on my first trip to the hot springs when Afar men with AK-47's intercepted our car brandishing their long knives. Visions of losing my nether bits flashed before my eyes, but fortunately they were only interested in selling their knives to us!"

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/03]
HDC59  Filo 08°40'/37°29' 2269 m  08/37  [Gz]
JBN69  Filtu Gz: 05°07'/40°39' 1229 m, see also Filtu 05/40  [Gz]

JBN69  Filtu  MS: 04°58'/40°23' 1150 m  05/40  [MS WO Gu]

(Italian: Tappa di Filtu)
(sub-district, centre in 1964 = Seru)
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
10S  Hashlik
10N  Gagrga
Administrative post on the road from Negele southwards, 45 km from the Kenya border.
At the SW base of a mountain of the same name.

1930s  The road Filtu-Negele 115 km during the Italian occupation was maintained but not coated.

1941  British forces advancing from Dolo in March 1941: "Late in the afternoon we topped a long rise in wooded country. In the distance at the end of a long stretch of road stood several square white block-houses, and a few native huts. We concluded that we were approaching Filtu.

We bivouacked there that night in the scrub on the side of the road. The armoured cars of the advanced guard reported having seen an Italian armoured car making off at top speed on the road to Neghelli, as they neared the settlement. This report indicated that our elusive enemy still remained in the flesh; for apart from road-blocks there had been little to indicate his continued existence since we left Gelib."

"Progress was slow owing to the number of sections of road mined by the Italians and the necessity to mark these and cut deviations through the bush."

"One aspect of the country surprised us all. In spite of the lush vegetation and wide stretches of splendid grazing we never encountered any game."

"In the middle of that drowsy afternoon, with heavy rain clouds gathering once more, our uneventful progress was noisily interrupted by the sound of shots from the head of the column. First came a sharp fusillade of rifle fire, followed by single shots -- It transpired that our attackers belonged to a band of Abyssinian Patriots who were alleged to be assisting us, by sabotage and guerilla tactics, to rid their land of the Italians. There can be no doubt that the activities of those marauders had furthered the success of our operations by cutting enemy communications and upsetting Italian morale, but as allies they were unpredictable. At times we wondered whether pillage or patriotism was the impelling force behind them. We should have preferred them less noisy and ebullient, with more strictly disciplined trigger-fingers. In the course of our association with them we discovered in the Patriots a regrettable tendency to loose off a few rounds when moving across country, just through sheer, light-hearted exuberance. We also found them somewhat casual in differentiating between friend and foe. Hence the attack on our column."

[MacDonald 1957 p 156-159]

1960s  "Immediately upon their arrival in Sidamo /in 1963/, the Somali fell upon the Boran and the Gudji, making murderous use of newly acquired weapons. -- The imperial regime now found it opportune to implement a plan that had been mooted in the past, that is, to drive the Somali back -- into Bale -- ending this encroachment of Oromo territory. All Somali in southern Sidamo were ordered to move into the Filtu area inside Bale. Harried by the Boran and Gudji, the Somali herders were forced to cross the /Genale Doriya/ river, losing many animals and some lives in the process. In Filtu they found themselves unwelcomed and harassed by local officialdom, and many of them were obliged to join the growing rebel ranks."

[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ.Press) 1987 p 196-197]

1970s  During the full-scale invasion of eastern Ethiopia by Somalia in the second half of 1977, the Somali penetrated southern Sidamo as far as Filtu. The advance stopped there, and frontlines changed little during the following months.

[Markakis 1987 p 230]
JBP81 Filtu (El Daud) (spring) 05/40 [MS WO]
JBP91 Filtu (mountain) 05/40 [WO]
JBS61 Filtu 05°05'/42°40' 05/42 [MS]
JBP90 Filtu Daffa (seasonal spring) 05/40 [MS WO]

GCT98 Fina 08/34 [WO]
GDE08 Fina (Faina) 08°10'/34°14' 447 m 08/34 [Gz]
JBJ46 Finangiuba, see Hashim
JDJ38 Finangiuba, see Funyan Hujuba
HET46 Finarwa (Fenerwa, Feneroa, Fenaroa) 13/39 [Gz WO 18]

In 1962 the Highway Authority described the north-south connection through Finarwa as a trail only.

GDF13 Fincao (Fincau), see Finchawo

fina (A) direction; finna (O) heritage

?? Finch../.. [Ch]

"On the left bank of the Abbai the Finch River was represented by a wide gash between the great land masses of Gudru and Horo. The confluence of the Finch and the Abbai was upstream of what was called the Satana Ford." [Cheesman 1936]

fincha, finchaa (O) waterfall, cataract

?? Fincha (sub P.O. under Addis Abeba)../.. [MS Po]

Spelling of the sub-post office has been FINCHA around 1974.

With airport around 1998 (because of construction of power station?) but no scheduled regular flights. Unpaved runway, length about 1500 m.

HD... Fincha (plantation, sugar factory, c350 km W of AA) 09/35? [20]

It was published in February 1989 that it had taken several years to arrange a financial package for a Finchaa sugar complex but that it had finally been approved, with several contributors.

A sugar factory was built at Finchaa in 1998 at a cost of US$ 230 million.
[News]

The sugar factory started white sugar production in February 2002.
It was going to officially inaugurate an ethanol producing plant (located nearer to Addis Abeba) in mid-2002. The ethanol was intended as motor fuel and as cooking fuel.
[Addis Tribune 2002/06/21]

HDJ99 Finchaa, see Finchawa

GD... Finchaa (Fincha) (in Kelem awraja) 08/34? [+ Ad]

Seventh Day Adventist Mission school in 1968 had 20 boys in grades 1,2,4 and no girls, with one teacher.

?? Finchaa (which one?)

The hydro-electric power station was estimated to cost Eth$ 75 million and planned to be completed in 1970. The dam would also serve to irrigate 13,00 hectares of adjoining land.
The Emperor inaugurated the Fincha dam in November 1973. It was the largest hydro-electric scheme in the country, built at a cost of over Eth$ 81 million and with a power output of more than the joint output of the four existing power stations.
[C Legum 1975 p 25]
When the Finchaa river facility in central Wellega was opened in 1974 it had a generating capacity of 84,000 kilowatt.
"One plant has now been constructed at Finchaa, west of Addis Ababa, and this has approximately doubled the potential output of electricity from hydro sources in Ethiopia."
[Africa south of the Sahara, 12th ed., 1982-83]
There occurs biotite gneiss, with amphibole gneiss associated with psammitic schist. [Mineral 1966]

When Harris accompanied King Sahle Selassie on a campaign /in late 1841?/ they arrived to "the beautifully secluded valley of Finfinni". There was much plunder and destruction by the Shewan army. "The luckless inhabitants, taken quite by surprise, had barely time to abandon their property, and fly for their lives to the fastness of Entótto -- Each grim Amhára warrior vied with his comrade in the work of retributive destruction amongst the execrated Galla."

Harris estimated that the king was escorted by five thousand cavalry. The Harris embassy and Dr. Krapf, who had witnessed the Shewan foray against the Oromo succeeded to persuade King Sahle Selassie to release all prisoners of war taken at Finfinne. Most of them were stripped naked first. [W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 190-191, 198, 211-212]

An Italian expedition for exploration in Ethiopia started from Let Marefiya near Ankober. Orazio Antinori accompanied as fas as Finfinne and there, on 3 July 1878, the command was transferred to Antonio Cecchi, who was the youngest of the members from the Società Geografica Italiana. There was a second member, Giovanni Chiarini. When leaving Finfinne, heading for the far south-west, they had 23 mules, 4 camels, 7 men to load the animals and 18 men as escort, altogether 21 persons and 34 animals. Menilek had further given six or seven Gurage slaves to be guides to their country. The cash of the expedition was 850 taler. [A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, Firenze 1940 p 87-90, 95]

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HEM72 Finjal Guma 12°26'39"36' 1458 m 12/39 [Gz]
HDJ57 Finjar (swamp) 09°30'37"15', cf Chomen 09/37 [x]
JDH88 Finjiyo (Fingio) (area) 934 m 09/41 [+ WO]
JCD80 Finjuni (Fingiuni) (mountain) 06/42 [+ WO]
?? Finkera (district inhabited by Qemant) .../.. [n]
HD... Fino (centre in 1964 of Jemoyagot sub-district) 09/38 [Ad]

HDR68 Finote Selam (Fenote Selam, Funete Salam) 10/37 [Gz MS Ad Po]
MS: 10°30'37"20'; Gz: 10°42'37"16' 1917 m (with sub-post office)
Centre at least 1956-1980 of Kola Dega Damot awraj & in 1964 of Tehnan wereda & of Asewa sub-district.
1950s Sub-province Governor of Damot awraj in 1959 was Dejazmach Ayallew Makonnen.
The Emperor visited the school at Finote Selam in May 1959, during a tour of Gojjam.
1960s By early 1966, two years after its construction, a hospital for lepers had still not been taken into use. It had been paid for by the private fund "Swedish Aid to Leprous Children in Ethiopia".
Population 2,103 as counted in 1967. There were only two telephones in 1967, for the Governor and for the health centre.
Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 494 boys and 270 girls, with 12 male teachers and one female.
Haile Selassie I junior secondary school 82 male and 14 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).
1970s The Swede Björn Eijre arrived to Ethiopia on 15 March 1971, to be placed at Finote Selam as area supervisor for EPID.
Spelling used by the post has been FINOTE SELAM.
2000s Population about 17,000 in 2001, a doubling in 15 years' time.

HEL44 Fintal Feres (Fint'al F.) 12°10'38"49' 2314 m 12/38 [Gz]
finterro: fintir (fint'ir) (A) fintira (O) gathering with drink given as reward for helping in business
HEJ59 Finterro Maryam (F.Mariam, Finero M.) (church), cf Fentero 12/37 [+ WO Ch]
HEJ69 Fintiro (Fint'iro) 12°19'37"26' 1788 m 12/37 [Gz]
JBN45 Fintoy (Fintoi) 04/40 [+ WO]
HEF93 Finyano 11°47'39"47' 1442 m 11/39 [Gz]
HEH48 Fiolda (area) 12/36 [WO]
JCR97 Fiq, see Fik
HDL22 Fiqo, see Fiko
HCC60 Fire Hiywet 06°03'36"37' 2575 m, cf Frehiwet firi (O) fruit
HEE77 Firida Mareja 11°34'39"08' 2552 m 11/39 [Gz]
JDP11c Firitili (small crater) 10/40 [Gu]
J... Firk (mountain) 08/48 [18]
firka (firqa) (A) plant used for fumigating milk vessels
?? Firka (Firqa) (district in Begemdir) .../.. [n]
Asseggaeheñ wrote in 1866: "Dembiya, starting from Firqa up to Dengel Berr, has been deserted." [Acta aethiopica II p 304]
HEE95 Firkijá (Firk'i'ja, Firqiqia) 11°45'38"55' 2469 m 11/38 [Gz q]
JEJ56 Firotle 12°14'/42"09' 561 m 12/42 [Gz]
HET26 Firtata (Firt'at'a) 12°55'/39"03' 1423 m 12/39 [Gz]
HEC99 Fisa (Kudus Mikhael) 11°44'/37"27' 1811 m 11/37 [Gz]
HCD67 Fiseha Genet, see Fisiha Genet
Market site some 25 km north-east of Atsbi, on the lower slope of the descent to the salt plain. It is described by Lefebvre (II p 25-29), who says that after a march of about an hour and a half below Fisho he saw the ruins of a church and some houses built by Sebagades, who tried to start a market here. The death of Sebagades in 1832 put a stop to his plans for developing this district. At the time of Lefebvre’s visit the place was deserted.

According to a preserved document, king Gigar (1821-30) made a chart with certain privileges to the church of Mikael at Fisho. This is probably the church which Lefebvre saw as a ruin.

[Huntingford, The land charters ..., A.A. etc 1965 p 69, 100-101]

fisih (A) Easter of the Jews and the Felasha;
fisiha, fissiha (A,T) joy, pleasure; genet (gänät) (A,T) paradise while waiting to enter Heaven

Fisihia Genet (Fisheha G., Fisha Genet) 06/38 [Gz MS Po]
(Fishia G., F. Guennet) 06/38 [Ad]

MS: 06°00'/38°10'; Gz: 06°07'/38°12' 1986 m
(with sub P.O. under Shashemene)
(sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)

The primary school in 1968 had 167 boys and 13 girls, with three teachers.

house of local type

fit (A) 1. face, front; earlier; 2. /unfavourable/ judgement;
(Sidamo) Clematis simensis, a herb or climber growing at 1500-3000 m, with cream-coloured flowers

A church built by Emperor Fasiledes (1632-67). Negassi Kristos Werede Qal of Shewa travelled to Gondar around 1700 and died of smallpox before he could return home. He was buried with great honours at Fit Abbo, and the field he camped on became known as Negassi Meda. [Levine 1965 p 32]

Fit Makonnen (Fit Maconnen, Gherba Dima) 07/35 [WO Gz]
07°57'/35°07' 1900/2011 m

Fita (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 11/39 [Ad]
Fita Bet sub-district (F. Biet ..) 10/39 [+ Ad]

centre in 1964 = Hote Mikael

Fita Gundi (centre in 1964 of Chirecha sub-district) 11/39 [Ad]

Fital (Fitalie, Fetal, Filale) 09°37'/38°38' 2511 m
(with church Medhane Alem to the west)

centre in 1964 of Gulele wereda, also area

Fitci 08°16'/42°30' 1281 m, near map code JDD10

Fite, fiitee (O) summit, highest point

Fite 08°19'/37°34' 1524 m

Fitri Girata, see Teyba
HDA56  Fitri Yamugassi (F. Iamugassi) 08°40'/35°22' 1479 m 08/35  [+ Gz]
JDE02  Fiuk Fiuk (Fiuch-Fiuch), see Fek Fiek
fiya:  fia (O) arrow
JER32  Fiya (Fia) (waterhole) 12/41  [+ WO]
HFF80  Fiya Keshi (F. K'eshi, F. Qeshi)
Fiya Keshi 14°21'/39°25' 2748 m 14/39  [Gz q]
HFC63  Fiyaga (Fiaga) (area) 14/36  [+ WO]
JDJ38  Fiyambiro, see Funyan Bira
HCS95  Fiyat (Egia, Eggia, Esgia) 08°05'/38°02' 2541 m 08/38  [Gz]
HFE01  Fiyel Wiha (Feyel Weha)
Fiya Keshi 14°21'/39°25' 2748 m 12/37  [+ n]
JDP65c  Fiyo (Jebel Feeoh) (mountain) 10/41  [+ Ha]
(recorded in 1841)
JDJ38  Flambiro, see Funyan Bira
JBR45  Foca, see Foka & JDA95
HFF90  Focada, see Forkada
focha, fochaa (O) tasteless /liquid/
HDA43  Foche, see Foke
HDL11  Foeta, see Fota

fofa (Janjero) kind of herb, Brassica carinata; (O) without ears
HCS60  Fofa (Foffa) (with churches) 07°51'/37°31' 2506 m 07/37  [Gz Po WO Gu]
(posting visitor under Jimma)
1930s  Main centre of the Janjero, among groves of Juniperus, with view over the deep Omo
valley, covered market, Italian Vice Residenza. [Guida 1938]
1970s  An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through
ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]
pict  Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 40 air view

HES49  Fogay 13°06'/38°22' 3265 m 13/38  [x Gz]
(with church Maryam to the east)
HES49  Fogay sub-district (centre in 1964 = Asika) 13/38  [Ad]
HDL54  Fogele 09°30'/38°50' 2632 m 09/38  [Gz]

Fogera, given as a name but not explained as a word
in Baeteman's Amharic dictionary 1929
HEK11  Fogera (Fogerra, Foghera, Fogara) 11/37  [Gz Gu Ch 18]
MS: 11°54'/37°41'; Gz: 11°57'/37°35' 1788 m
The plain occupies a large area on the east shore of Lake Tana. For a distance of about 15
km from the shore the land is very little above the level of the lake during the rainy
season. The Gumara river winds over the plain.
According to James Bruce(?) Fogera had once formed part of Begemdir but had become
independent by 1770(?).
In 1933: "The old bed of the river can still be seen stretching across the level grass-flats
of the Fogera plain. On a hill about nine miles away on the edge of the plain, a clump of
trees was pointed out called Tankwa Mawacha, or the place where tankwas come out, and
it seems that it was up to this now far-distant and dry harbour lying below the hill that the
tankwas used to ply when the plain was submerged and formed part of the lake."
"Three churches with a few tall trees could be seen out in the plain -- /Kidist Hanna, Ingor
Merkorios, Kidus Giyorgis/. All of them are built on artificial mounds to raise them above
the water-level."
Birds recognized by Cheesman included spur-winged goose, crowned crane, yellow-billed
duck, whistling duck (white-faced tree duck), widgeon, pintail duck, comb duck, glossy
ibis, sacred ibis, large white heron, white pelican, wader, curlew.
"All the time we spent on the Fogara plain we were unable to obtain wood, as it is a
treeless and bushless area, and we had to make our fires with cow-dung cakes, the fuel that is used by the inhabitants." [Cheesman 1936 p 182-183]

1990s The *tankwas*, papyrus canoes, are still constructed in the area. [Camerapix 1995]

**HE**...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Foger sub-district (centre in 1964 = Hodgebeya)</td>
<td>11°37′</td>
<td>[Ad n]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Foger 10°49′/39°06′ 2596 m</td>
<td>10°39′</td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*foog* (O) vulture

**??** Foha (river in Tigray/Afar) ...

Between the Foha and Dandero valleys, NNE of Arafali, there are traces of malachite and azurite at several places. [Mineral 1966]

**fok** (foq) (A) storey

**foka** (foqa) (A) uncultivated, barren ground

**HDJ65** Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°42′/37°06′ 2436 m (with church Maryam) 09°37′ | [Gz q] |

**HDK63** Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°40′/37°48′ 2489 m Foka, see under Kachisi 09°37′ | [AA q Gz] |

**HDL62** Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°37′/38°38′ 2511 m 09°38′ | [AA q Gz] |

**JBR45** Foka (Foca) 04°42′ | [+ WO] |

**JCC62** Foka 06°41′ | [Wa] |

**JCD20** Foka 05°42′ | [Wa] |

**JDA95** Foka (Foca, G.) (area) 08°40′ | [+ WO] |

**HFE99** Fokada (British camp in 1868), cf Fekada 14°39′ | [18] |

*foke* (O) pledge, token; *foki* (fooqii) (O) storey

**HDA43** Foke (Foche, T.) (hill) 08°35′ | [+ WO] |

**HFF90** Fokodo, see Fekada

**JDH79** Foldi, see Adi

**JDH89** Foldi, see Fulde

**HCR75** Folla 07°52′/37°07′ 2169 m 07°37′ | [WO Gz] |

**HCR86** Folla 08°37′ | [WO] |

**JBR41** Follai 04°55′/41°44′ 414 m 04°41′ | [Gz] |

*folle* (A), *foollee* (O) vessel made of dried gourd; (O) warrior class, age grade 8-16 years in the Oromo *gada* system; *fole* (O) climbing plant with edible large beans;

*follee* (O) 1. large drinking cup; 2. with a large hole;

*foloda* (O) 1. bowels, entrails; 2. ugly; 3. nonsensical

**JEB09** Folodda (area) 10°41′ | [WO] |

**HCS47** Fonka (Fon'k'a, Fon'k'o, Fonqo) 07°39′/37°58′ 2353 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 07°37′ | [Gz Ad] |

**HCT75** Fonsho (Fonscio, T.) (area) 2004 m 07°38′ | [+ WO] |

**HDF96** Fontale, see Fantalle

**HEF14** Fontanina 10°58′/39°47′ 1998 m 10°39′ | [Gz] |

**J...** Foo sub-district (Fo-o ..) 10°40′ | [+ Ad] |

**HDL62** Foqa, see Foka

**HEJ04** Forae Iyesus (F. Jesus, Forehe J., Foree Iesus) 11°37′ | [+ MS WO It] |

**HED97** Forat 11°43′/38°10′ 3660 m 11°38′ | [Gz] |

**HFF90** Forkada (Forcada, Focada) (pass), cf Fekada 14°39′ | [+ Gu] |

**HEJ52** Foroforo (area) 12°36′ | [WO] |

**JEC50** Forole (area) 11°41′ | [WO] |

**HBK16** Foroli, see Furroli

**HD...** Forssee (somewhere in eastern Shewa?) 10°39′ | [x] |
describes a Church of Christ mission there]

When going from Kwiha to Mekele, there is at 7.6 km a one-km branch to Forte Galliano, incorporating old rests of the fort where Galliano was once besieged.

The fort seems also to have been called Inda Iyesus.

fortino (Italian) block-house, redoubt

KCG93 Fortino Gheldidis, see Geldidis

HEU82 Fortino Sassari (It. name) 13°25'/39°33'

see Dogea (pass)

JEB78 Foru (area) 482 m, see under Asaita

fota (fot'a) (A) towel, dish cloth

HDL11 Fota (Foeta, Foveita) (mountain)

Fota 09°13'/38°30' 3238/3314 m

Coordinates would give map code HDL10

GDE08 Foual (Fouol) 08°10'/34°10' 449 m

HEU82 Foveita, see Fota

JEP64 Franchetti Island (European name), see Afrera Deset

JEC63 Frasagada (area)

fire (A) fruit, product

HEC02 Fudi (mountain)

"It is a well-known landmark and it was a generally believed story that some of the bolder spirits had climbed to the top of the cone. I invited a party of men, who said they had seen men who had been to the top, to come with me, and challenged them to show me the way up. We scrambled up the smooth face of the lava for about 100 feet and were brought to a standstill, so we decided to try again next day. On reaching the ground again we found the skeleton of a monkey with a broken skull lying at the bottom of the cliff, which so depressed my companions that they were quite ready to agree that the story of the cone having been climbed was a myth, and a second attempt was never made."

[Cheesman 1936]

HEC14 Fudi (mountain), see Assem Sellasie

fuđu (fuđhuu) (O) to marry

JDC44 Fugna Hallo, see Funya Hallo

JDC50 Fugna Maiteno, see Funya Mayteno

JDB78 Fugna Ualdei, see Funya Weldey

JDG18 Fugnan Ajo, see Funyan Ajo

JDJ38 Fugnan Hujuba (F. Ugiuba), see Funyan Bira

JDJ38 Fugnanbira, see Funyan Bira

?? Fugnido ../..

The UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia wrote in a monthly report that including new influx in July 1995, the assisted population from Sudan in the Fugnido refugee settlement area had reached 31,704.

An estimated 1,000 unaccompanied minors crossed into Ethiopia from the Nassir area in
July, having initially fled into Mawit before the recapturing of the town by Sudanese government forces in March. Following registration, the new arrivals were transferred to Fugnido camp.

"General nutritional status of these refugees seems satisfactory despite the long period of time they have spent in transit between Mawit and Gambela."

Donated children's clothes were distributed by UNHCR to over 2,700 pupils in the Fugnido refugee camp in year 2000.

**Fugug** (historical area south of Webi Shebele)

"In one Oromo tradition, there is a reference to a faraway land, the land which is consistently claimed as the first home of the Oromo people, the birthplace of the nation. This land is known as Fugug (see map 2 The probable location of Fugug around 1330, p.5). Today the land of Fugug and Mount Fugug are located in the administrative region of Arsi, the heartland of historical Bali."

[Mohammed 1994 p 4]

1800s Menilek charged Ras Darge to subdue Arsi. Fitawrai Dufera who was in the vanguard of the invaders, was defeated at Fugug and obliged to withdraw.

[Cerulli 1922 p 88]
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<tr>
<td>JBR22</td>
<td>Fulley (Fullei) (area)</td>
<td>04°30'38°12'</td>
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<td>JDK05</td>
<td>Fulleys (Fulleis) (area)</td>
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<td>HBK97</td>
<td><strong>Fulli</strong> (Gara Fulli) (area)</td>
<td>04°30'38°12'</td>
<td>[WO Mi]</td>
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<td>Mountain near Yabelo. There,</td>
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<td>alkaline syenite composed of</td>
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<td>microcline (rarely orthoclase)</td>
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<td>albite-oligoclase, biotite,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>aegerine and rarely hornblende,</td>
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<td>is associated with biotite</td>
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<td>Fullva</td>
<td>10/36</td>
<td>[MS]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBL25</td>
<td>Fulte (area)</td>
<td>03/38</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFF45</td>
<td>Fultulo</td>
<td>11°13'/39°50'</td>
<td>2196 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBT42</td>
<td>Fultura</td>
<td>04°54'/38°35'</td>
<td>1374 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBT68</td>
<td>Fulu (mountain)</td>
<td>05°08'/39°12'</td>
<td>1126 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDA18</td>
<td>Fulvalle</td>
<td>08/35</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBM24</td>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>03/39</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBK85</td>
<td>Funan Gaba</td>
<td>04°25'/37°57'</td>
<td>1492 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBN76</td>
<td>Funan Mesa</td>
<td>05/40</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBS19</td>
<td>Funchaua</td>
<td>04°38'/38°21'</td>
<td>1652 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Fundinai (Amba Fundinai)</td>
<td>./.</td>
<td>[It]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT75</td>
<td>Funduro (island)</td>
<td>07°57'/38°53'</td>
<td>1633/1846 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Island in Lake Ziway, with</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 inhabitants in the 1930s. [</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guida 1938]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HEC28</td>
<td>Fungi (Funghi)</td>
<td>11/37</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDL68</td>
<td>Fungsha (Fungscia) (hill)</td>
<td>09/34</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCS04</td>
<td>Funto (Fun'to)</td>
<td>07°20'/37°54'</td>
<td>2239 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>funya hallo: <em>halo</em> (O) kind of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acacia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC44</td>
<td>Funya Hallo (Fugna Hallo)</td>
<td>08/41</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDC50</td>
<td>Funya Mayteno (Fugna Maiteno)</td>
<td>08/41</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDB78</td>
<td>Funya Weldey (Fugna Uldei)</td>
<td>08/41</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>funyan, funnyaan</em> (O) 1. nose;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. spout /of coffee pot/;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. tongue or head of a plough;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>ajo</em> (Kefa) &quot;Galla potato&quot;,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coleus edulis, C. tuberosus;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Som) scum on stagnant water;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mildew; <em>bira</em> (O) near, beside;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>away from</td>
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<tr>
<td>JDG18</td>
<td>Funyan Ajo (Fugnan Aggio)</td>
<td>09/40</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDJ38</td>
<td><strong>Funyan Bira</strong> (Fugnanbira,</td>
<td>09/42</td>
<td>[MS WO Gu 18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fiambiro, Flambilro)</td>
<td>09/42</td>
<td>[Mi x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Fiyambiro, Funyambira,</td>
<td>09/42</td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finianbira, Fugnan Hujuba)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Fugnan Ujuba, Funyan Jeba, F.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jebe)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MS: 09°34'/42°17' = JDJ37; Gz:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09°24'/42°19' 1980/2049 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(with church Raguel &amp; post office)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Centre -1956-1980- of Gursum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>awraja, and in 1964 of Gursum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wereda &amp; of Birsug and Menchiyu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>sub-districts. Within a radius</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of 10 km there are at km</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6SE Illalemi (Ilalami) (two</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mountains) peak 2040 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8SE Shek Hassan Dufi (Sciek ..)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(village)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1SW church</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9SW Rukeysa (Rucheisa) (area)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7W Aw Barre (Aw Bare,Au Barre,AuBarre)(village) 1960 m near</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6NE Sackabedi (Saccabedi)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(village)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

funan: *funnan, funnaani* (O) nose

cf Funyan Gaba

funansa (O) picking /coffee etc/

cf Finchawa

?? Fundinai (Amba Fundinai)

Around February 1936 it was an advanced base of materials and supplies for the IVth Corps of the Italians.

funga (A) snub-nosed

HCT75 Funduro (island) 07°57'/38°53' 1633/1846 m 07/38 [Gu Gz]

Island in Lake Ziway, with 20 inhabitants in the 1930s. [Guida 1938]

There is sandstone 2-3 m thick with an admixture of feldspar. Reserves are limited. [Mineral 1966]

Important centre on a high plateau at the SE base of the Kondudo group of mountains, with a climate similar to Harar and some coffee plantations on the plateau.

1930s In the early 1930s there was an agency of Said Bazarah, an export-import firm founded in 1887. [Zervos 1936]

Two rows of white small houses and a marketplace, 900 inhabitants. Italian Vice Residenza, post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]

1940s During a period of unrest in the area around May 1942 Funyan Bira was also pillaged and burnt. [Gilkes 1975 p 220]

The market was sacked in May 1943, in connection with Geri Jarso Somalis fighting against Ethiopian troops and Amhara residents in the Gursum area. [M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, 1948 p 364]

1950s There was a school of the Swedish BV Mission (-1958-). It was staffed wholly by Ethiopians. The mission called the place Funyanhodjoba. Sub-province Governor of Gursum awraja in 1959 was Colonel Yiman Goshu.


1950s There was a school of the Swedish Mission BV.

1950s There was a school of the Swedish Mission BV.

JDK30 Funyan Chali (F. Ch'ali) (mountain) 09/42 [Gz]

Funyan Chali 09°24'/42°30' 1834 m, near map code JDJ39

JDK30 Funyan Dera 09°21'/42°33' 1508 m 09/42 [Gz]

funyan goba (O) "nose" of fortification?

HBK85 Funyan Goba (Funan Gaba) 1492 m 04/37 [LM WO]

funyan hujuba: hujuba (O) sacred enclosure

JDJ37 Funyan Hujuba (Fugnan Ugiuba, Finangiuba) 2169 m 09/42 [+ Ad WO Gu]

see Funyan Bira

God's Shepherd Mission primary school (in Harar awraja) in 1968 had 86 boys and 35 girls, with five male teachers and one female.

JDJ37 Funyan Jebe (F. Jeba, F. Juba) 09°24'/42°19' 2049 m 09/42 [Gz Ad]

(Funjan Hujuba, Funyanhojoba)

(centre in 1964 of Weresiyu sub-district), see Funyan Bira

Coordinates would give map code JDJ38

1950s There was a school of the Swedish Mission BV.

JDJ39 Funyan Jufu (mountain) 09°24'/42°26' 1978 m 09/42 [Gz]

HDL40 Funyan Tede (F. Tede) 09°29'/38°30' 2455 m 09/38 [Gz]

JDH03 Funyan Timo 09°55'/40°57' 2033 m 09/40 [Gz]

JDH66 Funyanje 09°16'/41°37' 1970 m 09/41 [Gz]

GCU52 Funyido 07°45'/34°30' 530 m 07/34 [Gz]

HCD81 Fura 06°10'/37°41' 1168 m 06/37 [Gz]

JEA93 Fura (mountain) 11°44'/40°40' 865 m 11/40 [Gz]

furda, furdaa (O) gross, dense, fat, stout, obese, corpulent /male/; the central pillar in a traditional house

JDA24 Furda (area) 08°12'/40°21' 1236 m 08/40 [WO Gz]

JDC43 Furda 08°35'/41°54' 1294 m 08/41 [Gz]

JDJ10 Furda 09°14'/41°42' 2731/2830 m 09/41 [WO Gu Gz]

(with church Amanuel)

furdo (O) fat, plump /female person or animal/; (Som) customs post

JDB01 Furdo (place) 08°11'/40°54' 1519 m 08/40 [WO Gz]

JDB02 Furdo, G. (Nanofurdo) (mountain) 08°40' [WO Gz]

Furdo 08°10'/40°55' 1541/1890 m

JEC42 Furegera (Fureghera) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]

HDU45 Fureuta, see Hirute

fur (O) liberty; furii (O) taking turns in doing something;
*furri* (O) snot, mucus running from the nose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDE83</td>
<td>Furi (=Fourra?) (Gara Furi) (mountain)</td>
<td>08/38 [Gz Ca WO Ha] Furi 08°53'/38°41' 2485/2798 m, see under Sebeta &quot;Furi, rising from the waters of the artificial Akaki lake, the great pile of rocks and junipers at its summit looking exactly like a large cairn.&quot; [D Buxton (1949)1957]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1990s

On a narrow gravel road a motorcar with four-wheel drive can go all the way to the top. On the western side are a series of built caves, inhabited until recently. [Lonely planet 2000 p 279]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDE83</td>
<td>Furi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bebeli)</td>
<td>08/38 [Ad]</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>HEC98c</td>
<td>Furi Maryam (centre in 1964 of Zege sub-district)</td>
<td>11/37 [Ad]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC97c</td>
<td>Furie (plain)</td>
<td>11/37 [Gu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFF02</td>
<td>Furkwa 13°36'/39°38' 2340 m (with church Medhane Alem)</td>
<td>13/39 [Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDU86c</td>
<td>Furo (plain)</td>
<td>10/39 [Gu]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*furro* (A,O) catarrh or cold of animals

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBK16</td>
<td>Furroli (Foroli) (mountain) 1995/2007 m</td>
<td>03/38 [MS WO Wa]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEA44</td>
<td>Fursa (with bridge)</td>
<td>11/40 [WO Gu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBL09</td>
<td>Fursdimma (area)</td>
<td>03/39 [WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDN55</td>
<td>Fursi (Fursi) 10°28'/40°13' 764 m (centre in 1964 of Jarra awraja)</td>
<td>10/40 [Gz Ad]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDN55</td>
<td>Fursi sub-district? (-1997-)</td>
<td>10/40 [n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDN55</td>
<td>Fursiwereda (centre in 1964 = Fursi)</td>
<td>10/40 [+ Ad]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEE98</td>
<td>Fursot (recorded in 1868)</td>
<td>11/39 [18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBL09</td>
<td>Fursso (area)</td>
<td>03/39 [WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEB79</td>
<td>Furzi 11°15'/41°27' 343 m, see under Asaita</td>
<td>11/41 [Ne WO Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDN69</td>
<td>Futaela (area)</td>
<td>10/40 [WO]</td>
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*futo* (Som) buttocks, anus

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBF80</td>
<td>Futo (mountain) 03°32'/39°20'</td>
<td>03/39 [WO Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG92</td>
<td>Fuya (Fuia) (area)</td>
<td>07/35 [+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDJ38c</td>
<td>Fyanja (Fiangia) (high plateau) 1700 m</td>
<td>09/42 [+ Gu]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>