

HDT88	Intada (Int'ada) 10°32'/39°09' 1994 m west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDS40	Intalem (Int'alem) 10°21'/37°33' 2243 m west of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HEU61	Intalo, see Hintalo		
HDL96	Intarra (area)	09/39	[WO]
HFE85	Inte Wehi (mountain) 14°19'/38°59' 2022 m north of Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HFE87	Intichew, see Inticho		
	inticho: <i>intisho</i> (T) sneeze		
HFE87	<b>Inticho</b> (Enticho, Enticcio, Entichew, Ent'ech'o) (Intich'ew, Entiscio) MS:14°10'/39°10' = HFE67; Gz: 14°17'/39°09' 1964 m. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 9SE Awagir (Amba Augher) (area) 2876/2925 m 5S Zata (Zala) (hill) 2128/2139 m 10S Hahayle (Hahaile) (wereda & sub-district)	14/39	[Gz MS Po WO]
geol	Average thickness of the Trap Series is 300 m in western Inticho and 500 m in eastern Inticho. [Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 126] Copper shows were found in the 1950s in the surroundings of Inticho. [Mineral 1966]		
1880s	It was reported on 1 July 1889 that Dabbab Araya (Fitawrari, later Dejazmach) had met Dejazmach Embaye in Inticho. His followers took charge of Adwa and Dabbab himself "desired the whole of Yohannes's kingdom". Dabbab was imprisoned by Ras Alula's soldiers about two weeks later. [Ehrlich 1996 p 145]		
1890s	In December 1894, when Batha Hagos had been defeated by the Italians led by Major Toselli, Ras Mengesha was in the Inticho area, where for several months he had been gathering forces. Informants have suggested that Menilek had intimidated to Mengesha that he would be made <i>negus</i> if he could push the Italians back to the Wichale line. [Marcus, Menelik II, p 155]		
1930s	Telegraph office was opened on 22 April 1936 and post office of the Italians on 1 July 1936. Its cancellations read ENTICCIO*ERITREA.		
1950s	In late 1959 injera was baked and distributed as food aid from the Mekane Yesus Church.		
1960s	Population 1,859 as counted in 1967. The primary school (in Adwa awraja) in 1968 had 186 boys and 67 girls, with 5 teachers.		
1970s	With sub-post office (-1978-).		
1990s	This small town on the Inguya river lies on the Adigrat road about 10 km east of the Yeha turn-off. There are a few dollar-a-night hotels if you end up spending the night, but transport is easy to find in either direction. [Bradt 1995(1998) p 307] The distance to the flat-topped mountain of Debre Damo is 25 km.		
HFE87	Inticho sub-district (centre in 1964 = Inticho)	14/39	[Ad]
HFE87	Inticho wereda (centre in 1964 = Inticho)	14/39	[Ad]
HDK16	Into 09°09'/38°06' 3058 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL03	<b>Intoto</b> (Int'ot'o, Intotto) also HDL04 (area) (Ent'ot'o, Entotto, Antotto)	09/38	[AA]
	09°06'/38°42' 2609 m, mountain at 09°04'/38°48' 2843 m	09/38	[Gu WO 18]
geol	According to T.G. Murdoch 1960, there are some old limonite workings in the south side of Intoto mountain, where it was reported that primitive mining took place during the reign of Menilek II. The small yield of iron ore was used in crude smelting and fabrication		

of weapons and utensils.

The occurrence is reached by following the Fiche road for 8 km out of Addis Abeba, then taking the road to the west leading to St. Rufael church, a distance of about 2 km. The old excavations are at about 150 m from the church. Their location is thus at 6 km air distance from the centre of Addis Abeba.

The occurrence is situated within the area which was supposed to belong to the upper series of Plateau basalts. Iron occurrences of this kind are the products of lateritization of trachytes. Locally the exposures are essentially trachytic. The deposit has no commercial value.

[Mineral 1966]

NO HISTORY TEXT BECAUSE PART OF THE CAPITAL ADDIS ABEBA  
"Old Antotto" (Menilek's residence 1879-1881, Antotto is an Oromo name)  
was 15 km west of A.A. according to map of 1898, on a southern spur of  
Wechecha mountain.

In 1881 Menilek moved to present-day Intoto, as written by his chronicler Guebre Sellassie because they had found the true site of the former capital there, taking with him the name to that site which was called Dildilla until then..

pict E. Berlan, Addis Abeba, Grenoble 1963 p 26-27[2] site of  
Menilek's residence 1879-1881, with single large Juniper tree

GDE09	Inwany (Enuagri) 08°09'/34°12' 443 m, at Baro river Coordinates would give map code GDE08	08/34	[Gz WO]
HDL98	Inwari, see Inewari		
HED20	Inzegedim (Inzeghedim) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
HEC68	Ioadi Gheorghis, see Yoadi Giyorgis		
HEA64	Iocaca, see Yokaka		
JEH19	Iochibata, see Yokibata		
HDR88	Iofoda Gheorghis, see Shememel		
JDH92	Ioghere Maru, see Yogere Maru		
HEJ98	Iohannes (area)	12/37	[WO]
HEE28	Ioll (Yoll) (mountain) 11°01'/39°06' 3799 m Coordinates would give map code HEE17	11/39	[Gz]
HDN07	Ionghi, see Yongi		
HDN06	Ionghi Superiore, see Yongi		
JDJ73	Ionnis 09°46'/41°52' 969 m north of Dire Dawa, at the railway	09/41	[Gz]
HEC44	Iovoden Amnri, see Yoboden Amnri <i>ipsa</i> (O) light; candle; any source of light		
JDA57c	Ipsa (with mission)	08/40	[Gu]
JCP61c	Ira, cf Era	07/40	[Wa]
HDF85	Irabida 08°56'/39°20' 2078 m at the railway west of Metehara	08/39	[Gz]
JDH11	Irambui, G. (area), see under Asbe Teferi	09/40	[WO]
HFE77	Irar 14°12'/39°06' 2239 m, near Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
HFE98	Irar 14°24'/39°12' 2148 m north-east of Inticho, near the border of Eritrea	14/39	[Gz]
JEH38	Irarale (mountain)	12/41	[Ne WO]
	<i>irba</i> (O) 1. kind of small tree, <i>Nuxia congesta</i> ; 2. stick for stirring food; <i>irriba</i> (O) sleep; rest		
HC...	Irba (Yirba) (centre in 1964 of Irba Muda sub-district)	06/38	[Ad]
HEM84	Irba (with well) see under Chercher	12/39	[WO Gu]
HCE83	Irba Moda, see Yirba Muda		
H...	Irbab sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tsiyon Debir)	10/37	[Ad]

	irbat: <i>irbata</i> (O) meal, supper		
JBT31	Irbat (plain)	04/43	[WO]
HBL43	Irbi Guda (Irrbi Guda, G.) (area)	04/38	[+ WO]
	irbi kuna: <i>kuna</i> (Som) and to		
HBL33	Irbi Kuna (Irbi Cuna, Irrei Cuna) (mountain)	03/38	[Gz WO]
	03°58'/38°41' 1419/1580 m		
	<i>irbora, irbore</i> (O) armband of ivory or horn /worn on the upper arm by a man who has killed an elephant/		
HCE48	Irborra (Yirborra) 05°51'/39°05'	05/39	[WO Gu Mi]
	MS coordinates would give map code HCE47		
H...	Irbortu (centre in 1964 of Abyet Wiha sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
HDE63	Irboye (village)	08/38	[x]
HDF34c	Irboye	08/39	[LM]
	<i>ird</i> (A) tumeric, <i>Curcuma longa</i>		
HFF43	Irda Meskel (I. Mesk'el, Umberbere)	13/39	[Gz]
	13°59'/39°42' 2862 m, east of Hawzen		
HET26	Irde 12°54'/38°59' 1499 m, south of Fenarwa	12/38	[Gz]
HBL34c	Irder	03/38	[x]
HF...	Irdi (centre in 1964 of Adi Hagerai sub-district)	14/38	[Ad]
HFE55	Ireba Gered Giyorgis (church) 14°01'/38°59'	14/38	[Gz]
	south-east of Adwa		
JDA43	Irecha Mikael (church) 08°33'/40°04'	08/40	[Gz]
HD...	Irefu (centre in 1964 of Gola sub-district)	09/39	[Ad]
JEB06	Irelu, M. (area)	10/41	[WO]
HDD91	Irenso Gudela (centre in 1964 of Toke sub-district)	08/37	[Ad]
HDK55	Ireri 09°30'/37°58' 2155 m, south-east of Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
	<i>irga</i> (O) gum /=flesh at the teeth/; <i>irge</i> (O) place, site		
HDK50	Irga 09°33'/37°31' 2177 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
	between Shambu and Kachisi, cf Yirga		
JDG03	Irgada, G. (area) 950 m	09/40	[WO]
HCL40	Irgalem (Irgaalem), see Yirga Alem		
	<i>irge</i> (O) place		
HDJ58	Irgi (Irghi) 2438 m	09/37	[+ WO]
HEE17	Irgib Bet 11°00'/39°04' 3493 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF46	Irgoye 11°16'/39°53' 1590 m, north-east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEF46	Irgoye 11°17'/39°53' 1640 m, north-east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEU14	Irgoye 12°46'/39°44' 1602 m, near Korbeta	12/39	[Gz]
HEF..	Irgoye sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wachu)	11/39	[Ad]
HDU12c	Iriet (centre in 1964 of Dengezie sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
JBP61	Irimki (Irimchi) (area)	05/40	[+ WO]
HEL26	Iriya Mesk 11°59'/39°02' 2075 m	11/39	[Gz]
	irja: <i>irraja, irriya</i> (A) wild boar, warhog, <i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus aeliani</i>		
HDK64	Irjajo 09°56'/37°56' 896 m, at the Abay river	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCA59	Irna (hot spring)	05/35	[Ca]
JDH12	Irna 09°12'/40°56' 1827 m	09/40	[Gz]
	north-east of Asbe Teferi, cf Hirna		
JDH14	Irna, see Hirna		
	<i>Irob</i> , in eastern Agame a large Christian Saho group [Trimingham 1952]		
HFM03	<b>Irob</b>	14/39	[WO 20]
	Locality and area north of the border river Muna, being a front in war between Eritrea and Ethiopia from 1998.		

"Ciampi mentions the peculiar situation of the district of Irob -- Ethiopian enclave inside Eritrea."

[Brother at war p 25]

The Border Commission in The Hague ruled in April 2002 that Irob shall be Ethiopian (and not Eritrean) territory.

[AddisTribune 2002/04/12]

H....	Irob Gebeya, cf Rob Gebeya (centre in 1964 of Gasha Jagre sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HFM03	Irob wereda (centre in 1964 = Alitena) (-1964-1998-) (in the Adigrat-Senafe region) contested between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the 1990s	14/39	[Ad]
HEF34	Irofo 11°09'/39°45' 2424 m, east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HCN99c	Iros (centre in 1964 of Fugo sub-district) <i>irra</i> (O) on top of	08/35	[Ad]
HCE83	Irra Moda, see Irba Muda		
JDP25	Irrab (area)	10/41	[WO]
HBL43	Irrbi Guda, see Irbi Guda		
HBL33	Irrei Cuna, see Irbi Kuna <i>irresa</i> (O) kind of religious leader among the Oromo, also green branches offered to <i>ayana</i> spirits		
HBK83	Irresibista (area)	04/37	[WO]
HBF92	Irrgums (area)	03/39	[WO]
HCD88	Irriga Shafi, see Yirga Chefe <i>irsha</i> (A) cultivated field, plantation, farming		
HDT49	Irshama 10°22'/39°18' 2617 m south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
GDU71	Irshe (Irsce) (area) <i>irsho</i> (A) yeast, leaven, starter for dough	10/34	[+ WO]
JFB00	Irtaale (Irta'ale) (volcano) 13°36'/40°40' cf JFA09 Ertale	13/40	[Gz]
HCE83	Irua 06°15'/38°43' 2492 m	06/38	[Gz]
HDU54	Iruf Kolemo, see Majete		
	<i>isa</i> (O) he; <i>Isa, Issa</i> , a large population of traditionally nomadic Oromo, also the Moslem form of the name for Jesus		
JDH43	Isa, cf Adal & Isa awraja (in 1959)	09/40	
JDJ53	Isa, cf Dire Dawa, Isa & G...	09/41	
HES02	Isac, see Yishak		
JDP89c	Isah (Jebel Eesah) (mountain recorded in 1841) isak: <i>Isaq</i> , a large group of the Northern Somali; the <i>Isaq</i> dialect is spoken by the Isa, Habr Awal, Habr Jalo, and Habr Yunis	10/41	[+ Ha]
HES01	Isak Debre Giyorgis (Isac Dever Gheorghis) 12°42'/37°38' 2790 m	12/37	[Gz]
HCM05	Isak Gilo, see Mena <i>isat</i> (A) fire;		
HEL77	Isat Leab (I. Le'ab) 12°25'/39°07' 2818 m north of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
HDU13c	Isata Maryam (Isata Mariam) <i>isate gemora</i> (A) volcano, crater <i>isati</i> (O) his/her, belonging to	10/39	[+ Gu]
JCC13	Isbilla (Isbila) 05°33'/41°54' 392 m	05/42	[Gz 18]

GDM62	Iscigogo, see Ishigogo		
JDE10	Iscu Don, see Isku Don		
??	Iseye Gola sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JCT13c	Isha Hado, cf Izha	07/43	[Wa]
	<i>ishe</i> (A) kind of large tree, <i>Mimusops kummel</i> , it grows along streams and at forest edges, its fruits are about 2 cm long and edible; <i>ishe</i> (O) she, her; <i>ishoh</i> (A) thorn		
GDM62	Ishigogo (Iscigogo) 09°36'/34°36' 1205/1425 m	09/34	[+ WO Gz]
HEL63	Isihiya Giyorgis (Isihia Gheorghis)	12/38	[+ WO]
??	Isitayoh (in Wello)	../..	[n]
	It was bombed by Derg forces on 28 January 1990 and 40 were killed, most of them in the church of Kidane Mihret. [Africa Watch 1991]		
	<i>isku</i> (Som) 1. together; 2. to oneself; <i>doon</i> (Som) 1. boat, ferry; 2. mud /dredged from a well/; 3. desire, search for, ask in marriage; <i>dhoon</i> (Som) 1. lineage, clan, kinsmen; 2. large water vessel		
JDE10	Isku Don (Iscu Don) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HEE57	Islabish 11°22'/39°08' 2126 m, west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HEK..	Islam Midir	12/38	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Dega Melza sub-district)		
HDM64	Islamba 09°39'/39°43' 3280 m, east of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HEF60c	Islamge (area south-east of Mekdela)	11/39	[Pa]
	<b>Islamge</b> (which one?) The Italians repaired the mosque there in the 1930s.		
HES38	Islamge 12°57'/38°17' 2849 m, east of Deresge	12/38	[Gz]
HES38	Islamge 12°58'/38°16' 2787 m, east of Deresge	12/38	[Gz]
HES48	Islamge (Islamghie) 13°06'/38°22' 3265 m	13/38	[Gz WO]
	Coordinates would give map code HES49 "In the Jabarti village of Islamgie -- house compounds are even walled with stone, because the settlement is occasionally raided by bandits, who may be encouraged to do this because of the alien status of its inhabitants." "At Islamgie village, all of the adults chew <i>ch'at</i> , but priests take more than others." "Despite the fact that Christians regard the use of tobacco as a Moslem habit, not all Moslems use it. In the Jabarti village of Islamgie -- most people avoid tobacco because, they say, its use is forbidden by the Koran!" [F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 33, 115, 117]		
	<i>islami</i> (T) kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Croton macrostachys</i> ; it stands out because some of its broad leaves are usually bright yellow		
	islo abdi: <i>abdi</i> (O) hope, reliance		
KCJ62	Islo Abdi (I. Addi) 06°56'/46°46' 374 m	06/46	[WO Gz]
	near the border of Somalia Coordinates would give map code KCJ61		
HEJ06	Ismail	11/37	[WO]
HEC83	Ismala Gheorghis (I. Chiorghis, Ismala), see Yismala Giyorgis		
HEL86	Ismalia	12/39	[Gu]
HEC68	Isola Maryam (church)	11/37	[+ It]
	(intended as Italian <i>isola</i> = island?)		
HEC38	Isora	11/37	[WO]
HEL57	Israel Amba (mountain) 12°16'/39°06' 2996/3177 m	12/39	[Gu Gz]

??	north of Lalibela, cf Amba Esrael Isratu (island in the Rift Valley) A gravimetric anomaly occurs there, cf Harmil.	../..	[Mi]
	<i>Issa</i> , see above under <i>Isa</i> .		
	issa ela: <i>ela</i> (O) 1. deep lake or pond, clear water; 2. very heavy /load/		
JDP07	Issa Ela (waterholes), cf Isah	09/41	[MS WO]
JDJ16c	Issakoi (centre in 1964 of Bisidimo sub-district)	09/42	[Ad]
HEU..	Issala (village) see under Mekele	13/39	[n]
??	Issar Amba When Birru Goshu was defeated by Kassa (the future Tewodros II) in Gojjam in March 1854 and when Kassa caught up with his retreating and disintegrating army in May, Birru Goshu was taken prisoner and sent in chains to Issar Amba. [Abir 1968 p 141]	../..	[x]
JEB64	Ississile (area)	11/41	[WO]
JEJ20	Isso (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEE36c	Istayish (centre in 1964 of Waro sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HED86	<b>Iste</b> (Istie, Este, Esti) 11°37'/38°04' 2399 m, south-east of Debre Tabor Population 2,216 as counted in 1967. Cancellations of the postal agent around 1976 used spelling ESTI KETEMA. With sub-post office (-1978-).	11/38	[Gz x]
HED97	Iste Mekane Iyesus (Esté Mäkanä Iyäsus) known at least from the 1700s, cf Mekane Iyesus	11/38	[+ 20]
HED97	Iste wereda (centre in 1964 = Mekane Iyesus) cf Este, Mehal Iste, Tach Iste	11/38	[Ad]
HEJ18	Istefanos, see Debre Istifanos, cf Estifanos		
HEF53	Istifanos (Ist'ifanos), see Hayk Istifanos		
	<i>ita</i> (it'a) (A) chance, fate; (O) lot; <i>ita</i> , <i>iita</i> (O) swelling, tumour; <i>ita</i> (T) 1. marsh, morass; 2. that, the		
HDL73	Ita 09°41'/38°43' 2567 m, south of Fiche itacha: <i>ettecha</i> (O) slender shrub or small tree with shiny dark leaves and hanging bunches of winged fruits, kitkitta, Dodonaea viscosa	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF33	Itacha (Itacia) (pass & village), see under Dessie	11/39	[+ Gu]
HCS89	Itakar (Itacar) (area), see under Butagira	08/38	[+ WO]
HDH89	Itala Micael, see Ilala Mikael		
HFE54	Itane Zerey Amba (It'ane Z.A.) (mountain) 14°02'/38°52' 1904 m, to the south between Aksum and Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
GDE09	<b>Itang</b> (Ittang, Etang) 08°12'/34°16' 480 m, at Baro river	08/34	[WO Gz Ad x]
1900s	Menilek II agreed in May 1902 to give the British government of Sudan an area at Itang not exceeding 400 hectares. Later study showed that a position further upstream from Itang would allow boats to operate for a longer period of the year. An alternative location was therefore agreed upon. It became known as Gambela. The enclave reverted to Ethiopian rule after the independence of Sudan in 1955.		
1970s	The Red Cross opened a hospital at Itang in 1971. Delegate Stig von Bayer negotiated in 1972 about handing it over to the Ethiopian authorities. There was Scandinavian staff: one doctor (Ernst Lauridsen), three Swedish nurses (among them Gunhild Revoniemi), one mechanic. The hospital had about 25 beds.		

There was a small police station with Amhara/Oromo staff. Money accepted in the market was Ethiopian one-dollar notes and Sudanese currency.

[S von Bayer in interview]

In 1976 (1975?) there was air transport of 8 tons of seed and agricultural implements to the refugee camp at Itang. It took three days with two Saab Safari airplanes. Pilots were Carl Gustaf von Rosen and Dan Andersson (who later was killed in an air accident on 30 August in another part of Ethiopia).

1990s Over 200,000 people fled from the Itang refugee camp on 26 May 1991. According to some accounts OLF forces had fired at the camp.

The situation in the border areas between Ethiopia and Sudan changed radically in 1991, as a result of the change of regime in Ethiopia.

"Refugees from the camps in the Gambela region left *en masse* for southern Sudan when security broke down in the area -- Some 23,000 Uduk who had been registered at Itang by early 1991 were among those who moved under SPLA pressure, downstream to Nasir, in eastern Upper Nile, where a United Nations relief operation was mounted in June."

[W James in Ethnicity .. 1994 p 161]

The UN High Commissioner for refugee questions, Sadako Ogata, visited the camp at Itang in mid-1991 and invited journalist Ryszard Kapuscinski to accompany. The camp was usually very difficult to visit for outsiders. The camp was empty when they arrived.

"Only a few days ago they were here. But today it is empty. Where have they gone? What has happened to them?"

The clinic had been destroyed by someone. Beds had been toppled, tables broken.

A brand new X-ray apparatus had been crushed by stone.

There was water and marshes on both sides of the camp. The visitors finally found 100-200 of the camp inhabitants. They gathered in a semi-circle and the journalist took photos of them. No explanations were obtained.

[R Kapuscinski, Heban, Poland 1998 (Ebenholts, Sthlm, p 166-173)]

"When conditions at Nasir became unbearable, the Uduk set off for Ethiopia once again to find refuge with the UNHCR. In midsummer 1992, about 13,000 were reported to have arrived at Gambela to enter a new phase of their epic story."

[W James]

Parts of Itang town were hit by floodwaters in mid-1998.

[Reuters 98-08-11]

There were serious floods also in July-August 1999.

"Past the sizeable settlement of Itang, the Anuak give way to their cousins, the Nuer, who are primarily cattle herders, though they also fish.

Nuer -- live together in villages of several hundred at widely spaced intervals along the river banks."

[Camerapix 1995 p 186, 188, 199]

2000s Itang is mentioned as a former refugee camp in 2000. Tree seedling were raised and planted in the area, with the assistance of UNHCR.

"About 60 km down the river we came to the substantial town of Itang, which also has a small port with a ferry boat. The ferries operate only during the rainy season, then tie up when the river is too shallow for them to navigate. The town was pleasant to walk through, with a big market and lots of folks sitting and chatting or smoking the pipes common in the area - a big gourd pipe or a little straight pipe."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/17]

picts Hygienisk revy (Sthlm) 1971 no 3 p 101 doctor and nurse at Red Cross clinic;  
National Geogr. vol 163 May 1983 p 616 traditional dance of Anuak,  
630-631 parade on International Women's Day.

GDE09 Itang sub-district? (-1997-) 08/34 [n]

GDE09 Itang wereda (centre in 1964 = Itang) 08/34 [+ Ad]

HCT99 Itaya, see Iteya

HDH67 Itaya 09°40'/36°23' 1535 m 09/36 [Gz]

HDL20	Itaya 09°15'/38°26' 2827 m, north-west of A. Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL65	Itaya 09°39'/38°54' 2668 m south-east of Fiche, see under Debre Libanos <i>itete</i> (A) expression used to address an elder sister or an elder female relative	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL12	Iteti  iteya: <i>ittiye</i> , <i>itiiyi</i> (A) address to a young woman by her juniors	09/38	[AA]
HCT90	Iteya (on main road to Asela)	08/39	[x]
HCT99	Iteya 08°03'/39°15' 2362 m, east of lake Ziway	08/39	[Gz]
HCT99	Iteya (Itaya, Itiya; Eteya) 08°08'/39°14' 2215 m east of lake Ziway, near map code corner HCU90/HDE09/HDF00 <b>Iteya</b> (which one?)	08/39	[Gz]
1960s	The junior secondary school in 1968 had 63 male and 13 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.		
1970s	There was a sub-post office and petrol filling station of Mobil (-1978-).		
1980s	Bids for constructing a 26,000-tonnes capacity grain silo at Iteya in Arsi were invited in December 1988.		
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 5(1967) no 1 p 4 people at market at Iteya in Arsi.		
HDE09c	Iteya (Eteya, Etya, Etaya)	08/39	[MS Po x]
HDE...	Iteya wereda (at least in the 1980s)	08/39	[x]
HDM72	Iteye 09°44'/39°31' 2226 m (with church Maryam), near Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDK75	<i>itisa</i> (O) obstacle, hindrance, impediment <b>Itisa</b> (Itissa) 09°42'/38°02' 2032 m (with church Tekle Haymanot), south-west of Tulu Milki Monastery on a rock shelf with a wide view over Kessemer river. It is one of the oldest monasteries in Ethiopia, from the 1100s and in the 1200s a centre for missionary activity. Saint Tekla Haimanot was born in this village, and the first Christian king of Welayta was christened here. Agne Nordlander visited the monastery in March 1996. Its head Abba Haile Meskel was said to lead 500 students, 300 monks and 50 priests, he himself having a salary of 80 birr per month but known not to be corrupt. The Swedish Philadelphia Mission and SIDA had together assisted the monastery to build protection walls along the hairpin road up to the place, and also to build a school house and a guest house. The mission had also given clothes to some of the monks and to the school children. Opposite on the other side of the valley there are caves where they said that <i>shifita</i> lived. From this area were elected men to the <i>shengu</i> (parliament in the time of the Derg) as a kind of representatives for the <i>shifita</i> . Nordlander met a young monk about 21 years of age. He was from a wealthy family and his father had taken him home by force twice, but in vain. The young man had received a vision to cut into the rock like at Lalibela, and had completed a kitchen and bedroom for himself and most of a little round church. Above the church he had cut a prayer room with a fascinating view. [A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 98-99]	09/38	[AA Gz x]
HDL18	Itisa 09°08'/39°10' 2465 m, east of Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]
HEL77	Itiya 12°27'/39°06' 2300 m, north of Lalibela <i>ito</i> (O) portion of food, place where food is prepared	12/39	[Gz]
HDK60	Ito 09°37'/37°33' 2115 m, cf Eto	09/37	[AA Gz]
GD...	Itonga (in Gambela awraja)	08/34?	[Ad]

The primary school in 1968 had 158 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-4, with one(!) teacher.

HFE06	Itsiwto (Itsewtu) (with rock-hewn church) 13°42'/39°00' 1915 m, see under Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz x]
JEH05	Ittalu (area)	11/41	[WO]
GDE09	Ittang, see Itang ittittu: <i>itittu</i> (O) curdled milk		
HCM67	Ittittu (area) 3683 m	06/39	[WO]
	<i>iu</i> (O) to ring, to strike an instrument		
JDE21	Iu Hun, see Iug Hun		
HDL96	Iualo (Iaualo, Yavallo) 09°55'/39°01' 1446 m	09/39	[WO Gz]
KDA09	Iub (Lub) 08°14'/45°41' 815 m	08/45	[Gz WO]
HBK29	Iubdo, see Yubdo & HDA87		
HCP42c	Iubo, see Yubo		
HCN64	Iuchera 07°49'/35°12' 1894 m	07/35	[Gz]
JDE21	Iug Hun (Jug Hun, Iu Hun) 08°20'/43°30' 1116 m	08/43	[Gz WO]
HDS23	Iusc, see Yewish		
??	Ivara, see /under/ Debre May	../..	[Gu]
HEC78	Ivav Jesus, see Ibab Iyesus		
H....	Iwa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bete Muja) <i>iwal</i> (T) kitten; <i>iwala</i> (T) vagabond	10/38	[Ad]
JDK39	Iya Hareda Ali Beyle 09°22'/43°23' 1563 m	09/43	[Gz]
HEK32c	Iyasu (palace ruin)	12/37	[Ch]
HEF54	Iyeno Giyorgis (church) 11°20'/39°46' east of lake Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>Iyesus</i> (iyyäsus) (A) Jesus		
HED94	Iyesus 11°45'/37°57' 2167 m	11/37	[Gz]
HEK05	Iyesus (Jesus) (church) 2590 m?	11/37	[+ WO Gu]
HFF22	Iyesus Awlalo (Jesus Aulalo), see under Wikro	13/39	[+ WO]
??	Iyesus Moa (Iyäsus Mo'a) (monastery)	../..	[Pa]
HEJ04	Iyesus Terara (Jesus Tarara) (hill)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>iyet</i> (iyät) (T) lamb		
HDL73	Iyeta 09°44'/38°42' 2662 m (with church Silase), see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Iyeta 09°44'/38°46' 2708 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDS08	Iyosa 10°01'/38°15' 2518 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEU32	Izban Hidaga 13°01'/39°35' 2445 m north of Maychew	13/39	[Gz]
HET09	Izgibiyat 12°45'/39°19' 2622 m <i>Izha</i> , traditionally a Gurage area, also name of a Western Gurage dialect	12/39	[Gz]
HD...	Izha (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 615 boys and 89 girls, with 6 male teachers and one female.	08/37?	[Ad]