

JEA16	Saa 11°01'40"18' 758 m, south-east of Bati	11/40	[Gz]
HDH93	Saabit (area)	09/36	[WO]
HFF43c	Saada Amba, see Seada Amba		
??	Saamira	../..	[x]
	Coffe farm in Arussi, operated by Waldemar Nyström, a son of Dr Harald Nyström which means that he grew up in Ethiopia. Waldemar was killed at the farm by local people during the turmoil near the end in 1936 of the Italo-Ethiopian war.		
	<i>saari</i> (T) plant, herb, grass lawn		
HER03	Saari	12/36	[WO]
	Sa.., see generally also Se..		
	<i>saba</i> (O) people; <i>saba, sabba</i> (A) green scum which floats on stagnant water; <i>seba</i> (säba) (A) seventy; <i>Saba</i> , name of one of twelve Oromo groups who invaded Begemder in 1668		
??	<b>Saba</b> , ancient (but real?)	../..	[Pa x]
300s	Area which cannot be accurately placed but is mentioned as belonging to the Aksumite Empire in the 300s. [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles, 1967 p 1]		
1400s	A town Saba shown on Fra Mauro's map of 1460 is believed to be a pure myth and correspond to nothing in reality. [J Dorese 1957 vol II p 241]		
HE...	Saba (centre in 1964 of Gazge sub-district)	11/36?	[Ad]
HEJ01	Saba (hill) 11°50'/36°44' 2156 m	11/36	[Ch WO Gz]
HFF36c	Saba 'Enna, see Tsav Aina		
HET70	Saba Maryam (Sava Mariam)	13/38	[LM WO]
	<i>sabaad</i> (Arabic,Som) civet cat musk or oil		
JDJ78	Sabaata (Sabbata) 09°40'/42°20' 1544 m north-east of Harar, cf Sebeta Coordinates would give map code JDJ68	09/42	[WO Gz]
	<i>sababi, sababii</i> (O) reason, cause		
JDN49	Sababi, see Sibabi		
HCA46	Sabakora (area)	05/35	[WO]
HDU03	Sabala (Sabala Dingai), see Sela Dingay		
JDB91	Saballe (Gara Saballe), see Jelo		
HEK22c	Saban, river east of lake Tana	12/37	[Ch]
	"Our next camp /April 1933/ on the Saban River was the last we saw of the plain, as we were approaching a different and more broken shore-line where forest-clad foothills descended to the water's edge. Some of the ridges disappeared into the water, forming promontories." "The Saban is not a perennial stream, but on April 5th there were some big pools of clear water in an otherwise dry bed. On the pools were some of the tamest water-fowl that I have ever seen. There were three kinds, Garganey, African Pochard, and Shoveller. I watched them at close quarters and they were as confiding as farmyard ducks." [Cheesman 1936 p 186, 188]		
HES40	Sabantera, see Sebantera		
HDK71	Sabart, see Leweso		
	<i>sabat amen</i> (A) seven Amen?		
HEC79	Sabat Ammen (Savat A.) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>Sabat Bet Gurage</i> (A) the Seven Gurage Tribes, ethnic concept and a somewhat indistinct extension of the Amist Bet in western Gurageland		
HCS94	Sabat Bet Gurage wereda	08/38	[+ Ad]

- (Sebat Biet Guragie woreda), earlier Chaha wereda  
(centre in 1964 = Imdibir)  
*sabba, saba* (A) green scum which floats on  
stagnant water; *sebba* (säbba) (A) be fat /animal/;  
*sabba* (O) arrack of poor quality
- JFA54 Sabba (Saba) 14°06'/40°13' 52 m 14/40 [WO Wa Gz LM]  
Sabba, west of lake Assale  
Coordinates would give map code JFA55
- JEC52 Sabbale (area) 11/41 [WO]
- JDJ78 Sabbata, see Sabaata
- ?? Sabe (historically recorded area in Gojjam) ../.. [Pa]  
Emperor Fasilädäs waged war against the Akäbo Oromos in the  
Sabé country in Gojjam in 1649-1650.  
[Pankhurst 1997]
- ?? Sabea ../.. [20]  
Site between Aksum and the eastern escarpment /in Eritrea?/ associated with ancient  
south Arabian characteristics.  
[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 350]
- sabera: *sabberi* (T) vetchling plant, *Lathyrus sativus*
- HED33 Sabera 11/37 [WO]
- HED44 **Sabera Dildi** (S. Dildiy, S. Dildil, Agam Dildi) 11/37 [Ch Gu Gz]  
("Second Blue Nile Bridge", ancient) 11°14'/37°55' c1410 m  
"Broken Bridge" (T), also Abala Dildi, "Bridge of Spirits".  
The "Third Bridge" would be one at Sennar in Sudan and the "Fourth Bridge"  
the one at Khartoum far down in Sudan. More recent bridges do not count here.
- 1900s The Rosen expedition mentions in April 1905 that Abala bridge had been destroyed by  
Gojjam people to make it difficult to enter their country.
- 1920s Consul Cheesman was there on 15 January 1927: "I found the main caravan road leading  
down to the masonry bridge to be merely a rough mule-track. -- A mile below the bridge  
the small torrent Gwadit enters the Abbai in a precipitous ravine. -- Downstream of the  
bridge on the left bank of the Abbai there is a chalk-pit -- There is no ford near the  
bridge."  
The merchants' caravans from Debre Tabor use this bridge on their way to Addis Abeba,  
although they have to recross the Abay again at Jarso. The road is longer, but it avoids the  
awful precipices of the Bashilo river. European travellers have attributed the construction  
of this bridge to the Portuguese, and they are probably right, but I have not found any  
reference to it in the early books.  
The bridge itself "is built of lime mortar and rock, and the roadway over the arches is  
about 8 ft wide. Two big arches span the main channel, supported by a square pier in the  
middle which has its base in the river-bed. -- /This pier/ was already badly worn away  
where rocks and tree-trunks strike it as they come down in flood. -- Three smaller arches  
at the side are designed to deal with high floods." Repairs were recorded in inscriptions  
cut in cement, the one on the right bank reading in English translation: "This bridge was  
renewed by Menilek II and by the Damot folk under Ras Mengesha and by Gojjam folk  
under Dejazmach Seyum /=later Ras Hailu/. The head of the works was Haile Meskel, in  
the year 1900 /Ethiopian Calendar/." In the very similar inscription on the left bank, Ras  
Gugsa's name was substituted.  
[Cheesman 1936 p 246-249]
- 1970s Late 1973: "It was a path /from Mota/ that curled and scrambled like a lizard, and kept the  
Blue Nile hidden from us until we reached the lip of the last gorge. There, suddenly, was  
the river, and spanning it, this unlikely structure - *Sabera Dildi*, or the Second Portuguese  
Bridge. A stone structure built originally by the Portuguese in the seventeenth century, it  
had two arches over the river and three increasingly smaller ones on each side. There

were two quite impressive approach ramps with low walls. But the setting of the bridge was bizarre, for both the Gojjam and Begemdir banks rose up almost sheer above the bridge, and there was nowhere for the approach ramps to go; they ended abruptly at the foot of a daunting rock scramble some three hundred feet to the cliff top.

The bridge had collapsed at some earlier stage, and Emperor Meneli II in 1908 ordered its reconstruction. Menelik added an imposing gateway on the Gojjam side, on which there was a cement panel commemorative of this work. At low water, as it was when we arrived, the bridge loomed high over a deep cleft like some Victorian railway viaduct. But we could see the high-water marks when the river swirled at the tops of the ancient legs. More recently it had suffered another grave blow. In the late 1930s the Ethiopian Resistance was trying to stop Italians in Begemdir from joining up with those in Gojjam. A local squireen with a band of forty men dug up the central arch. Unfortunately, while they were digging, it collapsed into the river, and all forty drowned. The Italians shot six men in Mota as a reprisal.

Since then the bridge was never permanently repaired. It was made usable by a rickety balk of logs, saplings, and gravel, across which herdsmen unconcernedly drove their tan and white goats. Rather than cross this precipitous arch, we turned down a tortuous trail and emerged at river's edge -- The next morning we inflated out two rafts, rigged and loaded, and then set off down East Africa's most famous waterway."

[R Bangs, *The lost river*, San Francisco 1999 p 108-109]

1990s The National Geographic expedition along the Abay first walked from the Tis Isat falls to a little past this bridge before getting on board their three boats. According to what they could read in literature, the centre one of the five arches of the ancient bridge was torn away by Ethiopians when trying to stop the invading Italians in 1935-36. It was said that 40 of the "bridge-busters" lost their lives when the arch collapsed and they were swept downstream and drowned. Afterwards, the Italians are said to have shot half a dozen men in a nearby populated place.

When the Nat. Geog. expedition passed in 1999 they could see how people travelling between Begemdir and Gojjam passed the gap in the bridge by means of a stout rope and strong men on each side pulling them. Even a mother holding her baby could pass by this method. Police stationed at the bridge also crossed sometimes.

[V Morell, *Blue Nile*, Washington 2001 p 171-172]

picts R E Cheesman, *Lake Tana ...*, London 1936 at p 257, bridge with five arches; National Geographic, December 2000 p 31 hauling person across with rope.

??	Sabeyan Kebele (w sub P.O. under Dire Dawa)	../..	[Po]
HEJ83c	Sabezghi Locality abandoned because of malaria. [Guida 1938]	12/36	[Gu]
HEL47	Sabisa 12°10'/39°08' 2896 m north of Lalibela, near Abune Yosef	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ62	Sabiyani 09°36'/41°51' 1180 m, west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
JDE41	Sabley (Sablei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
??	Sablyana (with sub-post office)	../..	[Po]

*Sabo, Sabbo*, one of the two main branches (moiety) of the Borana

HDF85	Sabo (mountain) 1005/1235 m	09/39	[Ne]
HDL68	Sabo 09°39'/39°09' 2621 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDF95	Sabober, Tillik (S. Grande, Greater Sabober) 08°55'/39°53'? 1175 m	08/39	[WO]
HDF86	Sabober, Tinnish (Lesser S.) 08°55'/39°53' 1087 m	08/39	[+ WO]
HDF96	Sabober volcano 08°59'/39°56'? /=Fentale/	08/39	[x Gz]

geol On the south-west flanks of Fantale lies the shallow, 1 km diameter crater of Sabober from whose southern lip lavas have spilled over onto the plains towards the shores of lake

## Metehara.

Sabober cannot be properly described as an adventitious cone of Fantale as its lavas are scoriaceous olivine basalts, not alkaline silicic types.

Local traditions date eruptions from Sabober as about 1810, when a huge basalt flow reached the shores of lake Metehara.

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 222, 227]

JEC17c	Sabola, about 37.5 km west of Dewele (once inside Somalia?), cf Wollo Sabola sub-district	10/42	[20]
HES26	Sabra 12°56'/38°05' 1791 m, south-west of Deresge	12/38	[Gz]
HET16	Sabra 12°47'/38°59' 1934 m, north of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
text	/which Sabra?/: F. Hylander & Teclenariam Ayele, Goiter survey in Sabra village, in Gondar Health Series 1963 no 8, one page. sabra sahalla: <i>sahal</i> (Som) easiness, simplicity		
HES29	Sabra Sahalla (area)	12/38	[WO]
	<i>Sabro</i> , name of an Arsi Oromo tribe		
JCG99	Sabro 07°11'/40°39' 2024 m, north-west of Ginir	07/40	[Gz]
??	Sabtia, in Walkayit The Sabtia market was regarded as important for gold in the 1880s.	../..	[x]
JDK47	Sabulgadleh, see Subul		
??	Sabuyye, in Arussi Bible Chruchmen's Society had a mission clinic there (-1955-).	../..	[x]
HDB42	Saca, see Saka & HDF23		
HDC03	Saca, see Seka		
HCR41	Saca Gimma, see Seka		
JEJ42	Sacaito, see Sakayto		
HEC26	Sacala, see Sakala		
HEJ07	Sacalat Ghiorghis, see Sakalat Giyorgis		
HDC26	Sacalla, see Sakalla & HDL79		
JDJ49	Sacarre, see Sekere		
JCP92	Sacatte, see Gedera		
HE...	Sacaya, see Sakaya		
HCR41	Sacca, see Seka		
HET37	Sacca (Saca), see Sacka & HET37		
HDS09	Sacche, see Seke		
JCP85	Sacche (mountain) 08°01'/41°12' 1524 m	08/41	[Gz]
HCM05	Sacchegillo, see Mena		
	<i>sachi, saachii</i> (O) rich		
HBK37	Sachi (Sacchi) (mountain) 03°55'/38°10' 912 m	03/38	[Gz WO]
HDB42	Sachi 08°35'/35°53' 2001 m Sachi (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)	08/35	[Gz Ad n]
HDG74	Sachi, about 11 km east-south-east of Mendi Near the road to Mendi and west of the Sachi river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HEK04	Sachira (Sach'ira) 11°47'/37°53' 2133 m east of the southern part of lake Tana	11/37	[Gz]
	<i>sacho</i> (O) kind of tree in wet forests, <i>Morus mesozygia</i> ; its bark is pinkish grey with white blotches		
HDB37	Sacho (Saccio) (with church), see under Bedele	08/36	[+ WO]
HET36	Sacka (Sacca, Saca) 12°57'/39°03' 2027 m	12/39	[+ Gz]

	south of Fenarwa			
HET37	Sacka (Sacca) (mountain) 13°00'/39°06' 1405 m	13/39	[+ Gz]	
	south-east of Fenarwa			
JDJ39	Sackabedi (Saccabedi) 2265 m	09/42	[+ WO]	
	see under Funyan Bira			
HEJ87	Sackalt (Saccalt) (area), cf Seckelti	12/37	[+ WO]	
GDF25c	Sacko (Sacco, Saco) (river)	08/34	[Mi]	
	Highly mineralized pegmatites and quartz veins were formed east from the Sacko bridge between kilometres 28 and 33 at the road from Gambela to Dembidolo. The density of mineralization is too low to be economically interesting. The altitude of the locality is about 550 m.			
	RUDIS Mining Association took samples from shallow pits at the river, to be analyzed for titanium etc.			
	[Mineral 1966]			
GDF06	Saco, see Seko			
HEE39	Saco, see Sako			
HDE66	Sacora, see Sakora			
	<i>sada</i> (A) kind of liane with edible root			
HCM92	Sada (area) 3123 m, cf Sede	07/39	[WO]	
HEF10	Sada 10°59'/39°21' 3196 m, south-west of Dessie	10/39	[Gz]	
HCC89	Sada Demba	06/37	[x]	
HFF42	Sada Emba, see Tsada Amba			
	<i>Sadacha</i> (Sedeka, Sädäqa, Sudecha), a confederation of three Matcha/Mecha Oromo groups formed around 1580			
??	Sadacha (forest in south-west Ethiopia), cf Saddeka	../..	[n]	
	In the south of Limmu-Ennarya, the Sadacha forest boasted an abundance of game in the 1800s.			
	[Mohammed 1994]			
??	Sadda (Tsadda, Tedda) (historical)	../..	[x 20]	
	In 1725 Emperor Bakaffa left Sadda for Gondar. The clergy received him everywhere he went, and a chronicle enumerates churches from Azezo to Gondar.			
	[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 142]			
	An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBUE was completed at Tedda around 1970.			
	[SIDA 1971]			
HCP49	Saddaro (Saddero) 07°39'/36°34' 2239 m	07/36	[WO Gz]	
	west of Jimma			
HCD67	Sadde (Sade) 2400 m	05/38	[x WO Gu]	
	<i>saddeka</i> (saddeeqa) (O) game played with stones in twelve holes; <i>saddeka</i> (O) ceremony for a dead person on the 40th day; <i>sadaka</i> (sadaqaa) (O) alms given by a Moslem; <i>sedeka</i> (sädäqa) (A) kind of table; <i>sadecha</i> (O) "holy" tree of the Konso			
	<i>Sedeka</i> , an Oromo confederation, see <i>Sadacha</i> above			
HCS80	Saddeka (Saddeca)	08/37	[+ WO]	
HDB91	Saddeka (Saddeca)	08/35	[+ WO]	
HDF65	Saddeka (M. Saddeca, Sadeca, Abadiri) (mountain)	08/39	[+ WO Gz]	
	08°43'/39°51' 1051/1336 m			
HCP49	Saddero, see Saddaro			
HDA72	Saddi, see Sadi			
	<i>sade</i> (O) three-member council			
HCD78	Sade (area), cf Sadde, Sadi	06/38	[WO]	

HDL76	Sadebir (Sadebin?) 09°46'/39°01' 2590 m (with church Lideta Maryam to the north), south-east of Fiche	09/39	[Gz x]
HDF65	Sadeca, see Saddeka		
??	Sadecha (Sadecchia) Former toll post or <i>kella</i> of Limmu. Between two entry customs <i>kella of Limmu</i> and <i>kella of Jimma</i> there used to be a neutral zone called <i>mogga</i> . [Guida 1938]	../..	[+ Gu]
JBH35	Sadei, see Sede		
HCU92c	Sadeika, cf Saddeka <i>saden, sadan</i> (O) small number, about three; <i>gada saden</i> is a kind of triumvirate, at least among the Borana	08/39	[Wa]
HDJ39	Saden	09/37	[WO]
HCS91	Sadenya (Sadegna) (mountain)	08/37	[+ WO]
JBH35	Sadey (Sadei) (waterhole)	03/41	[+ WO Gu]
	<i>sadi, sadii</i> (O) three		
JB...	Sadi, cf Sade	04/41	[MS]
HDA72	Sadi (Saddi, Seddi) 08°50'/35°02' 1540/1672 m /this Sadi?/: The church of Oggio Giyorgis was established in the time of Fitawrari Yadessa Guma (1849-1926), presumably around 1900. [Arén 1978] /same?/: Sadi Guma (in Sayo, Qellam) Habte Maryam Kasa opened a school around 1905 under the protection of Fitawrari Yaddesa Guma. He had been educated at the Swedish Evangelical Mission in Eritrea. [Arén 1978 p 430] Habte Maryam had 49 students in 1914. In October 1915 arrived Bushan Siba (b. 1898) and Teferra Bellehu to be teachers at Sayo. In 1916 the three had more work at Sadi Guma than they could manage. [Arén p 437]	08/35	[Gz Ro WO]
JDG23	Sadi Malka (Sadimalka), see Melka Sedi		
HDL62	Sadik (Sadik', Sadiq) 09°39'/38°38' 2630 m (with church), south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
??	<b>Sadine</b> (with Norwegian mission), in Sidamo In Sidamo at two hours by car from Yirga Alem, in direction Awasa?/. The inauguration of an Evangelical church of bamboo with corrugated metal roof, together with a school, is described on several pages. An old chieftain arrived before the beginning of the ceremony and complained that his son had spent money on the church instead of for his old father, but he went away before the inauguration started. The local evangelist complained that he had been abandoned by his wife. The Norwegian missionaries had not been permitted to work outside the actual mission stations until 1961. Missionary Sandved preached at the inauguration. During holy communion afterwards some rain started. It did not last long, so the people could have their meal together outdoors. Coffee was also served, but usually the coffee grown in the area was reserved to be sold and earn income. [Pettersen 1967 p 74-78, 81-82]	../..	[x]
picts	K Pettersen, Etiopia, Oslo 1967 p 64-65 inauguration of a modest evangelical church, 80-81 people at inauguration feast, 96 exterior of finished (but unplastered) church, and people.		
HDL62	Sadini 09°40'/38°39' 2729 m, south-west of Fiche sadini biyo: <i>biyyo</i> (O) soil	09/38	[AA Gz]

HDL63	Sadini Biyo 09°37'/38°44' 2607 m, south of Fiche <i>sado</i> (O) conspiracy, intrigue; cajolery, flattery; (Som) praise, tribute; <i>saaddo</i> (Som) 1. chest; 2. stupid person; <i>saddo</i> (A?) Rhamnus <i>saddo</i> , the leaves and roots of which are used for fermenting <i>tej</i>	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL31	Sado 09°22'/38°33' 2688 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFF62	Sadwa (Sadua) (with waterhole: May Wech, Mai Uecc?)	14/39	[+ WO Gu]
HF...	Saebie sub-district (Sa'ebie ..) (centre in 1964 = Menewet)	14/39?	[Ad]
HEU11	Saefiti (pass), see under Maychew	12/39	[Gu]
HFF61	Saet, see Sait		
	<i>safad</i> (Som) standing in a row		
HEK44	Safad (Sefed) (mountain) 12°11'/37°52' 2954/3154 m east of the northern part of lake Tana	12/37	[WO Gz]
HFE63c	Safaha, see under Aksum <i>safan</i> (Som) lined up, in a row; <i>saafan</i> (Som) sliced thin or in strips		
JCK21	Safan (hills) <i>safarta</i> , <i>safartu</i> (O) unit of measurement /for grain/; ( <i>safartach</i> means lower camp site = (A) <i>sefer tach</i> ?)	06/42	[WO]
HDS18	Safartach, see Shafartak		
HEC07	Safeta	10/37	[WO]
HEU91	Safiya 13°33'/39°29' 1970 m, near Mekele <i>safu</i> , <i>safuu</i> (O) method of cultivation on bushy or grassy ground	13/39	[Gz]
HEA63	Safos, J. (hill)	11/35	[WO]
JBP97	Sagab (seasonal spring)	05/41	[MS WO]
JCN82	Sagaba, G. (area) 2528 m	08/40	[WO]
	<i>sagad</i> (A) kind of shrub, <i>Psychotria</i> sp.;		
	<i>sagada</i> (O) worshipping; <i>sagadu</i> (O) to worship		
HCA24	Sagada, see Sogata		
HEB19	Sagado (mountain) 10°59'/36°32' 1633 m	10/36	[Gz]
HED10	Sagado (Saggado) (mountain) 3360 m /which Sagado?/: South of mount Sagado, on a direct flight-line between Bahir Dar and Debre Markos, an Ethiopian Airlines Cessna 180 with no passengers crashed in mid- 1964. It British pilot, Alan S. Beck (41), was killed. [News]	10/37	[WO 18 Gu]
JCS43	Sagag, see Segeg		
JDR96	Sagaguedane 10°51'/42°08' 436 m near map code JES06, near the border of country Djibouti	10/42	[Gz]
HDM41	Sagale (Sagalle), see Segele		
??	Sagan (in Afar), cf Segen Limestone dominates. A very thinly stratified gray limestone is the dominant type. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
JEH03	Sagantule (area)	11/41	[WO]
JEH13	Sagantule (area)	11/41	[WO]
	<i>sagar</i> (Som), <i>sagari</i> (Harar), <i>sagerra</i> (Afar) dikdik, kinds of very small antelope, <i>Madoqua</i> spp., <i>Rhyncotragus guentheri</i> ; <i>sagaraa</i> (O) latrine		
??	Sagara (Sagharrah)	09/42	[+ x]

Richard Burton on his way to Harar at the end of December 1854 arrived at a place Sagharrah, "a snug high-fenced village of eight or nine huts nestling against a hill side with trees above, and below a fertile grain-valley."

They left the village on 2 January 1855 and after an hour reached the foot of "a tall table-mountain called Kondura [=Kondudo?]."

[Burton (1856, 1894, 1966) 1987 vol I p 190-197]

JEJ43	Sagara (plain)	12/41	[WO]
HCA24	Sagare (area)	05/35	[WO]
	sagaru: <i>saggaru</i> (O) trot; <i>sagaro</i> (Som) gazelle		
HCA57	Sagaru (Cone, word 'cone' or alternative name?)	05/35	[WO]
JER13	Sagatiba 12°46'/41°52' 317 m, near border of Eritrea	12/41	[Gz]
HCU70	Sagatu, see Erosa		
HCS..	Sage, area in Timbaro wereda	07/37	[x]
JEA06	Sagento (Saghentto) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
HCR89	Saggie, see Sajje		
	<i>saggo</i> (O) nape, scruff		
HDL83	Saggo (area), see under Fiche, cf Sego	09/38	[WO]
HCR69c	Sagia, see Saja		
	<i>sagla</i> (T) kinds of large wild fig tree e.g. <i>Ficus sycomorus</i>		
JEB41	Saglanu (area)	11/40	[WO]
HDC66	Sago Saio 08°45'/37°06' 1718 m, cf Sego	08/37	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HDC65		
HEM30	Sagulsaf, see Zogolzot, under Muja		
HEC41	Saguma (mountain) 2492 m, see under Dangila	11/36	[WO Gu]
HEC42	Saguma (area) 11°17'/36°46' 2162 m	11/36	[Ch WO Gz]
	west of Dangila, WO map has Saguma at HEC40		
HCT58	<b>Sagure</b> (Saggure) 07°45'/39°09' 2568 m	07/39	[Gz Po]
	(with sub P.O. under Asela), south of Asela		
	In central Chilalo awraja.		
1960s	At Sagure junior secondary school one (! out of 2332 in the whole of Ethiopia) passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.		
	The Swede Wickström carried out a detailed survey of Sagure market in 1966-67. At that time, Sagure was a town of only some 1,300 people, but on market days there were 237 bars open, and 3 tea-houses. The rural population was predominantly Christian Shewan settlers and not Muslim Arssi.		
	[7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 463]		
	The Swedish volunteer Karin Torhall together with a companion Inger arrived to Sagure on 10 December 1966. They shared a Swedish-built caravan, with a large tent for the interpreters. They were to make a survey for the CADU and CNU projects and started by going round and meeting people and getting acquainted. They had their camp on ground owned by the prison warden, "a rather severe man who often shouts".		
	The little prison in Sagure was only for short stays, and, when relevant, prisoners were transferred to Asela.		
	Karin and Inger helped in the survey of the market mentioned above. They found it most difficult to count how many who sold cows in the moving crowd. They investigated the 11 small shops in the village, and these were not specialized but tried to "have everything".		
	When the bishop of the region visited the Orthodox church, the two volunteers were invited inside the occasional tent where a meal was served		
	By April 1967 they had finished their counting and found that Sagure had about 400 households with a little more than 1,300 settled inhabitants, but there could be 8,000 visitors on the market day. Many of the women had a bar, especially for the market visitors. Few men had two wives. Of individuals above 10 years of age about 50% of the males and 10% of the females could read and write. One quarter of family heads had		

attended school at some period. There were about 50% Oromo and 30% Amhara and only 10% did not belong to the Orthodox Church. The volunteers tried to persuade the wereda governor to introduce street names and they painted the signboards, but the governor did not like that they had placed the lines with Latin script above the Amharic lines..

January 1968: It took time for the planned clinic to be built, but Swedish volunteers helped to construct a school building. A follow up of Karin Torhall's population survey she made about this time, and assistants registered births and deaths.

[K Torhall, Brev från Etiopien, Sthlm(SIDA) 1972 p 16-32, 54-55]

The primary school in 1968 had 432 boys and 90 girls, with 5 male and 3 female teachers.

The junior secondary school had 63 male and 10 female students in grades 7-8, with three teachers.

The health centre at Sagure was part of the Sweden-assisted CADU project.

Nurse Gunvor (Gunborg?) Friis, who had worked in Yemen earlier, arrived around February 1968 to direct the centre.

1970s By 1971 there was an unregistered cooperative in Sagure, initiated by CADU. Effort for registration failed, largely because of local elite resistance.

[J M Cohen 1987 p 117]

SIDA-employed medical officer Stig Lundin had contract period September 1972-August 1973.

Spelling used by the post was SAGURE around 1975.

texts Sagure, a market village, CADU project preparation report 8, June 1967, mimeographed;

Census in Sagure-Yeloma 1967, CADU publication 6, February 1968;

Feasibility study on the electrification of Sagure town,

CADU publication 19, September 1968, about 30 pages.

pict B. Nekby, CADU .., Sthlm 1971 p 90 work at the health centre.

HCT58 Sagure, T. (area) 07/39 [WO]

HCT58 Sagure sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sagure) 07/39 [MS]

CADU's Health Section made population studies in Sagure.

HES.. Saha (in Simen National Park) 3785 m 13/38 [n]

JEB27 Saha (mountain) 11°06'/41°19' 888 m 11/41 [Gz]

HEC24 Saha Bania, see Benja

HDU03 Sahala, see Sela Dingay

HET.? **Sahalla** (district) 13/38 [x]

The Agew (Agow, Agau) of Sahalla are the last remaining group of Agew-speaking people in the northern part of Begemder and Simen. They live along the Tekeze river and its tributaries. The Agew have probably survived as an ethnic group in Sahalla in large part because the Amhara do not like such country, and have felt no incentive to settle there.

It is striking that today the boundary between Amhara and Agew in many places follows closely the escarpments, with the Amhara on the plateaus and the Agew in the lowlands and river valleys. In Sahalla, the traveller is aware not only of the inhospitableness of the country, but of the poverty of the people as compared to the people of the highland. Not only are the Sahalla Agew smaller and slighter than the Amhara, but their oxen are smaller than those of the Amhara.

The Agew of Sahalla are Christians but their churches are staffed by Amhara priests, an indication, perhaps, of the recency of the conversion of the Agew.

The Agew of Sahalla have no markets of their own and instead travel for days to get to highland markets. They have no professional craftsmen.

[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 42-43]

In Sahalla, Agew villages are usually perched in the hills far above the Tekeze and its tributaries. In the village of Silaszi, housewives travel for an hour each way at the height of the dry season to fill their waterjugs.

The lowland Sahalla people drive their animals to nearby streams where there is salty mud for them to lick. In the region of Sahalla, which is too low in elevation for junipers, stately candelabra euphorbia plants commonly take the place of trees in church compounds.

[Simoons p 57, 139, 212]

HEK61	Sahalt 12°18'/37°39' 2349 m north-east of lake Tana	12/37	[Gu Gz]
HEK35	Sahalta (with fort)	12/37	[WO]
??	Sahart, district in the north, known from the 1600s District in northern Ethiopia. In the time of Iyasu I (1682-1706) its customs post was at Makure. [Pankhurst 1961 p 191]	../..	[Pa]
HE...	Saharti wereda (-1994-)	13/39?	[n]
HDU02	Sahasit, see Sasit, under Sela Dingay		
HEM10	Sahat 11°55'/39°24' 3507 m, west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HC...	Sahatu (mountain) sahaytu: <i>tsehaytu</i> (A) the sun; a female name	07/39	[18]
??	Sahaytu (historical? area south of Adigrat)	../..	[x]
HDM.?	Sahilman (with church Igzi'aber Ab) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HET78c	Sahilo (with partly rock-hewn church Mikael) at half-an-hour march south of Gijet "A ½h au S de Djibièt (chef-lieu du district de Seharti), sur un balcon naturel servant de support à diverses constructions. Le maqdas est sans doute hypogée." [Sauter 1976]	13/39	[x]
text	Ruth Plant in Ethiopia Observer vol XVI no 1 early 1973 p 43- with plan.		
HEE02	Sahint, see Saint		
HDU03	Sahla Dengai, see Sela Dingay		
H...	Sahla sub-district (centre in 1964 = Awchara) <i>Saho</i> , ethnic group mostly in Eritrea but numbering about 23,275 inside Ethiopia according to the 1994 census.	13/36	[Ad]
HET09	Sahorya (Sahoria)	13/39	[+ WO]
HFF20	Sahua 13°45'/39°27' 1892 m, south-west of Hawzen	13/39	[WO Gz]
	<i>sai</i> (T) times, instance; (language?) collective labour which is not reciprocated		
HCB80	Sai (Saie, Seie) 06°13'/35°46' 1254 m, east of Maji	06/35	[WO Gu Gz]
HCB90	<b>Sai</b> (plateau) "The Mela still identify with Sai, the ancestral land of the Saigesi clan, which played a central role in their history. After the installation of a new <i>komorut</i> , he and his followers travel to Sai near Maji to perform a ritual together with the chief of the area, who himself claims descent from the same line as the <i>komorut</i> of Melaland. -- They slaughter a male calf and purify each other with its blood.. -- Cows brought back from Sai are called <i>bheliyach</i> , and their milk is used in rituals to confer fertility on humans, animals, and plants. The <i>komorut</i> sprays such milk over his cattle every morning, and over his followers during rituals held on special occasions." [K Fukui in Ethnicity .. 1994 p 44, with genealogies of Mela and Sai p 40-41]	06/35	[WO n]
HCP92	Sai (Tulu Sai) (hill) 08°08'/35°50'	08/35	[WO Gz]
HDB01	Sai (forest)	08/35	[WO]
HD...	Sai A left affluent of the Didessa river. There are lower contents of gold in the Sai placer than in either of its affluents Balake or Dammi.	09/35?	[Mi]

	Small-scale production of gold was undertaken in 1940. [Mineral 1966]		
HEA94	Sai (Sei) 11°40'/35°07' 610 m near the border of Sudan	11/35	[WO Gz]
HD...	Sai Belekie (in Gimbi awraja) A church school in 1968 had 20 boys in grade 1 and no girls, with one teacher.	09/35?	[Ad]
HEC67	Saia, see Saya		
HCM83	Saiamanna, see Salmana		
HDA57	Saibis	08/35	[WO]
??	Saichi, see Sayki		
GDM82	Saida, see Sida, Tulu (or Tulu Sida)		
JEC70	Saido, see Ebofa		
HCP95	Saie, see Saye		
HCP55	Sailem sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yedota)	07/36	[Ad]
HCM83	Saimanna, see Salmana		
HEE02	Saint (Sahint) 10°55'/38°39' 2443 m, cf Sayint	10/38	[Gz]
HES11	Saint George, see Amba Giyorgis		
GDF45	Saio, see Dembidolo		
HDC66	Saio, see Sago		
HDJ13	Saio, see Sayo		
HEC67	Saio, see Saya		
GDF85	Saira, see Sira		
HEB00	Sairba, see Sirba		
HDP21	Sairibanti, see Sirbanti		
HFF61	Sait (Saet, Sa'it, Si'it), see under Adigrat (with rock-hewn church Maryam)	14/39	[+ x]
HDR17	<i>saitan</i> (A) Satan; <i>melka saitana</i> , ford of the devil Saitana, Melca (Satana, Malka Satana) (ford) 10°04'/37°19' 980 m March 1927: "A local official -- recommended a ford in Jabi named Malka Satana. -- To reach the Satana ford we had to go round the head of the Tashat ravine and then get back to the Abbai on the Ijabi or Jabi spur. -- The confluence of the Finch and the Abbai was seen upstream of -- Satana Ford." [Cheesman 1936]	10/37	[WO Ch Gz]
JEB15	Saitum, see Saytum		
HCP69	Saiyo, see Sajo		
HCR89	Saja (Sagia) 07°58'/37°26' 1934/1945 m Sudan Interior Mission primary school of Saja (in Jimma awraja) in 1968 had 58 boys and 19 girls in grades 3-6, with 4 male teachers and one female (foreign) teacher.	07/37	[Gz Gu x]
HCP25	Saji (Saje, Shaja, Shasha, Sciagge) (centre in 1964 of Gawata wereda) 07°30'/36°09' 1702 m	07/36	[Gz Ad WO Gu]
HCR89	Sajje (Saggie) (area)	08/37	[+ WO]
HCP69	Sajo (Saio, Saiyo) 07°49'/36°31' 1949 m see under Agaro	07/36	[WO Gz]