

- saka* (saqa) (O) lowland, lower area; (saka) (A) flaw, blemish; scurf;
Saka (Sakka, Saqa, Saqqa), name of a Tulama Oromo tribe
- HCR41 Saka, see Seka
- HD... Its name seems to have connection with Sachaelt mountain shown on Fra Mauro's map of 1460.
 [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 241]
- HDB42 Saka (Saca, T.) (hill) 08/35 [+ WO]
- HDC03 Saka (Saca, Sakwa) 08°12'/36°56' 1792 m 08/36 [Gz]
- HDF23 Saka (Saca) 08/39 [+ WO]
- HET36 Saka (Sacca, Saca) 12/38 [+ Gu WO It]
- JD... **Saka Sharifa** 09/42? [x]
 Mountain area with three peaks, in the Harar area /towards Kondudo?/. At the edge of a top plateau there is a large free-standing rock with an inward-sloping flat and almost black surface. In the centre of it is defined a light-coloured, almost white, surface about 4 m high and 3 m wide. On that surface are painted, with dark brown colour, figures 20-50 cm long, representing cattle (?) with humps and very long horns, a hunter with a bow, an ostrich, a jackal, and also an elephant (?). A few steps away from the main block, some smaller stones seem to have been the place where paint was prepared. Higher up a single symbol has been made with the same paint. It looks almost like a modern window and is about 20 cm high. The traveller/artist Björn von Rosen could not find any connection to modern kinds of art in Ethiopia.
 [B von Rosen, Berget och solen 1949 p 209-212]
- picts B von Rosen as above p 207 overhanging cliff with rock paintings on the underside, p 211 eight details, p 212 painting with animals, p 218 place for preparing paint.
- sakala* (saqalaa) (O) square or rectangular house or tent
 Sakala, cf Sakela, Sekela
- HEC26 **Sakala** (Sacala) (village) 11°03'/37°09' 2404/2698 m 11/37 [+ Gu Gz]
 south-east of Dangila
 /this place?/: The Sakala market was important for horses in the 1800s.
 The Abay rises at a spring in the mountains of Sakala district, see also Gishe Abay.
 Pedro Paez travelled to the mountain of Sakala with the Emperor Susenyos in 1613, and was there shown the spring. His description of it, which is quoted in some detail by Father Jerome Lobo, makes it certain that he actually saw it.
 The British Consul Cheesman first passed through Sakala and saw the sacred spring on 24 March 1926, on his way to pay an official visit to Ras Hailu.
 Cheesman heard it told that a woman Bujet of Gondar had paid for the ancient church of Mikael at Gish, that she was cured at the sacred spring, recovered, fell in love with a chieftain of Sakala, married him, and refused to return to Gondar.
 [Cheesman 1936]
- 1940 In early September 1940 messages began to come from Dan Sandford by runner and over the field radio. He reported that he had been able to establish his headquarters at Sakala close to the source of the Abay river. Their 'Mission 101' had secured co-operation amongst the leading Gojjam chiefs - in particular Dejazmach Negash and Dejazmach Mengesha Jemberi. The sight of British airplanes, and above all the dropping of ammunition and supplies at Sandford's headquarters, had caused an enormous sensation.
 [Chr. Sandford, The Lion of Judah ..., 1955 p 90-91]
- HEJ47 Sakala Kidus Mikael (S. Kadus Mikael) 12/37 [+ Ch Gu]
 (Sacala Cuddis Micael)
 A small forested island in lake Tana. When Cheesman passed there in 1933 nobody lived on the island but there was the ruin of a church Mikael.
 [Cheesman 1936]
- HEJ.. Sakalat (Sakalt) (area and populated place) 11/37 [Ch x]

A district along the western shore of lake Tana, with a grass-covered headland Gomti. [Cheesman 1936]

picts O A Jäger, Aethiopische Miniaturen, Berlin 1957, colour pictures from manuscript 'of Emperor Fasil' kept at Sakalt Gana Yohannes church, pl 5 evangelist Yohannes, pl 13 Crucification, pl 17 Christ in Gethsemane.

HEJ07	Sakalat Giyorgis (Sacalat Ghiorghis) (hill)	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HDC26	Sakalla (Sacalla) (mountain) 08°20'/37°13' 2239 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDL79	Sakalla (Sacalla), see under Deneba <i>sakatta-u</i> (O) search thoroughly	09/39	[+ WO]
HE...	Sakaya (Sacaya) 2266 m	12/39	[x]
JEJ42	Sakayto (Sacaito) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
sakela: <i>sekela</i> (säqäla) (A) large rectangular shed			
HDL13	Sakela (Sekela) 09°13'/38°44' 2558 m, near Sululta cf Sakala	09/38	[Gz]
HDL24	Sakela 09°18'/38°49' 3054 m, north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
saki: <i>sakki</i> (saqqii) (O) leather belt			
HC...	Sakio Ofre (in Welamo awraja)	06/37?	[Ad]
Adventist Mission primary school in 1968 had 153 boys and 17 girls, with 5 male Ethiopian teachers and one female foreign teacher.			
JEC53	Sakissa (area)	11/41	[WO]
<i>sako</i> (Som) annual alms given as religious duty			
GFD06	Sako, see Seko		
HEE39	Sako (Saco) (mountain) 11°08'/39°17' 2814 m west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
GDF34	Sako Humbi (Catholic mission) 08°29'/34°45' near Dembidolo	08/34	[Gz]
sakora: <i>sakura</i> (O) necklace collar for a horse, harness-bell			
HDE66	Sakora (M. Sacora) (area) see under Debre Zeyt	08/38	[+ WO]
HEL96	Sakota, see Sekota		
HDC03	Sakwa, see Saka		

sala (A,T), *saala* (O) large antelope with long straight horns,
Oryx beisa gallarum; also domestic cattle having horns straight
upwards; (A) coarse cereal, blackish grain;

(T) cock's comb; (O) 1. wooden pole; 2. coitus;

zala (T) terrace; *sale* (A) sharpen /a knife/;

Sala (Zala), an ethnic group living between the Gemu and Gofa mountains,
see mainly under Zala.

The area inhabited by the Sala is about 50 km by 15-20 km, altitudes 1500-1950 m.

Their land is bounded in the east by the Gemu and in the west by the Gofa mountains
and is densely populated.

[S Stanley 1966]

text W. Schulz-Weidner, Die Sala, in H. Straube, Westkuschitische Völker
Süd-Äthiopiens, Stuttgart 1963 p 231-262.

HBM02 Sala (area) 03/39 [WO]

HCA59c Sala (Sala Sefer) 05/35 [Ca]

H... Sala (ketema) 06/36? [x]

The researcher Willy Schulz-Weidner made an ethnographic field study there in July
1951. In the beginning this administrative centre was called Wolde Giyorgis after the
commander who conquered the area in Menilek's time. The Amhara had 30-40 houses
there in the 1950s.

Local governor in 1951 was Ato Kefalo Wolde Mikael with secretary Magus Gebre
Hawariat. There were 5-7 policemen but the prison to be used was in Bulki.

	[H Straube 1963 p 233-234]		
HCK58	Sala, locality south-west of Awasa 06°48'/38°15'	06/38	[Gz]
JDB02	Sala (area)	08/40	[WO]
JDJ75	Sala Asaleh 09°44'/42°08' 1092 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gu Gz]
HDU03	Sala Dingai (S. Dengai), see Sela Dingay sala khalifa: <i>Khaliif</i> (Arabic) a male name		
JCR36	Sala Khalifa (area), see under Hamero salad: <i>salaad</i> (Som) regular Muslim prayers	07/42	[WO]
JBN47	Saladi Tigabe	04/40	[WO]
JBH36	Salah	03/41	[WO]
JDK86	Salahaley (Salahalei) (area) 1594 m	09/43	[+ WO]
HET11	Salaise (Selesa) 12°50'/38°39' 1390 m Coordinates would give map code HET12	13/38	[WO Gz]
HFE61	Salaklaka, see Selekleka <i>salal</i> (Som) sudden awakening		
JDJ86	Salala (mountain) 09°50'/42°13' 964 m, cf Selala	09/42	[WO Gz]
	<i>salale, salaleh</i> (Arsi O) <i>Erucastrum arabicum</i> <i>Salale</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HDL61	Salale (wide area), cf Selale Ras Kasa was Governor of Salale province in the early 1930s. [Cheesman 1936] Dan Sandford paid for a clinic in /which?/ Salale (-1955-).	09/38	[WO]
HDL72	Salale, see Beri		
HDL82	Salale, see Gara Guda <i>Salalu</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana		
HBR04	Salamadi (= Selam Adi?) (area)	04/37	[WO]
HDM20	Salamghe, see Sholage		
HES34	Salamghie (Salamsge), see Selamge		
??	Salamago wereda (-1984-), in South Omo Zone According to a 1984 census the largest ethnic group were 2,086 Mursi. There were also some Bodi and Dimi not mentioned in the census. Wereda capital in 1995 was Hanna, and there were 13 kebeles. In December 1995 there were estimated to be 8,000 people in need of food assistance within the wereda.	../..	[n]
	salan: <i>salaan</i> (Arabic,Som) greeting; <i>selen</i> (sälen) (A) Phoenix or Borassus palm		
JEP45	Salan (It: Grotte Salan) (caves) 13°05'/41°08' 68 m Salan, south-east of lake Afrera	13/41	[x WO Gz]
JDR22	Salana Abdel Rahaman (area) salasa: <i>selasa</i> (sälasa) (A) thirty	10/41	[WO]
HFD19c	Salasa Gwila (Salasa Guila) (sanctuary?)	13/38	[+ Gu]
??	Salawa, historical area District south of Temben, known from the 1500s.	../..	[Pa]
JDH40	Salayeki (Salaechi, G.) (area) 1570 m	09/40	[+ WO]
HDL61	Salayish 09°40'/38°32' 2463 m (with church Giyorgis), south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL85	Salayish (town) 09°49'/38°55' 2116 m (with church Kidane Mihret), east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDH91c	Salba [Wallmark's] see under Dimto	09/36	[x]
HDA57	Salbis 08°39'/35°27' 1539 m, south of Yubdo	08/35	[WO Gz]
HEC88	Salchan Mikael (Salcen Micael, Selcen), see Deke		

- sale* (A) (sale) jar of medium size;
(salä) cough, get a cold
- HCE04 Sale 05°30'/38°50' 05/38 [MS]
?? Sale 08/34? [18]
- "On the far side of the Baro, in the border region of Sale, there is a small fort that looks like an observation post. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, across which is built a small bridge with a permanent guard. The garrison consists of 500 men, armed with guns. They live in the fort on a permanent basis. Beyond Sale to the west begin the Negro settlements of the Gambi, Bako, and Masanko (=Mesengo) tribes."
[A Bulatovich 1897]
- HEU02 Sale 12°42'/39°35' 2465 m, south of Maychew 12/39 [Gz]
salee (Som) set on a base, establish firmly;
jama, jamaa (O) 1. people; 2. red ant; 3. blind
- JB93 Saleh Jama, G. (area) 04/41 [WO]
salem amou: *amu* (O) to cut /harvest/
- HDF83 Salem Amou 08/39 [WO]
HFD19 Salemt, see Tsellemti
salen: *selen* (sälen) (A) straw mat
- HDE02 Salen (centre in 1964 of Adele sub-district) 08/38 [x Ad]
HDK12 Salen 09°13'/37°46' 1867 m, north-west of Ambo 09/37 [AA Gz]
GDM85 Salgal (Salgan, Selgan) 09°50'/34°49' 1378 m 09/34 [WO Gz]
?? Salhen, ancient area ../. [Pa]
Area which cannot be accurately placed but is mentioned as belonging to the Aksumite Empire in the 300s.
[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles, 1967 p 1]
- HED91 Sali 11°43'/38°21' 2908 m, west of Debre Zebit 11/38 [Gz]
HEE81 **Sali** 11°40'/38°31' 2930 m 11/38 [Gz]
south-west of Debre Zebit
27 February 1967 coming from Kummerdingai: "From the edge of this plateau I was suddenly looking down into an enchanting little valley, set deep amidst rough grey peaks. On a floor of red-gold grass tawny-thatched *tukuls* were surrounded by slim green trees and each colour glowed pure and soft in the mellow afternoon brilliance."
"These scattered compounds make up the village of Sali, and this morning's teachers had given me a letter to their two *confrères* here. When we arrived my hosts were still at school, but their servant - a squat adolescent girl -- welcomed me warmly, though timidly, and provided a foot-wash and massage, followed by a meal of fried dried meat -- Then the headman brought gifts of *talla* for me and fodder for Jock. The locals are more likeable than my singularly unintelligent Debarak-born hosts, who long to give up teaching and get 'better jobs', preferably as bank clerks in Asmara or Addis."
"/Next morning/ I set off, with two schoolboys as guides, and four hours' walking took us to Bethlehem /with its medieval church/. All the ascents were steep and at every breath my lungs felt as though they were being simultaneously compressed by some instrument of torture and scraped with sandpaper."
[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 202-203 (1994 p 206-207)]
/same Sali? in Wello:/
In 1988 a large store for relief food was established at Sali. Grain was transported to there by trucks and from there by airplanes of Air Serve. A plane lifted twice an hour with about 2 tons of wheat. Air Serve was an American organization without religious connections.
[Svenska journalen 1988 no 8 p 19]
- HDU03 Sali Dingai, see Sela Dingay
HE... Sali Zuramba (in Gayint awraja), cf Zor Amba 11/38 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 183 boys and 37 girls, with 3 teachers.

JBK81	Salieno 04°23'/42°39' 317 m, near border of Somalia	04/42	[Gz]
HD..	Salimbeni's bridge, see Temsha, also Melka Datessa <i>salit, selit</i> (sälit') (A) cultivated sesame, <i>Sesamum indicum</i>	09/37	[x]
HEL07	Salit, see Selonaj		
HEL18	Salit, see Debre Tsehay		
HDD11	Salite (with fort) <i>saliti</i> (O) sesame, see <i>salit</i> above	08/37	[WO]
JDA34c	Salke Bargey (Salche Barghei) (area) <i>salla</i> (A,O,T) oryx antelope, see <i>sala</i> above; (T) in favour of, thanks to	08/40	[+ Gu]
HDU03	Salla Dengay (S. Dingai), see Sela Dingay		
HFF03	Sallat (pass) 13°39'/39°35' 2275 m, see under Agula Coordinates would give map code HFF02	13/39	[WO Gu]
JCG65	Salle (area)	06/40	[WO]
HDL64	Salle, see Sele		
HDK80	Sallen (area) <i>salmali</i> (western O) <i>Scleria racemosa</i>	09/37	[WO]
JCS98	Salmalmal (area)	08/43	[WO]
HCB15c	Salmamer A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
HCM83	Salmana (Saimanna, Saiamanna) (mountain) 07°05'/39°35' 3378/3512 m	07/39	[WO Gz]
HDE83	Salo Giyorgis (church) 08°53'/38°46' south of Addis Abeba	08/38	[Gz]
HDT23	Salolcha 10°13'/38°42' 2214 m, near Addis Derra	10/38	[Gz]
	<i>salole: saalo leh</i> (Som) with dung of animals; <i>salool</i> (Som) parched corn		
HBU03	Salole (with seasonal waterhole) 04°31'/39°34' 941 m The explorer Vittorio Bottego in late 1895 arrived at the wells of Salole. The white members of the expedition had heard that some ten of the <i>askari</i> were planning to escape and take up robbery instead. The white leaders kept watch during the night, and at dawn they surrounded the expedition members, using the most reliable soldiers, and told that nobody was permitted to leave, or else would be shot. The traitors were identified, captured and put in chains. To forestall any further thoughts of escape, the leader of the treachery and his nearest men were condemned and immediately executed, and the rest had to follow the expedition in chains. The caravan continued more silent than before. [R De Benedetti, Vittorio Böttego ..., Torino 1932 p 41-42]	04/39	[WO Wa Gz]
HES27	Salona Wenz (Salona Uens) salsala hawariat: <i>hawaryat</i> (A) apostles	12/38	[+ WO]
HEC88	Salsala Hawariat (Salsela Hauariat) (church)	11/37	[Ch Gu]
JCH77c	Salt River (European name)	07/41	[WO Wa]
JFA76	Salt Valley (European name, locally Adodagad), see Dalol		
HBL53	Saltich, G. (area) <i>salu</i> (O) fuck, have sexual intercourse /vulgar word/	04/38	[WO]
HBL03	Salu (area)	03/38	[WO]
HET60	Salwa (Saloa) Dejazmach Gugsä, one of Emperor Yohannes's grandsons, in 1910 was charged with governing Salwa.	13/38	[+ WO]
	<i>sama</i> (O) fresh butter /regarded as medicine/;		

	<i>samaa</i> (O) mouldy, spoiled, rancid; <i>sama</i> (A) rancid; <i>sem</i> (A), <i>sema</i> (T) beeswax; <i>same</i> (A) give a kiss		
HCC18	Sama, cf Samma	05/37	[WO]
HCK89	Sama	07/38	[WO]
HDE79	Sama 08°48'/39°19' 2104 m	08/39	[Gz]
	Sama (with church Senbet) south-east of Chefe Donsa		
HDU43	Sama 10°22'/39°40' 3062 m, north of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>sama gaba</i> (O) butter market		
HCN84	Sama Gaba 08°03'/35°10' 1692/1861 m	08/35	[WO Gz]
	Sama Gaba, south-west of Gore		
??	Sama Senbet (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HED48	Samada, see Simada		
	samantar: <i>Samattar</i> , a Somali male name		
??	Samantar (in Ogaden)	../..	[Mi]
	The upper Main Gypsum Series is exposed at Samantar, where it is entirely built up of gypsum. [Mineral 1966]		
HEK05	Samara 11°51'/38°01' 2706/2782 m	11/38	[18 Gu Gz]
	(former <i>ketema</i>), see under Debre Tabor		
HDD25	Samaro Derek (S. Derek') 08°21'/37°59' 1868 m	08/37	[Gz]
	south of Weliso		
JDK64	Samaua 09°40'/42°54' 1800 m, north-east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HEE59	Samaw 11°22'/39°18' 2956 m, south of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HES43	Sambako (Sambaco) 13°03'/37°51' 2673 m	13/37	[+ Gz]
	north-east of Dabat		
	<i>sambata gudda</i> (O) Sunday; <i>gudda</i> , <i>guddaa</i> (O) large, respectable		
HDA17	Sambata Gudda (Sumbata Gudda)	08/35	[+ WO]
HDB27c	Sambata Gudda	08/36	[Gu]
	With market on Sundays. [Guida 1938]		
HEC72	Sambillo, see Sena	11/36	[Ch]
	"-- prominent peak called Debra Sina -- on the edge of the escarpment -- crowns a mountain mass in Achefer district. It was used by d'Abbadie as one of his points, but he calls it Sambillo, and I have never been able to find any Abyssinian who knew it by that name." [Cheesman 1936]		
HER65	Sambocke (Sambocce, Sambocco)	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
	(area) 13°19'/37°11' 1259 m, south-west of Mesfinto		
	Coordinates would give map code HER76		
HDG39	Sambodere (Sambodero, Somboderro, Somboderr)	09/35	[WO Gz x]
	(Somboder, Sombo Derro) 09°23'/35°37' 1933		
	5 km north of Boji and about 16 km east of Nejo at the road to there. [EFS mission sketch map]		
HEC44	Sambuo (village), see under Dangila	11/36	[It]
HDC30	Same 08°29'/36°39' 1524 m	08/36	[Gz]
	between Bedele and Koma		
HET58	Samera, see Samre		
HEK84	Samhi Giyorgis (Samhi Georgis) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
	see under Macha		
	<i>samint</i> , <i>sammint</i> (A) week		
HEE77	Saminti	11/39	[WO]
	<i>samir</i> (Gurage) feast to celebrate that a mother has eight		

HDE39	children; (Som) be patient or resigned Samiru, M. (area) <i>samma</i> (A) stinging nettle, <i>Urtica simensis</i> ; <i>samme</i> (saamnee) (O) spider's web	08/39	[WO]
HBS06	Samma (with seasonal well), cf Sama	04/38	[MS WO]
HCD57	Sammalo, see Sanmalo <i>samo</i> (Som) 1. sky; 2. kindness, goodness, favours; <i>sammu</i> (O) brain; <i>samu</i> (O) 1. rob, devastate, even murder; 2. become rancid, mold, spoil		
HEK44	Samo (mountain) 12°07'37" 2150, 2604/2810 m east of lake Tana, cf Semo	12/37	[WO Gu Gz]
JDC10	Samo (area)	08/41	[WO]
??	<i>Samra</i> = Samira/Samaria of the Bible? Samra? (Saamira), coffee plantation in Arussi see Saamira	../..	[x]
??	Samra Cristos Church on the right bank of the stream Gumara, near the foot of a hill on which there are ruins of Ifrata, founded by Iyasu I (1682-1706). [Guida 1938]	../..	[Gu]
HET58	Samre (Samrie, Samera, Zamra, Zamara, Tsarma) (Mariam Tsarma) (with church Maryam) 13°11'39" 1830/1855 m (river at 12°59'38" 56') Centre in 1964 of Selewa wereda and of Akini sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 8SE Adebe (village) 10SE Adi Chelehel (A. Chelchel) (village) 1606 m 10W Adi Tsegibna (Eila) (village) 1628 m 9NW Tsalda (village) 10NW Maryam Tsarma (village) 1855 m 9N Wechi Feche (Ueci Fece, Ucci Fece) (village) At 2 hours walk from Samre or from Gijet there is Adi Merzwi/?/ with a rock-hewn church Arbatu Insesa [Sauter 1976] Samre is on a hill in a valley of the same name.	13/39	[Gz Ad WO 18]
1800s	The Samre market, approximately midway between Mekele and Sekota, was once important and held every day. By the end of the 1800s "its glory had long since departed" and its market was held only on Saturdays. Sekota took much of its place. [Wylde p 321, 494]		
1930s	About 2,500 inhabitants of which 12 Italians. Centre of Selo/Selewa. Italian <i>Residenza</i> , telephone, infirmary. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 67 boys and 19 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.		
1970s	In the late 1970s the TPLF set up a headquarters in Samre, a village whose only road link was with the distant capital of Mekele. On occasion the TPLF was forced to retreat from Samre, but the Derg found it impossible to supply and defend this remote area. [Young 1997]		
1980s	When the TPLF forces in a big action had freed almost all the prisoners in Mekele in 1986, the forces involved afterwards met together at Samre with the prisoners, of which many had difficulty in walking. "-- in Samre the assembled ex-prisoners were addressed by a leader of the Front, who assured them they would not be asked to justify any previous stand. In the three months of political education that followed, they had the opportunity of getting an understanding --		

of the revolution. -- At the end of this period the ex-prisoners were given four choices: to become fighters, to go as refugees -- abroad, to live in the liberated area as a merchant, farmer or teacher, or to return to the Dergue."

[Hammond 1999 p 167, 40-41]

picts Bianchi 1896 p 68, 69 hill with gibbi.

HET58	Samre wereda (-1994-)	13/39	[Gz]
HDF12	Samuel Gedam, see Woldebba		
	<i>san</i> (Som) 1. good; 2. nose; <i>saan</i> (Som) 1. hide, skin, leather; 2. footprint; 3. armed guard; 4. like this; <i>adde</i> (O) term of respect for elder sister		
JCF33	San Adde (area)	05/44	[WO]
	<i>san dalol</i> : <i>dalool</i> (Som) opening, hole; <i>dhalool</i> (Som) kind of tree with thick resin, its sweet roots are chewed		
JCF03	San Dalol (area)	05/44	[WO]
	<i>san dere</i> : <i>dheeree</i> (Som) move fast, flow /of a river/		
JBS55	San Dere (San Dare, Santar, Dara Duldul)	05/43	[WO Gz x]
	05°04'/43°01' 455 m		
HEK50	San Gavea, see Senyo Gebeya		
	<i>san golol</i> : <i>gololo</i> (Som) brand-mark		
JCJ89	San Golol (well)	07/42	[WO]
JDD69	San Kumarre (San Cumarre) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JBP14	San Wene (San Uene) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
	<i>sana</i> (O), (ts'ana) (A) kind of tree up to 10 m, <i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i> , with grey bark and conspicuous red flowers; <i>sana</i> (O) that, those		
HED73	Sana (Tzana Ghi) 11°32'/37°50' 2498 m	11/37	[Gz]
	east of Bahir Dar		
HES00	Sana (mountain with saddle)	12/37	[WO Gu]
	see under Gondar, cf Sena		
HEJ58	Sanaba Mariam (church), see under Gorgora	12/37	[WO]
??	Sanacho	../..	[Pa]
	According to J. Bruce in the 1770s a frontier village on the trade route to Sudan, with some 300 houses. [Pankhurst 1961 p 148]		
JDG27	Sanano 09°18'/40°27' 966 m	09/40	[WO Gz]
	<i>sanas</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Heeria insignis</i> ; <i>daara</i> : <i>daar</i> (Som) stone house; <i>daaray</i> (Som) 1. ignite, light, kindle; 2. touch, strike, /figuratively:/ annoy, disturb		
JEB43	Sanas Daara (area)	11/41	[WO]
??	Sanborse (village)	../..	[Ch]
	In the Abay area not very far from the Alyume mountain. "A village called Sanborse in Dangab parish, where there was a spring of water coloured red with iron." [Cheesman 1936]		
HDP80	Sanchi (Sanchei), see Kulan Sankai		
HER23	Sanchi (Sanki?) 12°55'/36°54' 1180 m	12/36	[Gz]
JDH50	Sanchillada, see Bitiju		
	<i>sandabo</i> (O) flower on the tip of a corn stalk		
HCR57	Sandabo, see Sendabo		
HDL16	Sandaffa (Sandafe), see Sendafa		

JDP82	Sande (waterhole)	10/40	[MS WO]
HEF43	Sandechi (Sandeci)	11/39	[+ Gu]
HDP31	Sandi (area)	10/35	[WO]
	"-- on the right bank /of the Abay/ stand three conspicuous mountain peaks, Jaladura, Sandi, and Siribanti. -- I had to correct the name of Sandi, for I found it was marked on published maps as Abogedebo, the name of a chief, it seemed." [Cheesman 1936]		
HCM65	Sanetti (Saneti) 06°55'/39°47' (high plateau)	06/39	[Ca Br n]
	"The southern edge of the Sanetti Plateau is very steep. Looking down, all I could see were hairpins curling into the mist. -- Ahead of us was an old Land Rover. As it descended, it kept passing in and out of sight, out of bends far below, into the cloud, under a spur, until I thought it must be an hallucination, a trick of the light. -- The Harena escarpment falls more than 5000 feet in four miles, though the road, endlessly traversing and doubling back, is many times that. For botanists the scarp face is a textbook model --" [Marsden-Smedley 1990]		
picts	Bale highland ..., Ethiopian Tourist Tr. Corp. 1988 p 22 alpine lake and plateau; M Aubert, Ethiopia, Local Colour, Hong Kong 1997 p 7 plateau landscape with giant lobelia.		
	<i>sanga, sangaa</i> (O) castrated ox, fat ox; pair of oxen working together		
GDM22	Sanga 1552 m, see under Begi	09/34	[WO]
H...	Sanghittie, see Soddu		
HER21	Sangi (Sanghi) 12°56'/36°42' 1194 m	12/36	[+ WO Gz]
HDA14	Sangio (Sanghio), see Senyo Gebeya		
HD...	Sangota (in Yifat & Timuga awraja)	10/40?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 95 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
JCC25	Sangottor (area) 05°37'/42°03' 445 m	05/42	[WO Gz]
H...	Sank sub-district (centre in 1964 = Diba Bahr)	13/37	[Ad]
	<i>sanka</i> (saanqaa) (O) door, plank, table; (A) (sanqa) plank, /leaf of traditional type of/ door; (sanka) defect, fault, blemish; <i>senke</i> (sänqä) (T) stone		
HDM52	Sanka (Sanca) (visiting postman under Dessie)	09/39	[Po WO]
HE...	Sanka (Sanqa), in Yeju awraja	11/39?	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Jarso Sanka sub-district) The Sanka market was regarded as important for horses and mules in the 1800s. The primary school in 1968 had 104 boys and 30 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
JBS80	Sanka Andabib (Sanca Andabib) (area)	05/42	[+ WO]
HES66c	Sankaber (= Sanka Ber? Senke B?) 3200 m	13/38	[Br Ca n]
	(camp in national park) There are particularly good views between Michibi and Sankaber "Unfortunately, the excellent stone huts at Sankaber were destroyed during the war. -- Those that have been repaired are currently reserved for the pack rangers." [Lonely planet 2000 p 181, 183]		
HEP48	Sankaho (Sancaho) 13°04'/36°25' 914 m	13/36	[18 WO Gz]
	north-east of Metemma		
??	Sankail (Sancail), towards the Somalian border	../..	[Mi]
	Schistosity is poor or missing in peridotitic, magnetite-bearing intercalations south of Sancail.		

	[Mineral 1966]		
HCD54	Sankale (area), south-east of lake Abaya	05/37	[x]
HDD..	Sankale (area), in the neighbourhood of Ambo	08/37	[Mi]
	The sandstone of the Sankale area is composed of quartz grains whose size varies within satisfactory limits for production of glass. The matrix of the sandstone is kaolin. The Sankale area shows traces of carbonate.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
HEJ05	Sankata (Sancata), see Senkata, cf Sinkata		
HDL96	Sankato (Sancato)	09/38	[+ WO]
HER23	Sanki, see Sanchi		
HEJ04	Sankira Gebriel (church) 11°47'/36°57' south-west of lake Tana	11/36	[Gz]
JBN53	Sankirar (area)	05/40	[WO]
HEM20	Sankoboda (recorded in 1868)	11/39	[18]
HCS38	Sankora (Sancora) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
HEJ04	Sankra (Sancra) (with church Gebriel on hilltop)	11/36	[+ It]
JEC06	Sankul (recorded in 1841)	10/42	[Ha]
HCE39	Sanlura 05°44'/39°15' 1620 m south-east of Kibre Mengist	05/39	[Gz]
HCD57	Sanmalo (Sammalo) (place and plain) 05°57'/38°13' 2325 m	05/38	[WO Gz Gu]
	<i>santa</i> (sant'a) (T) bag, haversack, etc		
HFE28	Santa 13°49'/39°12' 1795 m (with church Mikael), north-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HFE38c	Santa (area), cf Senta, Sunte	13/39	[Gu]
JCT91	Santaila 08°08'/43°33' 1081 m, south of Degeh Bur	08/43	[Gz]
JDE04	Santalal (area)	08/43	[WO]
HCR50	Santamma, see Sentema (Gumay Sentema)		
HCR51	Santamma (mountain) 2091 m	07/36	[WO]
HFE28	Santana 13°49'/39°11' 1720 m north-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
JBS55	Santar, see San Dere		
HEM10	Santara (area) 11°52'/39°26' 3200 m (British camp in 1868), nowadays see Weko	11/39	[WO Gu 18]
HCM55	Sante (mountain peak) 06°49'/39°49' 4277 m south-west of Goba	06/39	[Gz]
HDJ13	Sante (Sant'e) 09°13'/36°52' 1856 m, north of Sire	09/36	[Gz]
JDJ39	Santela 09°22'/42°28' 1608 m, east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HDS42	Santera (plain), see under Debre Markos <i>santi</i> (Gondar A) kind of flute	10/37	[Gu]
JCT81	Santiili (area)	08/43	[WO]
HEK50	Sanyo Gabiya, see Senyo Gebeya		
HFF32	Sanzdingilt sub-district (centre in 1964 = Negash)	13/39	[Ad]
HDE06	Sapo (mountain) 08°12'/38°58' 1989 m north-east of lake Ziway	08/38	[Gz]
??	Sappa (historical area) Sappa, perhaps an old trading centre, appeared as the capital of Limmu-Ennarya during the late 1700s or early 1800s. [Mohammed 1994] According to tradition (not possible to verify), Sappa had its name derived from an exiled Portuguese soldier Sopera.	../..	[Pa x]

[Pankhurst 1997]

The legend about two Portuguese founders of dynasties, Sigaro and Sapera, may have been invented in the early 1800s and it may have reflected the struggle between two clans at Saqqa (Seka) and Sappa.

[Mohammed 1994]

Bofo (of Enarea) abdicated about 1825 in order to ensure the succession of his son Abba Bagibo and then retired to the *massera* - royal enclosure - of Sappa (according to Massaia and Abbadie, but Abir finds it more likely that he was deposed by his immediate family).

[Abir 1968 p 79]

Abba Bagibo (who reigned 1825-1841) was born at the royal *massera* of Sappa around 1802. Sappa was teeming with Muslim merchants and teachers at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Abba Gomol (1800-1825) encouraged Muslim Jabarti traders to settle in Sappa, where they intermarried with Oromo women. When Abba Gomol was deposed by his son Abba Bagibo in 1825, he was left in his *massera* at Sappa, with some control over the surrounding district. He died in 1837, was buried in Sappa, and his tomb became a shrine adding spiritual luster to the place. Saqqa (Seka) was by then the new capital of Limmu-Ennarya.

[Mohammed 1994]

HEL96 Saqota, see Sekota

H.... Saqqa, see Seka

HFD12c Saquar, hermitage

13/37 [Pa]

Tekle Giyorgis became Emperor for the first time in 1784 but was little more than a shadow of a ruler and lost the throne five times. In one period he was in exile in a hermitage called Saquar in Woldebba.

[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 140-142]

sar (A) grass, straw; *sar* (Som), *zar* (A,O) kind of evil spirit that possesses people;

sar amba (A) grass mountain

HEJ97 Sar (Sar Amba) 12°36'/37°16' 2170 m

12/37 [Gu Gz]

west of Gondar, cf Saramba

HDU46 Sar Amba 10°20'/39°53' 1718 m

10/39 [Gz]

HEL09 Sar Machjiya (.. Mach'jiya) 11°46'/39°01' 3200 m

11/39 [Gz]

north of Bete Hor

sar midir (A) grassland

HDU42 Sar Midir 10°19'/39°34' 2940 m, south of Were Ilu

10/39 [Gz]

HDU43 Sar Midir 10°21'/39°39' 3025 m, north of Molale

10/39 [Gz]

HED18c Sar Midir (Sarmider), cf Enebse Sarmidir

11/38 [+ Ch]

H.... Sar Midir sub-district

10/38? [Ad]

(centre in 1964 = Denboza Giyorgis)

sar wiha (A) grass water, stream with grass

HEJ.. **Sar Wiha** (Sar Wuha)

12/36 [x Ch]

River with its mouth at the north-west corner of lake Tana.

Tekle Haymanot decided in 1888 to await the Mahdists on the plains of Sar Wuha, along the north-east shore of Lake Tana. It was a spot suited to the enveloping tactics of the Ethiopians, and Tekle Haymanot's strategy succeeded during the first encounter against the vanguard of the Mahdist army. But in a later battle he was heavily defeated. The Mahdists killed most male prisoners, including twelve high officers, whose heads were dispatched to the *khalifa*. An estimated 8,000 women and children were enslaved and sent to Metemma, among them the king's daughter, Mentewab. The king himself was able to escape on horseback.

[Marcus, Menelik II (1975)1995 p 101]

The Ansar from Sudan, led by their general Abu Anja, defeated Tekle Haymanot's troops at Sar Wiha. They followed this up with the deepest incursion they had yet made in north-

west Ethiopia, sacking Gondar.

[Bahru Zewde 1991 p 59]

"The grass-plains to the east of the Sar Wuha River -- are still famous as the base camp used by King John IV in his campaign against the Mahdi, ending -- at Gallabat in 1889."

[Cheesman 1936]

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|--------|
| HCS83 | Sar Zigiba (centre of a sub-district in 1964) | 08/37 | [x] |
| | <i>sara</i> (O) branch of a tree | | |
| HCH26 | Sara (area), cf Sera | 06/36 | [WO] |
| JDJ68 | Sara Bube, see Gara Bube | | |
| HCR42 | Saracho (Saracio) (area) 1756 m, see under Jimma | 07/36 | [+ WO] |
| HEJ50 | Saraco (Sarago, see Serako) | | |
| | <i>sarad</i> (Harar O) kind of small to medium tree, <i>Maytenus undatus</i> ; | | |
| | <i>sarado</i> (O) green /as grass/; <i>saraad</i> (Som) prediction, prophecy | | |
| JEC63 | Saraddu (area) | 11/41 | [WO] |
| HEM31c | Saragadet (recorded in 1841) | 12/39 | [Ha] |
| J... | Sarakam (Saracam) (area) | ../40 | [+ Gu] |
| HEH59 | Sarako (Saraco) (area), cf Serako | 12/36 | [+ WO] |
| | On 20 August 1940 'Mission 101' under Colonel Dan Sandford reached Sarako on the plateau, after having obtained information at the monastery of Mahaber Silase that this was a relatively safe area. Sandford and Azaj Kabada Tesemma saw local chiefs and read out the Emperor's proclamation to them. | | |
| | On 29 August, Sandford and Critchley left for Zibist while the rest remained, being Azaj Kabada, Getahun Tesema, Assegehein, wireless operator Gabra Maskal, and about 20 servants and mule-men. | | |
| | At Sarako, patriots were in some strength under an energetic leader. Sandford was absent from his Sakala headquarters for three weeks, during which he had many adventures. It was close to the banks of the Abay. On 20 November an aircraft flown by Collis landed there, carrying Major Orde Wingate, young Makonnen Desta and an R.A.F. observer. [Shirreff 1995 p 41 + Chr. Sandford 1946 p 108, 112] | | |
| JDG88 | Sarakoma (Saracoma) (area) 904 m | 09/40 | [+ WO] |
| HDM33 | Saramba (area), cf Sar Amba | 09/39 | [WO] |
| HEF34 | Saramba (area), see under Kombolcha | 11/39 | [WO] |
| HEJ84 | Sarambo (area), see under Chilga | 12/37 | [WO] |
| | <i>sarba, sarbaa</i> (O) part of the leg between knee and foot, calf of the leg | | |
| JEC93 | Sarba, see Serba | | |
| HE... | Sarbakusa (Serbakussa) (near Gondar, battle site) | 12/36 | [Pa x] |
| | On the two-day journey from Wehni to Gondar, Bakaffa stopped at Sarbakusa when he was to be proclaimed the new emperor in 1721. [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 118] | | |
| | James Bruce in his 'Travels' reported on the battles of Sarbakusa near Gondar: "Thus the army came out in May 1771 to fight the three battles of Sarbakusa. The country was steaming from the little rains. In fact as they prepared for combat the rain poured down on the acacias and the men cupped the lighted matches in their hands. The levies of Ras Michael and the emperor numbered some forty thousand men, including seven thousand musketeers and twenty-five thousand foot armed with lances and shields. The remainder were the much-prized cavalry. Bruce has given a description of the household troops with coats of mail and iron bridles and plates of brass to save the horses. They used the high Moorish saddle and the stirrups were made after the Turkish form into which the whole foot entered. He notes that the Shoa horse were armed with lances and two light | | |

javelins with shafts of cane. -- Each horseman's head was covered with a helmet of copper or block tin --"

"The account of the three battles is confused, but the first two were indecisive while the last ended in Ras Michael's defeat. -- There was much half-hearted fighting and some treason. When all was over Michael's troops and their conquerors marched back to Gondar."

[D Mathew, Ethiopia, London 1947 p 96, citing Bruce vol IV p 127-128]

"By the end of March, the stalemate was becoming absurd. The armies of Gusho, Woodage Asahel, Fasil, Kasmati Ayabdar, Powussen and many more were exercising around Gondar trying to tempt the wily old general into an attack. -- Having previously called in all his outposts, on the 13th of May he marched out of Gondar, taking with him the king and Abuna -- It was a vast army that set out from the imperial capital - more than 30,000 foot soldiers and musketeers supported by 7500 medieval cavalry dressed in chain mail -- The Tigrean infantry - the most feared in the land - were armed to a man with spears and shields, many wearing long-haired Colobus monkey skins on their heads. -- Ras Michael commanded the van, whilst Bruce was in the centre where the young king's command was monitored by the experienced and brave Guebra Mascal."

"Serbraxos /Bruce's name for Sarbakusa/ was to be of immense importance. The battle had been brewing for years and was to be utterly decisive: it would decide who would control the king. -- The generals watched from hillsides the goings-on below as their respective troops tried to avoid clashing as they foraged for food and water. -- the army made its way along the plain to the hill of Serbraxos -- The king, attended by Bruce, reached the bottom of the hill safely without hindrance but Michael - who had gone on further with a third of the army - was set upon by Powussen's cavalry. Michael retreated before them and managed to lure them within range of his muskets, with lethal results."

"Over the next two days messages passed back and forth between the armies, fever swept through the rebel army but streaming rain and increasing cold meant that all the armies were losing their will to fight. -- /The story goes on with many details about several separate and smaller fights and contacts./ -- The armies never fought again. Powussen's soldiers were in a bad way. Disease was ravaging their ranks and they could not dislodge Ras Michael from his position on Serbraxos. The Ras had run out of food, his soldiers were losing their nerve and the enemy was harassing the road between them and Gondar. -- The army /of Ras Michael, after 28 May/ made its way back to Gondar, slipping down the muddy sides of the mountain and scampering across the plain, and the rebels did not trouble to capture more than a few. They knew they had won."

[M Bredin, The pale Abyssinian, London (2000)2001 p 182-193]

"Ras Mikael and Takla-Haymanot waited -- at Serbakussa, a place chosen by Ras Mikael almost certainly on account of the ancient prophecy of the *Fekare-Iyasu*, which stated that a Ras of Begameder would one day defeat and kill a king at this spot, after which a ruler named Theodore would arise and carry his empire as far as Jerusalem ... However, possibly because this apocalyptic hour had not yet arrived, Ras Mikael was vanquished after three battles."

[J Doresse, Ethiopia (1956)1959 p 194]

Sarbaroda, name of an Oromo leader in the 19th century

- HDA95 Sarbo, see Serbo
 HDC03 Sarca, see Seka
 HDM94 Sarca Agher, see Sarka Ager
 JDJ50 Sarcama, see Jilbo

sarda (O) haste, promptness

- JEB86 **Sarda** (Sarde) 11/41 [WO Gu Wa]

On a narrower part of a high plateau about 5 x 0.5 km.

- 1930s A characteristic Ethiopian community, not easy to reach and with traditions well preserved. The house of the village head had two storeys. The church had paintings from

the 1890s by an itinerant painter *Aleqa Lukas* who made a modern representation with Herode smoking a pipe, soldiers in bootlegs and sporting clothes, Salome as an amazon, etc. A manuscript of the gospels includes the only/??/ known written copy of Ethiopian customary law.

[Guida 1938]

sardo (O) grass, esp. Bermuda grass, *Cynodon dactylon*;
(Harar O) *Agrostis semi-verticillata*; *sardho* (Som) nap,
short sleep

HDB14	Sardo 08°17'/36°03' 2108 m, south-west of Bedele	08/36	[Gz]
HDE67	Sardo	08/39	[WO]
JDJ43	Sardo, see Adeyle		
JEH16	Sardo, see Kurub		
JEH26	Sardo, see Serdo		
HEM91	Sarenga 12°41'/39°30' 3658 m (Amba Sarenga) (mountain recorded in 1868) Coordinates would give map code HEU01 a little more to the north	12/39	[18 WO]
JDJ47	Sarerta (Gara Serirta), see Dera		
HEL49	Sargos Mikael (church) 12°10'/39°17' north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
??	<i>sari</i> (Harari) hill, mountain, rock Sari Ber (S. Bär) (area? historically recorded) Imam Ahmäd in 1530 decided on a more permanent occupation of Däwaro. He sent a commander Amir Hosayn with a large force, which advanced into the territory of Watmät. They rushed forward to confront the Christians, whereupon the terrified Däwaro nobles fled to Sari Bär. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
	<i>sariti</i> (O), <i>sareti</i> , <i>sereti</i> (A) wild asparagus, <i>Asparagus asiaticus</i> , <i>A. pauli-guilelmi</i> ; <i>sariti</i> (O) memorial to a killer of big game, usually a tail of buffalo mounted near a road		
HCG88	Sariti (Seraiti) 07°04'/35°32' 1495 m north-west of Shewa Gimira	07/35	[WO Gz]
HDE38	Sariti, see Seriti		
HDH68	Sariti (area)	09/36	[WO]
HBK52	Saritti (mountain) 04°05'/37°41' 836 m at about 15 km from the border of Kenya	04/37	[WO Gz]
HBS31	Saritti (with seasonal waterhole)	04/37	[MS WO]
HBS41	Saritti, G. (Haada) (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HDM72	Sariya (Licce) 09°44'/39°34' 2518 m a little north of Debre Birhan, historical cf Liche	09/39	[Gz WO]
??	Sarka (historical) With a Catholic church built by the Portuguese.	../..	[20]
HDM94	Sarka Ager (Sarca Agher) 09°56'/39°44' 2735 m	09/39	[+ WO Gz]
JDJ50	Sarkama (Sarcama, Sarcana) 1404 m	09/41	[+ WO Gu]
	<i>sarmaan</i> (Som) kind of thorny plant		
JDR79	Sarman (area) The caravan of the explorer Cecchi and others halted briefly at Sarman on 3 June 1877, but there was no water to be had there. Chiarini in the 1870s saw 3,000 cows and 5,000-6,000 camels there. In a <i>zeriba</i> there used to live 10-12 people.	10/42	[WO 18]

There are plenty of termite hills, "real villages of them". There are mirages and whirlwinds in the plain.

[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 62-63, 141]

- JDR68 Sarman Didinte 10°34'/42°21' 800 m 10/42 [WO Gz]
at the railway, between Adigala and Lasarat
- HEJ.. Sarmawucho (Sarmoutsh), Dek island landing-place 11/37 [Ch]
"H. Rassam, who landed on Dek in 1866 -- says he -- landed at a creek on Dek called Sarmoutsh -- the islanders knew Sarmoutsh and called it Sarmawucho. It is just to the west of Gadua and is a small *tankwa* landing-place."
[Cheesman 1936]
- HED18c Sarmider, see Sar Midir
- HEL.. Sarsena Mikael (Sarsana M.) 12/38 [+ x]
(rock-hewn church), cf Sarzena
"The church is one long day's journey from Lalibela. The south, east, and north sides of the church are separated from the surrounding rock by a trench; the fourth one forms a tunnel, as the roof of the church is here connected with the base rock. The execution of the work resembles partly Abba Libanos in Lalibela, partly Bilbala. Inside, the church has one nave and two aisles. The chiselling has been executed in a more primitive manner than in the Lalibela churches. There are no paintings or reliefs, except one cross in the Holy of Holies. The church owns a fine bronze cross, one *Tamre Maryam* manuscript, and a phonolithic bell."
[O A Jäger, Antiquities .., Stuttgart 1965 p 115]
- picts I Bidder, Lalibela, Köln/Cologne 1958 p 85-86[pl 45-46], text p 125 in appendix.
- sarte* (A,O) kind of branched palm, *Dracaena afromontana*,
Dracaena steudneri
- HBS91 Sarte 05°21'/37°38' 865 m, west of Burji, cf Serte 05/37 [WO Gz]
- HBS42 Sartie (well) 04/37 [WO]
sarua: *sarva* (O) leg
- HEJ77 Sarua, see Kola Diba
- JDN88 Sarule (area), see under Trena 10/40 [WO]
- HEJ56 Sarwaka (river) 12°16'/37°08' 12/37 [x]
- HEL35 Sarzena 2070 m 12/38 [WO]
sarzigba: *sar* (A) grass, straw; *zigba* (A) *Podocarpus* tree
- HCS92 Sarzigba (centre in 1964 of Inemor sub-district) 08/37 [Ad]
- JCT72 **Sasabeneh** (Sassabaneh, Sasa Baneh, Sasabani) 08/43 [Gz]
(Sesebani, Sesebeni, Sesabene, Sasobani, Sosobeneh)
08°00'/43°44' 939 m
April 1936: "The Italian plan was clear; a three-pronged attack with, as the biggest thrust, a lightning attack on the left designed to cut off the fortifications at Sasabeneh rather than to assault them frontally. But the Ethiopians did not wait to be surprised and attacked. For the last time in the war by attacking first they attempted to disrupt a proposed offensive, to break up a concentration and to pursue a beaten army."
"In the centre of the Ethiopian defences at Sasabeneh opposite Frusci and his mechanized battalions the three Turks inspected their half-prepared trenches and gun-sites, considered anxiously the morale of the two Guards battalions that had fled from Gorrahei six months before, thanked the stars or their Gods that the Belgians had gone and that they could count on some stout defenders such as Omar Samanthar and Fitaurari Baade, and hoped for a second Dardanelles."
Graziani launched his attack on the following day, 24 April 1936.
[A Mockler 1984 p 128, 129]

- HCR27c Sasachie, on the eastern slopes of Mai Gudo 07/37 [Mi]
 The area is situated in a high point at the mountain. On the surface, weathered rock which is sometimes ferriferous prevails.
 One test pit had 1.00 m overburden, 0.50 m yellow decomposed ferriferous rock, and 1.90 m yellow and violet weathered rock, containing scarce thin veinlets of limonite in ferriferous yellow bands.
 A second pit had trachyte-rhyolite rock, partly breccious, intermingled with veinlets of limonite.
 A third pit had yellow breccious weathered rock intermingled with veinlets of iron and manganese oxides in the form of poor ore.
 This find-spot is an example of the deposition of leached iron oxides along small cracks in weathered rock. The transitions from pinkish-yellow to yellow rock can be observed without interruption. These altered rocks are not iron ore and have no importance.
 [Mineral 1966 p 581-582]
- HDH08 Sasiga /Arb Gebeya/ (Sassiga) 09°08'/36°25' 09/36? [Ad x Gz]
 (with school and church Mikael), west of Nekemte
 The French traveller Hugues Le Roux made his camp there at the end of March 1901. He estimated it to be 16 km from Nekemte. On the way he met people going to the Thursday market there. He saw very black people but notes that slave hunting had been officially forbidden. Le Roux writes that the market of Sasiga was at an elevation of 2,290 m, at the confluence of the Angar and Didessa rivers. He could see as far as mountains in Gojjam to the north-east.
 [Hugues Le Roux, Paris /after 1901/ p 321-322]
 Sassiga Arb Gebeya primary school in 1968 had 327 boys and 19 girls, with 5 teachers.
 Kidus Mikael church school in Sasiga was closed by 1968.
- HDH16 Sasiga (Sassiga) (area) 09/36 [Ad WO]
 /this one?/: A Lutheran organization in Sweden supported a project for termite control in Sasiga in 1990.
- HD... Sasiga Legehare sub-district 09/36? [+ Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Adami)
 Sassiga Legebharie primary school in 1968 had 108 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.
- HD... Sasiga sub-district (-1997-) 09/36 [n]
- HDH09 Sasiga Tsige sub-district (S. Tsigie ..) 09/36 [+ Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Nekemte)
- HDU02 Sasit (Sahasit) 09°55'/39°29' 2713 m 09/39 [Gz]
 see under Sela Dingay
- HD... Sasit (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) 09/39? [Ad]
 The primary school in 1968 had 129 boys and 36 girls, with 3 teachers.
- HCR74 Saso Den (Babbia) (forest) 07°52'/37°00' 07/37 [Gz WO]
 north-east of Jimma
- JCT72 Sasobani, see Sasabeneh
sassa (A,T) kind of tall forest tree, *Albizia gummifera*, *Albizia schimperiana*; also a shrub, *Otostegia fruticosa*, *Otostegia repanda*; (A) become lean, be avid for food
- JCT72 Sassabaneh, see Sasabeneh
- JEC05 Sassagabosso (plain) 10/42 [WO Gu]
- HEE80 Sassi (centre in 1964 of Zor Amba sub-district) 11/38 [Ad]
 sasso dhaha: *dhaha* (Som) you all say!
- JEN63 Sasso Daha (Saso Daha) 1130 m 13/40 [WO LM]
- ?? Sasu (gold-producing area in the south-west) ../. [Pa]

Kosmas Indikopleustes writes in the early 500s that the Aksumite state had commercial relations with a gold-producing area named Sasu. This must have been in western Ethiopia, whether as near as Agäwmedr or as far away as Bäni Shangul.
[Pankhurst 1997]