

HCP95	Sata 08°06'/36°10' 2167 m, west of Dembi	08/36	[Gz]
HCP95	Sata 08°08'/36°13' 2199 m, west of Dembi	08/36	[Gz]
GD...	Satano Suchi (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 42 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	08/34?	[Ad]
HDB06	Sateye 08°10'/36°15' 2272 m, north-west of Dembi	08/36	[Gz]
GD...	Sati (Saty) (in Kelem awraja) Seventh Day Adventist Mission school in 1968 had 49 boys in grades 1-4 and no girls, with one teacher.	08/34?	[+ Ad]
HEC16	Satima (Denguiya, Denguia) (mountain) 10°57'/37°12' 2604 m, east of Injibara	10/37	[Gz]
HFE16	Satiya 13°43'/38°59' 1927 m, north of Abiy Adi (centre in 1964 of Lai Tsetsera sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HFF52	Satta (village)	14/39	[Gu]
GDF96	Sattakor (Sattacor) (area)	09/34	[+ WO]
JDC70	Sattaua (area) 1910 m	08/41	[WO]
JDS05	Sattaua 10°02'/43°02' 1578 m, at border of Somalia <i>sattawa, satawwaa</i> (O) giraffe, <i>Giraffa reticulata</i> , <i>G. camelopardalis</i> ; <i>satawa</i> (O) jolliness	10/43	[Gz]
	<i>satto, sato</i> (O) 1. sheath for protecting the blade of a spear; 2. mocker, scoffer, comedian; <i>saatoo</i> (O) Erica arborea, giant heather which grows mostly above 3000 m		
HDA05	Satto 08°12'/35°15' 1571/1767 m, west of Gore <i>sattu</i> (O) kind of shrub, <i>Psychotria</i> sp.	08/35	[WO Gz]
HDA49	Satu	08/35	[WO]
HCP85	Satuma (Satumma) (wide area)	08/36	[WO Wa]
HER23	Saua, see Sawa		
HES77	Sauana, see Sawana		
JCP16	Sauena, see Sawena		
HFE77	Sauria (mountain)	14/39	[Pa]
	sava: <i>savva</i> (Salt's transcription of T) milk		
HET70	Sava Mariam, see Saba Maryam		
HEC79	Savat Ammen, see Sabat Ammen		
HBS98	Save	05/38	[Ro]
HER05	Saviera	12/37	[WO]
	<i>sawa</i> (T) kind of small tree, <i>Combretum collinum</i> <i>Sawa</i> , name of an Oromo tribe; <i>sawwa</i> (O) cow, cattle		
HER23	Sawa (Saua) (area), cf Sewa	12/36	[+ WO]
??	Sawa Meda (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
	<i>sawan</i> (O) cattle; <i>sawani</i> (O) eternally		
H....	Sawana (watercourse) A left affluent of the Mormora river near the upper falls. A pink granite occurring in the gorge of Ujima valley was first known near the Sawana valley and therefore the name Sawana granite is used. [Mineral 1966]	05/39?	[Mi]
HES77	<b>Sawana</b> (Sauana, S. Ghiorghis, Suana) (village) 3560 m Within a radius of 10 km there are at km ?? Slam Sauana (village)	13/38	[+ WO Gu Ha]

	?? Cavea Mariam (village)		
	8E Berok Wiha (Berocuaha, Beroch Waha)(mountain) 4505 m		
	6SE Arkwazye (Arquazie, Arcazie) mountain saddle 3916 m		
	6S Amba Ras (area) 2400 m		
	10SW Bauhit (Bwahit, Buahit) (mountain) 4345/4430 m		
	9NE Kosso (Cosso) (village) mountain saddle 3121/3154 m		
1930s	Mountain village with almost no cultivation but with stabled domestic animals. There is abundant and good water, and snow in the rainy season. The giant heather <i>Erica</i> grows there. About 400 inhabitants in groups of houses, Christians. [Guida 1938]		
HEJ44	Sawdiba 12°08'/36°57' 1822 m west of the northern part of lake Tana	12/36	[Gz]
JCP16	Sawena (Sauena) 07°23'/41°16' 1196 m	07/41	[Gz WO]
HCC83	Sawla, see Felege Neway		
HDF91	Say Ager 09°00'/39°30' 1698 m	09/39	[Gz]
	<i>saya</i> (Wellega Bega) field of a river bank; <i>sayya</i> (O) cow, cattle		
HEC67	Saya (Saia, Saio) (Oromo ruins to the north)	11/37	[+ WO It]
HDL87	Saya Debr Lideta Maryam (church) 09°48'/39°05' Saya Debr ..., east of Fiche	09/39	[Gz]
HD...	Sayadebir sub-district (Saydebir ..) (-1970-) in Moret wereda	09/39	[x]
HD...	Sayadebir & Wayu sub-district (-1997-)	09/39	[n]
??	Sayara (historically recorded) The first ruler of the newly named Adäl dynasty, in the 1410s, was Sultan Säbr ad-Din III. He returned from Arabia. He and his brothers made their way to a place called Sayara, where they were joined by a number of their father's former followers. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HEJ84	<i>sayda</i> (s'ayda) (T) white Sayda 12°34'/38°59' 2406 m, west of Chilga	12/38	[Gz]
	<i>saye</i> (O) symbolic name for cattle		
HCP95	Saye (Saie) (mountain chain) 08°08'/36°10' 2174 m west of Dembi	08/36	[Gz]
??	Sayi	../..	[n]
text	Tesfaye Demisse, Regional geological report of sub-sheets Bila and Sayi (NC 36-12/R and S), EIGS report (Addis Ababa) 1997.		
HEE02	Sayint (Saint, Densa) (area) 10°54'/38°39' 2443 m see also Saint	10/38	[n WO]
H...	Sayint sub-district (centre in 1964 = Indeberet) (-1964-1997-)	10/38	[Ad n]
HDT72	Sayint wereda (centre in 1964 = Ajibar) "I also love the story in Sayint Woreda, where a large bell which must weigh over 50 kg is kept in an old church. The bell is said to have hung casually around the neck of the enormous horse of Mohammed Gran." [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/03/17]	10/38	[Ad 20]
??	Sayki (Saichi) c1200 m	07/37?	[+ Gu]
JC...	Saykush wereda (centre in 1964 = Saykush)	06/44	[Ad]
HD...	Saylem Yedota (in Gore awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 292 boys and 18 girls, with 4 teachers.	08/35?	[Ad]
HC...	Saymena (in Chilalo awraja)	07/39?	[Ad]

The primary school in 1968 had 161 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.

- GDF45 **Sayo** (district) 08°32'/34°48', cf Dembidolo 08/34 [n]  
Dejazmach Mekonnen Wossene was governor there in the late 1920s.  
When the Evangelical missionaries had to flee after 20 August 1936 - Swedes from Nekemte and Nejo, Germans from Aira - they stayed and rested for a few days at the American Presbyterian Mission's station Sayo, where a single lay missionary had stayed on at his own risk. Even he had to flee very hastily about a week after the others had left. During their stay in Sayo there was holy communion for 130 local people, a measure of the size of the mission.  
In late 1939 an American missionary Mr Henry collected some information, and it seemed that a religious movement was active in the neighbourhood of Sayo.  
[Swedish mission source]
- HCR70 Sayo (centre) c2300 m 07/36 [18]  
(1940s source: 07°55'/36°36' could also give HCP79)
- HDJ13 Sayo (Saio) (forest) 09/36 [+ WO 18]
- Saysay*, a group of negroid people living in the western reaches of the Abay river valley. Their villages were not fixed for long periods of time. They moved up and down the Abay and from one bank to the other. Around the 1960s they were found on the Wellega side between the Dabus and Didessa rivers. [Lee Irwin]
- text L. Irwin, Some notes on Saysay culture, *in* Journal of Ethiopian Studies, vol 6, 1968 no 1 p 131-139.
- JEB15 Saytum (Saitum) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]  
HDJ26 Sayul (mountain) 09°15'/37°11' 2445 m 09/37 [Gz]  
*saza* (T) foresight
- HDT16 Sazamba, see Sesamba
- HET60 Sazza (mountain) 13°16'/38°26' 3746 m 13/38 [Gu Gz]  
near and east of Ras Dashen
- HER88 Scaca Daab, see Skaka Daab
- HDC09 Scanshama, see Skanshama
- Sce..., see She..
- KCP30 Scebeli, see Shebeli
- KCN46 Scebeli Gherer, see Shebeli Gerer
- HEP08c Scech Scechedi, see Shek Shekedi
- HEH32 Scech Hassan, see Shek Hasan
- JCL16 Scech Hosc, see Shekosh
- HER88 Sceca Daab, see Sheka Daab
- JDE13 Scech Assan, see Shek Assan
- JCP50 Scech Hussen (S.Husseini), see Shek Husen
- HCR23 Scechi, see Sheki
- ?? Scedala, see Shedala
- HEU82 Scefta, see Shibta, under Kwiha
- HES74 Scehagni, see Shagne
- JDE80 Sceic Momen (Scek M.), see Shek Momen
- HEP99 Sceic Omar, see Shek Umer
- GDM71 Sceich Atalam, see Shek Atalam
- HEH42 Sceich Ghilmu (S. Gailmir), see Shek Gilmu
- HEH32 Sceich Hassan, see Shek Hassan
- GDU76 Sceich Othman (Sceich Eutmen), see Shek Otman
- JCN85 Scek Abdoi, see Abdoy

JCN93	Scek Adare, see Shek Adare, under Gololcha		
JDL14	Scek Au Calaf, see Shek Aw Kalaf		
JDC88	Scek Calif, see Dendema		
JDJ29	Scek Hassa Dufi, see Shek Hassan Dufi		
JDE05	Scek Mohamed Gulet, see Shek Muhamed Gulet		
JDE80	Scek Momen, see Shek Momen		
HCM81	Scelada (Scedala), see Shelada		
HEU81	Scelicot, see Chelikut		
HFE75	Scelloda, see Soleda, under Adwa		
JDJ32	Scenele, see Shinile		
HER69	Scenhi, see Shenhi		
HCS63	Scerit, see Sherit		
HDE10	Scerscera, see Kela		
HES80	Scetan, see Shetan		
HCH71	Sceu Ghemira (Sceui Ghimira), see Shewa Gimira		
GDM73	Sceva, see Tulu Shava		
HCH79	Schadda, see Shedda		
KCN63	Schealutah 07°52'/45°07' 748 m	07/45	[WO Gz]
HFF34	Schemai 13°53'/39°48' 2639 m, north-west of Atsbi	13/39	[WO Gz]
HFD94	Scheraro, see Sheraro		
HEP54	Schiangoro, see Shunguru		
HET09	Schiliora, see Amba Shilyora		
	Scia., see Sha.. or She..		
HES43	Sciaasel, see Chikara		
??	Sciaat, see Shaat		
HC...	Sciab, see Shab		
HCK59	Sciabadino, see Shebedino		
HCP39	Sciabe, see Shebe		
JDK83	Sciabellei (Sciaveli), see Shebele		
JDE24	Sciabilli, see Shibilli		
HDJ06	Sciaboca, see Sheboka		
HDJ65	Sciabr, see Chabir		
JCC62	Sciacchisa, see Shaki		
HCE48	Sciacchiso, see Shakiso		
JCC32	Sciachissa, see Shaki		
HCG77	Sciaco, see Shako		
HEL84	Sciacua, see Shakwa		
HCH79	Sciadda, see Shedda		
HDS18	Sciafartek, see Shafartak		
HCP25	Sciagge, see Saji		
GDM82	Sciaiema, see Shayema		
HCB89	Scialla Gallila, see Shala Gelila		
HCK28	Scialle (Sciallo), see Shallo		
GDF53	Sciama, see Chamo, under Dembidolo		
HCD90c	Sciama, see Shama		
GDM21	Sciamala, see Shomala		
HER50	Sciambara, see Shambara		
??	Sciambiche, see Shambike		
HEC73	Sciambila Micael, see Shambila Mikael		
HDJ55	Sciambo, see Shambu		
HEM46	Sciambuc, see Shambuk		
HDR62	Sciamet, see Shamet		
GCT48	Sciamlum, see Shamlum		
GCU73	Sciamo, see Shamo & HDD16		

GDM41	Sciancallar, see Shankallar		
HC...	Sciancora, see Shenkora & HDT12		
HCS42	Sciancota, see Shankota		
HDD47	Sciandur, see Shankur		
HBL01	Scianeï, see Shaney		
HBL10	Scianeï (Scianeg), see Shaney		
HBP54	Sciangora (Sciangoro), see Shunguru		
HDB12	Sciano, see Shano		
HDM30	Sciano, see Sheno		
HCH95	Sciappe .., see Shappe ..		
HCP08	Sciaradda, see Sherada		
HEM91	Sciarca, see Sharka		
HC...	Sciarida, see Sharida		
HC..?	Sciarra, see Shara		
HFE67	Sciarre, see Sharre		
HDD00	Sciarsciama, see Abelt		
HCH12	Sciascia, see Shasha		
HCL92	Sciasciamanne (Sciasciamannu), see Shashemene		
GDM21c	Sciasi (Sciasco) 1780 m =Siasi?	09/34	[Gu]
GDM22	Sciaso, see Shashi		
HEE90c	Sciatana Abbo, see Shatana Abbo		
HCA39	Sciatat Bai, see Shattet Bai		
HCU74	Sciato, Tulu, see Tulu Shato		
HCH58	Sciatta, see Shatta		
GDF41	Sciau, Tulu, see Tulu Shaw		
JBj61	Sciau, see Lef Left		
GDM73	Sciava, Tulu, see Tulu Shava		
JDK83	Sciaveli, see Shebele		
JEG55	Scifani, see Sifani		
JCF75	Scillave, see Shilabo		
HDM20	Scimbera (Scimbra), see Shimbira		
JCN03	Scimo, see Shimo		
HDP52	Scinascia, see Shinasha		
HEC26	Scinscin, see Shinshin		
HCH71	Scioa Ghimirra, see Shewa Gimira		
HET86	Scioate Egum, see Showate Egum		
HDN74	Sciogali, see Bazber		
HEL35	Sciogola, see Shogola		
HCM93	Scioiso, see Shoyiso		
HDU22c	Sciola Amba, see Shola Amba		
HDM11	Sciola Ghevea, see Shola Gebeya		
HCS10	Sciola, see Shola & HEA53		
HDM20	Sciolaghe, see Sholage		
HEL04	Sciolaie Aonaraghen, see Sholaye Awnaragen		
HDM92	Sciolamba, see Shola Amba		
HDJ66	Scioloco, see Sholoko		
GDM10	Sciomala, see Shomala		
HDE89	Scioncora, see Shonkora		
JDB45	Sciongora, see Shiyongora		
HEJ06	Sciontarara, see Shoan Terara, cf Zibdan Terara		
HDM64	Sciotalit, see Ankober : Let Marefiya		
HEC96	Sciovela (Sciovele), see Shobela		
HDJ57	Scirba, see Unone		
HCG57	Scire, see Shire & HFD59		
HFC19	Scirella, see Shirella		

HCK50	Sciri Ocoto, see Shiri Okoto		
HED61	Sciringilla, see Shirinjilla		
HDT50	Scita, see Aykolba		
HFC33	Scittene, see Shittene		
HES46	Sciuada, see Shiwada		
HEC49	Sciulluda, see Shulluda		
HEL89	Scium, see Shum		
HES33	Sciumalaco, see Shumalako		
HEL73	Sciumandam, see Gur Amba		
HET07	Sciumsciaca, see Dubban		
HET41	Sciuntichie, see Shumtikye		
HED69	Sciungulla, see Shungulla		
HDL83c	Sciungurti, see Shungurti		
HCG74	Sciurgis, see Shurgis		
HCG36	Sciuro, see Shuro & HCG65		
HCJ54	Sciursciomo, see Shurshomo		
HET19	Scluamche, see Shlwamke		
HEA24	Scogli, see Skolyi		
JCL70	Sculi, see Skuli		
HET05	Scurscimenecu, see Skurshimeneku		
HER29	Sdni (mountain) 12°51'37°27' 1530 m north of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HFF43c	Seada Amba (Sä'ada A.) (historically recorded) "White Hill", between rivers Mereb & Tekkeze For rock church, see under Adi Kesho. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 346] Iyasu I in 1693 undertook a major campaign. As part of it he proceeded towards Sä'ada Amba, which James Bruce described as the largest and most powerful "Shanqella" settlement between the Märäb and Täkkäzé rivers.	13/39	[+ Pa 20]
<i>seb</i> (T) person, human being, soul; same in (A) where <i>sew</i> is the much more common term			
HCS80	Seba 08°03'37°32' 2138 m, south of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDT24	Sebage (Sebaghe) sebagi: <i>sebaki</i> (A) preacher; <i>sibago</i> (A) string, cord	10/38	[+ WO]
HDT04	Sebagi 09°58'38°52' 1556 m (with church Mikael), north-east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFF35	Sebaira 13°51'39°50' 1751 m, near Atsbi	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HES40	Sebantera (Sabantera)	13/37	[LM WO]
HCS94	Sebat Bet., see Sabat Bet..		
HDM.?	Sebat Dej (with church Medhane Alem) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HD...	Sebb (centre in 1964 of Chellya sub-district)	09/37?	[Ad]
HFM01	Sebca, see Sebka		
??	Sebe In the 1800s there was a Tuesday market, on the caravan route between Kefa/Kaffa and Hirmata in Jimma. [Mohammed 1994]	../..	[n]
HFF91	Sebea	14/39	[Gu]
HEU43	Sebebera 13°06'39°41' 2074 m, near Debub (with church Mikael to the west)	13/39	[Gz]
HEU53	Sebebera 13°07'39°40' 2354 m, near Debub	13/39	[Gz]
HED53	Sebeko 11°20'37°50' 2182 m	11/37	[Gz]

	at Abay river south-east of Bahir Dar		
HED44	Sebeku 11°17'/37°53' 2135 m north of Mota on the other side of river Abay	11/37	[Gz]
JDK55	Sebel 09°33'/43°01' 1766 m, north-east of Jijiga	09/43	[Gz]
JDH45	Sebelo 09°25'/41°13' 1483 m, south of the railway	09/41	[Gz]
HFD79	Sebema 14°15'/38°25' 1712 m north-east of Inda Silase	14/38	[Gz]
HES52	Sebeno (area)	13/37	[WO]
HEF85	Sebensa 11°42'/39°51' 1352 m, south-east of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEM32	Sebensa (mountain) 12°07'/39°35' 1961 m south of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HES40	Sebentera (centre in 1964 of Janora sub-district) <i>sebere, sebbere</i> (A,T) break, cf Sabera ..	13/37	[Ad]
HDJ65	Sebet 09°38'/37°08' 2437 m, north of Shambu sebeta: <i>sabata, sabbata</i> (O) sash, long strip of cotton cloth used by women as a belt; <i>sabbata waka</i> (O) rainbow; <i>zebbete</i> (zäbbät'ä) (A) dip, slope downwards	09/37	[Gz]
HDE82	<b>Sebeta</b> 08°55'/38°37' 2356 m Centre in 1964 of Alem Gena wereda. With churches Gebriel and Maryam & sub P.O. under A. Abeba. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 3E Ijara (village) 4E Shulure (village) 8E Gatira (village) 10E Gara Bolo (village) 8SE Gucho (village) 9SE Wuse (village) 4S Atebela (At'äbäla) (village) 4SW Dima (village on main road) 2216 m 5SW Dima (village south of main road) 10SW Haro Dila (village near main road) 2NW Gesese (Gäsäse) (mountain) 4NE Alem Gena (centre and wereda) 2369 m	08/38	[Gz Ca WO Po]
geol	A deposit of sand similar to those at Wenji and Mojo occurs at Sebeta, with 30% of quartz. A sand quarry for construction material is located only 20 km from Addis Abeba. [Mineral 1966] Sebeta became important relatively late and is not mentioned on Italian maps or in the Guida.		
1930s	After the occupation of Addis Abeba in May 1936, Dejazmach Tekle Wolde Hawariat gathered some fighters (said to number 800) at Sebeta and distributed 60 Czechoslovak machine guns which had been kept in a small hut at the Meta Abo cemetery. Tekle then headed for Ras Imru's forces at Gore. [Bondestam 1975 p 66-67 based on Tesfay Abebe 1971] "Blatta Takele's guerrilla forces at Sabata just west of the capital rallied to their commander, who produced sixty Czechoslovak machine-guns from his <i>cache</i> in the altar of the church in which his father had been buried. Some fifteen of those he sent to Fitawrary Geressu Duké, another leader, and with the remainder he equipped his men and set off to join the battle being waged in the south-west --" [R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 230]		
1950s	The Blind School in 1959 was brought under central administration of the Haile Selassie I Foundation.		
1960s	At Mulugeta Gedle school 10 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. The Emperor laid the foundation stone for a school for blind children at Sebeta on 4 October 1962. Later the Emperor visited the school on 4 July 1965.		

On 12 May 1966 he inspected a printing office for books in Braille script at the school. Another visit was on 1 January 1967.

At a visit to the school for blind on 27 December 1967 the Emperor approved a project for expansion of the school buildings at a cost of Eth\$ 850,000, to be financed by the German Evangelical church.

Project for an elementary school to be constructed by the Sweden-assisted ESBU was under way in 1966.

King Olav of Norway visited the blind school on 11 January 1966 during his state visit to Ethiopia, and the blind boys and girls sang Christmas songs in Amharic to him. A decorated Christmas tree had been placed in the school. The Emperor was present at the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the convent of Sebeta, in early 1967/?.

Population 2,992 in 1967 (including Alem Gena?).

In the 1967 telephone directory there are eight numbers for Sebeta, and those on personal names are for Ras Abebe Aregay, Berhanu Habteyes, Athanassios Zouvelos.

Mulugeta Gedle primary school in 1968 had 499 boys and 158 girls, with 5 male and 4 female teachers.

The junior secondary school then had 90 male and 18 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).

A plot to kill the Emperor at a place near Sebeta where the road had been mined was discovered on 16 November 1969. Its initiator, 76-year-old Tekle Wolde Hawariat, killed himself next day after a gun battle with police at his home in Addis Abeba.

[News]

It seems that Tekle during almost a year actively worked on a plan to murder the Emperor. Sebeta was selected because the Emperor used to spend weekends there. Tekle acquired explosives and weapons through his friend Yagema Kello (who later became an important general in the 1970s). Among the many weapons found to have been kept by Tekle there was a bazooka and a number of machine guns. An army captain by name Belay Melaku was persuaded to join. Also other members of the army and a couple of civilians were told about the plan and joined Tekle. An army engineer placed the explosives under the road and pulled an electrical cable some distance into the forest. Tekle conferred with several groups, not knowing about each other, concerning a new government in Ethiopia.

The plot was discovered and eight persons were arrested on 15 November. The battle at Tekle's dwelling started in the afternoon. There were rumours afterwards that two brothers Simeneh and Asmelash Beqele had betrayed Tekle. He was mentioned without dishonour in the Ethiopian media because of how he had served the country valuably in previous years.

[L Bondestam, Feodalismen skall krossas, 1975 p 82-86]

1970s A congregation of the Mekane Yesus Church was established in 1979.

1980s Population about 10,000 in 1984.

1990s The Mekane Yesus church in Sebeta was burnt by a mob in April 1994 and the leaders of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church did nothing to condemn it.

[A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk ..., Sthlm 1996 p 97]

At the waterfall an eight-year-old boy used to earn some money from visitors by undressing and sliding on his naked bottom down into the roaring waterfall.

Afterwards he used to show that his toughened bottom was not wounded.

[R Kapuscinski, Heban (Poland) 1998, Ebenholts (Sweden) 2000 p 188-189]

Population about 14,100 in 1994 and about 17,300 in 2001.

2000s Spelling used by the post has been SEBETA (-2000-).

### **Sebeta : Alem Gena**

At the Highway Authority branch in Alem Gena in 1959 the District Engineer was Mr Paul W. Thysinger and the Equipment Specialist was Mr Frank Guinn.



The average daily traffic on the Addis Abeba side in 1962 was 204 buses, 229 cars, and 119 trucks.

The Emperor inaugurated the new road by driving 127 km from Alem Gena to Welamo. It was built by the Highway Authority but paid for by money from local people.

Population 2.066 as counted in 1967.

There is an equipment yard of the Ethiopian Highway Authority.

[Camerapix 1995]

### Sebeta : Furi

picts Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 11 Stella dairy farm, p 16 annual *Abo* day at Sebeta, p 17 vegetable farm at Furi.

### Sebeta : Meta Abo

Construction work for a beer factory at Meta Abo Farm started in December 1965.

The main founders of Meta Abo Brewery Ltd were the Haile Selassie I Foundation and the two existing St. George and Melotti breweries. The project was designed by Danish consultants, with equipment mainly from Italy.

The selling of Meta beer started on 28 June 1967, with a production capacity of 50,000 bottles a day. The investment was Eth\$ 6.35 million. The brewery imported malt from Denmark and Chechoslovakia and hops from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The black-red-golden label of the bottles gave no information of volume, contents or alcohol percentage, but Meta beer soon became popular with the clients.

The Emperor inaugurated the brewery on 24 July 1967.

HF...	Sebeya (in Agame awraja) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) Kidist Selassie C. Mission school in 1968 had 61 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.	14/39?	[Ad]
HEM01	Sebeya Maryam (church) 14°28'/39°30' north of Adigrat, at the border of Eritrea	14/39	[Gz]
HF...	Sebha wereda (centre in 1964 = Menewet)	14/39?	[Ad]
HCR85	Sebher (area)	08/37	[WO]
HDD..	Sebi Mola Place near Welkite with an important Islamic school. "-- schon etwa zwei Kilometer hinter Welkite sagte Asmatch -- hier hinter den Bäumen in Sebi Mola gäbe es auch einen ganz grossen und heiligen Qalidscha oder Scheich, ob wir ihn nicht besuchen sollten? Nach kurzer Fahrt über Wiesen und durch Kaffee- und Tschadkulturen und schliesslich auf einer grossherrschaftlichen Allee sahen wir uns einer wunderbaren, sauberen Klosteranlage gegenüber. In der Mitte einer grünen Wiese steht eine weiss gekalkte Moschee und rundherum 21 kleine, aber sauber gebaute Guragehütten für die Schüler. Der Lehrer, Scheich Bedro, bewohnt ein nicht so schönes, aber grösseres und vielleicht bequemeres Tschickahaus -- Die ganze Anlage ist von einem kniehohen Wall und von Gebüsch umgeben. Bald sassen wir, auf Teppichen hockend, im Schatten eines Baumes, von tausend Fliegen umschwirrt, Scheich Bedro und seinen Helfern und Schülern gegenüber. Von den gut 100 Schülern waren jetzt, nach dem Ramadan, nicht alle anwesend. Aber wir bekamen doch inen Eindruck von der Atmosphäre dieses Ortes. Die Schüler lernen im Laufe von zehn oder fünfzehn Jahren die Grundbücher des Islam kennen. -- Scheich Bedro, ein zierliches Männchen mit intelligentem Gesicht, war etwas zurückhaltend bei unserer Unterhaltung -- Wir erfuhren, dass auch hier ein Maulidfest gefeiert wird, die Geburtstagsfeier des Propheten -- Zu diesem Fest kommen Hunderte oder Tausende von Gläubigen aus der näheren und auch weiteren Umgebung, bringen Geschenke, feiern mit dem Scheich die Zeremonie, bei der bis zu zehn Ochsen geschlachtet werden, und empfangen seine Segnungen." [G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 55-56]	08/37	[x]
??	Sebian	../..	[20]

	There is a postmark using spelling SEBIAN (-2002-). <i>sebil, sibil</i> (A) crop, harvest; ripe; <i>seбилe</i> (A) my crop?		
HDF81	Sebille	08/39	[WO]
HES00	Sebiya 12°40'/37°30' 2443 m, north of Gondar at map square corner HEJ/HEK/HER/HES	12/37	[Gz]
HFM01	Sebka (Sebca, Sebha?) 14°28'/39°31' 2481 m on the border of Eritrea north of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HDU60	Sebodelemet (centre in 1964 of Dirma sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
HDE40	Sebono 08°32'/38°26' 2902 m	08/38	[Gz]
HET58	Sebriye 13°08'/39°15' 1745 m, near Samre	13/39	[Gz]
??	Sebro (waterfall in Web river)	../..	[x]
picts	G Agge, Med Röda Korset ..., Sthlm 1936 p 121 bridge, 133 waterfall.		
HDL65	Sebro 09°40'/38°55' 2589 m (with church Giyorgis), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Sebro 09°51'/38°40' 2604 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDC70	Sebro (mountain) 08°48'/41°36' 1798 m near map code JDB79	08/41	[Gz]
??	Sebsebe Washa (rocky outcrop)	06/39	[Ca]
??	Sebuh Sehseh sub-district		
HF...	Sebura sub-district (centre in 1964 = Hazo)	14/39?	[Ad]
HDH20	Seca, see Disi		
JEA19	Seca Ela, see Seka Ela		
HDB28	Secca, see Seka		
HEU75	Secchet (Sechet), see Shehet		
HDS60c	Seccolo Mariam, see under Dembecha		
HCP54	Secha (Seccia) (mountains ) 07°45'/36°10' 2417 m	07/36	[+ WO Gz]
HEC88	Sechel Mikael (Secel Mikael) (church) see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ It]
HET91	Sechenchen (Amba S.) (mountain) (with passes to the north) 13°31'/38°36' 1623 m	13/38	[WO Gz]
JEN67	Secher (with waterhole)	13/40	[LM WO]
HES42	Sechet Amba, see Seket Amba		
HEU75	Sechet, see Shehet <i>sechi</i> (sech'i) (A) donor, giver		
HDG74c	Sechi	09/35	[LM]
HEJ87c	Seckelti (Secchelti) (with large population)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HES84	Secuar, see Sekwar		
	<i>Seda</i> , name of a group of Tulama Oromo		
HEE47	Seda 11°17'/39°07' 2282 m, south-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HDM13	Seddisto, see Sidisto		
JBH35	Sede (Sadei) 03°57'/41°11' 261 m, on border Kenya	03/41	[Gz WO]
JBH70	Sede (police post) 04°17'/40°47', at border of Kenya	04/40	[Gz]
H....	Sede (mountain in Tigray) 3988 m	../..	[Ad]
JBH46c	Sede, cf Sada, Sidi ..	04/41	[MS]
HED14	Sede Giyorgis (Sedie Giorghis, Gaba Gheorgis) 10°57'/37°53' 2555 m (centre in 1964 of Hulet Eju Enessie wereda & of Bekeka sub-district), in Mota awraja The primary school in 1968 had 34 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	10/37	[Gz WO Ad]
HE...	Sede sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adada)	11/38	[Ad]
HEL95	Sedeb (wide area), cf Sidib	12/38	[Gu]

HEK10	Sedechila Maryam (Sedechila Mariam)	11/37	[+ Ch]
HDJ17	Sedeka (Sedek'a, Sedeqa) 09°11'/37°17' 2778 m midway between Gedo and Haretu	09/37	[Gz q]
JDJ51	Sedeko (Sedek'o, Sedeqo) 09°34'/41°46' 1225 m west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz q]
HC...	Sedera (Sedero), cf Saddaro	07/36	[18 x]
HCS90	Sedeta 08°04'/37°32' 2020 m, south of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
??	Sedi (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
H...	Sedi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Agiyo) cf Dale Sedi	08/35	[Ad n]
GD...	Sedich Chercha (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 105 boys and 14 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers.	08/34?	[Ad]
HCS03c	Sedicho Locality 25-30 km south of Hosaina and a little west of Angacha. sedie: <i>sedya</i> (T) chair, seat Sedie .., see also Sede ..	07/37	[20]
HEM31	Sedie Mugia (Mugia, Muggia) 12°04'/39°27' 2168 m cf Muja	12/39	[Gz WO]
HCU45	Sedika (Sedik'a, Sediqa) 07°38'/39°49' 2172 m south-east of Ticho	07/39	[Gz q]
JCN52	Sedika (Sedik'a, Sediqa) 07°44'/40°00' 2453 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/40	[Gz q Ad]
HDT00	Sediko 10°01'/38°30' 1850 m	10/38	[Gz]
HDH..	Seeben (between Gimbi and Aroji) There is a large body of biotite and hornblende granite. [Mineral 1966]	09/35	[Mi]
HFF71	Seet (Se'et, Seeta) 14°13'/39°28' 2964 m Seet (mountain chain and pass), near and south of Adigrat seex: <i>seexad</i> (Som) act of sleeping; <i>seexo</i> (Som) go to bed, sleep	14/39	[Gu Gz]
JCS84	Seex (area)	07/42	[WO]
??	<i>sef</i> (A) sword, sabre; <i>ber</i> (bärr) (A) gate, pass Sef Ber (Sef Bär) (historical in Wäj province) When Gälawdéwos in the 1540s visited the province of Wäj, he once had his camp at Sef Bär, after he had attacked the Jawi Bätera Amora and made them "disappear in all directions like smoke before the wind". [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HEJ78	Sefanchera, see Sinfakara		
HDL73	Sefane 09°45'/38°46' 2645 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
JCN24	Sefata 07°26'/40°11' 1267 m <i>sefate</i> (säfate) (A) kind of bamboo or reed	07/40	[WO Gz]
HDD18	Sefato 08°19'/38°14' 2685 m, north-west of Butajira	08/38	[Gz]
HEK44	<i>sefed</i> (Som) place for loading and unloading; <i>amba</i> (A) mountain Sefed, see Safad		
HDL96	Sefed Amba 09°53'/39°01' 2162 m north-east of Fiche	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDM82	Sefed Amba 09°49'/39°34' 2288 m north of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
??	Sefeho (Säfeho), in Inda Mehoni (Endamähoni)	../..	[n]

Emperor Menilek camped there in December 1895 when marching towards Adwa.  
See also under Arara about this episode.

HDJ35	Sefe (mountain peak) 09°21'/37°05' 2778 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ35	Sefe 09°21'/37°07' 2244 m, near Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>sefer</i> (säfär) (A) neighbourhood, settlement, /mobile/ camp, campsite, place to stay		
HEU02	Sefer 12°41'/39°33' 2230 m, south of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HER65	Sefertahan 13°15'/37°07' 821 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
	Sefertahan (Sefertalian = Italian camp?)		
HFL07	Sefo, see Hilmilo		
HFE..	Sefoho (village on hill), see under Aksum	14/38	[20]
HDE70	Sefsi (village)	08/38	[x]
JCS43	<b>Segag</b> (Segeg, Sagug, Segug), cf Segeg .. Gz: 07°40'/42°50' 782 m; MS: 07°30'/42°50' = JCS23, 859 m Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 1SW Sullul (wells) 7W Hora Haud (area) 10W Jedalo (well) The primary school (in Degeh Bur awraja) in 1968 had 32 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher. Adam Mohammed Omer 'Hadis', a former sub-district governor of Segag, became commander of the northern sector of the guerrilla campaign as planned at Hodayo in June 1963. In April 1977 the guerrillas in the Ogaden captured Segag and opened a road from Hargeisa to the central Ogaden. Supplies were transported in from Somalia on lorries. [Markakis 1987 p 291 note 21 + p 228]	07/42	[WO Gz Gu Wa]
??	Segaga (historical) Anoréwos was abbot of Segaga in the 1300s.	../..	[x]
??	Segah (historical) Once an important place but the name disappeared later.	../..	[x]
??	Segaja (Ségaggia), monastery in the 1300s Monastery in Shewa in the 1300s, with a name Honoréos known from there.	../..	[x]
HDU43	Segalat (Segalat') 10°24'/39°38' 3084 m north of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
HDM41	Segalie, see Segele		
JDJ49	Segare, see Sekere		
	<i>seged</i> (sägäd) (A) kind of very large tree		
HDM81	Seged (Säggäd) 09°48'/39°26' 2229 m north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz n]
	<i>segede</i> (säggädä) (A) adore, prostrate oneself		
??	Segede (Säggädé) (historically recorded area), cf Sigadi Emperor 'Amdä Seyon in 1329 despatched an expedition with soldiers from Hadeya and Damot against Säggädé and other areas, where the people had been converted to the faith of the Fälasha. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[+ Pa]
HED89	Segedo 11°37'/38°24' 2335 m south-west of Debre Zebit	11/38	[Gz]
	<i>segeg</i> : <i>segeger</i> (Som) fool, stupid person		
JCS43	Segeg, see Segag		
JCS85	Segeg, see Degeh Medo		

JCS43	Segeg sub-district? (-1997-)	07/42	[n]
JCS43	Segeg wereda (centre in 1964 = Segeg)	07/42	[Ad]
HDJ35	Segel Merma (mountain peak) 09°22'/37°04' 2891 m near Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
HEL34	Segelda 12°05'/38°49' 1964 m, west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz]

*segele* (sägäle) (A) greedy, gluttonous; (T) divine?

*segali* (T) diviner; *sagale* (Som) elder's court;

*sagal* (O) nine; *sagale* (O) voice; news; fleas, lice

HDM42	<b>Segele</b> (Segalie, Sägäle, Sagale, Anduod Uascia)	09/39	[Gz WO n]
-------	--	-------	-----------

Segele (place) 09°26'/39°31' 2891 m, south of Debre Birhan near a bridge

Segele (battle site in 1917, cf Tora Mesk in 1916)

battle site?: 09°28'/39°21' = HDM 40

The final battle between Wello/Tigray forces and Shewan forces took place at Segele on 27 October 1916 and was the bloodiest clash in Ethiopia since Adwa. An encircling movement by the Shewan troops wrought disarray in the rear of Negus Mikael's army. The Wello forces were defeated. Mikael was captured.

[Bahru Zewde 1991 p 128]

"On 26 October, after maneuvering several days for the best tactical positions, the two forces faced each other at Segele -- Early the next day, Negus Mikail opened one of Ethiopia's more important historic battles, which he lost by noon, defeated by more men, better arms, and a superior general, Fit. Habte Giorgis. After the king was captured, his camp was taken intact, including tons of ammunition and arms. They had been intended for Iyasu's army, but the prince reached nearby Ankober too late to help his father. He immediately directed his 6,000 men toward the lowlands."

[Marcus 1994 p 117]

"With his son entrusted to the protection of the British minister, Ras Tafari marched out of Addis Ababa with Ras Damisse's newly arrived army to give battle. On 22/??/ October a Shoan force variously estimated at between 25,000 and 35,000 clashed with Mikael's 30,000-man army at Sagale, on the Sandafa plains, approximately 80 kilometres north of the capital, near Shano. It was a long and bloody engagement which lasted from the early morning until late afternoon, ending in the overwhelming defeat of Mikael's forces. Approximately 20,000 Wollos and 12,000 Shoans died, and an incalculable number were wounded and maimed; the intensity of the struggle may be appreciated from the disproportionate number of officers who lost their lives. With access to Wollo now blocked, Mikael retreated into the *cul de sac* of Bulga, where he and his remaining forces were surrounded. -- On 31 October Tafari announced that Mikael was his prisoner."

[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 280-281]

"The fighting was fierce and it was a very near thing for the Shewan forces, for it was not until a body of Leul-Ras Kassa's levies arrived that the issue was decided. The proud and brave old *negus* could have escaped but instead he dispatched the Danakil Princess and her son, Eyasu's heir, in the care of her eunuch, to a secret hiding place and then, calling his own guards around him, he galloped into the midst of the battle where he, his chief commander Ras Ali and his *tsahafé taezaz* were eventually captured and taken chained to Addis Alem to the west of Addis Ababa."

[R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 143]

At the British Legation in Addis Abeba the Minister's young son Wilfred Thesiger watched the exciting victory parade. "They came past in waves, horsemen half concealed in dust and a great press of footmen. Screaming out their deeds of valour they came right up to the steps of the throne ... I can remember a small boy who seemed little older than myself being carried past in triumph. I can remember Negus Mikael -- being led past in chains with a stone upon his shoulders in token of submission, an old man in a plain black burnous, with his head wrapped in a white rag."

Among the Shewan leaders Ras Kassa was the real hero of the battle of Segele.

[A Mockler 1984 p 5]

(The battle of Segele retold in Swedish from hearsay is printed in Anna-Lena Röstin, *Arvet i främlingars hand*, Sthlm 1936 p 73-75)

	<i>segen</i> (sägän) (T) <i>segon</i> , <i>segwen</i> (A) ostrich, Struthio camelus molydophanus		
HBR58	Segen (middle of river at 05°00'/37°20')	05/37	[MS]
HCD12	<b>Segen</b> (Segene Ketema) 05°35'/37°46' 1066 m (centre in 1964 of Gumaidie wereda) (with sub-post office under Arba Minch), south of lake Chamo An elementary school building constructed with assistance from Sweden through ESBU was completed by 1966. "To Segen some single motorcar per year finds its way." The primary school (in Gardula awraja) in 1968 had 169 boys and 38 girls in grades 1-3, with 5 teachers.	05/37	[Gz Po Ad]
HFE08	Segenet 13°34'/39°15' 2128 m, east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HE...	Segeno Gebeya, in Dese Zuriya awraja Enrollment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Segeno Gebeya was 986 in 1986/87.	11/39?	[n]
HE...	Segerat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Abawerari)	11/39	[Ad]
HEM31	Segerat Giyorgis (church) 12°06'/39°27' south-west of Kobbo	12/39	[Gz]
??	Seget (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
GDM35	Segge	09/34	[WO]
HDH19	Seghe Mariam, see Tsige Maryam		
GDF31	Segi (Sigi) 08°26'/34°28' 612 m, west of Dembidolo	08/34	[WO Gz]
HDH85	Segiro 09°51'/36°13' 2133 m	09/36	[Gz]
JBP29c	Segirsa, cf Siggirsa	04/41	[Wa]
HFE..	Seglamen, see under Aksum	14/38	[20]
HDA14	Segno Ghebea, see Senyo Gebeya		
HDJ63	Sego 09°40'/36°53' 1609 m, north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ85	Sego 09°47'/37°03' 2353 m, south of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDL72	Sego 09°46'/38°41' 3103 m see under Fiche, cf Saggo, Sago	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Sego 09°51'/38°40' 2604 m, see under Fiche sego kara: <i>kara</i> (qaraa) (O) 1. road, path; 2. far-away place; 3. edge; 4. never, not at all; 5. green chilli; 6. dry sorghum stalk; <i>karra</i> (O) gate	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Sego Kara 09°45'/38°42' 2882 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF50	Segoda 11°21'/39°22' 2628 m, south-east of Mekdela <i>segon</i> , see <i>segen</i> above	11/39	[Gz]
HES59	Segonet (Sägonät) 13°12'/38°20' 4272 m north-east of Deresge Dejazmach Welde Sillase of Tigre around 1795 conquered the town of Segonet in a war against Ras Gebre of Simen.	13/38	[WO Gz x]
HEF80	Segora 11°35'/39°21' 2061 m, north of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
JCS43	Segug, see Segag		
HEJ24c	Seha Debra At the middle of the western shore of lake Tana. "On the southern extremity of the Azo Bahr Bay, on the end of a ridge, we passed the ruins of a masonry church called Seha Debra. It had been visited by the Dervishes and only the shell remained /in 1933/." [Cheesman 1936]	12/36?	[Ch]

??	Seha Kena, see Kena		
JDK26	Sehadiley 09°17'43"06' 1725 m, east of Jijiga	09/43	[Gz]
??	Sehart (Sāhart) (historical area south of Inderta)	../..	[Pa]
HET78c	Sehart (Seharti) (with rock-hewn church Meskel)	13/39	[Ad x]
	Church mentioned by Ruth Plant in Ethiopia Observer, December 1970 p 183.		
HET..	Sehart sub-district	13/39	[Ad n]
	(centre in 1964 = Gijet) (-1964-1997-)		
??	Sehime Maryam (church south of lake Tana)	11/37	[x]
	The Swede Sigfrid Siwertz on 11 March 1926 made his camp near the wall of the church compound. Aleqa Sahalo brought provisions, among them a goat. "It was the first time in my life that I was the owner of a goat." Sahalo lived in a two-storey house. Local people came and sat around the camp fire and discussed Addis Abeba with Sigfrid's followers. Their mule was burnt to heal her wounds, and they bought another mule at a nearby market.		
	[S Siwertz, Sthlm 1926 p 232-235 with 3 photos of the place]		
HCI45	Sehki 06°43'37"05' 1245 m	06/37	[Gz]
HEA94	Sei, see Sai		
HCB80	Seie, see Sai		
JBH95	Seil Medo (area)	04/41	[WO]
HDM11	Seila Ghevea, see Shola Gebeya		
HCP60	Seima (mountain) 07°50'35"44' 1967 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
??	Seiru (in Arsi)	../..	[x]
	An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.		
	[SIDA 1971]		
HCC48	Seissie, see Jubaysho, cf Zeyse?		
	<i>seitan</i> , cf <i>saitan</i>		
HES..	Seitan Metaia (mountain) peak c2700 m	13/38	[Gu]
HEF33	Seiuo, see Seywo		
HEA37	Seiz, see Ses		
??	Seja (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Seja Saya (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Sejja (in Kefa province)	../..	[x]
	Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).		