

	sen madobe: <i>senn</i> (sänn) (A) vessel, jar for keeping water; <i>madoob</i> (Som) the black one, very dark /person/		
JCR26	Sen Madobe (area) see under Hamero, cf San .. <i>sena</i> (T) manufacture; <i>senna</i> (T) kind of small shrub, Cassia angustifolia; <i>sena, seenaa</i> (O) 1. history; 2. remose, regret	07/42	[WO]
HES00	Sena, see under Gondar, cf Sana	12/37	[WO]
HEC72	Sena (Sambillo, Debra Sina) (mountain) 11°33'/36°49' 2461 m, see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[WO Gz Ch]
HEC66	Sena Debre Maryam (Senadevra Mariam) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
JDD93	Senabo (=Sena Abo?) (area)	09/42	[WO]
	senafe: <i>senafi</i> (O) mustard; <i>senef</i> (säinäf) (A) lazy, stupid		
HFF44	Senafe (pass)	13/39	[WO]
HFF44	Senafe sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ayfela)	13/39	[Ad]
HFM20	Senafe (inside Eritrea, at the main road)	14/39	[x]
	In a curve of the road a little south of Senafe, the Swede Bengt Bröderman was killed by shooting from <i>shiftas</i> without previous warning on 6 January 1958. His passenger Åberg was seriously damaged but pretended to be dead and survived. Bröderman worked at the Air Force in Debre Zeyt. "The act looked more like reprisal for earlier police actions than like an attempt at pure robbery." The culprits were soon caught and punished. [B Lindahl from what was told at the time]		
	Senan, cf Sinan		
HDS43	Senan Gero (area), see under Debre Markos	10/37	[WO]
H...	Senan wereda (centre in 1964 = Tach Chabi)	10/37	[Ad]
HFE66	Senayt, see Semayata <i>senba</i> (A) lung <i>senbel</i> (sänbäl) (A) fragrant odour; ear of grain		
HEE67	Senbelet (Senbelet') 11°27'/39°04' 1751 m west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HDL93	Senbelet Gabriel (church) 09°53'/38°43' north of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDL29	Senbelet Maryam (church) 09°16'/39°18', near Sheno		
	<i>senber</i> (A) a bruise or stripe /from stroke with a whip/		
HDU37	Senbere, see Senbete		
	<i>senbet</i> (sänbät) (A) Sabbath; <i>Senbet, Sanbat</i> , a female angel of intercession		
HDJ25	Senbet (Senbet') 09°17'/37°04' 2356 m south of Haretu <i>senbete</i> (A) weekly gathering of a Christian congregation of a specific church, with food and drink and discussions	09/37	[Gz]
H....	Senbete (Sinbete) (village with market) /same as the following?/: In November 1984 there was a feeding centre where about 3,000 children were given meals twice a day. The place was then very dry, brown and almost treeless. [Uppsala Nya Tidning 84-12-15]	10/39?	[Ca x]
HDU37	Senbete (Senbere) 10°05'/40°02' Gz: 10°18'/39°59' 1541 m; MS: 10°05'/40°02' MS coordinates would give map code HDU17 or JDN12 which are adjacent to each other.	10/40	[Gz Ad x]

The primary school (in Yifat & Timuga awraja) in 1968 had 74 boys and 43 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.

/this Senbete?/: June 1985: The Sinbete market is the largest in the area. There is a livestock market in one part. The market seems to offer Afar goods, with cattle, camels and goats.

HDG38	Senbeto 09°23'/35°34' 1868 m, south-east of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]
HDE63	Senbo (village)	08/38	[x]
HDH88	Senbo (Sombo)	09/36	[LM WO]
??	Senbo Chamote (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HCR57	Sendabo (Sandabo) 07°44'/37°14' 1637 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDK06	Sendabo 09°04'/38°04' 2384 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

sendafa (sändaffa) (A) kind of thick, jointed grass or reed which grows in swampy areas

HDL16 **Sendafa** (Sendefa, Sandafe) 09°09'/39°02' 2514 m 09/39 [AA Po WO Gu] (with sub P.O. under Addis Abeba), on the main road near a bridge.

Centre in 1964 of Bereh /Berek?/ wereda.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

9E Aliltu (Alaltu) (village) 2585 m

6S Mulo (village)

8S Akaki (Aqaqi) (village)

8SW Lege Beri (village on main road)

10SW Agabdi (village)

7W Kurfo (village)

10W Welege (village) 2492 m

7NW Berek (mountain, further on a church)

8N Rufi, M. (mountain) 3228 m

8N Bucho (village)

See Segele concerning the large battle near Sendafa in 1916.

In the valley of the Akaki stream, about 30 km east of Addis Abeba.

The town can be regarded as the easternmost point of the area inhabited by the Eka (Yeka) Oromo.

1930s Post office of the Italians was opened on 25 June 1937 and its cancellation stamp then read SENDEFA'(AMARA) but by November of the same year it had been changed to SENDAFA'*(AMARA) and on 1 September 1938 the locality was transferred to the *Governo dello Scioa* so the cancellation then read SENDAFA'*SCIOA. [Philatelic source]

There were two (small?) Italian forts named *Ridotta Battaglione Alpini Uòrc Ambá* and *Ridotta S. Tenente F. Agnisetta*.

[Guida 1938]

1940s After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office (called Sandaffa?) was to be opened in 1944.

1950s Population 1,031 as counted in 1956.

Beyond Sendafa, 55 km from Addis Abeba, a track for motor traffic heads from the right side of the main road. This track was built for the transport of travertine from a quarry to the main road. The volume of the deposit was in the year 1958 20x8x40 m and the travertine was used for making lime.

[Mineral 1966]

1960s At Jima Senbete school 5 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

Jima Senbete primary school in 1968 had 314 boys and 108 girls, with 7 male and 2 female teachers.

Jima Senbete junior secondary school then had 75 male and 18 female students in grades 7-8, with 5 teachers of which one foreign.

In 1968 there was a telephone only for the Shewa Provincial Police Training Center.

2000s	After alleged student "riots" on 10-18 April 2001 at the Addis Ababa University, when about 30 people were shot dead by the police, an unspecified number of students were brought to the Sendafa Police College and detained there. The police said on 26 April that they had released students, but it was not published how many were still detained at Sendafa. [News] Sendafa : Aliltu The primary school (in Menagesha awraja) in 1968 had 154 boys and 31 girls in grades 1-5, with 5 teachers. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
HDM70	Sendafa (area)	09/39	[WO]
HDS80	Senebo Giyorgis (church) 10°44'/37°33' north of Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
??	Sengamma Locality in Bako province east of the Omo river. [Zervos 1936]	../..	[x]
	senge: <i>senga, singa</i> (A) castrated ox fattened for slaughter; <i>senge</i> (Som) castrated livestock; <i>dowa</i> (O) cracked, with a rift		
HDK88	Senge Dowa 09°50'/38°17' 2492 m south-west of Tulu Milki, cf Singe	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ33	Sengi Maryam (church) 09°23'/36°57' west of Haretu	09/36	[Gz]
HCS10	Sengiya (mountain) 07°20'/37°35' 2760 m near Omo river at about latitude of Jimma	07/37	[Gz]
HER27c	Sengiya (Sengia)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HCT96	Sengo 08°06'/38°59' 1727 m, north-east of lake Ziway	08/38	[Gz]
JDC52	Sengo Chulul (S. Ch'ulul) 08°41'/41°51' 1214 m	08/41	[Gz]
HEF30	Sengo Medhane Alem (church) 11°08'/39°22' west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEF30	Sengoloch 11°08'/39°22' 2843 m, west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HD...	Sengota sub-district (centre in 1964 = Shenbeko Ber)	09/39?	[Ad]
JDR15	Sengududen (area) 970 m	10/42	[WO]
HEU43	Seniale (Seni'ale) 13°05'/39°43' 2445 m (with church Maryam), near Debub	13/39	[Gz]
	senkata: <i>senkati</i> (T) baker		
HEJ05	Senkata (Sancata, Sankata, Senqata)	11/37	[Po WO +]
HFF42	Senkata, see Sinkata & HFF52		
??	Senkatta (sub P.O. under Mekele)	../..	[Po]
HDE69	Senkel (Senk'el, Senqel) 08°44'/39°17' 2050 m north of Nazret	08/39	[Gz q]
HC...	Senkele (wildlife sanctuary)	06/38	[Ca]
HDD93c	Senkele (Senkelie) (mineral springs) (centre in 1964 of Ambo Mecha wereda) see under Ambo	08/37	[Ca Ad]
JEA03	Senkele (Senk'ele, Senqe) 10°54'/40°02' 1183 m south of Bati	10/40	[Gz q]

??	Senkele (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
??	Senkele National Park	../..	[20]
	Savanna habitat. Established to protect Swayne's hartebeest. 13 species of larger mammals and 91 species of birds have been recorded. Accommodation is in the village of Aje. When first established in the 1960s, the park covered 54 sq km; one-third of this has been lost to settlement. "-- epitomises, perhaps more than any other park in Ethiopia, the clash of interests between conservationists and local people." There is a 65 km track around the park, but not all of it is maintained. [Lonely planet 2000 p 42, 223]		
HDJ55	Senkole (Senk'ole, Senqole) 09°32'/37°05' 2649 m near Shambu	09/37	[Gz q]
JDS21	Senniggif (area)	10/42	[WO]
JDR56	Sennisso (area)	10/42	[WO]
HET86	Senowalwa (Sinua Ual) 13°25'/39°00' 1511 m south of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz WO]
	<i>senel</i> (sänsäl) (A) kinds of tree, <i>Adhatoda schimperiana</i> , <i>Justicia schimperiana</i> , <i>Lachnophyllis congesta</i> , <i>Nuxia congesta</i> , <i>Rungia grandis</i> ; <i>sensela</i> (T) reed; <i>senselet</i> (A,T), <i>sansalata</i> (O) /prisoner's or mountain/ chain		
HEC89	Sensellima, see Chimbil, under Bahir Dar		
HEJ44	Sensey 12°10'/37°02' 1793 m west of the northern part of lake Tana	12/37	[Gz]
	<i>sentä</i> (sänt'a) (A) plain; peaceful open country		
HDK49	Senta (Sent'a) 09°29'/38°21' 2512 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCP59	Sentama (Santamma) (with forest)	07/36	[MS WO]
HCR50	Sentama (Santamma, Senyo Gebeya) 07°43'/36°37' 2485 m, north-west of Jimma	07/36	[Gz]
HCR50	Sentama (Santamma) 07°43'/36°38' 2502 m (mountain), north-west of Jimma	07/36	[Gz]
HCK29	Senteriya 06°33'/38°23' 1961 m, south-west of Wendo	06/38	[Gz]
HDA93	Senti (Sent'i, Nola) 09°02'/35°07' 1937/2049 m	09/35	[Gz WO]
HFE58	Sentserech 14°06'/39°11' 2326 m (with church Maryam), east of Adwa	14/39	[Gz]
HDU93	Senyo 10°48'/39°38' 2542 m, north-east of Were Ilu <i>senyo gebeya</i> (A) Monday market	10/39	[Gz]
GD...	Senyo Gebeya (in Asosa awraja) Senyo Gebeya (Kondala) primary school in 1968 had 253 boys in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher.	10/34?	[+ Ad]
HCR50	Senyo Gebeya, see Sentama		
HDA14	Senyo Gebeya (Segno Ghebea, Sanghio, Sangio) 08°18'/35°12' 1545 m The primary school (in Gore awraja) in 1968 had 311 boys and 27 girls, with 5 teachers.	08/35	[Gz WO]
HDE49	Senyo Gebeya 08°35'/39°14' 1892 m, near Nazret	08/39	[Gz]
HDG46	Senyo Gebeya 09°28'/35°19' 1695 m, west of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]
HDL21	Senyo Gebeya 09°18'/38°34' 2683 m north-west of Sululta The primary school (in Menagesha awraja) in 1968 had 72 boys and 15 girls, with two teachers	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDU60c	Senyo Gebeya (sub P.O. under Dessie)	10/39	[LM Po]

The primary school (in Dessie awraja) in 1968 had 208 boys and 138 girls, with 7 teachers.
 Jama School (in Were Ilu awraja) in its primary level in 1968 had 246 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-6, with 3 teachers.
 Jama junior secondary school then had 20 male and 2 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).

- HE... Senyo Gebeya (Segno Gebeya) 11/38? [+ Ad]
 (centre in 1964 of Lai Negela sub-district)
- HEK50 Senyo Gebeya (Sanyo Gabiya, San Gavea) 12/37 [+ Ch WO]
 At the northern shore of lake Tana.
 "We had unexpected difficulty at Sanyo Gabya camp /April 1933/ in obtaining clear water, as a strong wind blowing off the lake churned up the mud along the shore, and the men had to wade a long way out with their receptacles before it was possible to get water for drinking. There was also no wood for firing along the shore of the Dembea plain."
 [Cheesman 1936 p 194]
- HDL31 Seqa, see Seka & HDL40 HDL51
 HDL52 Seqa Was, see Seka Was
 HDK52 Seqe ... see Seke ... & HDL40 HDL83
 HDK97 Seqelo, see Sekelo
 HDK65 Seqerbu, see Sekerbu
 sequala: *saquala* (O) tent, structure put up for a *gada* ceremony
 HDE44 Sequala, see Zikwala & HE...
- sera, seera, serra* (O) law /in a more formal sense than 'custom' and "though not the whole law, the core and symbol of it";
sera (A) intrigue, conspiracy; *sera, serra* (A) to make;
zerra (zärä) (T) sow
- GDM32 Sera, see under Begi, cf Sara, Sira 09/34 [WO]
 HDT89 Sera 10°44'/39°19' 2647 m, north-west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]
 HDT99 Sera 10°48'/39°17' 2913 m, north-west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]
 JCR88 Sera Gole (area) 08/42 [WO]
- HEJ68 Seraba (Säraba), in Chilga awraja 12/37 [Ad 20]
 The primary school in 1968 had 153 boys and 85 girls, with 5 teachers.
 The junior secondary school then had 35 male and 9 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers of which two foreign.
- J.... Seraba 13/40 [18]
 HDM40 Serabi Merk'orios (church) 09°28'/39°23' 09/39 [Gz]
 north-east of Sheno
 serafit: *serawit* (A) army, the military
- HDT18 Serafit 10/39 [WO]
 HFF92 Serahiti 14°24'/39°33' 2647 m 14/39 [Gz]
 (with church Silase), north-east of Adigrat
- HCG88 Seraiti, see Sariti
serakhi (T) thief
- HEH59c Serako 12/36 [LM]
 HEJ50 Serako (Serak'o, Säräqo, Saraco, Surako) 12/36 [Gz WO Wa]
 Gz: 12°13'/36°36' = HEJ50, 1109 m; MS: 12°13'/36°35' 1420 m
 HEJ55 Serako (Serak'o, Seraqo) 12°17'/37°04' 1840 m 12/37 [Gz q]
 north-west of lake Tana
 HEJ85 Serako Medhane Alem (Serak'o M.A.) (church) 12/37 [Gz]
 12°34'/37°05', near Chilga
 HEJ50 Serako sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adedo Maryam) 12/36 [Ad]

HCD67	Seralatto, see Cherelato		
JDJ60	Serba (area) 1184 m, cf Sereba, Sirba	09/41	[WO]
JEC93	Serba (Sarba) (mountain) 11°49'/41°52' 250 m Coordinates would give map code JEJ03	11/41	[Gz]
JEN68	Serba (Sereba) 13°13'/40°34' 42, 240 m Coordinates would give map code JEN69	13/40	[Gz WO Ne Wa]
HDA95	Serba Mikael (church) 09°01'/35°18' north-west of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
??	Serbakussa, see Sarbakusa		
HDK64	Serbadi 09°38'/37°57' 2521 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
GDM32	Serbo 09°22'/34°35' 1613 m, north-east of Begi	09/34	[Gz]
HCR54	Serbo , Gz: 07°43'/36°59' 1796 m MS: 07°30'/37°00' = HCR24, north-east of Jimma Centre in 1964 of Kersa wereda, with sub P.O. under Jimma Population 710 as counted in 1967.	07/37	[Gz Po]
HDA95	Serbo (Sarbo) 09°01'/35°15' 1749 m, west of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
HDE96	Serboye 09°01'/38°59' 2456 m, east of Addis Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Serbraxos, see Sarbakusa		
HEK70	Serbugsa	12/37	[WO Gu]
HED70	Serchamiye (Serciamie)	11/37	[+ WO]
HES84	Serchebin (mountain) 13°28'/37°56' 1606 m south of Adi Arkay	13/37	[Gz]
JDA74	Serdiya 08°46'/40°14' 1681 m, south of Awash station	08/40	[Gz]
	<i>serdo</i> (särdö) (A) <i>Agrostis semi-verticillata</i> , a tough weed like couch grass which propagates by means of runners		
HDK12	Serdo 09°10'/37°45' 1830 m, north-west of Ambo (centre in 1964 of Danno sub-district)	09/37	[AA Ad Gz]
HFF46	Serdo (with rock-hewn church)	13/39	[x]
JEH25	Serdo (Sardo) (plain)	11/41	[+ WO Gu Ne]
JEH26	Serdo (Sardo) MS: 11°45'/41°20' = JEH07 375/383 m Gz: 11°58'/41°18' = JEH26, 446 m (former site abandoned before 1928 at JEH17?) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 8E Bohoyta (Bohoita) (area) 5SE Serdo (former Italian landing ground) 10SW Gerali (Gherali) (area) 9W Assaisi (area) On the Assab road, about midway between Dessie and Assab. Originally a centre for caravans in a plain of the same name, where there are ostriches and gazelles, and once also wild donkeys.	11/41	[Gz WO Gu Ne]
1880s	Residence of the Sultan of Awsa, who was Mohamed Hanfari at the time when Colonel Antonelli obtained a treaty in 1883 a little after that the Italians had started to develop a colony at Assab. [Guida 1938]		
1936	A column of some hundreds of irregulars was assembled in the Afar desert and marched towards the Awssa sultanate. After five days of marching, on 12 March 1936, "the column, provisioned and protected throughout by aircraft, reached and occupied Sardò; whence it was possible to carry on promising political negotiations with the neighbouring sultan, and where the column was also in a particularly favourable position for threatening the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway." "Sardò was rapidly put in a state of defence, and on the same day as the occupation twelve		

aeroplanes, which had been employed in bringing up the rations and material required by the detachment -- landed there without incident on a piece of flat ground hastily prepared for them."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 131-132]

By April 1936, the Dankali Irregular Unit, supported by 25 Italian aircraft, had punched straight across the Depression along the partially completed Bati-Assab road until it reached Serdo, then the seat of the Awsa sultanate. There, the Italian invaders hastily built an airfield that served as a stepping-stone to the highlands. The Afar sultan at the time, the cooperative Mohammed Yayo, was later received in Rome by an appreciative Mussolini.

[Kalb 2001 p 130]

A certain Matthews was flown in to Serdo on 9 April 1936 so that he could see for himself that it really was in Italian hands, although it had taken only a handful of men and two officers to make the occupation.

On 11 March arrived the vanguard of the Irregulars who had been marching for 16 days. Serdo was a threat to the railway and a first step to the linking of Badoglio's and Graziani's forces.

[A Mockler 1984 p 11-112]

The Italians had first tried to negotiate with Mohammed Yayo and tried to persuade him to join them, but he answered evasively. Marching from Assab to Serdo meant a distance of some 350 kilometres. Colonel Ruggero was charged with leading the expedition. He immediately decided not to use Italian soldiers but locals, whom from December 1935 he started recruiting in Massawa and Assab. They were trained for two months at the bay of Beilul. Already on their third day of marching inland they found a suitable landing field, reported this by radio, and one small Breda 39 and a 3-engine Caproni arrived after half an hour with supplies. After eight stages they arrived at the foot of the mountains, and after five days from there they were in Serdo. The Italian flag was hoisted on 11 March. The Sultan was absent. The Italian column established itself in a small fort at the top of a hill.

[P Gentizon, *La conquista ...*, Milano 1937 p 116-121]

1938 About 460 inhabitants. *Vice Residenza* of the Italians, post, telegraph, infirmary, *spacci*, airfield. There was a small fort. A 50 km long aqueduct brought water from the Awash river.

[Guida 1938]

A Swiss woman Lilian was married to an Italian engineer Tino Carnazza. In 1938 she stayed with him in a small house on a hill at Serdo while Tino was supervising road work or bridge building. There were 45 Italians working at Serdo at that time, and they had made a little triumphal arch to greet Tino and Lilian at their arrival. Lilian was told in the welcome speech that she was the first white woman who had crossed Dankali area. The groups who danced for them were given some flour as reward. Lilian had brought a small dog Ardita which seemed to stand the climate well. With binoculars Lilian could see from her terrace caravans with over one hundred Zebu cattle. During the excavation for foundations of the bridge, soil was found under the sand so that Lilian could get some to her house and plant vegetables. "Poor plants in the desert!" She was not able to make them live after the rains. Sometimes there were sandstorms, but they used to last only a few minutes. On the lake nearby there were plenty of flamingoes, and a marabou came even near to the Italian barracks. There were snakes, and Tino caught a 20 cm long scorpion. If he needed to write in the evening, Tino placed his lamp just outside the netting of the window so that all flying small animals did not gather inside.

[L Carnazza, *Eine Frau erlebt Abessinien*, Zürich (1950s?) p 16-26]

1940s "From Sardo, I knew, it was possible to reach the borders of Aussa by lorry. I was anxious to visit that fabulous sultanate of the inner desert, not only from curiosity but because I urgently required to find out about the locust situation in that piece of country. So we sought out the Sultan's representative, a wild and woolly-haired warrior like the rest, and had a talk with him through my 'tame' Danakil interpreter. He said that only those who took one of the Sultan's men from Sardo with them could visit Aussa. Then would he

supply a man to come with us? Oh no, that was quite impossible. I showed him my letter of introduction to the Sultan. No, that made no difference. Evidently he had instructions to keep visitors away. So I inquired elsewhere about the track into Aussa, which leaves the main road east of Sardo, and decided to follow it out on our return from Assab."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 144-145]

1960s "Just before the village of Sardo the road crosses the Plain of Sardo, where you can see deceptive mirages shimmering on the horizon. Sardo nestles in a gap between the hills of lava and is the seat of the Sultanate of Awssa. There is a fort here that dates back to the Italian colonial period. It was in this vicinity that the Egyptian forces of Munzinger Pasha were annihilated on November 15, 1875, thus ending Egypt's colonial design in this area. The asphalt surface begins at 245 kms /from Kombolcha and 5 kms past Sardo/, and one can go a bit faster, though holes and large bumps appear from time to time, especially at drainage points."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 72]

The primary school (in Awssa awraja) in 1968 had 16 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.

According to newspapers the earthquake of 29 March 1969 caused 24 dead, 163 wounded and about 300 without housing.

Tanzania donated Eth\$ 20,000 for the victims. Canada donated money to the Geophysical Observatory for investigation of the earthquake.

The Crown Prince made a visit to Serdo in April to see for himself (as official Governor General of the province) the damage caused by the earthquake.

[News]

The earthquake caused heavy damage, but it was restricted to small areas: the village of Serdo and along a particular fault line. Most of the shocks had a focal depth of 4-5 kilometres only. Earthquakes in Ethiopia are generally classified as shallow.

[P Gouin of the Geophysical Observatory in A.A.]

1970s Swedish Save the Children Fund took part in relief work at Serdo from September 1973 during the drought period.

It was said that a bridge near Serdo on the highway to Assab had been blown up around 6 June 1975 in connection with continuing fights between government troops and the Afar.

[News]

pict The Ethiopian revolution, USA (World View Publishers) 1978 p 57 famine victims.

HDF11 Sere, see Sire

JD... Sere (in Arba Gugu awraja) 08/40? [Ad]

Sudan Interior Mission primary school in 1968 had 87 boys and 27 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers of which one foreign.

sereba: *zereba* (zäräba) (T) speech, conversation

HEP29c Sereba (Seraba) 12/36 [LM Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Chilga sub-district)

HER13 Sereba, see Cherbra

HFL06 Sereba (area) 14/39 [Gu]

JEN58 Sereba (plain) 13/40 [WO]

JEN68 Sereba, see Serba

serebe (sä räbä) (A) be bloody, like meat from slaughter

HED11 Seregela 11°01'37°37' 2184 m, south-west of Mota 11/37 [Gz]

HDS60 Seregela Maryam (church) 10°34'37°32' 10/37 [Gz]
near Dembecha

HEL62 Serego 12°23'38°38' 2026 m 12/38 [Gz]

HEL62 Serego 12°23'38°39' 2479 m 12/38 [Gz]

?? Serekula, in Wello ../. [x]

There was a music school for priests, with music faculty of Kedasse.

JEC21	Serena (island) <i>serenay</i> (T) wheat, <i>Triticum durum</i>	11/41	[WO]
	serer: <i>Sarar</i> , name of a people of Somali origin but much mixed with other peoples, living on the left bank of the Webi Gestro; <i>serere</i> (T) 1. ride, mount; 2. sit, straddle; 3. survive; <i>weyn</i> (Som) big, large, great		
??	Serer sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
KDB06	Serer Wein	08/46	[MS]
JDJ47	Sererta, see Dera <i>sereti</i> , <i>sareti</i> (A) <i>Asparagus asiaticus</i> , <i>A. pauli-guilelmi</i> , cf <i>seriti</i> below		
HDM41	Sereti, cf Seriti	09/39	[Gu]
HER89	Sereva 13°27'/37°25' 2516 m see under Mesfinto, cf Sereba <i>serewe</i> (Geez) take root	13/37	[WO Gz]
HED57	Sergawit 11°20'/38°13' 2423 m, west of Goradit sergena: <i>sergan</i> (särgwan) (A) tent city	11/38	[Gz]
HDT17	Sergena (Serghena)	10/39	[+ WO]
HEU63	Serghiem (Serghien) 13°13'/39°39' 2026 m	13/39	[WO Gz Gu]
HDF11	Seri, see Sire		
JDK62	Serir Gerad 09°39'/42°43' 1891 m, north of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
JDK72	Serir Gerad 09°41'/42°46' 1903 m, north of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HF...	Seriro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sekabo) <i>serit</i> (A) a concept fusing many aspects of the system of taxation	14/39	[Ad]
JDJ47	Serita (mountain) 09°30'/42°19' 2755 m north-east of Harar <i>seriti</i> (A,O) wild asparagus, scrambler or climber with curved hooks and red berries, <i>Asparagus africanus</i> ; <i>soritti</i> , <i>soritt</i> (A) a reddish bird with brilliant plumage	09/42	[Gz]
GDF07	Seriti 08°12'/34°59' 816 m, east of Gambela	08/34	[WO Gz]
HDE38	Seriti (Sariti) 08°28'/39°09'	08/39	[LM WO]
HDE71	Seriti 08°48'/38°32' 2124 m, south-west of Sebeta	08/38	[Gz]
HDE92c	Seriti (village) about 2 km south of Gefersa lake	08/38	[x]
HDK17	Seriti 09°12'/38°10' 2644 m (with church Amanuel), north-west of Addis Alem (centre in 1964 of Abebe Kolu sub-district)	09/38	[AA Ad Gz]
HDL84	Seriti 09°47'/38°48' 1898 m, east of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDM51	Seriti 09°30'/39°25' 2840 m (with church Mikael), south-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDU73	Serja 10°35'/39°38' 3234 m, east of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
??	Serjan (historically recorded district) Sultan Säbr ad-Din III, the first ruler of the newly named Adäl dynasty around 1420, fought one of his early successful battles in the district of Serjan. "Scattering their enemies, they burnt many houses and churches, and took a large amount of booty in gold and other valuables." [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
??	Serka (historical, in Wäj, near Ziway?)	../..	[Pa]
1500s	Emperor Gälawdéwos (1540s) when visiting the province of Wäj once established his		

	camp at Serka. [Pankhurst 1997]		
1600s	"Dr. Poncet, a French chemist accompanied by Francis Xavier, a Jesuit of Syria, came to Ethiopia to develop French Catholic influence. Poncet proposed to cure ailing Iyasu I who was in Gondar in 1698. They reached Serka, a neat city of about 600 houses, travelling on camel back and they found the city very pretty though built of only 'Indian canes and reeds'."		
	[Muthanna, Indo-Ethiopian relations ..., 1961 p 110-111]		
HDT03	Serka (Serk'a), see Maryam Serka		
HER84	Serkebin (Serchebin) (area)	13/36	[+ WO]
JDC94	Serkema 09°02'/42°00' 1490 m, south-west of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
??	Serki	../..	[Pa]
	An area under Sennar (Fung) rule where several Ethiopian emperors fought in the 1600s. Serki is not to be regarded as having belonged to Ethiopia at any time? [Pankhurst 1997]		
HCU41	Sero (Gara Sero, Zero) (mountain) 07°36'/39°22' 3371 m	07/39	[Gz]
JDJ26	Seroba 09°14'/42°11' 1445 m, south-east of Harar serofeta: <i>serrufit</i> (T) kind of shrub, <i>Verbena officinalis</i>	09/42	[Gz]
HCL67	Serofeta (Serofeta) , cf Sherofeta (centre in 1964 of Kokosa wereda)	06/39	[MS Ad]
HEL14	Seron Meda 11°51'/38°47' 2275 m east of Debre Zebit	11/38	[Gz]
JEJ56	Serrayteli (Serraiteli) (area)	12/42	[+ WO]
	sert: <i>sirt</i> (A) steep, narrow path usually in the mountains		
H....	Sert (centre in 1964 of Ali Bet sub-district) <i>serte</i> (A) kind of branched palm, <i>Dracaena afromontana</i> , <i>Dracaena steudneri</i>	10/39	[Ad]
HDL65	Serte (Sert'e) 09°39'/38°53' 2625 m see under Debre Libanos, cf Sarte, Sirti	09/38	[AA Gz]
JEA12	Serte (Sert'e) 10°59'/40°00' 1716 m, south of Bati	10/40	[Gz]
HDT08	Serte Sos (Sert'e ..) 10°00'/39°13' 2647 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>seru</i> (O) penis		
JBN69c	Seru (centre in 1964 of Filtu sub-district)	05/40	[Ad]
JCN55	Seru 07°40'/40°12' 2302 m, easternmost Ticho awraja (centre -1964-1980s- of Seru wereda & Seru sub-district) Coordinates would give map code JCN44	07/40	[WO Gu Gz]
1930s	With Italian <i>Vice Residenza del Gasgàr</i> .		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 158 boys and 32 girls, with 3 teachers.		
HE...	Seru Kemes sub-district (Serou Kemes ..) (centre in 1964 = Telagien)	12/38	[+ Ad]
JCN55	Seru wereda (centre in 1964 = Seru) (-1964-1997-)	07/40	[Ad n]
	<i>ses</i> (säS) (A) klipspringer; <i>sass</i> (A), <i>sess-ha</i> (T) small mountain antelope, Ethiopian klipspringer, <i>Oreotragus oreo-</i> <i>tragus salta-trioxides</i> ; <i>sis</i> (A) thin, fine		
HEA37	Ses (Seiz) 11°12'/35°24' 693 m <i>sesa</i> (T) falcon; (A) (säsa) 1. tall forest tree with reddish leaves, <i>Albizia gummifera</i> ; 2. klipspringer, <i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	11/35	[WO Gz]

JCT72	Sesabene, see Sasabeneh sesamba = <i>sesa amba</i> , falcon or klipspringer mountain?		
HDT16	Sesamba (Sazamba)	10/39	[LM WO]
HEU32	Sesat 12°56'/39°34' 2697 m, north of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
JCT72	Sesebani (Sesebeni), see Sasabeneh		
HE...	Sesela (centre in 1964 of Gerab Kola sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
JCG64	Sesi Mena 06°57'/40°11' 2860 m	06/40	[Gz]
??	Sesogi (Säsogi) (historically recorded area) When 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) fought in the Afar area he once proceeded to Säsogi, where, we are told, he ordered his men to burn towns, demolish mosques, and destroy food supplies. His soldiers killed many of the enemy soldiers, and took much livestock. They then crossed the Zär'ät river and came to the settlement of Araté. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[+ Pa]
HCD77	Sessaganno (area) 2280 m	06/38	[WO]
HD...	Sessie, in Gojjam near the Abay river According to Liberti and Luigi (1937) prospecting for gold was carried out by local people near Sessie, washing gravel from the Abay and its affluents. [Mineral 1966]	10/36?	[Mi]
HFF70	Seta (Set'a) 14°13'/39°26' 2568 m (with church Mikael to the north-west), near Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HFE26c	Setaliwa (centre in 1964 of Tach Tsetsera sub-district) <i>setana</i> (O) evil spirit, Satan; <i>setana</i> , <i>setano</i> (O) Olea wel-witschii, a tall tree giving good material for woodcraft	13/39	[Ad]
HDL73	Setane, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA]
HFC42	Setbla (area)	14/36	[WO]
H...	Setcho, cf Sacho (centre in 1964 of Hana Dikai sub-district)	08/36	[Ad]
HDK29	<i>sete</i> (A) my woman? <i>sete meret</i> (A) light soil Sete (Set'e) 09°18'/38°21' 2492 m north of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDB04	Setema (Set'ema) 08°10'/36°06' 2271 m	08/36	[Gz]
HCP87c	Setema sub-district? (-1997-)	08/36	
HCP87c	Setema wereda (centre in 1964 = Gatira)	08/36	[Ad]
??	Seteman (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
H...	Setemashenie (centre in 1964 of Shenie Setema sub-district)	08/36	[Ad]
HDR77	Setetin 10°37'/37°16' 1669 m between Bure and Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
HEF07	Setewa 10°53'/39°58' 1425 m south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz]
HEF46	Setewa 11°16'/39°58' 1457 m, north-east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HFC61	setit: <i>setit ale</i> (sä'tit' alä) (A) make a grating or squeaking sound Setit Humera wereda (centre in 1964 = Humera) Concerning the town, see principally under Humera. Its population was 2,751 as counted in 1956. "The most fertile area in Ethiopia in terms of per-unit farm production." The success story started in 1954 when a pioneering company Elcantara became interested in setting up a farm project in the area.	14/36	[Ad]
1960s	The cultivated area expanded to 130,000 by 1969. One of the reasons for success is that		

Setit Humera is among the few areas in Ethiopia suitable for large-scale mechanised farming. As long as Eritrea was part of Ethiopia, the proximity to processing plants in Asmara was important.

[Addis Reporter, January 31, 1969 p 20]

The primary school in 1968 had 249 boys and 92 girls, with 6 teachers.

Latin character spelling used on the postmark was SETTI HUMERA around 1975.

Letters T and I made have been accidentally reversed, because the Amharic script clearly corresponds to SETIT.

[Philatelic source]

By 1969 the population of Setit Humera was about 50,000 (increasing 50% in planting and harvest seasons), and there were over 100 tractors. There were problems with drinking water and health.

[Addis Reporter]

- 1970 About 150,000 hectares were under cultivation in 1970, with no irrigation. Farming on a large scale started in 1960-1965 which were years with good rainfall. The earliest farm was Al Khadra ("The Green") established by a Greek national Marco Sideris. It covers 6,000 hectares (-1970-) about 18 km south of Humera town. It used 15 tractors, employed about 300 labourers and produced sesame, cotton and sorghum. Bekele Shifferaw was manager of the Setit Humera Agricultural Development Station under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its demonstration farm had an area of 400 hectares and was started in 1968. There were about 450 tractors (of 15 different makes) in the Setit Humera area in 1970. Various pests had to be controlled, such as witch weed, bull worm and Humera weed. One of the prominent farmers was Mesela Woldu, who started farming about 1959. The branch of the Commercial Bank in Humera could not meet the credit needs of the region. Most credit was private. The farmers' cooperative had over 400 members. An air strip had been constructed. The post office was fairly new. Governor of Setit Humera in 1970 was Lt.Col. Molaligne Belai. There was a junior secondary school and a malaria eradication team. Wages and prices were relatively high in Humera.
- [Addis Reporter II(1970) no 3 Feb 1970 p 17-21]
- texts The repatriation of refugees from Eastern Sudan to Humera, Tigray: a situation report, by Laura Hammond for UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia, March 1994; Laura Hammond as above, Returnees in Humera part one: situation report, May 1994.
- picts Addis Reporter 1970 no 3 p 17-20 five photos of cultivation, p 20 bridge over Tekezze constructed in 1938, p 21 Lt.Col. Molaligne Belai, Governor of Setit Humera, and Bekele Shiffaraw, agricultural scientist.
- HFC61 Setit sub-district (centre in 1964 = Humera) 14/36 [Ad n]
(-1964-1997-)
- HDC08 Seto (Set'o, Daleccia) 08°10'/37°21' 1573 m 08/37 [Gz WO]
west of Abelti
- HC... Setta (in Jimma awraja) 07/36? [Ad]
Full Gospel Mission primary school in 1968 had 32 boys and 27 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 male and 3 female teachers (of which two male and two female foreign).
- HFF51 Setta, see Maryam Setta
setti, seti (T) rush, sedge
- JDR79 Setti (area) 10/42 [WO]
- HEC79 Seumra (village) 11/37 [It]
- sew* (säw) (A) man

	<i>sewa</i> (A?) captive; <i>sewwa</i> (A) kill as offering, present an offering		
HDJ44	Sewa 09°27'/36°58' 1839 m, south-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDL22	Sewa 09°17'/38°40' 2643 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Sewa Meda sub-district (S. Mieda), in Yeju awraja (centre in 1964 = Amayo)	11/39?	[+ Ad]
HDT27	Sewaro 10°08'/39°34' 2823 m, east of Addis Derra sewde: <i>zewde</i> (zäwde) (A) my crown /used as a male name/	10/39	[Gz]
HCU65	Sewde 07°49'/39°51' 2567 m, east of Ticho	07/39	[Gz]
HET35	Sewir 12°51'/38°58' 1972 m, south-west of Fenarwa	12/38	[Gz]
HFF84	Sewne 14°17'/39°45' 2866 m (with church Maryam), east of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
JDD56	Sewuyile (Uoraleh) 08°41'/43°07' 1412 m	08/43	[Gz]
	<i>seya</i> (T) palm tree, <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>		
HDU52	Seya 10°27'/39°33' 1995 m, south of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HD...	Seyadebir sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gotet)	09/39	[Ad]
HFF91	Seydi 14°25'/39°32' 2395 m north of Adigrat, near the border of Eritrea	14/39	[Gz]
HF...	Seyemt Adiabo sub-district? (-1997-)	14/38	[n]
HF...	Seyemt Adyabo wereda (centre in 1964 = Gubetta) <i>seyf</i> (A) sword; <i>seyfe</i> (A) my sword?	14/38	[Ad]
HEH82c	Seyfe Arid <i>seyfu</i> (A) the sword /used as a male name/; police officer	12/35	[MS]
HCP82	Seyi (Sai) (forest) 07°59'/35°53' and 08°10'/35°52' south-east of Gore, the latter coord. give map code HDB01	07/35	[Gz WO]
HDC77	Seyo (Cello) 08°47'/37°15' 1732 m	08/37	[Gz Ad]
HDJ13	Seyo (Saio) (forest) 09°13'/36°56'	09/36	[Gz WO]
HDJ23	Seyo 09°14'/36°56' 1838 m (with church Giyorgis), south-west of Haretu	09/36	[Gz]
HDL23	Seyo 09°17'/38°45' 2559 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL24	Seyo 09°17'/38°49' 2780 m, north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL32	Seyo 09°23'/38°40' 2432 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL52	Seyo 09°33'/38°39' 1933 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL56	Seyo 09°34'/38°59' 2628 m seyo dire: <i>dire</i> (Som) transmitter; <i>Dir</i> , name of a major Somali clan	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL23	Seyo Dire 09°18'/38°41' 2577 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Seyo Senbo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDC77	Seyo sub-district (centre in 1964 = HDC77 Seyo) (-1964-1997-)	08/37	[Ad n]
HE...	Seyo Tebela sub-district (S. Tebiela ..) (centre in 1964 = Kore Gotu)	11/39	[+ Ad]
GDF44	Seyo wereda (centre in 1964 = Tabor)	08/34	[Ad]
HEF33	Seywo (Seiuo), see under Dessie	11/39	[+ Gu]
HCM65	Sgona (mountain) 06°54'/39°51' 4046 m Sgona, south-west of Goba	06/39	[WO Gz]