

	Ta.., see also Te..			
JFB70	Ta Taru (mountain) 14°16'/40°40' 90 m mostly inside Eritrea, WO map shows it at JFA79	14/40	[Gz]	
JDA96	Taa (Ta'a) (plantation) 09°01'/40°19' at Awash river east of Awash station	09/40	[Gz]	
GCT26	Taada, see Pakelo <i>taba</i> (T) hill; (O) 1. game, play; 2. talk, joke (t'aba) (A) small clay bowl			
HCE67	Taba, see Toba			
HEL56	Taba (Tava) 12°15'/39°01' 1959 m north of Lalibela, cf Tebba	12/39	[Gu WO Gz]	
HCR42	Taba Jirewo (T.Gireo)(area), see under Jimma	07/36	[WO]	
HEL66	Taba Mikael (T'aba Mika'el) (church) 12°20'/39°00' midway between Lalibela and Sekota	12/39	[Gz]	
HFE79	Tabaca, see Bet Hawiya <i>tabala</i> (O) mineral water, and place for drinking it			
H....	Tabala (mountain), cf Tabata	05/37	[Ca]	
HDS25	Tabanoley Be'ale Igzi'abher (T'abanoley B.I.) 10°10'/37°59', south-east of Debre Markos <i>tabata</i> (O) jovial, playful /man/; <i>tabada</i> (O) conversation; <i>tebat</i> (täbat) (A) male	10/37	[Gz]	
HCD64c	Tabata (mountain)	06/37	[Br]	
HDH86	Tabata (with church)	09/36	[WO]	
	<i>tabba</i> (O) slope, steep ground; (A) to be concealed			
HET54	Tabba (mountain area), cf Tebba <i>tabbo</i> : <i>tebbo</i> (Kefa) wheat, <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	13/38	[WO]	
HDF32	Tabbo (area) <i>tabel</i> : <i>tebel</i> (t'äbäl) (A) holy water	08/39	[WO]	
HDE62	Tabel (archaeological site) see under Melka Kunture	08/38	[x]	
JFA06	Tabena (waterhole) "We presently found ourselves in a desert of sand dunes amongst which lava outcropped frequently. At noon the heat forced us to halt. It was 156°F. in the shade. The place was called Tabena, and it was about midway between Matahala and the next permanent water-hole." [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 308] <i>Tabi</i> (Ingessana), ethnic group speaking Gaam and numbering 2,655 (in the 1980s?)	13/40	[MS WO Ne]	
JDH78	Tabi (waterhole)	09/41	[WO]	
HFD69	Tabir 14°11'/38°23' 1933 m (this and next), north-east of Inda Silase	14/38	[Gz]	
HFD69	Tabir 14°11'/38°25' 1952 m	14/38	[Gz]	
HDD60	Tabo S. Gabriel (with church)	08/37	[WO]	
HEH90	Tabola, J. (hill)	12/35	[WO]	
	<i>Tabor</i> , the Mount Tabor of the Bible			
GDF44	Tabor 08°34'/34°46' 1828 m (centre in 1964 of Seyo wereda), see under Dembidolo /this one?: Population 5,575 as counted in 1967.	08/34	[MS Ad WO]	
HEF43	Tabor, see under Hayk	11/39	[LM WO]	
HDU15	Tabor 10°03'/39°47' 2197 m, south-east of Molale	10/39	[WO Gz]	
HDU15	Tabor sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aya Ber) In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Guolla province, governed by a Grazmach.	10/39	[Ad WO 18]	

??	Tabor wereda			
text	Field study on systems of land tenure and landlord tenant relationships, Tabor Wereda (Sidamo Province), (Min. of Land Reform) A.A. 1967, about 60 pages, mimeographed; also published A.A. October 1967 by the FAO Mission under Harbans Singh Mann which carried out the survey, by team members Mr Mock, Haile Leul Getahun, Lulseged Asfaw, Tadesse Mogus, Telahun Damtew, Fekadu Wakjira.			
	<i>tabot</i> (A,T) the ark kept in Ethiopian orthodox churches, covered unseen "altar stone"; <i>maderiya</i> (madäriya) (A) place for passing the night, dwelling			
HEC97c	Tabot Maderia area with wide pastures	11/37	[Gu]	
HDM52	Tabot Washa 09°33'/39°35' 2924 m (with church Mika'el), south of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz x]	
HF...	Tabr (historical amba in Shire, Tigray) "-- Tigray was next, in 1535. The old capital of Aksum was sacked, although not before Lebna Dengel had arranged for the treasures of the church to be removed and hidden. The 'Ark of Covenant' itself was taken under heavy guard to the <i>amba</i> of Tabr." "-- they took it away and it was carried by four hundred men in the fortress of the country of Shire called Tabr, where it was left." [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 180, 318]	14/38	[20]	
HDD12c	Tabu (mountain)	08/37	[Mi]	
	About 12 km beyond Welkite (Wolkitte) is a junction with a track for motor traffic which was built to carry to the main road lime burnt in a kiln at Tabu. Near this kiln, at the foot of Tabu mountain, occur thinly bedded limestones. They are very soft and can be exploited without explosives by excavator. The probable reserves can be estimated at about 50,000 metric tons and the possible reserves at about 100,000 metric tons. [Mineral 1966]			
HDM82	Tabuor, see Zendegur			
HEL76	Taburkit (T'aburkit) 12°24'/38°59' 2239 m south of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]	
HDM82	Tabwor (Tabuor)	09/39	[+ WO]	
JDG97	Tacahili, see Takahili			
	<i>tach</i> (A) below, under; <i>betach</i> (A) down below; <i>Tach</i> .., (A) Lower ..			
HF...	Tach Adiabo sub-district (-1997-)	14/38?	[n]	
H....	Tach Aferwanat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Shimie Maryam)	10/38?	[Ad]	
HDT15	Tach Agerit 10°04'/38°55' 2059 m south-east of Addis Derra	10/38	[Gz]	
HDM61	Tach Amba 09°38'/39°25' 2749 m, west of D. Birhan	09/39	[Gz]	
HER..	Tach Armachiho sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Godebe)	12/37	[Ad n]	
HEM84	Tach Asayo 12°30'/39°46' 1834 m, east of Korem	12/39	[Gz]	
HF...	Tach Asgetse sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mai Tsemu)	14/38	[Ad]	
HDT16	Tach Bet (Tac Biet) (area)	10/39	[+ WO]	
HDT15	Tach Bet Merhabete wereda (Tach Biet Merha Bietie ..) (centre in 1964 = Fetera)	10/38	[+ Ad]	
HDT16?	Tach Bet sub-district (-1997-)	10/39?	[n]	

HDS51c	Tach Chabi (centre in 1964 of Senan wereda)	10/37	[MS Ad]
HE...	Tach Dehuch sub-district (T. Dahuchi ...) (centre in 1964 = Debre Tekle Haymanot), in Libo awraja The primary school in 1968 had 30 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.	12/37	[Ad]
H....	Tach Derra sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gib Dawit)	10/38?	[Ad]
HEE72	Tach Gayint sub-district? (-1997-)	11/38	[n]
HEE72	Tach Gayint wereda (T. Gaynt ..) (-1964-1994-) (centre in 1964 = Arb Gebeya)	11/38	[n Ad]
HE...	Tach Iste sub-district (centre in 1964 = Musafa Maryam)	11/38	[Ad]
HDH19	Tach Kile sub-district (T. Kilie ..) (centre in 1964 = Haro)	09/36	[+ Ad]
HFE61	Tach Koraro sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Selekleka)	14/38	[Ad n]
HEJ31	Tach Lambaz Maryam (T.L. Mariam) (Lamboz Maryam) (church), in Begemder In July 1961 three children were playing with an old grenade from the time of the Italian war. It exploded, and two children were killed and the third severely wounded. [Eth. Herald]	12/36	[+ WO x]
HF...	Tach Maychew sub-district (-1997-)	14/38	[n]
HE...	Tach Negela sub-district (centre in 1964 = Zagoch)	11/38?	[Ad]
HFE26	Tach Tsetsera sub-district (Tahtay Tsesera ..) (centre in 1964 = Setaliwa)	13/39	[Ad x]
HD...	Tach Ula sub-district (T. Oula ..) <i>tach washa</i> (A) lower cave	09/37	[+ Ad]
HDM81	Tach Washa 09°50'/39°29' 2696 m north of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HE...	Tach Wido sub-district (centre in 1964 = Meneguzer)	12/37	[Ad]
HEU70c	Tachi, see Tashi		
HD...	Tachili Havugede (in Gudru awraja) A private school in 1968 had 22 boys in grade 1 and no girls, with one teacher.	09/37?	[Ad]
HET42	Tachissa, see Takissa		
HES90	Tacle Georgis (T. Gherghis), see Tekle Giyorgis		
HDF70	Taconaisagher, see Takonaysager		
HEJ54	Tacuss, see Takusa		
HDM15	Tadacha Malka (T. Maleka), see Dedecha		
GCU47	Tadan (area)	07/34	[WO]
HEE45	Tadbaba Maryam, see Tedbebe Maryam		
??	Tadban An important monastery around 1700. [Cheesman 1936]	.../..	[Ch]
HEK80	Tadda (village) 12°30'/37°30' 2154 m, cf Tedda, Tede <i>tadde, taddee</i> (O) porcupine, or its spines	12/37	[WO Gu Gz]
HDE48	Tadde Mariam, see Tede		
HCT85	Taddeccia, see Tadecha		
HDL17	Taddeni (area) <i>taddia: taddie</i> (O), <i>daddi</i> (western O), <i>didde</i> (eastern O) porcupine, <i>Hystrix cristata</i> ; <i>lola</i> (O) 1. flood; 2. quarrel, fight;	09/39	[WO]

JDB56	(A) kind of forest tree, <i>Ekebergia capensis</i> Taddia Lola (T. Lolohe) 08°37'/41°18' 1352 m	08/41	[WO Gz]
HDU41	Taddober	10/39	[WO]
GCU15	Tade, see Tadi		
HDM15	Tadecia Melca (Tadacha Malka), see Dedecha		
	<i>tadecha</i> (A,O) slender shrub or small tree with very hard wood, <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , <i>Dodonea angustifolia</i> , <i>D. viscosa</i> ; <i>Taddacha</i> , a male name among the Borana Tadecha, cf Dadecha, Tedecha		
HCM80	Tadecha (Daddecia) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
HCT85	Tadecha (Tadecia, Taddeccia) 07°59'/38°53' 1636 m in size the middle one of the three islands in the eastern part of lake Ziway. The islanders call it Aysut. There is a church Abraham (Abreha?). By 1950 there were three small villages with a total of 300-400 inhabitants. [E Haberland 1963 p 650] In the 1930s there were stated to be 60 inhabitants. [Guida 1938]	07/38	[Gz Gu WO]
HDE75	Tadecha (Tadecia) (area) 2050 m see under Debre Zeyt	08/38	[+ WO]
HE...	Tadegea, in Raya & Kobo awraja Enrolment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Projekt at Tadegea secondary school was 547 in 1986/87.	12/39?	[n]
	tadelle: <i>taddele</i> (taddälä) (A) was well favoured by fortune; also a male name		
HDD11	Tadelle	08/37	[WO]
HDD21	Tadelle sub-district (Tadelie ..) (centre in 1964 = Fenchir)	08/37	[WO Ad]
??	Tadessa Before the Italian occupation a farm of Plantations d'Abyssinie. On 9 June 1936 Captain A.A.G. Cannonieri made a forced landing there. He managed to survive alone until the area was occupied 6½ months later by the Italian troops of Colonna Cubeddu. [Guida 1938]	.../..	[Gu]
GCU15	<i>tadi</i> (O) weak & emaciated; <i>tadhi</i> (O) cow that gives much milk Tadi (Tade, Masango) (mount.) 07°20'/34°49' 552 m	07/34	[Gz WO]
	WO map places it at GCU12		
HDM15	Tadiccia Malca, see Dedecha		
HC...	Tadmara The Catholic missionary Massaja in or after 1858 founded a mission at Tadmara. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 479]	07/36	[18]
HBK74	Taella, G. (mountain)	04/37	[WO]
	<i>tafa</i> (O) hip, haunch, buttocks, rump, also a male name among the Mecha Oromo; (A) 1. thigh, rump; 2. (t'afa) plates of metal as decoration of shield		
HFE16	Tafa (T'afa) 13°40'/39°04' 2559 m, north of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HEL77	Tafa Mikael (T'afa Mika'el) (church) 12°28'/39°07' south-east of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
??	Tafa Shiko (visiting postman under Nazret)	.../..	[Po]
??	Tafa Werbuba (visiting postman under Nazret) tafari: <i>taffere</i> (A) was respected, honoured Tafari .., see Teferi/..	[Po]

HCK19	Tafari Kella, see Otilcho			
HDE71	Tafchi, see Tefki <i>tafe</i> (t'afä) write; patch /garment/;			
HDE57	Tafe Medhane Alem (T'afe ..) (church) 08°37'/39°04' near Mojo	08/39	[Gz]	
HDM.?	Tafelama Ager (with church Maryam) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]	
JDK87	Taferi Ber, see Teferi Ber taffa: <i>teffa</i> (täffa) (A) spit, vomit; disgorge /of volcano/; cf <i>tafa</i> above; <i>taffiya</i> (A) spleen			
HCT80	Taffa, see Tufa Taffari .., see Teferi .. <i>taffe</i> (O) hot ointment for treating wounds; <i>tafi, taffi, t'aafii</i> (O) 1. tef, Eth. highland grain, Eragrostis tef; 2. secretary; 3. fast, quick			
JDB14	Taffe (area) 1591 m	08/41	[WO]	
HCL31c	Taffere Ketema for 1940s and later see Teferi Ketema (same place?) In mid-1933 Dejazmach Gebre Maryam established Taffere Ketema, "The respectinspiring town", near the border of Italian Somaliland opposite Mustahil. On a plateau about 5x2 km many huts and barracks were built, with a large round house as headquarters for the Dejazmach himself. The garrison had about 500 men. Building work for a road from there was started. Dr Agge as employed for army health services stayed there for over three months. More than half of the garrison suffered from malaria. A three-storey tower with a white cupola was built just to be a challenge to the Italians. At a kind of inauguration feast in September 1933 even a grammophone was playing. At the end of September the command was handed over from the Dejazmach to Fitawrari Wegayehu, a veteran from Ras Makonnen's time. [G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 116-136] In January 1934 Balambaras Tesemma with some 50 soldiers as reinforcement together with Dr Agge and dresser Mulugeta arrived at Taffere Ketema. Since Agge's previous visit bush had been cleared in a wide belt around the town, as safety against malaria. A huge hedge, three metres wide and a couple of metres high, with three openings, encircled the town. Around the <i>gebbi</i> was a stone wall against bullets. The three-storey tower had been taken down, and its timber had been used for high platforms for the guards at all the gateways. An Addoni village about a kilometre downstream on the other side of the river had recently been burnt by Sultan Ollel's men. The border <i>banda</i> of the Italians had built a village Forrog on the opposite side of Webi river. [Agge 1935 p 167-169] In early 1934 there was a serious battle at Iyoleh not far from Taffere Ketema, concerning cattle. The government side was victorious and brought 1,268 animals inside the town, and these started immediately to eat grass and palm leaves of the soldiers' huts. Some 1,000 of the cattle were sent to Harar. When counting the soldiers on the day after the battle, 20 were missing and 19 wounded. [Agge 1935 p 169-172] By the second half of 1934, Grazmach Mesfin in three months' time had achieved road improvement, addition of half a dozen buildings to the <i>gebbi</i> , initiation of cultivation by the soldiers near the river, and rapid growth of the Jidle village nearby. He had negotiated with the new civilian Italian governor in Mustahil and they had agreed on a provisional border line. Commerce across the border could be resumed. The Ethiopian soldiers, however, suffered seriously from malaria and scurvy. At the end of October, Mesfin was back in Harar after having been replaced by Fitawrari Haile, a former <i>negedras</i> .	06/38?	[x]	

[Agge 1935 p 199-203]

HDE47	Tadi (T'afi) 08°34'/39°03' 1749 m, near Mojo <i>tafki, tafkii</i> (O) flea, fleas	08/39	[Gz]
HDE71	Tafki (Tafchi), see Tefki		
HDK19	Tafo 09°11'/38°24' 2589 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Tafo (near Abay river), circa 11°15'/37°50' Consul Cheesman passed there in January 1927. tafta...: <i>teftafa dengiya</i> (A) flame stone /to strike fire with?/	11/37	[Ch]
HEE85	Taftafedingya (Taftafedingha)	11/38	[+ WO]

taga: *taagga* (Som) 1. high ground, hill, mountain; 2. kind of contagious disease; *tagga* (Som) 1. luck, fate, fortune; 2. relationship brought by marriage; *tega* (t'äga) (A) wealth, grace

HEK92	Taga 12°39'/37°44' 2641 m, east of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HEU71c	Taga Taga (mountain spur) See Amba Aradam concerning Italo-Ethiopian battle in mid-February 1937.	13/39	[Gu]
JCM45	Tagabain 06°45'/44°45' 549 m, east of Kebri Dehar	06/44	[WO Gz]
HEA53	Tagambat (area)	11/35	[WO]
JCM42	Tagaveio 06°43'/44°34' 512 m, east of Kebri Dehar	06/44	[WO Gz]
HET95	Taget (T'aget) 13°33'/38°58' 1666 m (with church Mikael), south-west of Abiy Adi	13/38	[Gz]
HDD58	Taggi, see Teji		
HDR91	Taggia, see Taia <i>taggieh</i> (A) kinds of small or medium tree, Terminalia avicennoides, Terminalia glaucescens		
HED24	Taggiu Anba, see Taju Anba		
HDD79	Tagi, see Teji		
HES90	Tagle Gheorghis, see Tekle Giyorgis		
JCG93	Tagona, 07°09'/40°05'	07/40	[x]
HEU31	Tagora, see Togora		
??	Tagwelat (not related to Tegulet? same as Maradi?) Almost nothing of what was built by early Emperors still survives. Places employed by major figures such as Amde Seyon or Zara Yaqob as 'capitals' - Tagwelat and Debre Birhan for example - preserve nothing from their time. Occasional more permanent centres are mentioned, under Emperor Amde Seyon, such as Maradi or Tagwelat in eastern Shewa, but there seems to have been no real permanent capital. Zara Yaqob too stayed there at times. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 17, 23, 75, 186]	.../..	[20]

HBE93	Tahami (area)	03/38	[WO]
JFB51	Tahe (Tehe) (waterhole)	14/40	[MS WO Ne]
HFE..	Tahtay Kumro (Tahtai Cumro) (valley) 2115 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HFE26	Tahtay Tsesera, see Tach Tsetsera		
HE...	Tai Mewucha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Janos)	11/39	[Ad]
HBS04	Taia, see Taya & HDR82		
HDR91	Taia (Taja, Taggia) (mountain) 10°51'/36°45' 2724 m west of Bure in Gojjam	10/36	[Gz]
HEK25c	Taigar (= Taigur?)	11/37	[Gu]
HCA56	Taigu (area)	05/35	[WO]
HEK14	Taigur 11°56'/37°57' 2248 m, east of lake Tana	11/37	[Gz]
GCU74	Taine, see Ajam		
HDA57	Taingi, see Tingi		
GDD38	Taiyau	08/33	[WO]

HDR91	Taja, see Taia			
HE...	Taja (centre in 1964 of Derem Wedih sub-district) <i>taji</i> (O) ritual of slaughtering a bull before hanging up the bee-hives	11/38	[Ad]	
HDD58	Taggi (Taggi), cf Teji	08/38	[+ WO]	
HED24	Taju Anba (Taggiu Anba) (area) s.u. Mota	11/37	[+ WO]	
	<i>taka</i> (A) (t'aqa) fog, darkness during the day; (O) (taaqaa) roll of cloth, as it comes from the loom; <i>takka</i> (O) 1. while; 2. never			
??	Taka (historically recorded area in present-day Sudan) ... Imam Ahmäd advanced through Tigray and reached the far west around 1535. The Taka area bordering Sudan he gave as a fiefdom to his nephew Vizier 'Abbas. Emperor Susneyos (1606-1632) ordered Däjazmach Täklä Giyorgis to attack Taka, or Käsäla. The troops reportedly ravaged "all the country of Fung and the Arabs". Taka or Käsäla was across what is now the border of Sudan. [Pankhurst 1997]		[Pa]	
JDG97	Takahili (Tacahili)	09/40	[+ WO]	
	takakumbi: <i>taka kumbi</i> (O) sometimes incense?			
HBU21	Takakumbi, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]	
HFF42	Takatifi (group of rock-hewn churches) from west to east: Petros & Pawlos (Inda P. P.), see Mellehai Zengi Mikael, see Mellehai Zengi Medhani Alem, see Adi Kesho	13/39	[Br]	
HFD17	Takazze (bridge), see Tekeze			
HDM..	Takelt, not far from Debre Birhan	09/39	[18]	
	When Emperor Tewodros occupied Debre Birhan, after it had been partly burnt, Haile Melekot with his force hid for a while behind a hill in the area of Takelt. He could even offer a day of battle with Tewodros but was finally defeated. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 253]			
	<i>takissa</i> : <i>taakiso</i> (Som) kind of caterpillar; <i>takwisa</i> (T) swamp, morass			
HET42	Takissa (Tachissa)	13/38	[+ WO]	
HEM20	Takkazye (river, British camp in 1868)	11/39	[18]	
HBL22	Takoaroba, see Dakkaroba			
HDF70	Takonaysager (Taconaisagher)	08/39	[+ WO]	
	<i>taku</i> (O) 1. cross a river or a bridge; 2. palm of the hand; <i>takku, takkuu</i> (O) span between the tips of the thumb and the middle finger, used as a unit of measurement especially for cloth			
HFC74	Taku (area)	14/37	[WO]	
HEJ43	Takusa (Tacuss, Tacussa, Taqusa) (Dagossa, Dagussa) 12°08'/36°55' District at the north-west corner of lake Tana. Fertile area on a watershed. [Guida 1938]	12/36	[Gz WO Gu x]	
	In April 1853 there was a battle at Takusa between the army of Dejazmach Kassa and a combined army under the command of Birru Aligaz. "The whole of Ethiopia was dumbfounded when it became known that Kassa was the victor and that two of the most famous followers of Ras Ali, Dejazmach Birru Aligaz and Dejazmach Balaw, were killed. Finally Kassa was able to -- openly declare his aim to defeat Ali and reunite Ethiopia under his rule."			

Kassa was now well on his way to become Emperor Tewodros II.

[Abit 1968 p 139]

The hunter Powell-Cotton with his local escort camped there in early May 1900.

-- Dagussa, close to some large huts, which had lately sheltered a party of the robbers.

All day /when coming from the south/ we had been passing numerous little bays -- nearly all with signs of abandoned cultivation and ruined houses round their shores."

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 284]

HEJ45 Takusa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Delgi) 12/36 [Ad]

?? Takwomlesh wereda (Taquomlesh ..), in Temben/.. [+ Yo]

The TPLF first came to Taquomlesh wereda in 1976, but it was only in 1978 that the Derg-established Peasant Association was replaced with their own PA, and it was not until 1981 that the TPLF carried out its own land reform. The distribution was according to family size.

[Young 1997 p 183]

tal: *taal* (Som) it is there; *xal* (Som) wash clean;

xaal (Som) legal matter, compensatory payment

JEN13 Tal Tal (mountain) 12/40 [WO]

tala (O) kind of tree in the wetter parts of medium-altitude

forests, *Polyscias ferruginea*; *talaa* (O) letter, written

message; *talla* (O) tree with branches in distinct spirals

?? Tala (mountain) 10/.. [18]

HEK16 Tala Levasi 11°53'/38°03' 2558 m 11/38 [WO Gz]

see under Debre Tabor

HEC63 Tala Mikael (T. Micael) 11/36 [It]

JDB38 Talacho (Talaccio) (area), cf Telecho 08/41 [+ WO]

talade: *Talaada* (Som) Tuesday, fourth day of the Somali week

KCH74 Talade 07/46 [WO]

HFC83 Taladidafarda 14°18'/36°55' 594 m 14/36 [Gz]

on the border of Eritrea

JEB34 Talag (Teleg), see Datalg Ali

HEM41 Talak Kelkil (Talaq K.) 12°09'/39°26' 2609 m 12/39 [Gz q]

south-west of Alamata

HDS13 Talakamba Medhane Alem (Talak'amba ..) (church) 10/37 [Gz]

10°04'/37°49', south-east of Debre Markos

JEA16c Talalek 10/40 [Ne]

HEF61c **Talanta**, plain on the southern side of Bashilo river 11/39 [x]

An auction held on 20-21 April 1868 of objects taken by the British after the fall of Mekdela was described in British newspapers and books:

"A splendid view was offered to the buyers. On rare carpets all the paraphernalia of a thousand churches glittered in the morning sunshine, Stanley enthusiastically noted: crosses, manuscripts, cups, silk umbrellas, saddles resplendent with golden filigree, tents, carpets, trinkets and jewellery covered half acre of ground. /Stanley, Coomassie and Magdala p 470-471./ -- The prices were exceptionally high. -- It is impossible to evaluate how many crosses passed through the auctions, though it seems that they were in large quantity. For example, three crosses recorded by Simpson in his sketch-book and belonging to Lieut. W.S.A. Lockhart -- were obviously purchased at the Talanta sales. -- With exception of the items which have found their way to Museums, the fate of most of the crosses cannot be traced."

"The fate of books is somewhat better known. According to the report of W. Wright of the British Museum, 'on finding that Magdala would have to be abandoned to the Gallas, it became necessary to provide for the safety of these volumes, which would otherwise have been destroyed by Mohammedans. About 900 volumes were taken as far as Chelikot, and there about 600 were delivered to the priests of that church ... 359 books were retained for

the purpose of scientific examination --"
 [S Chojnacki in Journal of Eth. Studies VI 1968 no 2 p 34-35]

HDJ12	Tale 09°12'/36°50' 2042 m, north-east of Nekemte taleta: <i>talata</i> (O) Tuesday	09/36	[Gz]
HEU23	Taleta (T'aleta) 12°53'/39°42' 1937 m north-east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
JDA64	Taleta 08°43'/40°10' 1594 m Taleta, north-west of Mechara, cf Teleta <i>talila</i> (O) clear /water/	08/40	[Wa Gz]
HEC09	Taliya (Talia) (mountain) <i>talka</i> (t'alqa) (A) in between	10/37	[Ad WO]
HEL32	Talka (Talca) (church)	12/38	[+ WO]
JCL04	Talkalkal (Talcalcal, Tulcalcal) 06°23'/43°48' 503 m (with waterhole), east of Denan	06/43	[x WO Gz]
HEL43	Talkwal (T'alqwal) 12°11'/38°44' 1965 m (with church Maryam)	12/38	[Gz q]
JCS25	Talla 07°29'/42°58' 835 m, south-east of Segag	07/42	[Gz]
GDM31	Talladu 1553 m, see under Begi	09/34	[WO]
HC...	Tallo (T'Allo) valley about 25 km south-west of Kibre Mengist Chromite associated with serpentinite was found in T'allo valley. There is also kaolin. Sketch map of the valley in scale 1:5,000 was made by Doorninck in 1950. [Mineral 1966]	05/39	[Mi]
HCS30	Tallota 07°35'/37°34' 1693 m west of Hosaina and near Omo river <i>talo, talu</i> (A) kinds of shrub, <i>Maytenus ovatus</i> , <i>Rhus retinorrhoea</i> ; the latter grows in lava flows; <i>talo</i> (Som) decision, advice, opinion	07/37	[WO Gz]
HDJ03	Talo (T'alo) (w church Gebriel) 09°06'/36°55' 1832 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ03	Talo (T'alo, Tallo) 09°08'/36°52' 2107/2195 m east of Nekemte, cf Telo (centre in 1964 of Sibu Amuma sub-district)	09/36	[WO Ad Gz]
HDS54	Talo (mountain) 10°29'/37°55' 2741 m (this and next one), north-east of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDS64	Talo (mountain) 10°36'/37°54' 3191 m	10/37	[WO Gz]
KCN44	Talorle	07/45	[WO]
HBR48	Taltelle, see Teltele		
HDL43	<i>tam</i> (t'am) (A) flavour, taste; <i>taam</i> (Som) complete, total Tam 09°27'/38°42' 2442 m midway between Sululta and Fiche <i>tama</i> (A) (t'ama) toil; (A) (tama) begin to be ripe; (O) ten; <i>Tama</i> (Masango), ethnic group calling themselves Majangir and called Massongo by the Oromo	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCB34	Tama (wide area, with "Plain of Death")	05/36	[WO]
HCA23	Tamadur, see Tamitiro <i>tamami</i> (A) sick person		
JCN17	Tamamo 07°23'/40°26' 2232/2380 m taman: <i>temen</i> (tämän) (T) snake	07/40	[WO Gz]
JCS29	Tamangale 07°29'/43°24' 1029 m	07/43	[WO Gz]
HCH80	Tamangiagi (Tamanghiagi), see Temenja Yazhi		
HEA..	Tamare Village at the Abay river not far from the border of Sudan. In the late 1990s there was a	11/35	[20]

kind of ferry for those travelling to the big Thursday market. At a distance of half a day's walk there was also a road for motor traffic.

[V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 308-309]

HEU..	Tamasasa	13/39	[x]
	with rock-hewn church Iyesus, mentioned by Roger Sauter in 1976		
HCA23	Tamatiri (Tamatiro), see Tamitiro		
HDU22	Tamawenzi (Tamauonzi) (plain)	10/39	[+ WO]
HFE17c	Tamba, see Tanba <i>Tambaro</i> , a Muslim tribe of the eastern Sidama		
	The territory of the Tambaro, east of Gibe, was subjected to various expeditions of Menilek's troops in the period 1887-1894. Tambaro was one of only four tribes of the eastern Sidama who professed Islam in the late 1800s. They belong to the <i>Shafi'ite</i> Muslim legal system. The <i>Qadiriyya</i> order was introduced into south-west Ethiopia by a Somali sheikh and spread also amongst the Tambaro.		
	[J S Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952]		
HCK90	Tambaro (Timbaro) 07°12'37°32' 813 m north-east of Waka, cf Tembero	07/37	[Gz]
HEH65	Tambisso, see Tembesha <i>tambo</i> (O) plant, leaf or cake of tobacco, Nicotina rustica; <i>tamborra</i> (A) shrub or small tree? such as Vernonia quartiniana; there are more than 60 species of Vernonia in Ethiopia, of many different sizes		
HCS84	Tambore, see Metana		
HDS60	Tamcha (river), see Denbecha		
GCU74	Tame, see Ajam		
HC...	Tameha (Thameha), in the Gidole region	05/37	[+ x]
	The Norwegian mission in Gidole knew in the 1970s that Tameha was one of the places within the region which had not yet received teaching and baptism.		
HDL53	Tamene (Tumanu) 09°33'38°41' 2014 m south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz WO]
HCH80	Tamengiaiagi, see Temenja Yazhi		
HCA23	Tamitiro (Tamadur, Tamatiri, Tamatiro, Tomadur) (Gebel/Jebel Tamitiro) (mountain) 05°37'35°07' 1387, 1700 m partly in Sudan with the name Jabal Tomadur	05/35	[Gz WO]
HED..	Tammi (river), middle part about 11°00'38°00' At the Tammi river junction, the Abay has a wide river-bed flowing between cliffs of sandstone. January 1927: "Our descent to the Tammi was divided into two distinct stages, both of which would have been difficult for loaded mules. -- In the bottom of the ravine we -- found a perennial stream 18 feet wide and 18 inches deep -- According to our guide the right-bank rise was as bad as that on the left -- The right bank of the Tammi is the boundary of the district of Gonsha. -- the cliffs through which the Tammi was flowing out were of amygdaloid basaltic lava, but there was some sandstone on the shore. -- tamarisk was growing on sandy patches -- The two valleys of the Gomit and Tammi Rivers are close together and allow of an interesting comparison, as they are of entirely different types. -- the head of the /Tammi/ ravine ended in a precipitous, semicircular chasm, a mile across and 1000 feet deep, where the Tammi, after its peaceful course over the plateau, appears as an insignificant thin white streak of water falling down the lofty sides. -- We crossed the Tammi at the ford, where it was a small downland stream with low willow-fringed banks -- Within half a mile it went over the cliff and continued its journey in the bottom of its ravine. -- After passing the water-divide of the Tammi we entered land draining to the Chay River, the next /downstream/ Abbai tributary."	11/38	[Ch]

The altitude at the junction with the Abay was found to be 1410 m.
 [Cheesman 1936]

HDM23	Tamo, cf Temo (centre in 1964 of Gedera sub-district)	09/39	[Ad WO]
HDT.?	Tamo , historical fortress in Merhabete When Menilek became Negus of Shewa, he could release certain important persons (at least one Merdazmach) kept prisoners there by Emperor Tewodros for some years. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 264]	10/38?	[18]
	Before June 1877 when Weyzero Bafena tried to take power through a coup d'état in Liche, her first command was to transfer all the royal valuables and arms to Tamo, "Shewa's most defensible fort". At Tamo, the soldiers set the important prisoner Meshesha Seyfu free and declared him their leader. Bafena was placed under 24-hour guard. Menilek when returning from his campaign in Gojjam ordered an assault on Tamo. It not only failed, but some of his own people joined Meshesha Seyfu. It took six months to work out an agreement. In December 1877 Meshesha came down from his mountain, his soldiers were amnestied and his lands and title of Dejazmach restored.		
	[C Prouty, Empress Taytu .., 1986 p 19-21]		
	According to Henry de Monfreid, Menilek wanted to use Meshesha for breaking with Bafena.		
	[H de Monfreid, Ménélik .., Paris 1954 p 143]		
HDT08	Tamo	10/39	[LM WO]
HDT08c	Tamo	09/39	[LM]
JDA36	Tamsa (area) 1730 m	08/40	[WO]
JDD65	Tamsa (area)	08/43	[WO]
	<i>tamsa-u</i> (O) to spread out, for drying in the sun etc.		
HDE99	Tantu 08°58'/39°16' 2452 m, east of Chefe Donsa	08/39	[Gz]

tana (O) this, these

Tana, name derived from a Geez word; the ancient name of Lake Tana was Goloe (acc. to Zervos, cf Koloe in Eritrea)

HEK10	Tana Cherkos (T. Kirkos, T. Chircos, T. Qirkos) (the Gazetteer uses Tana alone as name) (island in south-east lake Tana) 11°52'/37°30' 1784 m Legend says that when Frumentius travelled for his mission work in the 300s, he also came to Tana Cherkos and left his iron cross there. "It is clearly held in high veneration by the people, and has been placed by the priests of this island above a small stone altar which rests on three pillars. On the top of this altar are three circular depressions, or bowls, which they say were used as altars for Hebrew sacrifice long before the time of Frumentius." [Nat. Geographic Mag., September 1935 p 327] "From the Book of the Gospels we learned that while the Israelites were on the island, that is, before the conversion of Ethiopia to Christianity, Tana Kirkos was called Debra Sahel." [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ca WO Ch Gu]
1930s	April 1933: "-- the island is a mile long and 400 yards wide at the broadest part. The last quarter of a mile of the shore-line to the north was a peculiar stratum of solid basalt -- looking like a masonry wall of a huge ruined building. The island is well clothed with big trees and vegetation, as there is a layer of soil on the top." "Immediately after rounding the north end of Tana Kirkos we turned into the mouth of the Gumara River and could see that Tana Kirkos can no longer be correctly described as an island all the year round. The lake, during its annual fall of six feet, exposes a causeway between the island and the mainland. It is a local tradition that Tana Kirkos was formerly separated from the land by half a mile of permanent water on which <i>tankwas</i> plied in every month of the year, and it was this channel that frustrated the efforts of Ahmad Gran		

in the sixteenth century to get on to the island and sack the church."

"April 2nd was given up to a visit to Tana Kirkos. Native accounts led me to expect discoveries, and I was not disappointed. We -- landed on the west or seaward side and clambered up a rock-strewn path, past the little house called Bethlehem, which was a ruin, and the *ikrbet*, which was in a little better state of repair, to a building 12 feet high and 14 feet square, with walls of rock and mud, that proved to be a belfry. The bell inside this dark chamber /is heavy and has an inscription mentioning the time of Iyoas I, 1755-1769/."

"Legend says that the Virgin Mary sat on a large boulder that stands on the rock wall while she was on her flight from Palestine to Egypt, when she stayed on the island three months and ten days. To the eastward there is a similar perpendicular wall-face to that on the west, and a wonderful view is seen from the top, overlooking the Gumara estuary and the lake shore-line to the northward."

"The church stands in the middle of the island, 20 feet below the cliff, and is rect-angular, with the Holy of Holies to the east -- It is not the original building, for it was rebuilt in the time of Ras Gugsa (the Great), who gave fifty pounds weight of gold towards the expenses."

"I was accompanied there by Gerazmatch Ababa, who had arranged everything with the monks in advance -- As there was none of the original church left I did not spend any time in examining the present building, but we formed a group with the chief priests, who were ready to give me their version of the history and legends -- Azarius, its first Superior, was the son of Zadok, the High Priest of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. Azarius had accompanied the Ark of the Covenant when it was taken from Jerusalem to Ethiopia by Menelik I. The Ark had been brought to Tana and placed in a tent, and had remained there six hundred years before it was taken to Aksum. No church was built on the island until the Ark had gone."

"Among the church's chief relics was a heavy bludgeon made of dark wood -- taken from one of Ahmad Gran's generals, Ferasham Ali, by St. Kirkos when the latter was a child. -- The monks then brought out the staff of the Emperor Gabra Maskal (A.D. 550). The top has a decorative design of a brass cross, the stem was long, and the bottom had an iron ferrule."

"We next examined the clothes of Arad Kahan (=Yared the Deacon), who lived in the reign of Gabra Maskal. These vestments, in brightly coloured cloth, are still worn in Church ceremonies -- /Another/ possession was a circular bowl of rough bronze or iron, a quarter of which had unfortunately been broken off and lost, taking with it part of a most interesting Sabaean inscription. The bowl, called a *gomr*, was used by Solomon, and in it he gave wheat to the priests. It has one handle on each side, one vertical and the other horizontal, each with wheat-grain pattern ornamentation along the middle. /Cheesman sent a copy of the script to an expert in Paris who translated it as '... of the tribe of Giraban have rendered the tribute of first-fruits to the ba'al ...' and another line '... Wahabriyyamum and Nimrum ..' seemingly connected to Yemen and Hadramaut./"

"We next settled down to examine some of the books. -- The Empress Taitu -- had given a copy of the Old Testament in Amharic, and one of the pages was stamped with her seal. -- Another book was a copy of the *Book of Mystery* /translated from Arabic into Geez long ago/. -- There was one illustrated work, a *Monograph of Christ*, but the art displayed was crude."

"No Emperors have been buried on Tana Kirkos, as the ground is considered too sacred, but the grave of Saduk the son of Azarius, the son of Zadok the High Priest of Jerusalem, is there."

"We were taken to see what is perhaps the most interesting thing on Lake Tana, three short stone pillars standing together not far from the church, which give one of the few glimpses that are to be obtained of Ethiopian pre-Christian times. They are sacrificial altars used by the Israelite priests. Circular basins were cut in the top, into which the blood of the victims was allowed to flow and from which it was sprinkled on to the congregation by the priests. On one pillar the cross carried by Frumentius has been

	erected. It was placed on these altars by his own hand as a symbol that Christianity had arisen above the pagan rites of bygone years."
1960s	[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana & the Blue Nile, London 1936 p 172-180] "This island, forbidden to women, lies near the shore of Lake Tana, east of Dek and Daga Istefanos. During the dry season it is connected with the mainland. Tradition tells us that St. Mary rested here during her flight to Egypt; the monks claim that they owned a necklace which she left behind. It is also said that the island was a sacred place of the Jews. A Christian church was erected here by Abreha and Asbeha, two legendary Axumite kings of the fourth century. The present rectangular church was rebuilt in the time of Ras Gugsa of Debra Tabor, at the beginning of the twentieth century." [Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 198]
1990s	There are plenty of phantastic legends connected with Tana Cherkos. The Holy Family is said to have rested one hundred days there on their flight to Egypt. There is supposed to have been a Jewish temple until Frumentius visited in the mid-300s. Saint Yared is supposed to have his grave there. One may see the spear of the legendary King Gebre Meskel (mid-500s) which by mistake was pushed through the foot of Yared when he was dancing in such trance that he did not notice it. A big bowl for sacrifices is called the ink pot of Yared. Against the Jesuits in the early 1600s, Tana Cherkos upheld the traditional picture of Virgin Mary. [Äthiopien 1999 p 261-262]
picts	The Ark was taken from the Egyptian island of Elephantine "to green and verdant Tana Kirkos, where it was installed in a simple tabernacle and worshipped by simple folk. For the eight hundred years that followed it stood at the centre of a large and idiosyncratic Judaic cult, a cult whose members were the ancestors of all Ethiopian Jews today. Then the Christians came, preaching a new religion, and - after converting the king - they were able to seize the Ark for themselves. They took it to Axum --" [G Hancock, The sign and .., New York 1992 p 514] R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 at p 179 rock resembling masonry wall; ruins of sacrificial altars; J Leroy, Ethiopian painting, (1964) London 1967 p 7 painted folding panel, p 39 painting of Madonna and Child, in church; G Hancock, The sign and .., 1992 pl 38 hollowed stone, used at sacrifices?; M Di Salvo, Churches .., Milano 1999 p 16 rocky spur seen across the water, 50-51 (fig 39-40) hermitage, vegetation, and Aksumite type stones.

HED73	Tana Gi (Tzana Ghi)	11/37	[+ WO]
HDB60	Tana Mangistu, see Tena Mengistu	08/30	
HDA58	Tana Zur (T'ana Z.) 08°41'35°31' 1538 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDJ01	Tana Zur (T'anazur) 09°08'/36°44' 2845 m east of Nekemte	09/36	[+ Gz]

JCL..	Tanaan	06/44	[x]
west of Kebri Dehar, its name means 'bitter'. In 1930 there was an army camp on a little hill, with some 100 soldiers under Balambaras Demeshe. After a few weeks he was in tense relation with the nomadic Somali. A delegation approached him for negotiations, but Demeshe ordered machine gun fire and seven Muslims were killed. Thereafter all Somali people disappeared from the area, and with them all sources of food. Tanaan had to be abandoned for a while, and Demeshe was sentenced to prison.			
Later another commander reestablished the post and also hired some fifty Somali policemen. In 1931 a road was being built from Kebri Dehar to Tanaan.			
[G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 42-43]			

HED70	Tanabu (Tanavu) (village) 1770 m	11/37	[+ It]
HFE27	Tanba (Tamba, Tenba): Tekle Haymanot & Maryam see under Temben churches	13/39	[x +]
JEB93	Tandaho (Tandocho), see Tendaho		
??	Tanga, river and valley in Wellega The Tanga is an affluent of the Alanga which in turn is an affluent of the Gilo. The valley has been prospected, and only a very low content of gold was found. [Mineral 1966]	.../..	[Mi]
HCG84	Tangader (mountain) 07°06'/35°11' 733 m north-east of Guraferda	07/35	[Gz]
HEA37	Tangui (Danguei, Denguei) 11°12'/35°28' 659 m south-east of Guba	11/35	[WO Gz]
JEB67	Tangulub (area)	11/41	[WO]
??	Tanguri A Muslim commercial settlement south of Gondar in the time of James Bruce was mentioned as Tanguri by him in the 1770s.	.../..	[Pa]
HEC..	Tank Bere (Taq B.) in Gojjam, with Bahir Dar as the nearest town An elementary school building was constructed in 1968 Eth.Cal. (1975-76 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.	11/37	[+ n]
HEF05	Tanka (T'anqa) 10°53'/39°52' 1865 m south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz q]
HEJ74	Tankal (Tancal) (area), cf Tenkel	12/37	[+ WO]
HEK51c	Tankal	12/37	[Ch]
HDH15	Tankara (mountain) 09°09'/36°11' 1282 m north-west of Nekemte near Didessa river Near Tankara mountain a coal seam has been found in sandstone directly under the basalts. [Mineral 1966]	09/35	[Gz Mi]
JDH47	Tankole (Tancole) (area) 1915 m <i>tankwa</i> (A,T) reed or papyrus raft, especially in Lake Tana	09/41	[+ WO]
HEK12c	Tankwa Mawacha <i>tankwa mewcha</i> (A) where the tankwas come out	11/37	[Ch]
HET96	Tankwa sub-district (Tanqua /Milash/ ..) (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Agbe)	13/39	[+ Ad n]
HCM81	Tannella	07/39	[Wa]
JEB67	Tanoye (Tanoie) (area) 364 m	11/41	[+ WO]
GDM40	Tansassa <i>tansasu</i> (O) to ferment beer	09/34	[WO]
HEE59	Tanta, see Tenta		
HEF40c	Tanta (with former fort), see Tenta		
JEN85	Tantali (area) <i>tantu</i> (t'ant'u) (T) mosquito <i>tao, ta-o</i> (O) land which has been brought under cultivation	13/40	[WO]
HDU01	Tao	09/39	[WO]
HEM62	Tao (area), see under Alamata <i>tapa, tapha</i> (O) play, game; <i>tappa</i> (Italian) halting-place	12/39	[WO]
HCR42	Tappa, 1799 m, see under Jimma	07/36	[Gu]
JBN69	Tappa di Filtu, see Filtu <i>tar</i> (Som) 1. thigh; 2. be useful; 3. increase in numbers; <i>taar</i> (som) 1. cable, metal wire; 2. hang up /on a high place/; <i>hal</i> (Som) 1. place, spot; 2. numeral one; 3. cow, female camel;		

JCS95	4. matter, affair; <i>haal</i> (Som) responsibility, position; Tar Hal (waterhole)	08/42	[WO]
HD...	<i>tara</i> (t'ara) (A) ceiling, roof; (O) chance, opportunity Tara (T'ara, Thara)	09/39?	[+ 18]
	In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Guolla province, governed by a Kenyazmach.		
HES75	Taraboc (Taravotsc) 13°15'/38°00' 2451 m Coordinates would give map code HES65	13/38	[WO Gz]
HES44	Taraco, see Terako		
	<i>taraga</i> (O) remnant of food such as butter, dough, porridge		
HEM40	Taragana (mountain) 12°11'/39°27' 2007 m (recorded in 1868), coordinates would give map code HEM41	12/39	[18 Gu Gz]
HET86	Tarage (Taraghe) (pass)	13/39	[+ WO It]
	By 20 February 1936 the IIIrd Corps of the Italians moved into position on a line between Adi Farris and the Tarage Pass. On 26 February, just before a general Italian attack on a very long front, the IIIrd Corps was still in position between Adi Farris and Tarage. [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 93]		
HEK33	Taragedam (Sella Taraghedam, Taragadam) (T'ara Gädam), see under Yifag	12/37	[+ WO n 20]
HEL63	Tarako (T'araqo) 12°19'/38°46' 1968 m with church Maryam to the north-west at 12°23'/38°45' <i>taran leh</i> (Som) having a lot of descendants	12/38	[Gz q]
HCL19	Taranle (area)	06/39	[WO]
	tarara: <i>terara</i> (tärara) (A) mountain; <i>taraaray</i> (Som) force oneself through; <i>taraare</i> (Som) pre-delivery ceremony; <i>tarraray</i> (Som) split, break, shatter		
JDJ47	Tarara 2130 m, cf Terara	09/42	[WO]
HEJ06	Tarara Johannis, see Terara Yohannis		
	<i>tarat</i> : <i>teret</i> (tärtät) (A,T) story, tales		
HEJ98	Tarat (Teret) 12°41'/37°24' 2155, 2843 m (mountain), north-west of Gondar, see under this name	12/37	[Gz WO]
	<i>tarater</i> : <i>tereter</i> (tärtätär) (A) ridge, chain of hills		
HDL89	Tarater 09°49'/39°19' 2587 m, near Deneba	09/39	[Gz]
HES75	Taravotsc, see Taraboc		
	<i>tarba</i> (O) slope, steep ground; <i>terb</i> (tärb) (A) wasp, hornet; (tärb) (A) board, plank, beam; <i>farda</i> (O) horse		
HCL29	Tarba Farda (area)	06/39	[WO]
HCD..	Tarcha, see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[x]
	situated at 1½ hour walking distance from Agere Maryam		
HCJ86	Tarcha Sodo (Tarche Soddo) 07°09'/37°09' 1406 m west of Waka, see under this name	07/37	[Gz x]
	The runway was not yet paved by 1988.		
JDN99	Tareina (Tarena), see Trena		
HDG47	Tarfi (plain, battle site), see also under Nejo	09/35	[WO x]
	King Morida of Leka had plundered and occupied Sibo in 1885. Beni Shangul Moslems under a war leader Esterman pushed forward from the west and reached a plain called Tarfi, just west of Nejo. There was a fierce battle between the forces of Morida and Esterman, from noon until dark. Morida's men then fled. Seeing this, the Sibo Oromo rebelled. They joined Esterman's troops and took part in the persecution and robbing of Leka Oromo. However, the Sibo Oromo were also oppressed by the Beni Shangul Moslems for nine months. Emperor Menilek sent his man Gobena so that the Beni Shangul tyrants were driven away. [M Nordfeldt, Bland Abessiniens gallaer, Sthlm 1935 p 84-89]		

??	Targa, between Liche and Tegulet, cf Tarage/..	[18]
	The explorer Chiarini arrived there on 19 December 1877 and found it to be a very beautiful and picturesque village of not over 100 houses fenced by <i>kolkwal</i> . In the neighbourhood the Oromo had made fairly elaborate tombs called <i>mirga</i> .		
??	Target (Targhet), village	05/37	[+ x]
	The Bottego expedition in 1895-96 brought with them a freed slave girl Batula. She got the occasion to see her home village Target again. She found that her father was dead and that her brother was very poor. She felt that she could not stay there and accepted the offer of the Italians to accompany them further on their exploration travel.		
	[R De Benedetti, Vittorio Bòttego ..., Torino 1932 p 57-58]		
??	Targiya (Targhia), valley in the Dessie area/..	[+ Gu]
HEJ44c	Targosar, at the north-west shore of lake Tana	12/37	[x]
	The hunter Powell-Cotton passed there in early May 1900. He found a little camp of cattle-herds, men who sat weaving, and two old priests whose church had been burnt by robbers.		
	[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 283]		
HCA66	Targu (area)	06/35	[WO]
JDE29	Targudud (area)	08/44	[WO]
	<i>tari</i> (O) small antelope, dikdik, Madoqua spp.		
HCH96	Tari, see Washa		
JFB51	Tari (waterhole)	14/40	[WO]
HEC66	Taringa Marev (village with church on hilltop)	11/37	[It]
??	Tarka (Tarca) (village)/..	[+ Gu]
	A monastery is visible to the north. [Guida 1938]		
HDM84	Tarmaber, see Termaber <i>tarre</i> (O) row, objects in a line; <i>tarri</i> (O) dik-dik, kind of small antelope		
JDH00	Tarregeda, G. (area) 1734 m	09/40	[WO]
HET17	Tartene (T'art'ene) 12°50'/39°07' 1934 m north-east of Sekota <i>tarura</i> (O) kind of giant plant at high altitude, Lobelia rhynchopetalum	12/39	[Gz]
HCL56	Tarura 06°47'/38°54' 2560/2574 m Coordinates would give map code HCL45 tasemma: <i>tesemma</i> (A) be heard, be listened to, be obeyed, /also used as man's name/	06/38	[WO Gz]
HCA29	Tasemma	05/35	[WO]
??	Tashat/..	[Ch]
	March 1927: "To reach the Satana ford we had to round the head of the Tashat ravine and then get back to the Abbai on the Ijabi or Jabi spur. On the following day, the 7th, we crossed the Tashat close to where it drops abruptly down 300 feet of sheer precipice, and so by a succession of small falls to some 3000 feet, its ravine being then about five miles broad, most of it clothed with uninhabited forest called Dijim. The Tashat, which is said to rise in springs in Machakil, does not enter at the head of the chasm but comes in some distance away on the right-hand side -- Our camp was by the little Agot River, originating at a spring near by, and flowing into the Tashat ravine."		
	[Cheesman 1936 p 317]		
HEU70c	Tashi (Tasci, Tachi)	13/39	[+ x]
	(with ancient built-up/? church Inda Iyesus in cave) west of Amba Aradam.		
	Mentioned in Seharti district in 1970 by Tewelde medhin Josief, and by Ruth Plant in Eth. Observer early 1973 p 40.		
	"Selon ce qu'a entendu Ruth Plant, il s'agirait d'une église construite."		

	[R Sauter 1976 p 174]			
HET16	Tashmelel Giyorgis (T'ashmelel ..) (church) 12°46'/39°02', north of Sekota <i>tasu</i> (O) "being what one is", having inborn qualities	12/39	[Gz]	
HDP109	Tasu, see Lisu, cf Teso			
	<i>tat</i> (t'at) (A) finger			
	<i>tata</i> , historical title of local chief in the Genz area;			
	<i>tata</i> (t'at'a) (A) problem, trouble, complication;			
	<i>tatta</i> (A) interlace, intertwine; (tatt'a) (A) was not to be found			
GCT48	Tata, see Gessi			
HEL42	Tata	12/38	[WO]	
HES66	Tata (T'at'a) (mountain peak) 13°14'/38°05' 3410 m	13/38	[Gz]	
HEL59	Tata Mikael (T'ata Mika'el) (church) 12°14'/39°17' north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]	
	tataramba: <i>teter</i> (t'ät'är) <i>amba</i> (A) gravel mountain			
HDM45	Tataramba	09/39	[WO]	
HEM71	Tatare (Tatara) 12°22'/39°36' 1473 m, see u. Alamata Coordinates would give map code HEM62	12/39	[Gz WO Gu]	
	<i>tatari</i> (A) energetic, enterprising			
JFA79	Tataru (border area)	14/40	[Ne]	
HDK68	Tatecha (T'at'echa) 09°36'/38°18' 2120 m south of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]	
HD...	Tatek (army camp)	09/38?	[n]	
	One of five camps where Mengistu ordered conscripts of the People's Militia (reconstituted in the spring of 1977 as the "Red Army") to undergo a twelve-week basic training with modern weapons.			
	[Area handbook 1981]			
	"In 1980 the peasants of Tigray, Wollo, and Northern Shoa were told to send a quota of young men to a three-month political education program. -- Thousands were rounded up and sent to Tatek, a military training center 30 kilometers from Addis. They had been told they would go back to their homes when their training was over, but instead they were sent to the opposite end of Ethiopia, to Gode and Bale --"			
	[Dawit W. Giorgis, Red tears, USA 1989 p 286]			
	<i>tatesa</i> , Rhus natalensis, savanna shrub giving good food for goats			
HDD14	Tatesa (T'at'esa) 08°15'/37°57' 1833 m east of Welkite	08/37	[Gz]	
HDD76	Tatesa (T'at'esa, Gobo) 08°49'/38°06' 2430 m	08/38	[Gz]	
JDA13	Tatesa (T'at'esa) (coffee and banana plantation) 08°18'/40°04', near Minne	08/40	[Gz]	
HDL88	Tatesa Giyorgis (T'at'esa ..) (church) 09°51'/39°10' north-west of Deneba	09/39	[Gz]	
HDK93c	Tateso, see Algi			
HC...	Tatessa sub-district (Tatiessa ..) (centre in 1964 = Dego)	06/38	[+ Ad]	
HDK49	Tatica (T'at'icha) 09°26'/38°20' 2584 m	09/38	[AA Gz]	
HEE86	Tatirit (T'at'irit) 11°37'/39°03' 3017 m, near Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz]	
	<i>tatissa</i> : <i>tatessa</i> , <i>tatesa</i> (O) kinds of shrub in dry areas, Rhus glutinosa, R. natalensis; goats like very much to eat its leaves			

HDL87	Tatissa (Tatessa) In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Feres Tifir (Faras Tafer) province, governed by a Balambaras.	09/39	[WO 18]
HDT48	Tatiti (T'at'iti) 10°24'/38°13' 2512 m	10/38	[Gz]
HD...	Tatma March 1927: "The first river we crossed in the Tamcha ravine was the Tatma, which rises near Elias -- It was six feet wide and one foot deep." [Cheesman 1936]	10/37	[Ch]
	<i>tato</i> , title of local king in Kefa and with several of the peoples in southern Ethiopia		
HDH97	Tato (area)	09/36	[WO]
HDM94	Tauri Micael, see Tawri Mikael		
HEL56	Tava, see Taba		
HER26	Tavari	12/37	[WO]
HFE50	Tawad 14°01'/38°31' 1803 m, east of Inda Silase <i>tawri</i> (Som) revolutionary	14/38	[Gz]
HDM94	Tawri Mikael (Tauri Micael, M.)(area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEE98	Tay Kembih (Tay Qembih) 11°45'/39°23' 3561 m north-east of Bete Hor taya: <i>taaya</i> (O) /Oromo word meaning what?/; <i>taye</i> (t'ayä) (A?) shrub or tree, <i>Grewia mollis</i> ; <i>tayye</i> (tayyä) (A) appear, be seen, be shown	11/39	[Gz q]
HBS04	Taya (Taia) (area)	04/37	[+ WO]
HDR82	Taya (Taia) (mountain) 2724/2950 m	10/36	[+ WO]
HEK14	Taygur, see Taigur		
HCL..	Tayissa, see Abadibo		
HET77	Tayre (with church Maryam) 13°21'/39°06' 1714 m	13/39	[Gz]
HET77	Tayre 13°22'/39°07' 2029 m (with churches K'irkos and Medhane Alem)	13/39	[Gz]
HES37	Taytaga 13°00'/38°11' 2651 m, near Deresge	13/38	[Gz]
	<i>taza</i> (A) eaves, porch, area adjoining the wall of a house and sheltered by the eaves		
GDU10	Taza (mountain), see Gaza, cf Teza		
HCJ65	Taza 06°57'/37°07' 1792 m, south-west of Waka	06/37	[Gz]
??	Tazzan, mountains in Simen Sabagardis of Agame attacked Wube in Simen in the early 1800s. He defeated Wube's troops and made himself master of the mountains of Tazzan and Hai, heretofore considered impregnable, as no former chieftain had ever succeeded in taking them. He found them to contain much wealth, the accumulations of Wube's ancestors, and also a great number of prisoners, some of whom were almost entirely crippled from having been confined there, tied to a log, for thirty years. [M Parkyns, Life in Abyssinia, vol II, London 1853 p 115] At some point in time in the 1830s?/, Wube ordered Sabagardis's son Hammam Dahir to be seized, and he was put in prison on the mountain of Tazzan. After that his brother Gwangul remained free and represented some threat from Agame to Wube. [Parkyns II p 124]	.../..	[18]
	At some point in time in the 1840s, Wessen by a stratagem captured his brother Desta. They were sons of Fitawrari "Garr' Amlac". Desta was handed over to Wube, who ordered that his right hand should be cut off, and that he should be kept in confinement for the remainder of his life in the mountains of Tazzan. [Parkyns II p 187-181]		
H....	Tber (Tiber)	13/38?	[Ad]

JDK80	(centre in 1964 of Kiros sub-district) Tceka, see Cheka Tch., see generally Ch..		
HDD97	Tchara, see Harota		
HEK10c	Tchekla Manzo, see Shakla Manzo		
HEJ85	Tchelga, see Chilga		
HDJ08	Tchelleah, see Chellya		
HDS80	Tchiokké, see Choke		
HES..	Tcioa, see Chowa		
J....	Tea (Te'a) (centre in 1964 of Gadulla sub-district)	11/40	[Ad]
HFE15	Teamina (with rock-hewn church) see under Abiy Adi	13/38	[x]
??	Tearek (Tä'aräk) 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) attacked several settlements in the Afar country, including Tä'aräk. [Pankhurst 1997]	.../..	[+ Pa]
HFE94	Tebai, see Tebay		
HCL53c	Tebano	06/38	[Wa]
HE...	Tebari (in Gondar awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 75 boys and 33 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers. Tebasa = Tebase?	12/37?	[Ad]
HDM62	Tebassi (Tebas/s/e, Tebasie) 09°39'/39°31' 2779 m situated a couple of kilometres before Debre Birhan at the main road (sub P.O. under D.Birhan), see under Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz WO Po]
HFE94	Tebay 14°24'/38°50' 1435 m (this and next one), north of Adwa near the border of Eritrea	14/38	[Gz]
HFE94	Tebay 14°28'/38°50' 1650 m (with church Gebre Menfes K'idus) <i>tebba</i> (O) ascent, slope; (t'äbba) (A) 1. suck, suckle; 2. become day, dawn; (täbba) (A) became strong, was annealed; <i>tebbe</i> (O) small earthenware plate for food; <i>tebbo</i> (Kefa) emmer wheat, <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	14/38	[Gz]
HDB26	Tebba (area), cf Taba, Tabba, Tibbe <i>tebeka</i> (t'äbäqa) (A,T) advocate, lawyer; <i>tebbeke</i> (t'äbäqä) (A) keep guard, watch, expect; <i>tebbekel</i> (täbbäqäl) to avenge	08/36	[WO]
HFE79	Tebeka (Tebeca), see Bet Hawiya <i>tebel</i> (t'äbäl) (A) holy water, mineral water		
HDE89	Tebela (centre in 1964 of Bokan sub-district)	08/39	[Ad]
HEM43	Tebelet (area)	12/39	[WO]
HEJ85	Teber 12°33'/37°04' 2146 m, near Chilga	12/37	[Gz]
HDM83	Tebez Mikael (T'ebez Mika'el) (church) west of Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz]
HEE46	Tebi (T'ebi) 11°15'/38°59' 2758 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEF16	Tebisa (T'ebisa) 10°57'/39°58' 1869 m south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz]
JE...	Tebissa (centre in 1964 of Werewayu sub-district)	11/40	[Ad]
HCH80	Tebmenja Yazh, see Temenja Yazhi		
HFE65	Tecle .., see Tekle ..		

ted, tid (t'id) (A) 1. coniferous timber tree,

	Juniperus procera; 2. clean, pure			
HBUS4	Ted (ridge), cf Tid	05/39	[Ch WO]	
	March 1927: "-- another mere stream, which joins the Tashat in the Tashat ravine."			
	[Cheesman 1936]			
HEJ89	Teda (or HEK80) 12°30'/37°30' "district in Menz", but coordinates as given place it 10 km south of Gondar	12/37	[n]	
HEE45	Tedbebe Maryam (Tadbaba M., Tädbäbä M.)	11/38	[x]	
	A church in Amara Sayint established by Emperor Galawdewos in the mid-1500s, south of the Bashilo river.			
	[J Doresse, 1957 vol II p 311]			
	When Emperor Galawdewos (1540-1559) founded the important church of Tadbaba Maryam "he did not force any of his subjects to work in the construction of this edifice -- He decided that the church of Tadbaba Maryam should be built by his own servants."			
	[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 75]			
	Zä-Dengel was abbot of Tädbäbä Maryam at the time when Minas died in 1563.			
	Guglielmo Massaia visited Tedbebe Maryam after the rainy season in 1848?/.			
	"Tedbabe Maryam est une montagne taillée perpendiculairement de tous les côtés. Elle a environ trois kilomètres de circonférence. C'est une des forteresses de cette province, et en même temps le lieu où réside le prince, qui était alors Tikku Birille. Enfin c'est aussi une sorte de sanctuaire, car on y conserve, et on y vénère comme insignes reliques, un livre ou rouleau d'une écriture inconnue qu'on prétend descendu du ciel, et un <i>tabot</i> (pierre sacrée) tombée également des cieux."			
	"Le Père Cesare, qui avait soigneusement examiné ces prétendues reliques, me dit que le livre était un canon d'autel imprimé à Venise, et le <i>tabot</i> une pierre sacrée semblable à celles dont se sert l'Église latine pour le saint sacrifice. Ces object furent probablement laissés en cet endroit par les Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus, lors de leur expulsion, ou bien par quelque prêtre portugais."			
	"La ville comptait environ 1000 habitants, appartenant en grand partie à la caste sacerdotale, car le sanctuaire où se conservent ces reliques présumées, et quatre autres églises secondaires étaient desservies par plus d'une centaine de personnes."			
	Massaia was received by Tikku Birille who promised that the Catholic missionaries would be welcome in his country.			
	Tedbebe Maryam was the centre of Sayint. The visiting missionaries took part in the celebration of the Meskel feast.			
	Massaia had met the missionaries Giusto and Cesare and stayed ten days at their place. Then he continued together with Father Stella towards Shewa.			
	[G Massaja, Mes trente-cinq années .., Paris, vol I (orig. Italian ed. 1885) p 186-189]			

tedda (A) (t'ädda) be clean, be neat; (t'edda) pure, clear

Tedda, cf Tadde ..

??	Tedda (Sadda?) (in Begemeder, with school) (former Falasha village)	.../..	[x]
??	Tedda (visiting postman under Nazret)	.../..	[Po]
HDM12	Tedda Maryam (T. Mariam) (mountain) 09°13'/39°31' 2943 m	09/39	[+ Gu Gz]
JCA24	Tedduala (=Tid Wiha?) (area)	05/40	[WO]
HDD64	Tede (T'ede) 08°45'/37°59' 2886 m, north of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
HDE48	Tede (T'ede, Tadde Mariam, Toda M.) (church) 08°34'/39°10' 1878 m, between Mojo and Nazret, see under Mojo	08/39	[Gz Gu Wa]
HDL36	Tede (T'ede) 09°24'/38°59' 2632 m, north of Sendafa	09/38	[Gz]
??	Tede (sub P.O. under Gondar)	.../..	[Po]

	<i>tedechea</i> (t'edechea) (A,O) kinds of tree, <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , <i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i> , <i>D. viscosa</i>		
H....	Tedechea (Tedicha), cf Tadecha, Dedeche (centre in 1964 of Nura Hera sub-district)	08/39	[+ Ad]
JCH39	Tedeche Alem (T'edeche A.) 06°40'/41°14' 986 m (centre in 1964 of Raitu wereda)	06/41	[Gz Ad]
JDB33	Tedeche Inna (Tedeccia Inna) (area)	08/41	[+ WO]
HDM15	Tedeche Melka (Tadeccia M., Tadechamalca) (Tadacha M.) (with ford) 09°08'/39°50' 913 m, cf Dedeche A British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek made camp on a hill above the stream when they passed in April 1897. They saw much small game and also trails of large animals such as rhino. [Count Gleichen 1898 p 111-112, photo p 271] The hunting party of Powell-Cotton passed there at the end of December 1899, "a rather dusty place between the high-road and the rocky bed of the river Kassam, which at this season consisted of little more than a few large pools." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 65] The German diplomatic mission Rosen passed there on 31 January 1905. Tedeche Melka was "of some importance as the last station before the desert". There were stores mostly for military reasons, and a colony of "real negroes" probably brought there by the soldiers. It was moist at the place, and the Germans were wary of malaria mosquitoes although they had chinine tablets. They could not really find any mosquitoes but saw flying termites. During botanical collecting they found <i>Hydnora Africana</i> , a flowering plant most similar to a mushroom. They also found the Sodom Apple, <i>Calotropis procera</i> . They admired the birds and saw footprints of a leopard. The road up to the plateau did not at first point towards Addis Abeba, which was rather in line with the Kassam River. They saw a Moslem graveyard south of the road. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 144-148] Kurt Herzbruch followed the main route from A.A. to the coast past Tedeche Melka in 1907, where he went by the road down which was common for Asebot and Chercher. [K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 269] Friedrich von Kulmer passed there in December 1907 and mentions that the road from Bilen joined there and that there was also an important road to Ankober. Arabs had a resting place for caravans at a village nearby. There was not much vegetation. The telephone line from Harar to A.A. was passed a little before Tedeche Melka. [F F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910 p 146] F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 143 "Shankalla" mother; F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910, p 232/pl XXXVIII camp site with large acacia; K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 271 view of village.	09/39	[MS WO 18 Ne]
picts	Tedeche (T'edeche) 09°23'/38°45' 2540 m north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Tedele, in the Shewa region	./..	[n]
	"In 1975 close to 1,000 troublemakers were rounded up in Addis and sent 300 kilometers to Tedele, a big farm confiscated in the Revolution. They were given implements, shelter, and told to get to work. In spite of a 24-hour watch, their ranks slowly thinned through escapes. Those who were left never became self-sufficient. By 1978 the last of them had escaped, and now the farm has been given to the South Yemen government to develop for agriculture." [Dawit W. Giorgis, Red tears, USA 1989 p 285] By the beginning of 1986, RRC figures showed that 6,149 people had been moved from Shewa to Tedele. [Dawit p 303]		

tedesa: *tadessa* (O) kind of shrub or small tree,
Rhus retinorrhoea

HBS62c	Tedes	05/37	[LM]
H....	Tedicha, see Tedecha		
	Tedji, see Teji		
	<i>tedo</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, Rhamnus staddo		
GCT26	Tedo, see Pakelo		
HDU31	Tedo Ber (T'edo B.) 10°14'/39°25' 2453 m (with church Yohanis to the north-west), north-west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]