

- ?? Tefaw Lezer, in the Amhara region/. [20]
"Facts about Ethiopia" in 2004 says that with 4456 m it is the 6th highest mountain in Ethiopia.
- JDB13 Tefe 08°18'/41°00' 1429 m 08/41 [Gz]
- tefer* (t'äfär) (A) sky, firmament;
teferi (täfäri) (A) respected, feared;
Teferi .. possibly named for Ras Teferi Mekonnen
- JDK87 **Teferi Ber** (Tafari Ber, Taffari Ber, Taferi Ber) 09/43 [Gz Ad Po]
(Teferiber) MS: 09°35'/43°10'; Gz: 09°47'/43°13' 1551 m
MS coordinates would give map code JDK57.
With sub-post office (-1955-); a postal hand stamp used spelling TAFARI-BERR around 1963.
Centre in 1964 of Teferi Ber wereda, in Jijiga awraja.
On the border at the connection between Jijiga and the sea through Somalia.
This connection was (-1962-) only a dry weather road.
- 1930s Administrative centre in the early 1930s of Abaraouel district.
[Zervos 1936]
The Emperor inspected Ogaden in 1935 when the conflict with Italy was approaching and single newspapermen went as far as Jijiga, but Haile Selassie rather secretly made a two-day excursion to Teferi Ber, said to be located about 10 km from the border of British Somaliland.
[M Rikli around 1946 p 152]
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 33 boys and 12 girls, with 3 teachers.
- 1990s The Ethiopian News Agency reported in early 1998 that much chat (qat) was illegally smuggled out of Ethiopia via Teferi Ber. The open export of chat accounted for 5% of Ethiopia's total export earnings according to statistics for fiscal year 1996/97.
- 2000 At a camp in Ogaden named Teferi Ber a couple of relatively shallow wells were constructed in year 2000, with the assistance of UNHCR.
[UNHCR, Global report 2000]
- JDK87 Teferi Ber sub-district? (-1997-) 09/43 [n]
- HDF25 Teferi Birhan (Engheda) 08°23'/39°49' 2203 m 08/39 [Gz Ad WO]
(centre in 1964 of Jeju wereda)
/next one?/: Centre (-1956-) of an awraja. In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Teferi Birhan.
- JDA42c Teferi Birhan, in Arba Gugu awraja 08/40 [WO]
Sub-province Governor of Arba Gugu awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Felke Daghne.
The primary school in 1968 had 188 boys and 26 girls, with 4 teachers.
The junior secondary school then had 6 male students and 1 female in grade 7, with one teacher.
- HCK19 Teferi Kella (T. Kela), see Otilcho
- HCL31c Teferi Ketema (Tafare Katama), in Sidama awraja 06/38 [Ad LM x]
(centre in 1964 of Watadera sub-district)
for 1930s see Taffare Ketema
On a rocky prow in the bush above Webi river, a few miles across level land from Mustahil.
[Steer 1937]
The primary school in 1968 had 368 boys and 116 girls, with 9 male teachers and one female
- picts G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 120 three-storey house, p 121 kitchen of the Dejazmach.
- tefki: *tafkii* (O) flea
- HDE71 **Tefki** (Tafki, Tafchi) (with church Kidane Mihret) 08/38 [Gz WO Gu]
MS: 08°43'/38°23'; Gz: 08°51'/38°30' 2103 m, south-west of Sebeta

MS coordinates would give map code HDD69

much more to the south-west

/which Tefki?/: Post office of the Italians was opened 14 August 1937 and closed 31 May 1939. Its cancellations read TAFKI*(ADDIS ABEBA).

On 1 March 1940 a tax collector's office with also some postal functions was opened.

[Philatelic source]

Population 1,184 as counted in 1967.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|------------|
| HDL44 | Tefki 09°28'/38°52' 2523 m, north of Sululta
(centre in 1964 of Bilo sub-district)
(visiting postman under Addis Abeba) | 09/38 | [AA Po Ad] |
| ?? | Tefre Kela (Teferi Kella? = Otilcho?)
(sub P.O. under Shashemene) | ../.. | [Po] |
| HFC28 | Tefta (T'efta) 13°50'/37°19' 1950 m
north of Adi Remet | 13/37 | [Gz] |
| GDM77 | Teftef (T'eft'ef) 09°44'/34°59' 1468 m | 09/34 | [Gz] |
| HCP14 | Tega 07°24'/36°07' 1726 m, north-west of Bonga | 07/36 | [Gz] |
| HDL39 | Tega Dingeto (T'ega D., Tega Dinketu, Aragheccia)
(Aragecha) (area) 09°24'/39°18' 2855 m
north-west of Sheno, see under this name | 09/39 | [Gz WO] |
| HDT68 | Tegamba (T'egamba) 10°30'/39°13' 2572 m
south-west of Were Ilu | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HDS15 | Tegan 10°05'/37°58' 1600 m
south-east of Debre Markos | 10/37 | [Gz] |
| HDL86 | Tegbare Kostos (T. K'ostos) (church) 09°47'/39°00'
east of Fiche | 09/39 | [Gz] |
| HDG16 | Tege (Tegi) 09°12'/35°23' 1524 m
north-west of Yubdo
The Oromo village of Tege is on the border of waste land and below a hill where the people used to make offerings. There were many <i>qallicha</i> in the area. People went to these rather than to the old cult place. In the west is the low mountain chain of Babbo Gambel.
The wife of a man with a son Ashana fell seriously ill. The father after a while felt that he had to go to the famous <i>qallicha</i> Abba Magal, who gave order that a new house must be built for the woman and the mighty <i>wokabi</i> spirit to live in. The woman would become a new <i>qallicha</i> under Abba Magal.
A sheep was sacrificed at the river. In the late part of the year the boisterous <i>chati</i> festival was celebrated for 3-4 days, and in the early part of the year the more quiet <i>jaro</i> celebration.
Several years later during a trading trip Ashana, 'the sorceress's son', happened to make his camp at Aira three hours away from his home village Tege. He heard the music of the German missionaries and heard Pastor Wassman preach. Ashana went there more times and became influenced. Then he had a dream when he saw angels, and after that he started to preach himself.
Ashana became more or less persecuted in his home village, moved to Challya and never moved back to Tege again. Once when he visited his mother, she declared that she also wanted to become Christian. The belief in <i>qallichas</i> was shaken in the area. The first church hut at Challya was built in 1942, and ten years later there was a three times larger church and Ashana was its Evangelical priest.
[Bortom bergen vol II 1954 p 188-201, photo of Ashana at p 161]
Variations/additions to the story about Ashana, by author who calls the village Tegi:
The father expelled Ashana's mother from the home. Ashana agreed to move back to Tege and let his mother live with him, provided that she took part in his Evangelical gatherings. Once on a Thursday when people had gathered and demanded that the woman | 09/35 | [Gz x] |

should serve as a *qallicha* like before, she exclaimed that she offered herself into the hands of God, and at the same time "the big snake belonging to the cult died in front of the people present". Ashana's mother lived for 8 years after this event.

When the Italians permitted the German missionaries to return to Aira, Pastor Wassmann came also to Ashana's village and supported him. School books were received from him, and within a short time Ashana had a school with 35 children in his home. Wassmann visited every second week, and as much as 150 people sometimes gathered. These were people who ceased to obey the famous *qallicha* Abba Magal. Another *qallicha* Abba Terso in Challiya died suddenly.

The Orthodox priests were more active enemies of the Evangelicals than the leader of the demon cult. The priest Fanta in Tege obtained that seven of the Evangelicals were arrested and taken to a court in Gimbi because they refused to pay dues to the Orthodox church. This was a two-day journey and during the trip the priest obtained that five more were arrested in Tege.

In Gimbi the priest happened to fall down into a ravine and lost one eye and damaged his head and back severely. The priest Fanta was carried back to Tege where he lived from a Tuesday to a Saturday. On the Sunday morning his assistant Aresi Jaba was found dead in his house without having been ill in advance. A son of the landowner who used to collect the dues for the church also happened to die after a week. This landowner was exasperated and asked the Evangelicals to pray for him that his family would be spared in the future. Those from Tege who had been arrested were finally released. The Swedish missionary Johan Hagner happened to arrive to Challiya on the day after the the funeral of the son on 19 January 1948.

[Johan Hagner, Guds under i Gallaland, Sthlm 1948 p 26-34]

- ?? Tegede (historical) 13/37 [20]
 Dejazmach Tamrat (brother of Tewodros?) died fighting in Tegede in the 1860s.
 Dejazmach Kasa, also a brother of Tewodros, ruled Tegede according to a letter written in August 1869.
 [Acta aethiopica III p 21-22]
- HES90c Tegede sub-district? (-1997-) 13/37 [n]
 Tegede mountains are about 3,500 m high and situated some 10 km from Dabat.
 [H Nyström 1937 p 15]
- HES90c Tegede wereda (centre in 1964 = Kirakir) 13/37 [Ad]
tegera (t'ägära) (A) ore
- HD... Tegero (district in Yifat) 09/39? [n]
- GDF65 Teggio, see Mole, cf Tejo
- HEF43 Teggiocc Ghenda, see Tejjok Genda
- HFE56 Teghemmes, see Belaito, cf Adi Tegemmes
- HDG16 Tegi, see Tege
- HEU41 Tegora (mountain chain) 13°03'/39°28' 2857 m 13/39 [Gz]
- HEU41 Tegora (Togora) 13°06'/39°27' 2184 m 13/39 [Gz]
 (with church K'rk'os and pass Adi Togora [WO] at 13°00'/39°28')
 north of Maychew
- HFE09 Tegorgwa 13°35'/39°19' 2050 m 13/39 [Gz]
 north-west of Mekele
 tegu: *tigu* (A) watchful
- GDM21 Tegu (area) 09/34 [WO]
- HDM83 **Tegulet** (Tägulät, Tägwolät, Tägwilät) (Fre: Tégoulèt) 09/39 [Gz Gu Pa 20]
 (Guorat) (Muslim name Merade/Mär'adé) 09/39 [Pa]
 (historically recorded area)
 Comprises lowland of the deeply cut valleys of the south-eastern tributaries of the Mofer river. The valley terraces are densely settled.
 Teff and wheat from Tegulet was regarded to be particularly good.

[Antinori in the 1870s]

As old province, Tegulet was governed by the Igebawall family and was inhabited purely by Amhara.

[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 522]

pict J Dorese, L'empire .. vol II, Paris 1957 p 91 old drawing of landscape.

HDM83 **Tegulet** (place) 09°51'/39°36' 2559 m 09/39 [HA n]
west of Debre Sina

The location suggested as its site does not show any archaeological remains. The topography and the existence of the church Itege Maryam, however, do not exclude the existence of an earlier town.

[V Stitz, conference paper 1970]

"David I (1382-1411) -- from Jerusalem obtained a piece of the True Cross and a number of religious paintings including the famous *Kuer'ata Re'su*, which depicts the figure of Christ crowned with thorns. In Tegulat, the capital, the ikons were welcomed with great solemnity, after which they were distributed amongst various churches in the Begameder region."

[J Dorese, Ethiopia (1956)1959 p 118]

The town of Tegulet was ravaged by fire at nighttime during the reign of Amde Siyon.

[J Dorese 1957 vol II p 86]

Emperor Zera Yaqob in 1441 left Mekene Maryam to establish his capital near Tegulet.

[Dorese II p 130]

Tägulät was the capital of 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342). Sultan Säbr ad-Din II threatened to turn it into his own residence. He referred to Tägulät by its Muslim name Mär'ade.

Zär'a Ya'qob (1433-1468) was building the church of Däbrä Metmaq at Tägulät when he learnt that the Adäl ruler Sultan Bädlay ibn Sä'd ad-Din was advancing to attack him. Zär'a Ya'qob immediately marched towards Däwaro.

[Pankhurst 1997]

Emperor Zara Yaqob visited Tegulet in 1441 and celebrated Timket there. News arrived that the Muslims had destroyed the monastery of Metmaq in Egypt. Zara Yaqob then ordered that a church of that name should be built in Ethiopia and granted land in the district of Tegulet.

[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 36]

Zara Yaqob transferred his royal camp from Tegulet to Debre Birhan.

[Guida 1938]

"Tegulet, 'the city of the wolves' -- Occupying a commanding promontory, round which flows the river Salácha, it is environed by singular bluffs; and one natural fissure, visible from a great distance, affords the only practicable ascent to the impregnable fortress -- The Alaka of Tegulet is superior also of the celebrated shrine of Séna Márkos, a saint of the days of Tekla Haïmanot. -- The immediate environs of Tegulet are intersected by the beds of rapid torrents --"

"Alexander /Eskender?/, the then reigning emperor, was assassinated at Tegulet by Za Selássie, commander in chief of the royal body guard --"

[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 52-54]

HDM53 Tegulet & Bulga awraja 09°30'/39°40' 09/39 [Gz]
(centre at least 1964-1980 = Debre Birhan)

HEL03 Tegusagusat 11/38 [WO]

HES22 Teh Gabr 12°54'/37°45' 2720 m, south of Dabat 12/37 [Gz]
teha, tiha (A) torch of dry sticks

HES.. Teha (Täha) (mountain in Wegera) 12/37 [n]

GCS.. Tehamo 07/33 [Mi]

A gold workers' camp in the Akobo river area.

[Mineral 1966]

JFB51	Tehe, see Tahe			
HC...	Tehekorsa (Teheqorsa) (in Jimma awraja)	07/36?	[+ Ad]	
	A mission primary school in 1968 had 65 boys and 22 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 male teachers and one female (of which one male and one female foreign).			
HDU93	Tehllo 10°48'/39°41' 2556 m, north-east of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]	
HDR68	Tehnan wereda (centre in 1964 = Finote Selam)	10/37	[Ad]	
HFE94	Tehui, see Tebay			
HEM40	Tehula Maryam (church) 12°09'/39°21'	12/39	[Gz]	
	north-east of Lalibela			
	tehule dere: <i>dheeree</i> (Som) flow of a river, rush, go quickly			
HEF54	Tehule Dere (Tehuledere) 11°19'/39°45' 2218 m	11/39	[Gu Gz]	
	(long valley), east of Hayk, see under this name			
HEF54	Tehule Dere sub-districts (East & West) (-1997-)	11/39	[n]	
HEF54	Tehule Dere wereda (Tehulederie ..)	11/39	[+ Ad]	
	(centre in 1964 = Sulula)			
JCM33	Teien, see Teyen			
GDF65	Teigio, see Mole			
	<i>tej</i> (t'äj) hydromel, drink made of fermented honey; <i>washa</i> (A) cave			
HEE76	Tej Washa (T'ej W.) 11°32'/39°02' 2314 m	11/39	[Gz]	
	south of Bete Hor			
HDD58	Teji (Taggi) (with church Abo) 08°38'/38°17' 2167 m	08/38	[Gz WO]	
	Distance 67 km from A.A.			
HDD79	Teji (Tedji, Tagi) 08°50'/38°22' 2025/2034 m	08/38	[MS Ad Po WO]	
	(sub P.O. under Addis Abeba), south-west of Sebeta, cf Tajji			
	(centre in 1964 of Ilu Abadinka sub-district, same Teji also of Yilu sub-district?)			
1960s	Population 837 as counted in 1967.			
	The primary school, in Chebo & Gurage awraja, in 1968 had 152 boys and 51 girls, with 4 teachers.			
1980s	The village of Teji suffered the worst of the flooding when the Awash river burst its banks on 19 August 1985 after several days of torrential rain. Roads and irrigation systems in the area were completely washed away. Up to 59,800 hectares of crop-producing farmland was estimated to be under water.			
	[News]			
	tejjok genda: <i>genda</i> (gända) (A) trough from the trunk of a tree, for animals to drink from			
HEF43	Tejjok Genda (Teggioc Ghenda)	11/39	[+ Gu]	
	see under Hayk			
	<i>tejo</i> , kind of plant with yellow flowers			
GDF75	Tejo (Teggio) (area) MS: 08°38'/34°18' cf Tijjo, Mole	08/34	[Gz n]	
	Gz: 08°47'/34°47' 1984 m, north of Dembidolo			
HEF04	Tekake (T'ekake) 10°54'/39°45' 1480 m	10/39	[Gz]	
	south of Kombolcha			
HDL31	Teke (T'eqe) 09°22'/38°34' 2692 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]	
JDA67	Tekedeyo (Teqedeyo) 08°46'/40°25' 2156 m	08/40	[Gz q]	
	(mountain), south-west of Gelemso			
HEL57	Teker Kirkos (T'ek'er K'irk'os) (church)	12/39	[Gz]	
	12°18'/39°07', north of Lalibela			
HEJ76	Tekeza 12°24'/37°09' 1920 m, south-east of Chilga	12/37	[Gz]	
	tekeze: <i>takkaze</i> , <i>takkazi</i> (Geez) river;			
	<i>tekkeze</i> (täkkäzä) (A) be sad, be pensive;			

- HEL71 Tekeze 12°26'/38°33' 2014 m 12/38 [Gz]
(place at the upper Tekeze river)
- HFD17 **Tekeze** (Tekezze, Täkkäzé, Tacazze, Takkaze) (river) 13/38 [MS n WO x]
(Takazee, Takeze, Tekaze, Tekkaze, Tekkazee, Tekezee, Takkazyé, Tekezo)
river passes 14°11'/37°35' = HFD60
- geol Prospecting for gold has been carried out on the Tigray side in the upper and middle courses of the Tekeze river. In general, the gold content was found to be low, and a thick overburden covered the gold placers.
[Mineral 1966]
- 1600s Slave-raiding continued during the reign of Fasilidäs (1632-1667), not only in the far west but also in other areas, notably between the Täkkäzé and Märäb rivers.
[Pankhurst 1997]
- 1700s Emperor Iyasu II in 1744 led his forces northwards. He made his way to Serki and contemplated advancing to the Bäläw capital, but was dissuaded by his chiefs, though some of his men advanced as far as the Täkkäzé.
[Pankhurst 1997]
- 1930s On 15 December 1935, as Ras Imru and Ayalew Birru's men crossed the Tekeze, the army of Wag attacked in the Temben.
[A Mockler 1984 p 81]
On 3 March 1936 "when the three Italian divisions advanced again, they found an 'absolute void' in front of them. The Ethiopians had disengaged during the night, and were retreating to the Takazze - a manoeuvre that might have succeeded, as it deserved to succeed, had it not been for the Italian command of the skies. -- The fords of the Takazze were difficult, steep, and - what should normally have given Ras Imru's men shelter and cover - thickly wooded. /In Badoglio's words:/ But in addition to the usual effective bombing and machine-gun fire small incendiary bombs had been used to set on fire the whole region about the fords, rendering utterly tragic the plight of the fleeing enemy."
[A Mockler 1984 p 108-109]
- 1960s "Running towards the brink of a particularly large gorge, a magnificent road dropped 3,000 feet into the valley of the River Takazze and wound down in tortuous curves and hairpin bends. On the other side across the valley, the road could be seen quite clearly winding up in a similar manner. It was perfect road-block country, for it was possible to hear and see, for many miles, the approach of anyone from the other side."
"At the base of the valley there was a military road-block where a soldier looked at my passport, took the number of the Land-Rover and asked my destination. He seemed a little uncertain what to do, reasoning perhaps that as I had come so far I must have permission to do so."
[B Toy 1961 p 154-155]
- 1990s Adventurer Richard Bangs and a group of rivermen, along with a TBS film crew, embarked on a descent of the Tekeze river in the second week of September 1996. They were to produce a film entitled "The Last Wild River Ride" to be shown on American television in July 1997. Bangs and his team had originally attempted the descent in 1974 but a rafting accident together with the overthrow of the Ethiopian government made them abandon their plan at that time and it took more than 20 years before they returned.
[R Bangs, The lost river, USA 1999 p 150, 178]
- pict Illustrated London News, 16 May 1868, elephants loaded with guns of Major Murray's battery crossing the "Tagazze" river.
- HFD27 Tekeze (mountain) 13°49'/38°11' 1575 m 13/38 [Gz]
- HFD12? **Tekeze bridge** 780 m 13/38 [20]
- 1980s In 1985/86 the TPLF destroyed the bridge over the river Tekeze.
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]
On 25 September 1989 three persons were killed during a bombing attack on the Tekeze bridge.
[Africa Watch 1991]
- 1990s An American rafting and film team descended the river in 1997: "Then we slip

circumspectly around a gravel bar into sight of gray, twisted slabs of metal scattered like pieces of a plane crash along the river. This is the old Tekeze Bridge, blown up by an air strike by Mengistu's government forces in 1989 - a vain effort to prevent the Tigrean rebels from marching south to Addis Ababa. Now, in place of the wreckage, an unassuming Bailey bridge is slung across the river, once again allowing vehicles to travel between south and north, from the interior to the Red Sea."

"This is also where British ambassador to Ethiopia Douglas Busk crossed the Tekeze on a mountaineering expedition in 1956 -- Busk wrote, 'In the remote future this little known river will provide vast possibilities of electric power for industries as yet undreamt of and the control of its waters will contribute benefits to people we shall not live to know.' He was, of course, thinking of a dam, and I can only hope his vision of the future will not come true."

[Bangs as above, p 258]

HDF..

Tekeze Horticultural Project

14/39? [n]

1987: "We arrived late at night at the headquarters of the Tekeze Horticultural Project, where a warm welcome was waiting for us. The two-room office-dwelling of the Director, Belai Gebremedhin, was built into the hillside, its entrance concealed by trees and bushes. Belai was a quiet, dignified man, perhaps in his early forties. He kept us company with several other fighters while we tucked into a delicious meal of injera and fresh vegetables."

"/Next day/ after a breakfast of rice and bananas, we walked down to the Tekeze River to see the pump and irrigation system on which the whole project depended. A pool had been dug out like a reservoir below the steep bank. -- On the bank above, concealed by bushy evergreen trees was a generator and an electric pump. The water was piped into an aqueduct and thence into plastic-lined irrigation channels, which carried it into every part of an extensive vegetable and fruit garden."

"In the main vegetable gardens I photographed healthy plots of onions, tomatoes, chard (which Belai called cabbage), courgettes, sweet potatoes, and peppers. The plants were growing on the sides of steep furrows which contained the water at pumping times. As we walked, Belai explained the history of the project. A garden was first started in 1980 at a site near Sheraro with the aim of teaching horticultural principles, agronomy, and veterinary science to fighters, agricultural cadres, and peasants. When the Front moved its base area to Tekeze two years later, the garden moved here. First of all, a large area was cultivated so the vegetables could be distributed widely throughout the districts of Shire and Wolqait, as part of a nutritional strategy to teach people about vitamins and to persuade them to include vegetables in their diet. Recently, the Front changed its policy because district *baitos* are beginning to teach farmers more effectively through local demonstration fields and fruit and vegetable gardens in collaboration with the Agriculture Department. So, from this year /1987/, the main aim of this project has been to produce and distribute seeds and seedlings, rather than vegetables."

"-- here there were several /papaya groves/, festooned with hanging strings of blooms, pale yellow and cream. The larger banana plantations formed cool dim tunnels between great columns whose leaves met overhead. A stem, once fruited, never fruits again. It is cut down to ground level and a new fruiting stem grows more than twenty feet in a season. We passed into grapefruit groves, their unripe fruit huge and heavy and green; the orange groves, so healthy-looking with their compact habit and glossy dark green foliage, beside the paler small-leaved lemon trees."

"On our right was a cliff and, until Belai pointed them out, I failed to see the camouflaged huts built into caves and crevices at its base. These were the retreats for workers at times of attack. There have been many MiG attacks on this area and also three ground assaults in 1983 and 1985 by Dergue troops who slashed and cut the trees and tried to destroy the garden. -- A few minutes later we passed a massive bomb crater in an empty glade between the trees, missing the plots completely. There were more jokes about MiG pilots searching for a hole in the trees to pop a bomb into, never hitting anything."

[Hammond 1999 p 127-129]

HDF..	Tekeze Workshop	14/39?	[n]
	1987: "Behind us are the great trees of the Tekezze Valley, which provide the camouflage for the Workshop and many more projects of the Front. -- The Workshop is primarily a training school. It is part of the Front's overall concept of self-sufficiency -- There are -- a woodwork shop, a machine shop, a metalwork shop, mechanics, electrics, welding and forging sections, and a truck repair shop for maintenance of the convoy which works in concert with the Workshop in the Sudan -- There are forty students taking carpentry training, for example, fifteen of whom are women." [Hammond 1999 p 101-102]		
	<i>tekl, tekil</i> (A) a plant; plantation, orchard		
HES90	Tekle Giyorgis (Tacle Georgis, T. Gherghis /Cherni/) (Tagle Gheorghis) (amba) 13°32'/37°29' 2120 m Coordinates would give map code HER99	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
??	Tekle Hawariat (Fre: Takla Haouariât)	../..	[+ x]
	Convent in medieval time, at the town Enaré'et somewhere south of the Abay river. [J Dorese, 1957 vol II p 254]		
	<i>tekle haymanot</i> (A) plant of faith; name of famous saint		
HE...	Tekle Haymanot	12/37	[x]
	Monastery between Gondar and lake Tana. Kasa (the future Tewodros II) was educated there in the 1820s.		
HFE04	Tekle Haymanot (with rock-hewn church)	13/38	[x]
HFE65	Tekle Haymanot (Tecla Aimanot) (church) 14°08'/38°58' 2180 m, see under Adwa	14/38	[Gz WO]
HDL91	Teklo (with church Gebriel) 09°52'/38°31' 2554 m east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>teklu ketema</i> (A) the orchard city? the plant of the city? from man's name Teklu?		
HED48	Teklu Ketema 11°16'/38°16' 2278 m (with sub-post office), south-west of Goradit (ctr in 1964 of Semada wereda & of Mehal Semada sub-district) The primary school in 1968 had 132 boys and 56 girls, with 5 teachers.	11/38	[Gz Ad]
HED68	Teko (T'eqo) 11°26'/38°17' 2657 m, north of Goradit	11/38	[Gz q]
JDB45	Teko Uno (T'eko U.) 08°34'/41°12' 1499 m	08/41	[Gz]
HEU21	Tekoa (Teko'a) 12°54'/39°29' 2696 m north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HE...	Tekorba (centre in 1964 of Abrendof sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HFF62	Tekot (T'eqot) 14°08'/39°36' 2684 m south-east of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz q]
HE...	Tekulesh (centre in 1964 of Mekdela sub-district) A university team from A.A. who visited Lasta in June 1974 noted that the school at Tekulesh was totally closed because of the food crisis.	12/39?	[Ad]
HCJ25	Tela (T'ela) 06°33'/37°07' 1254 m	06/37	[Gz]
HEU20	Tela (T'ela) 12°54'/39°25' 2616 m north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HDL74	Telado (T'elado) (falls near) 09°43'/38°52' 2008 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Telagi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Abdel)	12/39	[Ad]
HE...	Telagien (centre in 1964 of Seru Kemes sub-district)	12/38	[Ad]
HEL93	Telaje 12°37'/38°42' 2034 m, west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HDS24	Telajihu (Telagihu) (area)	10/37	[+ WO]

HEL75	Telala (T'elala) 12°25'/38°53' 2543 m south-west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
??	Telalak (named Busidima by local people) An area of the Afar region with fossils. During a field investigation in year 2000/?/ abundant mammalian fossils were found. Over 30 species were identified of which four are primates. Based on the fauna already collected the age of the sediments is approximately between 800,000 and 200,000 years. Stone tools were found to be abundant. They were preliminarily identified as Acheulean. [AddisTribune 2001/01/12]	../..	[20]
HDM53	Telasa Giyorgis (T'elasa ..) (church) 09°32'/39°40' south-west of Ankober	09/39	[Gz]
??	Telba (Tälba), battle site in the 1850s During a campaign against bandits in Gojjam Dec. 1856 - Feb. 1857 Emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Telba. [Zänäb 1902]	../..	[+ n]
HEM74	Telba Dur 12°25'/39°43' 1667 m, east of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HED74	Telba Tim (T. T'im) 11°34'/37°52' 2453 m east of Tis Isat	11/37	[Gz]
HDE90	Telbo (T'elbo) 08°58'/38°26' 2122 m, near Genet	08/38	[Gz]
HEJ87	Telch, cf Telk	12/37	[WO]
HDL10	Telecho (with church Gebriel) 09°10'/38°28' 2499 m west of Sululta, cf Talacho	09/38	[AA Gz]
HED05	Telefa (T'elefa) 10°54'/38°02' 2508 m	10/38	[Gz]
JEB34	Teleg (Talag, Täläg), see Datalg Ali		
HFC08	Telelo Kidane Mihret (T'elelo ..) (church) 13°36'/37°24', north of Mesfinto	13/37	[Gz]
HF...	Telelo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ksa Dega) When Dr Nyström was with Dejazmach Ayelu's forces in the war of 1935 they once approached Telelo. At a narrow mountain road two old cannons were difficult to transport and more or less blocked the route. A couple of Italian airplanes were seen but they did not discover the Ethiopian troops. Telelo is at an altitude of about 1.800 m with a fine view towards the Tekeze valley. Paths were difficult and some animals rolled down in steep places. However, Telelo being an offside area it was not efficiently supervised by the Italian air force. [H Nyström, Med S:t Giorghis .., Sthlm 1937 p 44-46]	13/37	[Ad]
HDR89	Telembdar /Abbo?/	10/37	[WO]
HE...	Telempt All the people in the village of Telempt, near Gondar, picked up and left one day in January 1984. Ya'acov /Falasha name/, a 40-year-old farmer whose Ethiopian name is Sarala, told his 12-year-old son, "We're going to Jerusalem." A group of Tigre Liberation Front fighters, Christians, had been holing up in the village. They told the Jewish villagers that government troops would not stop them from going to Sudan, and offered to lead them to the border for money. "We sold our cows, most of our horses, sheep, grain, everything we owned, and gave about half the money to our guides. 280 people, the whole village, set out with 25 horses and 160 mules," Ya'acov said. They had ample provisions of flour and jerry cans of water, and they baked bread along the way. After about five months they crossed into Sudan at Zefa, paying bribes to Sudanese border guards. [L Rapoport, Redemption song, USA 1986 p 100-101]	12/37	[x]
HFD19	Telemt, see Tsellemti		

telet: *telat* (t'älat) (A) enemy

	<i>teleta</i> (täläta) (Geez?A? from O dhalatta?) unassimilated immigrant population; <i>telate</i> (tälat'ä) peeled, barked, stripped; <i>Teleta</i> , name of a group of Oromo		
HDK48	Teleta (T'eleta) 09°28'/38°17' 2493 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEC66	Teleta 2043 m, cf Taleta, Deleta (village on hill, with church Medhane Alem)	11/37	[It WO]
HEC75	Teleta, see Kotkotma		
HEC76	Teleta Kidane Mihret (T. Chidane Meret) (village with church)	11/37	[+ It]
HBR48	Teletele .., see Teltele ..		
HDS72	Telezam (T'elezam) 10°40'/37°41' 2551 m north-east of Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
??	Telfetit (Tälfätit) (historically recorded place) A later chronicle says that Emperor Susneyos in the 1600s could not penetrate Lasta but spent a dry season at Tälfätit, opposite Emäkina. [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 216]	12/39?	[x]
HEM32	Telgo (centre in 1964 of Angot sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
HFF21	Telial (Teli'al) 13°46'/39°29' 2061 m south of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HDP79	Telile, see Tilili		
H....	Telim, see Tselim		
??	Telk (T'elq, Tilk, Tilq), cf Telch (historical place in Fetegar/Fätägar area) Telk is a plain where in the early 1400s the town of Jédaya with several churches was created. It is shown on Fra Mauro's map of 1460. [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 113, 241] Emperor Zara Yakob (1434-1468) was born in 1399 at Tilq in Fatagar while his father was campaigning there. For his safety his mother entrusted him to a monk who took him to Tigray. [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 68] As emperor, Zara Yaqob founded churches at Telk, dedicated to Kidus Mikael, and gave them lands. [Crummey 2000 p 31]	../..	[+ Pa 20]
	<i>tella</i> (t'älla) (A) 1. local kind of beer; 2. be hostile, hate; (tälla) to produce worms, putrify		
HDS09	Tella Badada, see Tulu Bedada		
HDT01	Tella Badada	10/38	[WO]
	tellema: <i>teleme</i> (t'älämä) (T) betray, desert, fail; <i>telleme</i> (tällämä) (A) to furrow, to plough		
HDM82	Tellema	09/39	[WO]
HEC17	Tellic Dingia, see Tillik Dingya <i>tello</i> (O) inconvenience		
HC...	Tello wereda (centre in 1964 = Washa)	06/36?	[Ad]
JDH25	Telo (Tullo), cf Talo	09/41	[LM WO]
JDH25?	Telo sub-district (-1997-)	09/41?	[n]
	teltele: <i>teltale</i> (t'ält'alä) (T) sink, settle, submerge, etc; <i>teelteel</i> (Som) sparseness, scantiness, being spread out; <i>Telatal</i> , an alternative (Amharic?) name for the Afar/Danakil		
HBR48	Teltele (Teltelie, Teltelle, Tertale, Tertele, Milemi) 05°04'/37°23' 1444 m, in Arero awraja (centre in 1964 of Teltele wereda)	05/37	[MS Ad x]

- Near the border of Kenya but north of the river "Hobock".
- 1936 Members of the Scandinavian ambulances found a spring of good water. At some distance from it was an Amhara village Tertale (Teltele). The ambulance people were wary of Tertale, and an old Borana told them that half of the Amhara had fled to Konso after first robbing and taking things with them /but the Oromo remained/. The inhabitants of the village had received letters from the Italians saying that nothing bad would happen to them if they surrendered without opposition.
[G Ulland, Under Genferkorset ..., Oslo 1936 p 131]
When the retreating Scandinavian Red Cross ambulances passed there (early July 1936?) they were mistaken for Italians. The local people had hoisted a white flag and were waiting for them.
[K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936, p 213]
The ambulance men were well received by the Oromo in the village, they were given food and water and donkeys in exchange for their worn-out mules. They rested for one day before they continued southwards.
[K Gulbrandsen (Norway 1956) Sthlm 1957 p 270-271]
- 1960s Project for an elementary school building to be constructed by the Sweden-supported ESBU was under way in 1966.
The primary school in 1968 had 124 boys and 22 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.
- 1990s This highland locality was visited in October 1992 by a Danish traveller Hjalte Tin with wife and two teenage children. They were touring Africa on motorcycles.
In Teltele they visited an Icelandic missionary Haraldur .. who had lived among the Borana for 27 years. There had been rain and the winding road was through forested mountains.
"Teltele is the opposite of Yabelo. Small square houses of branches with a little clay on the outside. -- Just outside Teltele, in a place called Bila, Haraldur lives on a ridge. -- In a few days he shall go to Norway for vacation, and before that he wants to be able to finish his work to translate the Bible into Borana language, written with Amharic script. The Borana have never before had any written language --"
Haraldur told the visitors that the Borana know how to live from their cattle without slaughtering them. Two months before the rainy season they start drawing blood from the cows, 2-3 litres per animal.
"In the last twenty years everything has only become much worse. The drought in 1984-85 was bad enough and this one /around 1991/ has been worse. Every time famine relief is distributed, the Borana loose more and more of their ability to fend for themselves. A new pain has appeared, people drink alcohol. In former time they went to town and drank and became sober on the way home. Now they have got fine plastic cans from the famine relief distribution of cooking oil. Therefore they buy alcohol to take with them to the villages and are drunk already in the morning."
Just behind Haraldur's house were a few round houses where the Evangelical Christian community lived. There was also a little modest white church, "not larger than a garage."
A Borana priest with his family lived in a stone house near Haraldur, who had also educated a young man who had lost one leg and used crutches.
[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994 p 168-172]
- HDD83 Teltele 08°56'/37°51' 2263 m, south-west of Ambo 08/37 [Gz]
HDL92 Teltele (area) 09/38 [AA]
HDS06 Teltele 09°58'/38°05' 1750 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDT76 Teltele 10°40'/39°02' 2760 m 10/39 [Gz]
HDT77 Teltele 10°40'/39°04' 2343 m 10/39 [Gz]
HBR48 Teltele sub-district? (Teletele ..) (-1997-) 05/37 [n]
HBR48 Teltele wereda (Taltelle ..) (-1964-2000-) 05/37 [Ad 20]
- GDE16c **Telut** (village) 08/34? [20]

We stopped at the small hamlet of Telut about 35 km downriver from Itang, and about 45 km short of the Sudan border, to talk about the impact of the flood. Most of the houses in the village had been destroyed, and people had clustered into the few huts which had enough soil built up under them to be islands in the midst of the water. They reported that their grain had been destroyed, and that fishing had been useless because the flood gave the fish a lot more room to move around in. They were now subsisting on pumpkins and bananas. Fortunately the crocodiles hadn't been a problem.

"I was impressed by the little village. People had put some effort into the tukuls they'd reconstructed, including fetching designs on the hardened mud walls. Little storage huts sat on stilts, not high enough in this flood year, but normally adequate. Women pounded grain in their pestles much like other parts of Africa. A small cluster of tobacco plants were thriving in a plot by the river."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/17]

temb: *timb*, *tinb* (t'imb, t'inb) (A) carrion, dead and decaying flesh

HCK90 Tembaro, see Timbaro

temben (tämben) (A) tanned hide dyed red

HFE08 Temben (Tembien) 13°37'/39°00' 1864 m 13/39 [Gz]
(populated place), near Abiy Adi

HFE18 Temben (Tembien, Tämbén, Tännén) 13/39 [WO Gu Pa n]
(historical wide area) 13°40'/39°10'

Coordinates would give map code HFE07 or HET96

1930s On 15 December 1935 the army of Wag attacked in the Temben. The little town of Abiy Adi was the centre round which the battles in the Temben were to rage.

[A Mockler 1984 p 81]

"On the morning Ras Mulugueta died, Badoglio launched his second attack - in the Tembien. Rumours of the great battle at Amba Aradam had already spread, and were confirmed, first by Dejaz Aberra Kasa (who had headed for the Tembien on abandoning Mai Ceu) and then by Italian leaflets dropped from the air."

/For the battle of Temben see names of the various battle sites./

[Mockler p 104]

HET96 Temben awraja (Tembien ..) 13°30'/39°00' 13/39 [Gz]
(centre in 1980 = Abiy Adi)

In Temben school 12 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

HFE17 **Temben churches** 13/39 [x]

Within a circle with radius less than 10 km there are rock-hewn churches, here listed in order from south-east to north-west:

HFE06 Maryam Hibuito (Enda Maryam Hebuto)

HFE07 Zeji (Zeidj): Abune Aregawi

HFE17 Mayhaba (A. Maybaba?): Amanuel

" Tensihet (Tenshet, Tenshiet): Kidane Mihret & Tsadkan

" Ind'Abba Selam (Enda Abba Selama): Abune Selama

" Maryam Hibuito (Hibi'ito, Mariam Hebuto): Maryam & Tekle Haymanot

" Adi Tsire: Abune Fikade Amlak

" Werkibet (Worke Bet): Mikael

HFE16 Welegesa (Welegesha): Iyesus

HFE15 Aba Yohannes

HFE27 Fikadeamek

" Degoshako: Maryam

? Tanba (Tamba, Tenba): Tekle Haymanot & Maryam

? Zeji: Abune Aregawi

Temben churches : Aba Yohannes

picts K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)

p 92-93 wide perpendicular face of rock with façade of Aba Yohannes showing as a white patch after its restoration, p 99 "bells from basalt stone struck by a monk at Abba Yohannes" is probably at the same church.

Temben churches : Abune Selama (End'Abba Selama)

"The monastery of Abba Salama must be one of the most inaccessible in the world, the ascent of Debra Damo being trifling in comparison."

As the reputed burial place of Abba Salama (Fruementius), this monastery is a place of pilgrimage, "but it seems little frequented."

Georg Gerster was there for the first time in 1968 and a German party a little later, and David Buxton arrived in March 1969 (women cannot visit the monastery).

Buxton writes about a ruin there: "The old church (now damaged and abandoned) is a small, rather inexpertly fashioned basilica hewn into the cliff-top. Four bays were attempted, together with an apsidal recess in the eastern wall. The pillars are rounded in section (which is unusual) and they tend to expand at either end, while the arches they support approximate to a triangular form. There is no decorative detail."

A modern church has been built on the mountain-top. There are kept three fine processional crosses, two of them at least being medieval.

[D Buxton *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 243]

"Dans le sommet d'une falaise au N d'Amanué!; d'accès extrêmement difficile en varappant dans les fissures de l'amba. Petit hypogée fruste à trois nefs et quelques piliers. Pas de décoration, ni d'arcs ni de chapiteaux. Désaffecté."

[Sauter 1976 p 173]

picts G Gerster *in* Nat. Geogr. Mag. vol 138 Dec 1970, p 858-860 four colour photos of dramatic mountain scenery and of rock columns;

G Gerster, *Kirchen im Fels*, Zürich (1968)1972 p 155, with plan.

HFE17 **Temben churches : Adi Tsire** : Abune Fekade Amlak (A. Fikade Amlek)

Rock-hewn church not far from Degoshako (Degochako).

It is a little over 9 m wide and lies 60-70 m vertically above the valley below. The approach is quite steep. It is a simple rock church though regular in shape. There are four rough, round columns, arches and late paintings.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 252, with plan]

"Dans une paroi dominant un précipice. Petit hypogée fruste à plan carré; 4 piliers et 4 arcs entourant une coupole centrale."

[Sauter 1976 p 172]

Temben churches : Degoshako (Degochako) : Maryam

A simple completely rock-hewn church, very irregular in plan. In the main room there are three columns with square section. A built pronaos with sheet metal roof is about 13 m wide. Late paintings probably done in 1940.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 252, with seen part of plan]

Au N-E du Tembien. Hypogée de plan compliqué. Piliers irréguliers.

[Sauter 1976 p 172]

HFE06 **Temben churches : Maryam Hibuito** (Enda M. Etsuto, M. Itsewtu) :

Maryam

"A 20 min au S de la route, à environ 10 km au N d'Abiy-Addi, près de la bifurcation pour Adoua. Basilique hypogée à trois travées; abside tripartie, maqdas à coupole. Nef centrale surélevée ornée d'une triple croix au-dessus de l'arc trimphal. Porche construit."

[Sauter 1976 p 172]

Completely rock hewn, the small church has an unusual continuous hipped roof to the centre aisle with carved diagonal crosses to the last section and a cross carved above the arch into the sanctuary.

The roof is flat to the side aisles with longitudinal flat beams running lengthwise into the church, forming a continuous lintel - very similar to workmanship following the Tigrean tradition.

There is a new pronaos being built, or complete renovation. It took several days' quiet persistence to discover the true whereabouts of this church, having been first shown a

natural arch in the rock, which I was assured had been the church for which I was searching!

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 242, with plan & drawing]

HFE17c **Temben churches : Maryam Hibuito** (Enda M. Hebuto, Hibi'ito) :
Tekle Haymanot

Rock church not very far from and below Werkibet. This completely rock-hewn church lies in a small well-wooded hidden valley, not far from a village.

One goes down some steps to the main entrance, and immediately on entering there is to the right a rectangular pool of water fed by a spring. There are some arches, blind arcading and other traditional shapes. The arched pronaos is not in good state of repair. On either side of the pronaos are two elongated chambers which could have been the beginnings of an ambulatory, or else were living quarters.

The church is 12 m wide, with three aisles and three bays in depth. There is also an apse. Arches reach a height of 5 m.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 245 w plan by Buxton]

"Grande basilique hypogée du genre de celle d'Addi-Qécho, mais avec des coupoles et moins bien conservée. Portique à l'O."

[Sauter 1976 p 172]

Temben churches : Mayhaba : Amanuel

Rock-hewn church off the road from Mekele to Abiy Adi, beyond Hagere Selam, and only about 2 km south of the road..

Completely rock-hewn church just behind the rock face, 12 m wide with three aisles and three bays. A built pronaos 2/3 the floor area of the church was repaired and extended in 1969.

The church has massive cruciform columns with bases, mainly flat beams and a flat roof, a single arch and no apse. Carving is in the traditional manner with fairly rough detail. Emperor Yohannes IV is reputed to have been baptised in this church.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 234]

HFE17c **Temben churches : Tanba** (Tamba) : Maryam

"This is a somewhat amateurish excavation" and it shows no trace of the usual basilican plan. The central axis is oriented east-west and penetrates the mountain to a depth of about 10 metres in four almost separate spaces.

In the chamber first entered is a single dome and a bench continuous along two walls. At the second chamber there is a 'bay' to the left and a passage to the right leading to a circular cell and then to the exterior.

Maryam is hewn out of the precipitous western face of Amba Ambara. It overlooks a hot, sparsely populated countryside descending gradually towards the Tekeze river.

A few kilometres further west is a rock church Libanos said to be little more than a cave.

[D Buxton *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 251]

"Suite de quatre grottes aménagées, avec coupoles."

[Sauter 1976 p 174]

Temben churches : Tanba (Tamba) : Tekle Haymanot

Rock-hewn church at the northern extremity of the western face of Amba Ambara. It is a large three-aisled, four-bayed basilica with massive piers, slightly cruciform in section. The church is oriented east-west with the cliff face to the north.

A natural, up to 5 m wide, natural crevice in the cliff forms the approach and the starting point of the excavation. Built walls across make this into a narthex. The church proper is about 12x10 m. There are rough-hewn arches and domed ceilings in all available positions.

"It is remarkable that a fully developed basilica should ever have been attempted in this outlying area."

[B Buxton *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 250]

"Basilique hypogée, avec narthex installé dans une fissure naturelle. Arcs et coupoles partout."

[Sauter 1976 p 174]

- HFE17 **Temben churches : Tensihet** (Tenshet, Tenshiet) : Kidane Mihret
 "Au pied d'une falaise circulaire. Hypogée simple à deux piliers. Porche construit."
 Mentioned, also the following, by Georg Gerster in 1972.
 [Sauter 1976 p 173]
Temben churches : Tensihet : Tsadkan cave church
 "Au-dessus de la précédente, dans une fissure de la falaise. Eglise de caverne, récente dans son état actuel."
 [Sauter 1976 p 173]
Temben churches : Welegesa (Welegesha) : Iyesus
 Unused and derelict rock-hewn church north of Abiy Adi.
 The entrance is part of the rock forming two enclosures or courtyards, both hewn and both open to the air. In the first courtyard there are a number of graves. The church proper is a little over 9 metres wide, three-aisled, four bays in depth, and has low entrances both from the left and right. The central axis, from the main entrance to a stone tabot in the apse, runs north-south. The cutting of rock is not quite as fine as in some other similar churches.
 The church is nowadays inhabited by bats.
 [Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 240-241]
 "Basilique hypogée complétée d'un narthex et d'une tranchée par devant, à l'O. Coupoles et arcs partout. Tous les plafonds à la même hauteur. Désaffectée."
 [Sauter 1976 p 173]
- HFE17 **Temben churches : Werkibet** (Worke Bet) : Mikael
 Rock-hewn church at about 1½ hour's walk from Welegesa. The approach is a steep and in places difficult climb, across a rock face with a sheer drop. There are magnificent views to the north.
 The very primitive cave-like church is completely rock hewn. Its width is 9 metres. The walls are not straight, the six pillars are round, and the flat roof is very rough. There are some grave cells leading off the main space.
 [Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 244 with plan]
 "Dans une falaise d'accès malaisée et tournée vers le N. Basilique hypogée à quatre travées. Le maqdas semble avoir passé de l'E au S à une date indéterminée."
 [Sauter 1976 p 172]
- HFE07 **Temben churches : Zeji** : Abune Aregawi (Zeidj : Abuna Alregave)
 To reach this cave church, take the road from Mekele to Abiy Adi, turn off in the middle of Hagere Selam and take the old Italian road to Koraro for one hour's further drive. Stop by a modern church, then two hours' walk downhill, finally steeply down through a cleft in the rocks. A track was once made for Ras Mengesha of Mekele to visit this church. In this monastic establishment buildings are mounted one above the other with terraces. The women's quarters are to the right of the entrance and outside the church. Ruth Plant thought the whole was like a battleship in a vast, overhanging cave. She was allowed within the establishment but not permitted to see inside the simple square church high up under the cave roof.
 There is a wall painting of a saint /Abune Aregawi at Debre Damo?/ and to its side a big snake reaching higher than the man /and helping him up to the plateau/.
 [Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 253 with photos]
 "Accessible par l'ancienne piste de Melfa, entre Abiy-Addi et Agere-Selam. Eglise monastique construite tout en haut d'une série d'édifices s'étagant à l'entrée d'une immense grotte, laquelle paraît s'étendre assez loin à l'intérieur de la montagne."
 [Sauter 1976 p 172]
- H... *Tembero* (Timbaro), name of a Sidama tribe, see Timbaro
 Tembero (Tembaro)/. [20]
 a state formed in Kambata about 1550-1570.
 Tembero people were known to have slave trade with Jimma even after the anti-slavery proclamation of 1923-

- [Grenstedt 2000 p 47 citing Braukämper 1980]
Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from source in July 1991?) there was also the Tembaro People Democratic Organization.
- HDL73 Tembero 09°44'/38°45' 2710 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
see under Fiche, cf Tambaro, Timbaro
tembesha: *tambush* (T) kind of medium-sized tree, *Croton macrostachys*, usually with some bright yellow leaves
- HEH65 Tembeshä (Tembescia, Tambisso) 12/36 [+ WO Ha]
HFE.. Tembien, see Temben
- HDT97 Tembo 10°47'/39°03' 2358 m 10/39 [Gz]
HFD78 Tembo 14°13'/38°19' 1792 m, north of Inda Silase 14/38 [Gz]
JDC92 Tembo 09°02'/41°48' 1526 m, south of Grawa 09/41 [Gz]
- HDS60 Temeccia (Temscia), see Timecha
temeche (tämächchä) (A) was comfortable, suitable
temela (T) 1. melt; 2. be filled with; 3. crawl
- HEL43 Temela 12/38 [WO]
HDE46 Temele 08°35'/39°00' 1808 m, west of Moja 08/39 [Gz]
temen (tämän) (T) snake; *temene* (t'ämäne) (A) chalk
temenja (t'ämänja) (A) rifle
- HCH80 Temenja Yazhi (T.Yajz, Tamangiagi, -ghiagi) 07/35 [Gz Ad WO Gu]
(T'ebmenja Yazh, Tamandjadj)
07°06'/35°45' 1758, 1975 m,
north of Shewa Gimira, WO map has Tamangiagi at HCG79
(centre in 1964 of T.Y. wereda & of T.Y. sub-district)
In beautiful location on a ridge, once the main seat of the Gimirra.
[Guida 1938]
The primary school in 1968 had 103 boys and 20 girls, with 5 teachers.
- HCH80 Temenja Yazhi sub-district (-1964-1997-) 07/35 [n]
HET 26 Temera Titiru (T'emera T'it'iru) 12°51'/38°59' 1981 m 12/38 [Gz]
south of Fenarwa
- HES57 Temeret 13/38 [WO]
HFE66 Temeyata (Semaiaata) 14°11'/39°00' 2026 m 14/39 [Gz]
mountain east of Adwa
- ?? Temirk, in the Simen mountains ../.. [x]
The Rosen group of Germans were in this area in April 1905. They knew that botanists had been there several times before them and studied the giant *Lobelia* and other vegetation. The Rosen group found *Primula simensis*, *Cotyledon simensis*, *Merendera abyssinica*, *Arctotis* and some other plants which they thought might as well have belonged to a cool northern climate.
[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 443-444]
- temmo* (O) fainting, blackout
- HDB66c Temo (Tiemo), cf Tamo, Timo 08/36 [LM Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Dapo Hana wereda & sub-district)
- HE... Temoch (centre in 1964 of Harbu sub-district) 11/39 [Ad]
HCC68 Tempe 06°01'/37°20' 3129 m 06/37 [Gz]
mountain west of southern lake Abaya
- HDL82 Temsa 09°48'/38°38' 3139 m, west of Fiche 09/38 [AA Gz]
cf Tamsa
- JDD76 Temsa 08°50'/43°05' 1374 m 08/43 [Gz]
At an air raid 22 October 1990 on Temsa in Wello, a family of eight was killed and ten others wounded.
[Africa Watch 1991]
temsasa: *temzazza* (t'ämzazza) (A) tortuous, winding /road/

- HDK69 Temsasa 09°39'/38°24' 2152 m, south of Tulu Milki 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDL70 Temsasa 09°41'/38°26' 1890 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
south-east of Tulu Milki
HFF31 Temsehul (Tems'hul) (with rock-hewn church) 13/39 [x]
see under Geralta churches - northern
- ?? **Temsha**, site of Abay bridge project ../. [x]
A bridge at Temsha was built for King Tekle Haymanot in 1883-1886 by a middle-aged Italian engineer Count Augusto Salimbeni. He came to Ethiopia as escort officer with an Ethiopian mission returning from Italy. The bridge project was financed by the Italian government out of gratitude that Tekle Haymanot had helped to free the explorer Antonio Cecchi in the south-west in 1877.
Salimbeni's behaviour in Gojjam was criticised by other Europeans - drunkenness, women and vice. He had a Greek companion Giorgis Fotis during his time in Gojjam.
"Salimbeni's diary of his sojourn in Shewa is one of the most artless documents of the Menilek period."
[C Prouty, Empress Taytu .., 1986 p 72-73]
This unfinished bridge is located some kilometres downstream from the big Abay bridge. The National Geographic expedition passed there in September 1999.
"-- we spotted the remains - or more accurately, the beginnings - of Castanio's Bridge. Two well-designed and -constructed abutments of mortar-and-granite blocks faced each other on the opposite shores. -- The British consul Cheesman had actually met Signor Castanio in Addis in the 1930s. -- Castanio took a team of hard workers to the gorge -- They found a granite outcrop in the hillside, and quarried and carved the blocks by hand there, then mixed the mortar from limestone they brought from Addis. -- Castanio had ordered the massive iron girders to complete the bridge from a firm in Milan. -- he learned that the ironwork had been lost somewhere between the coastal port of Djibouti and Addis. As Cheesman notes in his book, 'One would scarcely think the ironwork of a bridge an easy thing to lose, but the story goes that there was no trace of it.'
Castanio placed and paid for a second order with the Milanese firm. It, too, arrived safely in Djibouti. And it, too, vanished --"
"The abutments were still in good condition in Cheesman's day, and not long after he inspected them, the government installed a ferry. -- But even this slim connection was severed when the Italians invaded.
The day we floated past Castanio's folly, the abutments still appeared perfectly sound, and one of the old pulley cables was still in place, 30 feet above our heads."
[V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 253-254]
text A. Salimbeni, Tre anni di lavoro nel Goggiam,
in Bollettino Soc. Geogr. Ital. (Roma) 1886, 19 pages.
- HEL44 Temzage (T'emzage) 12°12'/38°51' 2581 m 12/38 [Gz]
north-west of Lalibela
- HCU41c **Tena Kara** 07/39 [x]
tena (t'ena) (A) health; *tenna* (t'anna) (A) be strong, be solid
Village in /Digelu &/ Tijo wereda of Tijo awraja.
The Tena Karo peasant association in 1986 disposed of an area of 2,110 hectares (shown on SEAD map). The village is located 5-6 km off the Diksis-Robe road, about 500 m above the Diksis plain and built in three sections laid out in rolling hills that slope upward towards the Chilalo mountain. The village is divided into a southern and a northern half by a deep ravine.
There were 329 households according to a 1984 census, with 601 males and 504 females. It took two months to move the 200 farmsteads to the village by four construction brigades. All buildings except two were round thatched huts.
The rolling terrain did not permit a layout with the geometric design of 'Villagization

Guidelines'. The village has comparatively good wood resources. The only house remaining in original position was larger than the others, with more sheds and pens in its compound.

When the farmers were no longer living near their fields, it was more difficult to protect them from baboons and wild pigs. There were kept 466 oxen, 1,280 cattle, 173 mules/donkeys. There was no shop, bar or flour mill. The school was said to be two hours away in its old place.

Most of the village inhabitants were Christian, so there were two churches and three priests. There were said to be more social conflict and cases of dispute after villagization. [J M Cohen & N-I Isaksson, Villagization .., Uppsala/Sweden, Feb 1987 p 161-163]

HDB60	Tena Mengistu (Tana Mangistu) 2012 m	08/35	[LM WO]
HCU41	Tena sub-district? (-1997-)	07/39	[n]
HCU41	Tena wereda	07/39	[x]

area (wereda in the 1980s?) in westernmost Ticho awraja.

HDR03	Tena Teferi (Zena Tafari, Tena Vittorio, Zena V.)	09/37	[+ WO Gz Gu]
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09°59'37°02' 2250/2266 m

Zena Vittorio is the name belonging to the time of the Italian occupation.

In a fertile and densely populated area at the edge of the high plateau towards the Abay river.

[Guida 1938]

HDR03	Tena Vittorio, see Tena Teferi		
HCU41	Tena wereda (centre in 1964 = Gobesa)	07/39	[Ad]

HC...	Tenajawi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Jawi)	07/39	[Ad]
??	Tenamba, a small village north of A.A.	../..	[x]

In 1984 journalists and diplomats were flown there in Polish helicopters to observe how British and West German transport planes dropped sacks of Canadian wheat. On a good day these planes could drop as much as 50 tons of grains.

[UNDRO News, Jan/Feb 1985 p 5]

HFE17c	Tenba, see Tanba
HFE18	Tenben, see Temben

tenda (tända) (T) tent

tendaho: *teendho*, *taandho* (Som) tent

JEB93	Tendaho (Tandaho, Tandeho, Tandoho), cf Tindaho	11/40	[Gz WO Gu Ne]
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Gz: 11°42'40°57' 501 m; MS: 11°21'41°02' 400/556 m

MS coordinates would give map code JEB53.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

10E Didaleyti (Didaleiti) (area)

8SE Alalobbada (hot spring) 394 m

10SE Badda Ale (waterhole)

7SW Atorile (area) 552 m

4NW Arammuda (area)

4N former aircraft landing ground

5N Adadero (area)

4NE Lammale (at Awash river)

10NE Ibbafage (Ibbafaghe) (at Awash river)

10NE Wolola Deyta (Uolola Deita) (area)

Distance 576 km from A.A.

geogr	At Tendaho the Awash river squeezes through a break in a basalt plateau before it spills onto an expansive desert plain. Here the Awash takes a sharp turn to the southeast. The landscape beyond the pass changes strikingly from rolling scrub brush west of the gap to a nearly barren flat plain to the east with sparse grasses, occasional acacias, and isolated splinters of rock. [Kalb 2001 p 29]
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- meteo The daytime high at the Tendaho plantation in the hot season has been measured to be +54°C.
- 1930s The road Dire Dawa - Tendaho was opened December 1937/January 1938 by a column of motorcars from the Gondrand transport firm.
[Guida 1938]
- 1940s "At Tandaho - a horrible rubbish-dump - we found small ramshackle coffee-stalls kept, like nearly all on this road, by Arabs and Sudanese. At this point we touched the Awash itself, running low between green banks through a lifeless desert of yellow rock and sand."
[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 144]
- 1960s The Tendaho Plantations Share Company was officially advertised on 19 July 1961, with Eth\$ 1.4 million paid up by 35 shareholders, most of them British financial and commercial houses with Mitchell Cotts & Co. at the top. Mr G. Wetherell was general manager, and Mr J.L. Cougdon was plantation manager.
It was said already in the advertisement that "this Company is at present engaged in a pilot scheme intended to lead to a much larger project."
[Ethiopian Herald, July 1961]
The Emperor visited the plantation in 1962, having flown to Logya and landed there on 8 November. At that time there was also a landing strip at Tendaho but with no radio station.
About half of the area of the Tendaho Plantations was flooded by the Awash river in 1964. Around 1964 the British Community donated a Landrover field ambulance to the Ethiopian Red Cross for use at Tendaho. This was the first ambulance in Ethiopia outside Addis Abeba.
[Pamhlet 1965]
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip visited on 3 February 1965.
"Once while driving in this region, I struck a pair of goats with the Land-Rover. This was near Tendaho -- Here the East African firm Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., has miraculously "tamed" the Danakil of Tendaho to work in the cotton fields and in the ginning and baling sheds.
Nobody came to claim payment for the stricken goats, so we went on. Next day an Ethiopian visited me at our hotel. 'About those goats you hit,' he complained. 'I came along in another gray Land-Rover an hour behind you. The Danakil ambushed me with spears and rocks. If I had stopped, they might have killed me.'
I suppose with Danakil you never know."
[National Geographic, April 1965 p 579]
On 26 June 1969 a contract was signed with the German firm Trapp & Co. to build 303 km of new road from Awash station to the Assab road via Tendaho.
The Tendaho Plantation Workers' Union was organized in 1969 with about 500 members, but only monthly employed could join. Daily labourers were not allowed to organize themselves.
[L Bondestam 1974]
- 1970s Tendaho Cotton plantation was partly owned by the Ethiopian Government which had 49% in 1965 and 37% in 1969. By 1973 the share capital was Eth\$ 21 million with a large British stake in it.
[Gilkes 1975 p 156]
A workers' strike in July 1970 was 'solved' in such a way that the foremen were promised higher salary if they returned to work and could persuade the labourers to do the same. Owners at the beginning of the Company were 51% Mitchell Cotts, 38% Ethiopian Government, 7% Sultan Ali Mira, and 4% others.
The cultivated area was
1970 8,200 hectares
1971 9,000 "
1973 12,000 "
The British administrators were former colonialists from Kenya. Cotton price in Ethiopia

was not lowered though there was so much production at Tendaho.

Someone with insight estimated that the profit was 2/3 of the production value!

[L Bondestam, Den dömda dalen, (Sweden) 1974 p 98-103]

Around 1972 there was a study to build a dam across Tendaho Pass for irrigation and hydroelectric power. There were also studies concerning how well the Afar would adapt if they were forced out of traditional grazing areas. There was a low-water bridge across the Awash at Tendaho.

The half-Italian engineer Giovanni Oreste from Asmara operated the power plant of the plantation.

[Kalb 2001 p 67]

One of the about five affluents of the Lower Awash was dammed and redirected for irrigation. This stopped the seasonal flooding so that the Afar lost grazing, and only strongly armed police could prevent the Afar from preventing the project.

[Bondestam 1974]

The manager of the plantation in 1974 was Michael Quimby, an Englishman. In 1971 he was in charge of a remote part of the cotton plantation down the valley, where his wife Peggy "nearly went berserk" from their isolation. As manager of the whole plantation, Quimby had a villa with a view of the Awash, in a garden with flame trees and bougainvillea. At some occasion they had to protect their garden with sandbags from flooding of the river.

[Kalb 2001 p 131]

1975 It was announced on 3 February 1975 by the Derg government that the Tendaho Plantations Share Co. was among 14 textile enterprises to be fully nationalised.

[News]

The tribe of Sultan Ali Mira Hanfere rebelled against the Derg and invaded the Tendaho plantation in 1975. Ali Mira was himself a minority stockholder of the Tendaho Development Corporation.

[C Prouty et al. 1981]

1980s There was to be a substantial loan from Italy for a project to explore geothermal energy at Tendaho. The Italian firm Electroconsult made a survey in 1985, without test drilling, but drilling was expected to start in 1986 by another Italian consultant named Aquater.

[News]

picts Gli annali ..., anno IV vol I, Roma 1941 p 128/pl 3/ river Awash at Tendaho;
Eth. Trade Journal 1963 no 3 p 48-49 photos at the signing new agreement;
Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 148 wide view of the plantation
with nothing but cotton;

Eth. Trade Journal 1967 no 2 p 58 interior of cotton ginnery;

G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 116 heap of cotton for seed removal;

L Bondestam, Den dömda dalen, Lund 1974 p 97 road sign, p 99 cotton field.

Tendaho : Abroborifaghe

1938 The author Lilian Carnazza accompanied her husband from Serdo to the Italian fort:
"Eines Kranken wegen musste Tino noch am Abend nach Abroborifage fahren, um den Arzt zu rufen. Dieses Fort liegt hinter den Bergen gegen Süden zu, an den letzten Ausläufern des Flusses Auasch. -- Ich begleitete Tino. Beide waren wir in Reithosen, Stiefeln und Jacken, reichlich mit Thermosflaschen voll Eis und Wasser sowie mit Gewehren versehen. Die drei Boys sassen hinten auf dem Lastwagen."

"Diese Nacht war eine harte Probe! Jeder von uns wurde in einer Baracke untergebracht, in einem Steinhäuschen mit rohem Grasdach -- Mein Moskitonetz hatte Löcher, daher bewegte sich allerlei Getier in meinem Bett. Ueber mir, unter der Pritsche und in den primitiven Wänden begann ein ununterbrochenes Getrappel, Kratzen und Knabbern, sobald ich die Kerze gelöscht hatte. Man sagte mir am nächsten Morgen lachend, das seien bloss Ratten gewesen --"

"Im Zimmer zirpten Grillen, ein Hund kam mitten in der Nacht, trotz der Vorhangtüre, herein und legte sich zu mir. Im ersten Augenblick dachte ich, es sei eine Hyäne, da ich wenige Meter entfernt eine hatte lachen hören."

The waking-up trumpet signal was at five o'clock. A young officer accompanied Lilian on a long walk to see the area. Dinner was served with the ceremony of the Italian military: "Das Mittagessen nahmen wir bei den Klängen der 'Cavalleria Rusticana' ein, die ein Askari auf dem Grammophon laufen liess, und wurden -- von Somalis in weissen Seidenhemden und roten Wollschärpen bedient."

[L Carnazza, Eine Frau erlebt Abessinien, Zürich (1950s?) p 26-30]

1940s

"Abroborifaghé stood on an utterly bare, rocky ridge. -- There below was a vast expanse of brilliant green grass -- with patches of forest and sheets of open water peopled with myriads of water-fowl."

"At intervals there were high stone cairns of special shapes. Their broad round bases were sometimes flattened like the pedestal of a statue, and surmounted by a little tower of stones; sometimes they tapered gradually to a slender point. These were the graves of fallen Danakil warriors. -- In small sheltered depressions among the stones there were numberless shells of fresh-water snails, empty and dead but not fossilized. It was inconceivable that they should ever have lived up there, and I shortly realized that they had been brought up from the swamps below by the persistent driving wind."

"The Awash was flowing near by and I came to a point where it divided into two streams. The southern stream was flowing, the northern dry - the opposite of what the Italian map shows, so there must have been a recent change in the course of the permanent stream."

"Here and there small boys were watering herds of handsome, well-fed cattle. As I followed the sluggish river up-stream, countless water birds were disturbed and numbers of crocodiles, alert and watchful, slid into the muddy water off their favourite sandbanks."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 146-147]

"Early next morning we set off to see the Sultan /Muhammad Yayu of Awssa/. It was a walk of only about six miles, partly over stony ground, partly through grassland. A few warriors escorted us. At a point where some large trees were growing on the edge of the flood-plain we came to a rough wooden stockade within which was a group of ordinary Danakil huts. This was the residence of the Sultan; we were scrutinized by armed men and admitted to the enclosure. I was surprised at such modesty, having read of the pomp and state of the Sultan's entourage in earlier days. Evidently times had changed."

"One of the huts was enormously bigger than the rest, though identical in structure. This was the Sultan's, and we were soon admitted to it. Although we had heard that the Sultan was sick, I was shocked to find him as we did, prostrate, emaciated and almost too feeble to rise from his bed. -- With regret, and vainly wishing him better health, we soon retired."

Among the members of the Sultan's retinue Buxton found a massive powerful Negro. In his early time he had lived at the northern Danakil borders and happened to commit a murder there. He fled to the desert and took service under the Sultan. He seemed to be one of the inner circle of the Sultan's trusted retainers.

"We had seen the last of Sultan Muhammad Yayu as a reigning potentate. Already his days of glory had departed and the man himself was in the last stages of physical decline. Shortly after my visit he was deposed by the central Government and it was not long before he died."

[Buxton as above p 147-148]

texts

Gli annali dell'Africa Italiana IV (Roma 1941) - G. Broca, Da Tandehò ad Abroborifaghe; G. Broca *in* l'Universo (1951), Il corso del fiume Auasc da Tandehò ad Abroborifaghe.

Tendaho : Alalobbada

picts

Gli annali .., anno IV vol I, Roma 1941 p 128/pl 5,8/ hot springs.

HDL73

Tenebo (T'enebo) 09°43'/38°45' 2592 m
see under Fiche

09/38

[AA Gz]

HD...

Tenfa (in Nekemte awraja)

09/36?

[Ad]

A private school in 1968 had 92 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-5,

with 4 teachers.

tengaga (tängaga) (A) noise like of fire or of a marching crowd

HDM60	Tengago	09/39	[WO]
HDL62	Tengego (T'engego) 09°36'/38°36' 2466 m (with church Maryam), south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEE25	Tengobale 11°05'/38°54' 2904 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEE68	Tengwa Gabriel (T'engwa Gebri'el) (church) 11°24'/39°12', west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
JEJ50	Teniki (area) <i>tenk</i> (t'änq) (A) harmful, pernicious, disastrous, evil, cause /of something bad/	12/41	[WO]
HDG83	Tenk	09/35	[LM]
HDK08	Tenkaka (T'enkaka) 09°07'/38°15' 2926 m north-west of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEE99	Tenkeba Abo (Tenk'eba Abo) (church) 11°42'/39°16'	11/39	[Gz]
??	Tenkel (T'änkäl) (historical area near Sudan)	../..	[Pa]
??	Tenkel sub-district (centre in 1964 = Chegedba)	12/37?	[Ad]
??	Tenni (in Wellega) The Tenni 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]
HDJ55	Teno (T'eno) 09°32'/37°05' 2649 m, near Shambu tenseie: <i>tinsa'i</i> (A,T) resurrection, reincarnation; the Easter holiday; <i>lola</i> (O) 1. flood; 2. quarrel, fight; (A) kind of forest tree, <i>Ekebergia capensis</i>	09/37	[Gz]
HES34	Tenseie Lola (area), cf Tinsae ..	13/37	[WO]
HFE17	Tensihet (Tens'het, Tenshiet) (with cave church) see under Temben churches	13/39	[x]
HFE29	Tensohe (Tensoke) (with rock-hewn churches) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
	<i>Tent</i> , name of a /historical/ group of Oromo near the Abay river		
HDS99	Tenta 10°47'/38°24' 2353 m, north-east of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
HEE33c	Tenta, cf Tanta	11/38	[LM]
HED78	Tenta (T'enta, Tänta, Tanta) 11°31'/38°19' 2319 m (with sub-post office under Dessie) Centre at least (-1956-1980-) of Were Himeno awraja. /this Tenta?./ Population 1,455 as counted in 1956. Sub-province Governor in 1959 was Dejazmach Ali Gebre Yesus. Crown Prince Asfa Wossen School in its primary level in 1968 had 213 boys and 42 girls in grades 1-6, with 5 teachers. The secondary level had 61 male students and 1 female in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).	11/38	[Gz 18 Ad]
HEE59	Tenta 11°19'/39°15' 2972 m, for early time see Tanta (with church Mikael at some distance to the north-west) At about 25 km to the north-east there is the Mekdela amba, but Tenta is a natural fortress several hundred metres higher. The Mikael church is the burial place of Ras Mikael. It was erected in the early 1900s. [Äthiopien 1999 p 311] Tenta was a stronghold of Ras Mikael who commissioned an Italian to build a church in	11/39	[Gz]

masonry with roofing of asbestos cement. There were subterranean stores. Lij Iyasu was born here on 3 February 1898.

[Guida 1938]

1930s The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Röstin made a caravan trip in the area in the early 1930s. She found Tenta to be a strange little "king's town" surrounded by metre-high stone walls in three curves inside each other. On a side with a steep rock face no wall was necessary. The inhabitants were Christian and a church had newly been built paid for by Empress Menen, to honour her grandfather Mikael. Crown Prince Asfa Wossen went there on a ceremonial visit during his initial round of Wello. Anna-Lena was received in the house of a priest who said that his wife was also an educated person. Children wanted that they should teach them in Amharic, so Anna-Lena could supply the New Testament in that language and some other prints. She found the view of Mekdela at sunset very impressive.

[A-L Röstin, *Arvet i främlingars hand*, 1936 p 98-104]

The place had an Italian garrison still in May 1941 but it was under siege by Patriots. That garrison under Colonel Anderson surrendered on 19 May.

[Shirreff 1995 p 193, 198]

/this Tenta?:/ At an air attack on Tenta in Wello on November 1989 no fatalities were reported, but in another bombing attack on 4 January 1990 two were killed.

[Africa Watch 1991]

"Tenta is a ugly and difficult town, which is not only the jump off point to the wonderful Makdella plateau, but also has a church worth seeing -- built a bit less than a hundred years ago by the energetic local ruler, unsurprisingly Ras Mikael. His earlier name had been Mohammed Ali, but he converted to Christianity to keep his boss, Emperor Menelik, happy. -- Mikael built a wonderful Christian church, which can be seen a couple of kilometers north of Tenta town. It is a big round stone block church, with three tiers majestically surmounting each other. There is a big wall around it, with uncharacteristically majestic towers and turrets. The tomb of Ras Mikael sits within, with a dome top perhaps alluding to some retained Moslem loyalty. There are great views of the Bashilo River valley to the North and Makdella plateau to the south."

"North of Tenta you take a road which with great difficulty arrives at the China Road and the crossroads to Lalibela."

[John Graham in *AddisTribune* 2000/03/24]

"-- an unfortunately ugly town with no decent place to stay in or to eat. -- North of Tenta the road takes a sudden descent into the Bashilo River gorge. It is spectacular. The newly constructed gravel road winds downhill with intriguing glimpses in all directions. It also has heart stopping drops around hairpin turns, which helps to focus your attention."

[as above 2000/07/07]

HE...	Tenta Gura sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sidisto Girar)	11/39	[Ad]
HEE..	Tenta sub-districts (East & North & South) (1997-)	11/39	[n]
HEE48c	Tenta wereda (centre in 1964 = Ajibar) (-1964-2000-)	11/39	[Ad 20]
HES43	Tentai (area)	13/37	[WO]
HDU02	Tentarit (Tent'arit, Uonfosc) 10°01'/39°31' 2361 m south-west of Molale	10/39	[Gz WO]
HER26	Tentel	12/37	[WO]
HDM.?	Tenter (T'ent'er) (with church Yohanis) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39	[x]
JDD14	Tentomi (well)	08/42	[WO]
GDU73	Tenze (Tenz) (mountain) 10°39'/34°38' 1225 m	10/34	[WO Gz]
	<i>teo</i> (O) <i>Jasminum abyssinicum</i> , a strong climber with scented white flowers in clusters		
JEB20	Teo (Tiho) 11°04'/40°42' 690 m	11/40	[WO Gz Gu 20]

Not far from Gewane, south of Awash river.

The geology of the area was surveyed for the first time by Italians in February 1938 and they found no oil. Their map was published in 1941.

There are geyser-type hot springs.

Teodros .., see Tewodros ..

tepa, tepha (O) leather belt; snare; long strip of leather used for tying goods on the back of pack animals and for measuring land

- HCG94 **Tepi** (Teppi, Tiepi, Tippi) 07/35 [Gz Po Ad Te]
 Gz: 07°12'/35°27' 1097 m; MS: 07°10'/35°10'
 (centre in 1964 of Yeki wereda & of Tepi sub-district)
 (with postal service), distance 609 km from A.A.
- 1960s A health station built by ESIBT ("Building College") was ready by the second half of 1964. In late 1966 a health centre started operating with Swedish assistance through ESHCP.
 The road to Tepi was improved in 1966 by the Highway Authority.
 The primary school in 1968 had 594 boys and 69 girls, with 8 teachers.
- 1980s Population about 4,500 in 1984.
 In early 1987 it was published that the OPEC Fund for International Development would provide a loan for the Teppi Coffee Plantation Development Project. The document was signed on 7 January.
- 1990s Population about 10,600 in 1994, more than a doubling in ten years.
 The coffee plantation near Tepi is the second largest in Ethiopia, stretching over 6,205 hectares. It is state-run and produces 2,500 tonnes of raw arabica coffee per year. Banana plantations are placed at the edges as a protection against elephants, though these animals have greatly declined in the area since 1986. There are many birds in the shading trees which protect the coffee against the sun. There are also fruit trees and an experimental plantation for spices. Plantation headquarters are situated towards Mizan Teferi, around 600 m from a roundabout.
 The Felege-Ghion Hotel is regarded as the best in Tepi, after the Coffee Plantation Guesthouse which is normally reserved for the plantation workers. Chat (qat) is much used in Tepi.
 [Lonely planet 2000 p 272]
- 2000s Around 1997 there are EAL domestic flights between Tepi and Addis Abeba, Jimma, Mizan Teferi, Tum. The unpaved runway has a length of about 1300 m.
 Tepi with a population of about 13,100 in 2001 is by then located in the Shekicho Zone.
 The Ethiopian Human Rights Council reported in September 2002 that since 11 March in Tepi town 199 people had been killed extra-judicially and 99 others imprisoned. This was part of the government's crackdown on political opposition, particularly by the Sheko Mejenjer Peoples Democratic Unity.
 [AddisTribune 2002/09/..]
- HDL31 Teqe, see Teke
tera (tära) (A) 1. turn, order, sequence, rank; 2. rotation;
 3. section of a market; (T) 1. ordinary; 2. rank and file, underling, private soldier; 3. turn, order
 Tera, cf Angolela & Tera
- ?? Tera (T'era) 09/39? [x]
 A small enclave in the lowland of the K'ebena river near the eastern escarpment. It had some importance until the 1300s but later there was no powerful dynasty. There was (-1970-) what was named Tera sub-district, but the southern historical part is inside Assagirt wereda.

	[V Stitz, conference paper 1970]		
HFE12	Tera 13°42'/38°42' 1682 m, cf Terra, Tsera	13/38	[Gu Gz]
??	Tera sub-district (-1970-)	09/39?	[x]
HDL55	Teracha (Terach'a) 09°34'/38°55' 2648 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEE08	Terad 10°55'/39°13' 3324 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDU31	Teragullo, see Degolo, or HDT59?		
HES44	Terako (Teraco, Taraco) (area)	13/37	[+ WO Gu]
HDM50	Terami 09°32'/39°22' 2825 m	09/39	[Gz]
	south-west of Debre Birhan		
JDN99	Terana, see Trena		
	<i>terara</i> (A) (tära) mountain, hill; (t'ära) (A) heat of sun		
HDL65	Terara, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA]
HDL74	Terara 09°41'/38°52' 2619 m, near Debre Libanos	09/38	[WO Gz]
HED48	Terara 11°13'/38°15' 2434 m, south of Goradit	11/38	[Gz]
JDJ36	Terara 09°23'/42°12' 1908 m, north-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HEJ06	Terara Yohannis (Tarara Yohannis) (hill)	11/37	[+ Ch]
HDT05	Terb Ayne 10°02'/38°57' 1989 m	10/38	[Gz]
	south-east of Addis Derra		
HCJ88	Tercha (Tercia), see under Waka	07/37	[+ WO]
HEC79	Terchamye (Terciamie) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>tere</i> (täre) (A) small hill; <i>tiri</i> (t'iri) (A) unripe /grain/, raw /meat/		
HDE42	Tere (with church Silase) 08°32'/38°37' 2262 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL34	Tere (T'ere) 09°24'/38°52' 2735 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	north-east of Sululta		
HDL64	Tere (T'ere) 09°39'/38°47' 2632 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	(with church Giyorgis), south of Debre Libanos		
HDF33	Tere Robele 08°30'/39°36' 1326 m	08/39	[Gz]
HCS93	Tereda (T'ereda) 08°05'/37°47' 2010 m	08/37	[Gz]
	south of Welkite		
HEF60	Tereg Imam (T'ereg I.) 11°29'/39°24' 2188 m	11/39	[Gz]
GDM43	Tereko 09°27'/34°38' 1699 m, north-east of Begi	09/34	[Gz]
HDK09	Tereko (T'ereqo) 09°06'/38°22' 2463 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
	see under Addis Alem		
JDJ66	Tereko (T'ereqo) 09°37'/42°09' 1383 m	09/42	[Gz q]
HEU01	Terenga 12°45'/39°31' 2408 m	12/39	[Gz]
	south-west of Maychew		
HDH21	Teres (T'eres) 09°16'/35°47' 1828 m, north of Gimbi	09/35	[Gz]
HFE01	Teresege (Teresege)	13/38	[+ Gu]
HER08	Teret, see Tarat		
	<i>tereter</i> (täätär) (A) 1. ridge, chain of hills, escarpment; 2. eroded uneven ground		
HEU50	Terezba (T'erezba) 13°11'/39°21' 2021 m	13/39	[Gz]
	east of Samre		
	teribo: <i>terrib</i> (T) <i>Indigofera spinosa</i>		
HCT61c	Teribo (mountain)	07/38	[Gu]
HF...	Terier (centre in 1964 of Mai Abaour sub-district)	14/38	[Ad]
	terka reba: <i>reba-u</i> (O) cultivate land before sowing		
JCD41	Terka Reba (Derca Dur) 05°48'/42°39' 466 m	05/42	[Gz WO]
HCG86	Terkana (Tercana)	07/35	[+ WO]
HDM94	Termaber (Tarmaber, Tarma Ber, Passo Mussolini)	09/39	[WO MS Ca Gu]
	Gz: (T'armaber) 09°53'/39°44' 3001 m, MS: 09°51'/39°45' mountain 3250 m, pass c3100 m		

(with long tunnel called Termaber Washa or Mussolini Tunnel),
distance 180 km from A.A., see also under Debre Sina

geol "Coarsely porphyritic -- well exposed at /Termaber above Debre Sina/
-- under later flows."

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 130]

1936 In April the Swedish captain Viking Tamm arrived with lorries to Termaber, together with some Holeta cadets intending to halt the Italian advance. They were received by Tsehafi Tazas Haile. He the next morning invited Tamm to a substantial breakfast before he was ready to discuss actions. Haile together with 81 soldiers had made some preparations for defense, but Tamm as a professional military judged that a long front of about 15 km would need to be secured. Haile had received no information from Addis Abeba about the situation. Tamm and Haile were offered coffee and tej at the house of a Grazmach. They later found out that this Grazmach was in reality a traitor. Tamm went down as far as the village Chola Meda and there also took part when soldiers were given a meal from a slaughtered ox. He found that all information given in Addis Abeba was false so that he would have to investigate everything personally. There were a total of 380 men at disposal. Tamm had brought with him a telephone apparatus which was connected to a line, but he could only reach Sela Dingay with it, and from there the information was depressing.

Testing with a number of foot soldiers, Tamm found that they could climb up from below at practically every point. After that he thought that a front of 40 km would need to be secured. Italian airplanes were observed but did not seem very interested. Shooting at Tamm's lorry and bombing in the neighbourhood had no particular effect.

On the morning of 27 April Tamm was informed that a whole camp guard of one officer, some subalterns and 37 men had defected during the night. Haile asked to borrow a lorry, disappeared in direction Ankober and was seen in Addis Abeba next time. His son Lij Ayele took over his father's command.

At dusk it became known that Italian lorries had reached Robi and that the destroyed bridge was being replaced with a provisional one. Camp fires at Robi could be seen.

Next morning they were told that an Italian motor column had reached about 70 km north of Termaber.

On 29 April captain Tamm had decided to go back to Debre Birhan to find out about Bouveng's cadets there as reinforcement and to try to reach the Crown Prince by telephone. In reality Viking Tamm left Termaber only some half an hour before an Italian force with guide from the local area reached the place and no further defence was possible.

[V Tamm, I tjänst ..., Sthlm 1936 p 278-299]

"One of these obstructions - at the point where the road clambers up the steep side of the Tarmaber Pass with one abrupt bend above another - had caused a complete landslide of the road-surface over a distance of thirty yards at a place where repair was particularly difficult, owing both to the nature of the ground, which was here almost perpendicular, and to lack of material. Thirty-six hours of intense, continuous work, in rain which had now begun to fall steadily, were required to build a great retaining-wall thirty yards long and almost as high, and then to fill in behind it by bringing over 3,000 cubic feet of material."

"After two days of superhuman effort the column at last succeeded in getting over the pass; in the early hours of the morning of the 4th /of May/ all the vehicles were on the farther slope and the march could be resumed, though hampered continuously by persistent bad weather."

[Badoglio (Eng. ed.) 1937 p 162, 163]

At 4 o'clock P.M. on the following day Badoglio ceremoniously entered Addis Abeba.

HDD98 Tero 09°01'/38°15' 2163 m, see under Welenkomi 09/38 [AA Gz]

HD... Terra (ancient district), cf Tera 09/39 [18]

Country which in ancient time was called Shewa (Shoa) and which was governed by the

- family of the brothers Likie and Sarake. It was inhabited purely by Amhara.
[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 522]
- HD... Terra sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ilezof) 09/39 [Ad]
cf Tera
terre (tärré) (A) small hill, hillock
- terta* (tärtä) (A) row, single line
- HB... Tertala (mountains) 04/37 [18]
- HBR48 Tertale (Tertele), see Teltele
- HBS11 Tertale (wide area) 04/37 [WO]
- HBR48? Tertello (same as Teltele?), 100 km NW of Yabelo 05/37 [x]
Building of a small station of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Tertello, with Ethiopian staff, was decided in the early 1970s.
[Hunnestad 1973 p 66]
tertora: *tirtera* (t'irt'ära) (T) hesitation;
tirtare (t'irt'arä) (T) distrust
- JEA76 Tertora (area) 11/40 [WO]
- JEG76 Teru (wide plain) 12/40 [WO Gu]