

HDS..	Teshshigem sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aba Libanos)	10/37	[Ad]
??	Tesfa Hiwet , farm for lepers near Awash river The Malmvärn family, after having established the Addis Hiwet farm for lepers, later also started a second farm Tesfa Hiwet (Hope of Life). It was irrigated from the Awash river, and vegetables and fruits were cultivated there. [Mission source] The Swedish Save the Children fund contributed money for a generator, water pipes etc. so in October 1982 there was running water for the first time in six years in Tesfa Hiwet.	08/39	[x]
HDT50	Teska 10°20'/38°26' 1962 m, east of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
	<i>teso</i> (O) residence, seat; <i>tesso</i> (O) corn cake, tobacco cake; <i>dura tessso</i> (O) chairman; <i>Tesso</i> , name of an Oromo tribe		
HB...	Teso Norwegian missionaries made tours from Mega in the early 1970s together with evangelist Stefanus. In Teso village there were relatively many Evangelical Christians. They had a simple church with corrugated sheet roof and windows without glass and scrap metal from a motorcar as church bell. About 70 people gathered. After the meeting sick people gathered around a table outdoors, where nurse Jorunn Hamre gave some treatment. [Hunnestad 1973 p 93-94]	04/38?	[x]
HDK45	Teso 09°26'/38°02' 2171 m, cf Tasu	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC55	Tessama 08°40'/37°04' 2119 m	08/37	[Gz]
HET88	Teta (T'et'a) 13°27'/39°11' 2027 m south-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
JDC47	Teta 08°35'/42°16' 1277 m tetama: <i>tetemma</i> (tät'ämma) (A) to be thirsty; <i>tetamari</i> (T) cohesive	08/42	[Gz]
HFF52	Tetama 14°05'/39°35' 2663 m	14/39	[Gu Gz]
HDU42	Teter Amba (T'et'er A.) 10°22'/39°33' 2836 m (Tettar Amba), south of Were Ilu Wine was said to be cultivated (-1870s-) particularly by some priests at Tettaramba.	10/39	[Gz 18]
HFE37	Tetzin Calat, see Ketzin Kalat <i>tewe</i> (täwä) (A) leave, abandon, let alone		
HEE88	Tewech Minch (T'ewech Minch') 11°36'/39°09' 2937 m, east of Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz]
HEM40	Tewer Maryam (church) 12°10'/39°23' north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
JEG15	Tewhe (Teuhe) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HFE74	Tewidko (Tewidqo, Tewdqo) 14°12'/38°52' 2031 m (mountain peak), north-west of Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HFE56	Tewleh 14°01'/39°03' 1962 m, south-east of Adwa	14/39	[Gz]
HFE39	Tewliha (Tewulehe) (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[+ x]
HEE76	Tewodros 11°34'/39°00' 2411 m, near Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz]
HEH42	Tewodros Ketema (Teodros K.) (earlier Kwara) 12°12'/35°54' 782 m (centre in 1964 of Kwara Omedla wereda)	12/35	[Gz Ad n]
HFE39	Tewulehe, see Tewiliha		
HDG82	Teyba (T'eyba, Teyba Kongel, Fitri Girata, Marrato) 09°49'/35°00' 1511 m, near map code GDM87, at about 10 km on the road west from Mendi	09/35	[Gz]

	[EFS mission sketch map]		
	<i>teye</i> (A) kind of shrub or tree, <i>Grewia bicolor</i>		
JCM33	Teyen (Teien)	06/44	[+ WO]
GDE15	Teylut 08°16'/33°55' 419 m, on the border of Sudan	08/33	[Gz]
HCC79	Teyte (T'eyte) 06°09'/37°28' 1792 m east of southern lake Abaya	06/37	[Gz]
GDU10	Teza (Taza), see Gaza <i>teza amba maryam</i> , dew of Mount Mary, dewy mountain of Mary		
HEK22c	Teza Amba Maryam "Between the Rib and Saban Rivers and half a mile inland /800 m from lake Tana/ is a church called Teza Amba Mariam, which is famous locally as one of the resting-places of the Virgin Mary when on her way to Tana Kirkos by <i>tankwa</i> ." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[+ Ch]
HEM63	Thec (mountain) 12°18'/39°39' 1389 m south-east of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
JFB10	Thio Adoli, see Tio Adole		
HCA77	Tiachi, see Tiyaki		
GDF84	Tibbe, cf Tebba	08/34	[WO]
HDJ06	Tibbe (Tibe) 09°04'/37°09' 1696/1781 m Tibbe (with small fort) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 8SE Sheleabo (village) 9SW Karonti (Caronti) (area) 7W Chetta (Cetta) (village) 1757 m 5NW Sheboka (Soboca) (area) 1830 m 8NE Tibi (Gara Tibi) (mountain) Population 807 as counted in 1967.	09/37	[WO Gz]
GDF93c	Tibe (Tibie) (centre in 1964 of Sibu Gawo wereda)	08/34	[MS Ad]
HDJ07	Tibe Bilo 09°07'/37°19' 2869 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK92	Tibe Goref (T'ibe G.) 09°55'/37°48' 1448 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
??	Tibella (same as Tibila?), for leprosy farm see Addis Hiwot		
??	Tiber, see Tber tibi: <i>tibbi</i> (t'ibbi) (A) season after the rains; <i>tibi</i> (loan word in T) TB, tuberculosis		
HDJ07	Tibi, G. (mountain), see under Tibbe	09/37	[WO]
HDJ05	Tibi Dega sub-district (Tibie ..) (centre in 1964 = Bako) tibi guba: <i>guba</i> , <i>gubaa</i> (O) 1. fever; 2. branding iron; 3. strong /tobacco/; 4. cloudy	09/37	[+ Ad]
HDL90	Tibi Guba (T'ibi G.) 09°57'/38°25' 2128 m east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ06	Tibi Kola sub-district (Tibie ..) (centre in 1964 = Sheboka)	09/37	[+ Ad]
HDC70c	Tibi Kusayie sub-district (Tibie ..) (centre in 1964 = Nunu)	08/36	[+ Ad]
HDF42	Tibila (Tibilla, Tivella) 08°30'/39°34' 1322 m east of Nazret, cf Addis Hiwot in the neighbourhood	08/39	[Gz x]
1960s	Tibila was first a farm of the Emperor and later handed over to the Haile Selassie I Prize Trust. It is described in an article by E.A.A. Rowse in Ethiopia Observer vol 8 1964 p 177-181. Around 1968 the irrigated area was about 300 hectares.		

- 2000s In the early 2000s Tibila farm is run by the state-owned Upper Awash Agro Industry Enterprise, established in 1979/80 and around year 2003 having 1,600 permanent workers and up to 10,000 temporary employees on its four farms (not Tibila only).
[From advertisement]
- HFL07 Tibshina (T'ibshina) 14°34'/39°07' 1599 m 14/39 [Gz]
Tibshina, near the border of Eritrea
- HDC27 Tichito (mountain) 08/37 [WO]
- HCU61 ticho: *tucho* (O) kind of tree, *Blighia unijugata*
Ticho (T'icho, Ticcio, Titso, Tichu) (local centre) 07/39 [Gz WO Gu x]
07°48'/39°26' 3493 m;
MS: 07°17'/39°27' 2200/2400 m
MS coordinates would give map code HCU01
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
5S Ullai (area)
10NW Boraluku (Boralucu) (mountain) 3840 m
- 1920s Naturalists from Chicago were there on 23 November 1926 which was a market day. The following day they camped just below the village "in a gulch with some good trees and brush and well secluded, although the village surrounds it on the adjacent rounded ridges. As we were pitching camp, a male bushbuck jumped out of a patch of trees, not seventy-five yards from the tent, /and it was killed/. -- Meanwhile a duiker jumped out behind it, but no one was ready to shoot." In the big canyon near the village, four *Procavia* monkeys were collected, of a bright tan colour with black heads. The place was said to have some five hundred people.
25 November: "This morning we had a visit from the chief of the village, not the Galla *shum*, but the Ethiopian representative. He was most courteous and kindly and talked at length with us, offering guides and advice and placing himself entirely at our disposal. -- We showed him our specimens, and he asked how we squared with God for killing beautiful and harmless birds. Hyaenas and such things he said could be killed, but birds seemed wrong."
[L A Fuertes, New York 1636 p 51-54]
- 1930s In the 1930s it was provincial capital of Arussi-Kambata, and in 1935 the governor Dejazmach Amde Mikael Hapte Sellassie had his residence there. There was a telephone station and a post office.
[Zervos 1936]
Population about 1,000. *Commissariato degli Arussi*, radio telegraph, infirmary, landing ground.
[Guida 1938]
Post office of the Italians was opened 25 October 1937. Its cancellations read TICCIO*HARAR.
The Italians had planned to build a road to Ticho.
- 1940s Bitwoded Negash moved his residence from there to Asela in 1945.
- 1950s Centre of Ticho awraja (-1956-).
Population 2,926 as counted in 1956.
By 1958 Ticho was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.
Sub-province Governor of Ticho awraja in 1959 was Major Tadese Ayele.
- 1960s The Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 582 boys and 172 girls, with 9 male and 2 female teachers.
Acc. to Urban Survey, second round 1969-1970 of the CSO, Ticho inhabitants were 85.9% "Abyssinians", 8.7% indigenous population and 5.4 others.
The proportion of indigenous population was the lowest found among 25 towns in the sample.
- JCN52 **Ticho awraja** (T'icho ..) 07°45'/40°00' 07/39 [Gz x]
(centre -1956-1964- = Ticho)

In 1923: "At the foot of the Chelalo and Tichu slopes is a thick belt of L-shaped forest, following the base of Tichu ridge southwards towards Kaka Mountain. On the elevated slopes above the forest strip is heather country."

[H C Maydon, Simen, London 1925 p 182]

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|--------|--|-------|---------|
| HCU73 | Ticho awraja (centre -1969-1980- = Robi) | 07/39 | [MS] |
| 1970s | The majority of the rural population were Oromo and Muslim. No town in the awraja had electricity.
In October 1975 Fitawrari Bekele Ogato and 16 supporters were killed trying to flee to Bale.
[Eth. Herald 1975-10-09]
Armed conflict occurred in the awraja from mid-1977 until early 1978.
In May 1977 the press claimed that 9 'bandits' were captured in the awraja. | | |
| 1980s | Around 1981 there were 214 Peasant Associations in Ticho awraja, with 44,748 male and 2,901 female representatives.
[ARDU Annual Report 1981/82]
In 1982 there were 34 Service Cooperatives with 47,649 member households.
After the CADU project had worked for eight years in Chilalo, it was transformed into the likewise Sweden-assisted ARDU (Arsi Rural Development Unit), and Ticho and Arba Gugu were included. The name ARDU existed 1975-1985.
Population 358,871 in 1984.
In 1985 there were 233 Peasant Associations with 60,990 members, as well as 56 Producer Cooperatives and 27 Service Cooperatives.
[SEAD records] | | |
| JCJ31 | Ticka (Ticca) (area) 1129 m | 06/41 | [+ WO] |
| | <i>tid</i> (t'id) (A) 1. large coniferous timber tree, <i>Juniperus procera</i> ; 2. fern
<i>Tid</i> (Kai), an ethnic sub-group of the Surma | | |
| HCA34 | Tid 1751 m, see also HCA06 Naita, cf Ted (sub-district & its centre in 1964) | 05/35 | [Ad WO] |
| HEE38 | Tid (T'id) 11°09'/39°12' 2992 m west of Dessie, south-west of Mekdela | 11/39 | [Gz] |
| HE... | Tid Gebeya (centre in 1964 of Getarra sub-district) | 11/39 | [Ad] |
| HDU32 | Tid Wiha (T'id W.) 10°14'/39°32' 2535 m | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HDT09 | Tidu Amba (T'idu A.) 10°01'/39°14' 2613 m | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HDN54 | Tiduma (area) | 10/35 | [WO] |
| HSD84 | Tief (recorded in 1868) | 10/37 | [18] |
| HDB66c | Tiemo, see Temo | | |
| HCG94 | Tiepi, see Tepi | | |
| JEH12 | Tieua, see Tiyewa | | |
| | <i>tife</i> (t'ife) (A) kinds of tree, <i>Olinia rochetiana</i> , <i>O. usambarensis</i> , <i>Sideroxylon oxyacantha</i> | | |
| HDD23 | Tifenchir (T'ifench'ir) 08°22'/37°49' 1776 m north of Welkite | 08/37 | [Gz] |
| HCH76 | Tiffa 06°59'/36°16' 1506 m, south of Bonga
In the 1870s an important market, especially for coffee, was held there four days a week. Merchandise imported from the coast could be bought there.
<i>tiffe</i> (O) shower, drizzle
<i>tiffi</i> (t'iffi) (A) slap | 06/36 | [WO Gz] |
| HCC84 | Tiffi (Tifi), see Barge | | |
| HDF32 | Tifsihite Genet (plantation) 08°27'/39°35' on the right-hand bank of Awash river | 08/39 | [Gz] |

HED89	Tig Ber (T'ig B.) 11°40'/38°23' 3249 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEF22	Tigaja (T'igaja) 11°06'/39°33' 2448 m (with church Areniyos), west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HFE61	Tigare 14°10'/38°35' 1980 m, mount. west of Aksum	14/38	[Gz]
??	Tiggena (district famous for good horses)	../..	[n]
HCL97	Tiggio, see Tijo & HCT68		
HCT08	Tiggio Ciofira, see Tijo Chofira		
HDD30	Tigi (T'igi) 08°28'/37°32' 1711 m, north of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDL62	Tigi (T'igi) 09°39'/38°37' 2618 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Tigre Meceha (mountain with small fort, "fortino")	../..	[Gu]
HDL34	Tigri 09°24'/38°51' 2755 m, north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL55	Tigri 09°34'/38°53' 2619 m (this and next one 7½ km away), south-east of Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL55	Tigri 09°35'/38°57' 2645 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCM74	Tigrita (mountain) 06°58'/39°43'	06/39	[x]
??	Tiguti (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDM.?	Tigwer (with church Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda <i>tih</i> , <i>teho</i> (A) kind of small tree that grows in forests and on river banks, <i>Cassipourea malosana</i>	09/39	[x]
JEB20	Tiho, see Teo		
HEL28	Tihor Silase (church) 11°59'/39°10'	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>tijja</i> (t'ijja) (A) calf; <i>tijju</i> , the calf /animal/; <i>tijja sar</i> (A) a kind of grass		
??	Tijja Sar (district in Wegda) <i>Tijo</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo	../..	[n]
HCL97	Tijo (Tiggio) (area), cf Tejo	07/39	[+ WO]
HCT68	Tijo (Tijjo, Tiggio) 07°47'/39°09' 2405/2601 m south of Asela The primary school, in Chilalo awraja, in 1968 had 197 boys and 15 girls, with 5 teachers.	07/39	[Gz Ad Gu]
HCT..	Tijo, see Digelu & Tijo wereda		
HCT..	Tijo awraja	07/39	[x]
HCT08	Tijo Chofira (T'ijo Ch'ofira, Tiggio Chofira) 07°14'/39°06' 3073 m, area also into map code HCL97	07/39	[Gz WO]
HC...	Tijo Samuna in the 1980s in Shirka wereda of Ticho awraja, located about 20 km from Bekoji on the road to Gobesa. The Tijo Samuna peasant association in 1986 disposed of an area of 2,575 hectares, according to SEAD map. The village is at high altitude at the Chilalo mountain, with plenty of rainfall, and is built across several small hills so that its layout does not look very geometrical although it follows the villagization guidelines. Production is good so that the villagers looked comparatively well off when visited in late 1986. 553 houses were built in three months, but only five of them with sheet roofs. There were 337 households in the peasant association, and perhaps above that the 56 households of the production co-operative. Many of the Muslims had several wives and several houses. The Muslims had built a small mosque, and the Christians attended church in Gebre Kristos. The principal crops at this altitude are barley and wheat, cultivated on 90% of the land. There were kept 474 oxen, 409 horses, 23 mules, 32 donkeys, 1198 cattle, 298 goats, 1156 sheep. With so many animals there was some problem of overgrazing.	07/39	[x]

The water supply was about ten minutes away. The production co-operative had a small grain mill. There were literary classes.

[J M Cohen & N-I Isaksson, Villagization .., Uppsala/Sweden, Feb 1987 p 181-183]

HED72	Tik Anbesa (T'iq A.) 11°30'/37°45' 2096 m east of Bahir Dar	11/37	[Gz q]
HDS36	Tik Giyorgis (Tik' G., Tiq G.) (church) 10°15'/38°08' south-west of Bichena	10/38	[Gz q]
??	Tika (with postal agent/sub-post office)	../..	[Po]
HDU50	Tikan (T'iqan) 10°29'/39°23' 2669 m south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz q]
HEU00	Tikera Libanos (T'ik'era ..) (church) 12°44'/39°25' Tikera Libanos, south-west of Maychew <i>tikil</i> (A) fall asleep; <i>tikkil</i> , <i>tikill</i> (t'iqill) (A) bundle, roll, package; <i>tikul</i> (A) planted, fixed	12/39	[Gz]
HFC34	Tikil (Tucul) (area)	13/36	[+ WO]
HFC34c	Tikil Amba	13/36	[LM]
	<i>tikil dingay</i> (A) upright, immovable stone or boulder; stele		
HEM62	Tikil Dingay 10°19'/39°35' 2968 m, south of Alamata	10/39	[Gz]
HER18	Tikil Dingay (Tocul Dinghia) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HER35	Tikil Dingay (Tikle D., Tikl Dengia, Tucul Dinghia) 12°59'/37°03' 1068 m	12/37	[Gz Po Ad Gu]

(with sub-post office under Gondar, using spelling TKL DINGLIAL)

Centre in 1964 of Armachiho wereda.

Distance 792 km from A.A.

The Kemant (K'amant) people are centered on the towns of Tikil Dingay and Chilga.

There is a head priest in each of them, not belonging to the Orthodox church. Though both are of equal rank, the head priest at Tikil Dingay has more prestige, for he rules Kerker, the traditional homeland of the K'amant. Thus the head priest of Chilga on occasion travels to Tikil Dingay to participate in holiday festivities, though the head priest of the latter area does not return the visit. There is no clear separation between civil and religious authority among the K'amant.

[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 41]

There was a strong Italian garrison in 1941.

March 1941: "The formidable Adane Makonnen after a visit to Bentinck's camp *did* attack the Italians 15 miles north-west of Gondar at Tukul Dingia, and fought a fierce skirmish there. British officers were quarterings the hills, and on 29 March Lt. Railton with a company of the 3rd Ethiopians -- was sent north -- towards Tukul Dingia to join *Bimbashi* Sheppard. But it was not all one-sided. Adane Makonnen was routed by the Kamant north of Gondar; and a few days later *Bimbashi* Jarvis reported that he was, not surprisingly, in 'difficulties' by Bahr Dar."

[A Mockler 1984 p 356]

1960s The primary school in 1968 had 163 boys and 73 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.

An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.

1990s Jenny Hammond visited in 1991 soon after the victory of the Front:

"We drive into the hills north of Gondar to a place called Tikil Dingay to view the abandoned tanks. Out of twelve, only one is burned out and useless; the others flounder at odd angles at the bottom of ravines and steep slopes, but the Front's mechanics assure me they are still in working order. Huge diggers have scooped dirt wads out of the slopes in great shallow loops to reach them and bring them out."

[Hammond 1999 p 353]

HFC34	tikil дума: <i>duma</i> (O) 1. end; ragged, weevil-infested /corn/ Tikil Duma (Tucul D.) 13°52'/36°58' 915 m	13/36	[Gz]
HEM31	Tikit Angot Maryam (T'ik'it A.M.) 12°07'/39°27' east of Lalibela and south of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HDU23	Tikmie sub-district (Tikime .., T'iqime ..) (centre in 1964 = Agwat Wiha), within Mama Midir wereda	10/39	[Ad x]
HBM25	<i>tiko</i> (O) kidney; <i>tikko</i> (tiqqoo) (O) small, little; <i>Tiko</i> , <i>Tiqo</i> , a probably nomadic tribe known since the 1300s Tiko (Tiqo) (historically recorded wide area) In the time of 'Amdä Seyon's reign (1312-1342) Tiqo was one of the seven "great districts" of Adäl. [Pankhurst 1997]	03/39	[WO Pa]
HBK95	Tiko (hill) 1397 m	04/37	[WO]
HEF40	Tiksha (T'iqsha) 11°14'/39°20' 2548 m south of Mekdela, near map code HEE49	11/39	[Gz q]
HEF90	Tikshiny (T'iqshiny) 11°44'/39°24' 2915 m south-west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz q]
HFE37	Tikul 13°55'/39°08' 1852 m (with church Giyorgis), east of May Kinetal	13/39	[Gz]
HCR64	<i>tikur</i> (t'ikur) (A) black, dark /skin/; (T) sharp, clever, vigilant, etc <i>Tiqur</i> , <i>Tukur</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe Tikur (Tucur) (mountain) The Tikur plateau looks like a plain with the summits of Bolo and Roge towering in the middle. The plateau is populated by the Liban clan. [A Bulatovich 1897]	07/37	[18 WO]
HDD71	Tikur Abaye (T'iqur A.) 08°51'/37°39' 2457 m south-west of Ambo	08/37	[Gz q]
HDL86	Tikur Dur Mikael (T'ik'ur Dur Mikael) (church) 09°48'/39°00', east of Fiche	09/39	[Gz]
HDM92	Tikur Chika (T'iqur Ch'iq'a) 09°54'/39°31' 2743 m	09/39	[Gz q]
HEE99	Tikur Chinja (T'iqur Ch'inch'a) 11°43'/39°16' 2761m	11/39	[Gz q]
HD...	Tikur Inchini (T.Enchini), in Jibat & Mecha awraja Sub-post office under A.Abeba using spelling TIKUR ENCHINI on postmark. The primary school in 1968 had 528 boys and 20 girls, with 3 (!) teachers.	08/37?	[Po Ad]
HD...	Tikur Inchini sub-district? (T. Enchini ..) (-1997-)	08/37?	[n]
HD...	Tikur Inchini wereda (-2000-)	08/37?	[20]
HC...	Tikur Wiha (T. Weha) (with visiting postman under Shashemene) /this place?, at some distance from Munesa:/ Dr Hylander in the early 1930s met a Greek who had arranged for a church Giyorgis at Tikur Wiha, but it was only a small hut and the <i>tabot</i> was wrapped in a dirty rag on a kind of wood scaffolding. [F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 101]	07/39	[+ Po]
HEJ14	Tikur Wiha (Tukur Waha), at south-west lake Tana "A small river called Tukur Waha enters /the southwest part of lake Tana in Zewde Gar bay/. It is an inconspicuous stream but has a claim to distinction as being the boundary of the big province of Gojjam. The neighbourhood itself is remarkable as being the area where the watershed of the lake comes nearest to the lake shore. It is, in fact, only about five miles /8 km/ away." [Cheesman 1936]	11/36	[+ Ch]
HES66	Tikur Wiha (T'iqur W.) 13°13'/38°04' 3015 m	13/38	[Gz q]

	<i>tila</i> (t'ila) (A) shadow; umbrella		
HE...	Tilala sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aziela)	12/39	[Ad]
HED32	Tilalo (T'ilalo, Zalale, Zalalo) 11°11'/37°42' 2149 m	11/37	[Wa Gz]
HEL19	Tilalo (T'ilalo) 11°53'/39°16' 3394m, west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEL28	Tilas Firi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Debre Tsehay)	11/39	[Ad]
H....	Tilat Gin sub-district (centre in 1964 = Misle Awash)	10/37?	[Ad]
HE...	Tilfi (centre in 1964 of Lege Iwa sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>tiliku</i> : <i>tilliku</i> (t'illiqu) (A) the big /one/		
??	Tiliku Bore Dinsara (Tilku B.D.) (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Tiliku Gesha (Tilku Gesha) (wereda & its centre in 1964) (visiting postman under Jimma) The primary school in 1968 had 184 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	07/35?	[Ad Po]
??	Tiliku Gesha sub-district? (-1997-)	07/35	[n]
HCN05	Tiliku Meti (Tilqu Met'i) 07°16'/35°19' 1352 m south of Gecha	07/35	[Gz]
HDP79	Tilili (Telile) 10°40'/36°30' with sub P.O. under Debre Markos using spelling TELILE on its postmark.	10/36	[MS Po]
HDR94	Tilili (Cima) 10°51'/37°01' 2458 m north-west of Bure (this Tilili?:) in Kola Dega Damot awraja The primary school in 1968 had 260 boys and 55 girls, with 6 teachers.	10/37	[Gz Po]
	<i>tilli</i> (Harari) kind of bird, kite		
GDM02	Tilli, see under Gidami	09/34	[WO]
	<i>tillik</i> : <i>tilliq dengiya</i> (A) large rock		
HEC17	Tillik Dingya (Tellic Dingia Cadada)area	10/37	[+ WO]
HCB20	Tilliku Ber (Tiliku Ber) <i>tillo</i> (O) cattle with white and red colour; <i>tilo</i> (O) wooden spear without metal point; <i>tilyo</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Cassipourea malosana</i> , <i>C. ruwensorensis</i> , see <i>tih</i> above; <i>bara</i> (O) weather, time, year	05/35	[Ca]
JEJ01	Tillo Bara (area)	11/41	[WO]
??	Tilq, see Telk		
	<i>Timbaro</i> (Tembero, Tambaro), name of a Sidama ethnic group living as neighbours /?/ of the Gurage, speaking a dialect of Kambaata or southwest Gurage. They formerly formed the southern part of the large Muslim kingdom of Hadya, and in recent time number about 86,510 according to the 1994 census.		
HCK90	Timbaro (Tambaro, Tembaro) (place & area) 813 m (centre in 1964 of Donga sub-district) Large village with market in a healthy area with plenty of cereals. [Guida 1938]	07/37	[Ad Gu WO]
HC...	Timbaro sub-district? (-1997-)	07/37	[n]
HCS11c	Timbaro wereda (Tembaro .., Tembero ..)	07/37	[Ad x]

(centre in 1964 = Gimbicho)

The Kambata were pagan until the coming of the Ethiopians, and have since become mostly Christian. One of the clans, named Burye, occupies the area known as Messa and Sage in Timbaro wereda.

Yarse, the clan chief of the Burye, was recognized by the government as *balabbat* and was also given four *gasha* of land. The peasants living on this land became his *gabbars* and eventually the tenants of his heirs. Yarse's grandson, Messamo, inherited the *balabbatnet* and the land. He was killed shortly after the Italian invasion, and was succeeded by his brother, Kenyrmach Nuramo. In the late 1960s Nuramo was still the recognized *balabbat* of the Burye and the owner of the land originally granted to Yarse. The grandson of the *Adil* (king) Adaye, Kenyrmach Seyoum Anore, was *wereda* governor of Timbaro in 1969. He inherited land which had been granted to Adaye during the time of Menilek. Seyoum has served two terms in parliament as the elected representative of the district. One of his sons is an army officer and another is a technician in the Assab oil refinery; two younger sons were attending the Wingate School in Addis Abeba in 1969.

[J Markakis, Ethiopia, anatomy .., (Oxford Univ. Press) 1974 p 129, 131]

This was one of the worst affected areas in the Kembata/Hadiya region during the drought of 1973-1974.

timbaug: *tambuk* (T) kind of medium-sized tree,
Croton machrostachys

HEJ68	Timbaug, see under Gorgora	12/37	[WO]
HCU10	Timbite 07°21'/39°22' 3271 m	07/39	[Gz]
HDS60	Timecha (Timeccia, Temeccia, Temscia) (with bridge), see under Dembecha	10/37	[+ WO Gu]
??	Timela, state farm in the Arsi region The Timela state farm by the 1980s was one of half a dozen such farms in the Arsi region.	../..	[x]
HDK52	Timer sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gura) timera: <i>timira</i> (O) hair style of a married woman after her first child has been born	09/37	[Ad]
JBN28	Timera (Tiyega Timera?) <i>timo</i> (Som) hair	04/40	[WO]
JCG86	Timo 07°04'/40°22' 2154 m, cf Temo	07/40	[WO Gz]
HET65	Timsge (Chemseghe) 13°15'/38°59' 1638 m north-west of Fenarwa	13/38	[Gz WO]
HDU47	<i>Timuga</i> , Oromo tribe inhabiting Yifat Timuga, cf Yifat & Timuga awraja In 1881 Menilek marched to Timuga /which one?/ to pacify the region and capture those who robbed merchants. [Gäbrä Selassie 1959 E.C.]	10/40	[n]
HEM62	Timuga (T'imuga) 12°19'/39°36' 1452 m south of Alamata <i>tin</i> (Som) hair /single one/; <i>tiin</i> (Som) 1. cactus plant; 2. (Arabic,Som) fig tree; <i>tina</i> (t'ina) (A) censer, incense vessel; <i>ti'ina</i> (T) health	12/39	[Gz x]
JCD58	Tin Adea (area)	05/43	[WO]
HEF72	Tina Amba (T'ina A.) 11°30'/39°36' 1712 m between Ashenge and Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HDC18	Tincio, see Oda Luge		
JEP74	Tindaho (area with hot springs), cf Tendaho mountain at 13°21'/41°02' tinfa: <i>tinflash</i> (A), <i>tinfas</i> (T) respiration, breathing	13/41	[WO]

- HDH09 Tinja, see under Nekemte 09/36 [WO]
tinga (Wellega Bega) kind of tree growing near rivers
- HDA57 Tingi (Taingi) 08°40'/35°25' 1500 m, south of Yubdo 08/35 [Gz]
- HEM25 Tingila (T'ingila) 11°56'/39°48' 1736 m 11/39 [Gz]
 north-east of Weldiya
- tingiti bereket: *bereket* (A) blessing, present
 /to be rewarded in return/; abundance, prosperity;
 also a male name
- HE... **Tingiti Bereket** (T. Barakat) 11/37 [Ad Ch]
 November 1932: "While getting bearings of the adjacent hills I saw a large sheet of water a mile away on the right bank of the /Kilti/ river. I asked the guide its name, and he called it Tingiti Barakat, or 'shining Tingiti'. The discovery of a volcanic lake just there, for that is what it proved to be, was most unexpected. It was not shown on maps, of course, but what is more strange is that no Abyssinian had ever mentioned its existence. I saw it twice afterwards. On another journey I made a detour on purpose to camp beside it -- Its water is supplied by the flooding of the Small Abbai during the rainy season; the land between the lake and the river is low-lying and level and is covered by water when the river-banks overflow, so that the lake, the intermediate land, and the river become one big marsh. As the river falls it drains the marsh, leaving a lake a mile in diameter north to south and three-quarters of a mile east to west. It is said to be of great depth, and as no rushes grow there, except for a narrow fringe at the edge, it suggests that the bottom shelves steeply from the land. On the south shore there was a small deposit of white sand where the waves were breaking. I had seen dark sand, formed of the disintegration of basalts, but this was the first white sand I had seen in the country. (The sand was composed of quartz and feldspar.)"
 [R E Cheesman 1936 p 86-87]
- HDK.. Tinkocha (Ger: Tinkotscha) 09/37 [+ x]
 affluent of the Abay river south of Debre Markos.
 At the end of the gorge (140 km long), where Tinkocha contributes its water to the Abay, must have been the place where Steuben in 1959 was attacked with spears by three Amhara. Only his rifle saved his life. He was almost unconscious when he let himself float downstream. Other Amhara nursed him so that he could recover and brought him to Debre Markos - in night marches because there were feuds between groups in the area. Steuben had attempted to make the tour of the Abay all alone.
 [R Nehberg, Drei Mann ..., Stuttgart circa 1974/75 p 181]
- HCK08c Tingkrassi, at some 15 km south-west of Dilla 06/38 [+ x]
 Recorded by Ad. Jensen in 1934, and the German expedition saw groups of stelae at this site.
- HDH81 Tingo (hill) 09/35 [WO]
tini (A) prickly pear cactus, *Opuntia* sp.
- HFE16 Tini, see Mai Beles
- HCB31 Tinign (plain) 05/35 [Ca]
- HDE69 Tinike (T'iniqe) 08°43'/39°19' 1757 m 08/39 [Gz]
 north of Nazret
- tinishu* (A) little, the small
- HEC.. Tinishu Abay, cf Tinshu .. 11/37 [Ad]
 (centre in 1964 of Guta sub-district)
- HC... Tinishu Gesha (Tinshu Gesha) 07/35? [Ad Po]
 (wereda & its centre in 1964)
 (with visiting postman under Jimma)
- HC... Tinishu Gesha sub-district? (-1997-) 07/35? [n]

HEM86	Tinshu Robi 10°33'/39°56' 1456 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEK06	Tinjena (T'injena) 11°46'/38°07' 2927 m Tinjena, south-east of Debre Tabor <i>tinji</i> (O) border, boundary	11/38	[Gz]
HDA67	Tinji (Tingi) <i>tinjit</i> (t'injit) (A) kind of shrub with whitish leaves; <i>tinjut</i> (A) kinds of small tree, Combretum collinum, Otostegia integrifolia	08/35	[+ WO]
HFF13	Tinke (T'inqe), see Tirke		
HBR98	Tinnale (or HBP97?), see Guro <i>tinno</i> , <i>tinna</i> (O) few, little, small		
HDA94	Tinno, G. (hill) 1808 m	09/35	[WO]
H....	<i>tinsae</i> (tinsa'e) (A,T) resurrection; reincarnation; Easter Tinsae (centre in 1964 of Merti Jeju sub-district) <i>tinsae birhan</i> (A,T) Easter light, brightness of resurrection	08/39?	[Ad]
HDF35	Tinsae Birhan (Tinsa'e /Berhan/) 08°29'/39°50' 1657 m Mean annual rainfall 1214 mm.	08/39	[Gz]
JDA03	Tinsae Birhan	08/40	[LM]
JDA52	Tinsae Birhan (Abomsa, Tinsae Barhan), cf Abomsa (centre in the 1960s of Arba Gugu awraja) Population 4,564 as counted in 1967. The primary school in 1968 had 436 boys and 236 girls, with 9 teachers. The junior secondary school had 97 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers. Spelling used by the post office has been TINSAE BARHAN but its round canceler had TINSAE BIRHAN around 1983.	08/40	[MS WO Po]
HDC18	Tinsho (Tincio)	08/37	[LM WO]
??	tinshu: <i>tinnishu</i> (A) the small /one/, Little ..		
??	Tinshu Bore Dinsara (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Tinshu Bore Chewara (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HC...	Tinshu Gesha, see Tinshu Gesha		
??	Tinshu Xhocho (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
GDL69	tinsis: <i>tinzizza</i> (A) kind of beetle Tinsis 09°37'/34°17' 1106 m not far from the border of Sudan <i>tint</i> (t'int) (A) principle, origin	09/34	[WO Gz]
HEC66	Tint Onaraghei (village with church on hill)	11/37	[It]
HES32	Tintani (mountain) 13°01'/37°45' 2667 m, near Dabat	13/37	[Gz]
HES52	Tintaniya (T'int'aniya) 13°08'/37°45' 2479 m north of Dabat	13/37	[Gz]
JEP05	Tio (waterhole), cf Tiho	12/41	[WO Wa]
JFB10	Tio Adole (Thio Adoli) 13°44'/40°43' 8 m	13/40	[LM WO Gz]
HCT87	Tio wereda (centre in 1964 = Asela)	07/39	[Ad]
HCG94	Tippi, see Tepi		
HEJ54	Tira 12°15'/36°59' 1933 m, north-west of lake Tana	12/36	[Gz]
HET15	Tirbito 12°47'/38°55' 1797 m north-west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HEE06	Tire Neza (T'ire N.) 10°54'/39°01' 3084 m	10/39	[Gz]
HCS29	Tireba (T'ireba) 07°26'/38°22' 1729 m	07/38	[Gz]

west of lake Shala

GCS65	Tirgol (Tirigol, Tirgoi, Tirgul) 07°49'/33°02' 282 m near Akobo at the border of Sudan (centre in 1964 of Akobo wereda) In the 1969 parliamentary elections Tirgol had one station of the 890 polling districts in Ethiopia. There was a health station (-1971-).	07/33	[Gz WO Ad]
GD...	Tirgu (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 100 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	08/34?	[Ad]
HDF11	Tiriba Gebriel (T'iriba G.) (church) 08°14'/39°27' near Sire, cf Tireba	08/39	[Gz]
GCS65	Tirigol, see Tirgol		
H...	Tirim (river), cf Naga	10/35	[Ch]
HED50	Tiriny (T'iriny) 11°23'/37°35' 2117 m east of Debre May	11/37	[Gz]
HFF13	Tirke (T'irqe, T'inqe) 13°44'/39°40' 2087 m (with church Tekle Haymanot), near Agula	13/39	[Gz q]
HDT07	Tirkuna (T'irquna) 10°02'/39°04' 1852 m	10/39	[Gz q]

tirma (O) dowry, cattle that a bride takes to her new home;
(A) flock of baboons

Tirma (Cirma), ethnic group numbering 19,909 (in the 1980s?)
of which one third Christians.

text F. Rizzetto, Alcune notizie sui Tirma, *in* Annali dell'Africa
Italiana IV, Roma 1941 p 1201-1212.

HCA45	Tirma (with well) (centre in 1964 of Tirma Tid wereda & of Bambu sub-district) tirma tid: <i>Tid</i> (Kai), an ethnic sub-group of the Surma	05/35	[Ad WO Gu]
HCA34	Tirma Tid (Tirmatid) MS: 05°55'/35°30' Gz: 05°50'/35°17' 1347 m Coordinates would give map code HCA45	05/35	[Gz Ad]
HCA45	Tirma Tid sub-district? (-1997-)	05/35	[n]
HCA45	Tirma Tid wereda (centre in 1964 = Tirma)	05/35	[Ad]
texts	C. Viezzer, Diario di una carovana di missione geo-mineraria di Bonga-Magi-Tirma nell'Ovest etiopico. Materie prime d'Italia e dell'Impero, 1938. M. Marchetti, Notizie sulle popolazioni del Tirma, Tid e Zilmamo, <i>in</i> Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia, LXIX, Firenze 1939.		

tirmi (A) kind of tree of the lowlands

GDM34	Tirmi 09°20'/34°43' 1448 m, east of Begi	09/34	[Gz]
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tiro (Som) number, quantity, mathematics; *tirho* (T) empty

Tiro /which one?/

Originally the name of a village about 100 km north-west of Jimma. The name was used for the Tiro Pilot Area, a forestry project within SFODA (State Forest Development Agency) with Swedish assistance from SIDA. The adviser Ole Pettersson visited the village market with a Land-Rover for the first time in January 1976 although there was no road for it and they had to cross over 25 streams. Most of the forest is on a north-south mountain ridge, about 15,000 hectares in all. One early project action was to cut firebreaks. Roads were improved and simple buildings for staff erected. A sociologist Bo Olsson and a road engineer Magnus Månsson became involved. (The forest is about 250 km south-west of Addis Abeba?)

	[Skogsmannen (Sweden) 1979 no .. p 40-44, 29]		
picts	Skogsmannen as above, p 42 forest guards, 44 forest planting 1976-78, and road bridge building.		
HC...	Tiro (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/37	[Ad]
HCR97	Tiro (with fort)	08/37	[WO]
HDK02	Tiro (T'iro) 09°07'/37°44' 2123 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL21	Tiro 09°18'/38°35' 2639 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Tiro (centre in 1964 of Cheleka sub-district)	11/39?	[Ad]
??	Tiro Afeta sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HCR96	Tiro Mishi (T'iro M.) 08°04'/37°13' 2051 m	08/37	[Gz]
JEA52	Tirro (area) 1612 m	11/40	[WO]
	<i>tirtir</i> (t'irt'ir) (A,T) doubt; <i>tirtera</i> (t'irt'ära) (T) distrust, misgiving; <i>tirtire</i> (Som) brush, towel, anything used for wiping		
HDK52	Tirtira (T'irt'ira) 09°35'/37°44' 2632 m west of Kachisi, cf Turtur	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDT76	Tirtira (T'irtira) 10°40'/39°03' 2632 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDB78	Tirtira 08°48'/41°29' 1497 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDJ35	Tirtirga 09°22'/42°05' 1993 m, north-west of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
H...	Tirtirra sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kenesso)	../..	[Ad]
	<i>tiru</i> (O) 1. liver; 2. courage; (t'iru) (A) good		
HEF51	Tiru Meda (T'iru M.) 11°20'/39°26' 3065 m Tiru Meda, south-east of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HEF64	Tis Aba Lima (T'is A.L.) 11°28'/39°42' 1957 m (Tis Abelima), north of Hayk, in Ambasel awraja Mekane Yesus mission primary school in 1968 had 65 boys and 31 girls in grades 1-5, with 5 teachers.	11/39	[Gz]
HES..	Tis Abalima sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sekela Hulk)	11/39	[Ad]
HED61	Tis Abay (Tis Isat) (place) 11°29'/37°35' 1668 m Gz coordinates given here may relate to falls, power plant, ancient bridge and populated place. Distance 470 km from A.A. Tis Abay elementary school had its school building constructed in 1964 Eth.Cal. (1971-72 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESB. In year 2000: The small town just before the power station is unchanged despite the development - still sleepy with a very bad road. The tourism office had no notice to the uninitiated that you had to go there first to pay your 15 birr to see the falls (3 birr for Ethiopians, but 100 birr for a video camera). Once past the town the development is dramatic. New housing for professionals rises on the left, just before the massive concrete spillway. There is a bridge over the spillway you must cross, giving a good view from above of the new dam and the water diversion channel. [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/09/15]	11/37	[Gz]
HED61	Tis Abay power plant In 1960 a 30 km long transport road was built from Bahir Dar to the site of the power plant. In early 1961 about 150 men worked on construction of the power plant itself. Mascia Filippo was general contractor for this work. In the first stage two turbines would be installed, and also staff-housing built. Power equipment would be supplied by INGRA of Yugoslavia. [Eth. Herald 1961-02-01] The plant started to deliver electricity to Bahir Dar on 9 January 1964. The official inauguration of the Tis Abay hydro-electric power plant by the Emperor was	11/37	[Gz]

on 17 November 1964. Its construction cost was Eth\$ 6,760,000.

[Eth. Herald 1964-11-18]

The plant was built by Yugoslavians with three generators of four megawatt each.

During the 'Tewodros Campaign' of EPRDF the station was secured on 24 February 1991 by the Front before they entered Bahir Dar. The woman Commander responsible for this operation was Zewdu Ayelew. Jenny Hammond states that Zewdu was still only 25 at that time although she had been a fighter for eleven years.

The 150th Brigade of the Derg had been stationed at Tis Abay, but the Front captured it almost without interruption in the production of electricity.

[Hammond 1999 p 329-331]

In year 2000: Close to the falls there are dramatic developments due to the construction of a 40 megawatt power station and the large river diversion to feed it.

[John Graham]

pict Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 189 hydroelectric complex.

tis (t'is) (A,Geez) smoke; *isat* (A,T) fire, inferno;

tis wiha (A) fume of water

HED61 **Tis Isat** (T'is Isat, Tisoa) (famous waterfall) 11/37 [MS Gu]

MS: 11°10'/38°00' =HED35; other: 11°28'/37°38' =HED61.

geol The Tis Isat falls "are formed at the limiting outcrop of young lavas lying upon the Trap Series. This outcrop face, however, is erosional and does not represent the original limit of flow of the young basalts, which probably reached a considerable distance along the bottom of the Abbai gorge, perhaps as far as 100 km from Lake Tana. Such is the power of the Abbai that here, as further downstream, very considerable removal of the young basalts has already been effected, these lavas being originally restricted to the bottom of the gorge."

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 223]

Very little of the Tis Isat falls can be seen from the right bank of the river, but on the left bank there is a hill that provides a natural grandstand.

About 3 km upstream there is a smaller 7 m waterfall with a pond or lagoon Gumari Wiha, 'Hippo Pool'. A big nachasa fish, *Barbus macronema*, weighing ten a half pounds was caught there. The highest point of the Abay where Consul Cheesman saw crocodiles in 1927-1933 was in this lagoon. "It is not easy to arrive at a satisfactory explanation why the crocodile has not colonised lake Tana."

The main falls "-- with a cliff-face on the downstream side, giving a sheer fall of 150 feet /50 m/ into a narrow gully which is the bed of a small tributary the Alata, which comes in on the left bank -- There are four separate falls along the precipice -- the first fall, which is close to the right bank, is the highest of the four -- The second fall is divided from it by a tree-clad mound of rock. The third, in the centre of the river, includes three separate cascades and is divided by a bush-covered rock mound from the fourth or main fall, which extends from near the centre of the precipice up to the left bank of the river. This has one fine cascade that carries most of the water in the dry season --"

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 226-229]

1960s "They are one of Ethiopia's greatest natural wonders and are comparable in beauty to the Niagara. To reach the Falls, go east from the Ras Hotel /in Bahir Dar/ and turn right at the first corner. Follow the divided highway south to a second planted circle; on the right is the local market with several open sheds. Turn right again and then left, following the airport landing field. It is a fairly good gravel road. The road leads south for about 30 km, through a variety of wooded and open country, directly to the river. -- From the end of the road it is about a half-hour walk to the falls. The thunder of the water can be heard long before it can be seen, and as you climb the last few meters of the path you can feel the spray --"

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 194-195]

Some trees in the area are *Ekebergia rueppelliana* and *Erythrina abyssinica*. Some flowers are *Hibiscus cannabis*, *Hæmanthus multiflorus*, *Ornithogalum candatum*.

[C Söderling-Brydolf, Blommorna .., Sthlm 1965]

Tis Abay consists of four separate streams -- the river is 400 m wide above the waterfall; in the gorge below, it follows a much narrower course that is estimated to be 37 m deep! Philip Briggs found that the name Tis Isat "drew a blank locally" so the name mostly used nowadays is Tis Abay.

"The self-proclaimed guides at Tis Abay are the most unpleasant I've encountered in Africa. -- I was surrounded by an intimidating group of about 20 youths. -- I was told that the Ethiopian friend with whom I bussed to the village -- would be beaten up if we walked to the falls without an 'official' guide. -- once a realistic price (US\$1.75) had been agreed with one guide, I was left in peace by the rest."

There are four buses daily between Bahir Dar and the village of Tis Abay.

The trip takes an hour.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 268-269]

After leaving the village the footpath meanders first beside open and fertile fields, then drops into a deep rift that is spanned by the ancient bridge. After a thirty-minute walk, a stiff climb up a grassy hillside is rewarded by a magnificent view of the falls.

A rewarding but longer trek is to walk along the east bank all the way to the back of the falls; crossing the river by *tankwa*.

[Camerapix 1995 p 84-85]

In year 2000: New is the fence, gate and guardhouse at the start to the trail to the falls. Someone actually checks to see if you have your ticket before you start on the 2 km trail. Another improvement are the admittedly makeshift benches placed at the major vantage points for the falls. Some of these are drenched by spray.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/09/15]

"A short walk from the viewpoint over the falls, is the view from below the falls. It is not too onerous, but is tricky in spots, particularly the two streams you have to cross, which can be too high in rainy season. The bottom of the falls not only provides an excellent alternative view of the falls, a massive rush of water foaming out above your head, they also give off a satisfying spray which soaks you to the skin in seconds.

[Graham 2001/09/14]

picts

R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 frontispiece, waterfall in Jan 1934;

F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 48 main part of waterfall;

Gli annali dell'Africa Italiana, anno I vol II, Roma 1938 p 606-607(pl 4+6-7)

waterfalls and the river above and below the falls;

H Neubacher, Die Festung .., 1959 p 194 (pl 34) air view with landscape above;

Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 127 April 1965 p 560-561 view at time of less water;

Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 174 wide view;

Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Okt 1966

p 36-37 wide view seen from the shore;

B Gérard, Éthiopie, 1973 p 50 front view of full width;

G Hancock et al., Under Ethiopian skies, London 1983(1987)

p 98-99 two-page wide view;

Nat. Geographic vol 163 May 1983 p 645 view when little water;

W Thesiger, The life of my choice, UK (1987)1988 pl 13 general view;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 82-83 wide frontal view;

Bradt guide 1995, plate at p 50-51 full view;

Bradt guide 1998, plate at 274-275 sideways view;

T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, London 1998 (luxury ed.)

p 65 wide view in colour;

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

p 90-91 colour photo with wide view of the waterfalls.

HED61 Tis Isat (place), see Tis Abay

HED61 **Tis Isat Dildiy** (Tisisat Dildil (with fort) 1690/1721 m 11/37 [+ WO]

(Tisoa Dildil, Fasil Dildil, Blue Nile Bridge) 11/37 [WO Gu x]

(1st Abay bridge), 2nd Abay bridge, see Sabera Dildiy.

P B Henze says also Agam Dildiy; is this correct or name of the Sabera Dildiy?

The 1st Abay bridge is curved, about 40 m long and 2 m wide with 7 arches of which the largest spans 8 m at about 25 m above the surface of the water.

[Guida 1938]

The Rosen diplomatic mission were there on 7 April 1905 and afterwards published a good photo of the bridge.

In travellers' books it is sometimes called 'the Portuguese bridge' although Jerome Lobo places it beyond doubt that it was built by Emperor Fasiledes, using masons from India.

"As the Portuguese artisans and soldiers remained in Abyssinia after the priests had been expelled, it is nevertheless probable that the bridge is the result of Portuguese workmanship, which its construction certainly suggests."

When Consul Cheesman saw the bridge in 1926 it was a main artery for mule caravans. It is built of rock and lime mortar. The main arch spans a narrow trough in the bottom of the V-shaped ravine. There are numerous pot-holes, worn in the lava by pebbles rotated by the water.

"The pot-holes are to be seen at all stages of formation -- It is not very obvious to the lay mind why these pebbles should stay on a flat surface and revolve instead of being swept on by the rushing water. A few yards above the trough is only 7 feet wide, and according to a local legend a chief jumped across it, killed a man in the enemy camp, and jumped back. -- The feat is not difficult from left bank to right, but in the reverse direction it entails a rise and a landing on the smooth surface of a round boulder. A slip would mean certain death."

"I stood amazed to think that the whole column of water that I had seen above passing -- over the falls could possibly be condensed into this narrow chute, even allowing for the extra pace of the flow. -- When the river rises in the rains it is 50 yards wider and takes a course under the bridge through an extra arch provided for that purpose, and there are three smaller arches to take exceptionally high floods. Below the bridge the river continues in the trough and goes out of sight round a corner."

1920s In the year 1926 which Consul Cheesman writes of, Begemdir was governed by Ras Gugsu, and Damot was under Ras Hailu. It was necessary to have Ras Hailu's written permission to see the right bank, and another letter from Ras Gugsu authorising to get the left-bank view. "I was met at the bridge by armed bands of Customs officials --"

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 229-231]

1930s The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Röstin in the early 1930s made a wide caravan trip in northern Ethiopia. She could pass the Tis Isat bridge into Gojjam together with Fitawrari Tammene who had an escort of 200 soldiers, and so she was protected from the very rapacious customs people, or partly rather robbers, at both ends of the bridge.

[A-L Röstin, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 343-344]

1970s Andreas Scholtz, a Swiss dentist from Zürich, started alone from below Tis Isat on 5 January 1974. He actually went down from Mota to the river with a French army rubber boat. After two days he had only one paddle left and was attacked by local men so that he had to shoot at them. He was also attacked further downstream. He arrived to the main Gojjam bridge after nine days. Two days downstream from that bridge his boat was destroyed by crocodiles, but Scholtz himself survived.

[R Nehberg, Drei Mann .., Stuttgart circa 1974/75 p 212-215]

picts F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 375;
H C Maydon, Simen .., London 1925 p 148 bridge seen from above;
S Siwertz, En färd .., Sthlm 1926 p 226-227 general views;
R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 226 photo in 1927 with bridge arch seen from below;
F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 49 main arch;
Vi (Sweden) 2002 no 5 p 49 bridge seen from above.

- HED61 Tis Isat power plant, see Tis Abay
- ?? Tisba (Tizba), in Begemder/. [Pa x]
 According to the French consul Lejean the people of Tisba, who were incorrigible bandits, once came to Emperor Tewodros, asking him to confirm their right to exercise 'the profession of their fathers', highway robbery.
 Tewodros dismissed them, giving them a later appointment at which they were suddenly, and without warning, put to death.
 [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 321]
- ?? Tiski (waterfalls), see under Gizani
- HED61 Tiso (= Tis Woha) .., see Tisisat ..
tiso (t'iso) (A) grove, small stand of trees
- HD... Tiso (in Gudru awraja), cf Tisso 09/37? [Ad]
 A mission school in 1968 had 106 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.
- H... Tissa (centre in 1964 of Waro sub-district) 10/38 [Ad]
- HDG29 Tisse 09/35 [x]
 9 km SSE of Boji and about 25 km south-east of Nejo.
 [EFS mission sketch map]
- HBK.. Tisso (pass), cf Tiso 03/38 [Mi]
 "Up the Tisso Pass the road crosses 600-700 m thick flat sandstones of Pre-Cambrian age. From the pass, the road drops along the flank of Magado volcano."
 [Mineral 1966]
- tit* (t'it') (A,T) cotton; the cotton plant *Gossypium* spp.; (Harari) little; (tit) (A) plaited object
- HDM.? Tit Amba (with monastery Gedam Maryam) 09/39 [x]
 in Bulga/Kasim wereda
tit ber, cotton gate /toll post for cotton?/
- HDL96 Tit Ber (T'it' B.) 09°53'/39°01' 2162 m 09/39 [AA Gz]
tita (O) 1. solemn, proud; 2. part between the nostrils of cattle; *titaa* (T) recreation, regeneration;
titay (T) 1. mat; 2. rope; *tite* (O) bank, shore
- HDL02 Tita (T'it'a) (village south of main road) 09/38 [x]
 3 km south-west of Gefersa lake
- HEF33 Tita (T'it'a, Tita Mieda) 11°09'/39°40', 2178 m 11/39 [Gz Po WO Gu]
 (with sub P.O. under Dessie, and army camp), see under Dessie
- JDH17 Tita, G.(mountain) 09°13'/41°19' 3121 m 09/41 [WO]
- HDL30 Tita Beale Weld (T'it'a Be'ale W.) 09°20'/38°30' 09/38 [Gz]
 (church), north of Addis Alem
- HD... Tita Gibe, south of Ijaji 08/37 [n]
 Early 1990s: "30 km past Dokonjo Doyo there is the former thieves' village Tita Gibe. Ten years ago the inhabitants of this village lived exclusively by stealing cattle. They had no cultivated fields around the village. Police and administrators were helpless. They did not even interfere if a peasant whose cattle had been stolen tried to take them back and was killed by the people of Tita Gibe. Those who were foolish enough to visit this village had themselves to blame, the police said. Today the houses are surrounded by corn fields as a sign a change - that the kingdom of God has started invading Tita Gibe. Most people in the village now belong to the Mekane Yesus congregation, and their church is the centre where the villagers gather."
 [A Nordlander, *Väckelse och växtvärk ..*, Sthlm 1996 p 38]
- ?? Tita Iyesus (T. Iasus)/. [+ Gu]
 Used to be a fork in caravan routes.

[Guida 1938]

- HC... Titon Sidera 05/38? [Mi]
valley some 50 km south-east of Agere Maryam.
The valley originates in the Titon Sidera mountain which is composed of gneiss.
[Mineral 1966]
- HCU61 Titso, see Ticho
- HBM31 Tiuldesa, see Juldesa
- HES86 Tiun, Debra, see Debre Tsiyon
- HDF42 Tivella, see Tibila
- HDE.. **Tiya** (Tya), village with field of stelae nearby 08/38 [Ca 20 x]
A German ethnographic expedition was there in April 1935. They found at one hour south of the caravan camp the stone monoliths with sword symbol that had been seen earlier by Neuville and Père Azaïs.
[Ad. Jensen 1936 p 276]
"Tiya marks the northern limit of a belt of mysterious engraved stelae that stretches across southern Ethiopia -- Recent /French/ excavations at Tiya revealed that the stones mark the mass graves of males and females who died when they were between 18 and 30 years of age, and who were laid to rest in a foetal position.
The stelae field at Tiya comprises around 40 stones of up to 2 m in height, several of which have collapsed, but most of which are still standing. Nearly all the stones are engraved. Apart from the swords, two symbols predominate: plain circles, and what looks like a pair of pudgy leaves rising on a stem from a rectangular base /ensete plant?/. -- where all three symbols are present on one stone, the circles are generally near the top, the swords in the middle, and the twin-leaves close to the base."
"Tiya would appear to mark the medieval boundary between pagan and Christian Ethiopia. -- straddles the Butajira road about 30 km south of Melka Awash. The stelae field lies about 500 m out of town: coming from the direction of Addis, the turn-off to the stones is to your left, near the telecommunications signpost. Follow this turn-off for about 200 m, then turn right and you will see the stelae enclosed in a fence on the rise ahead. -- If you want to overnight in Tiya, there are three or four indifferent, shower-less, dollar-a-night hotels along the main road."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 210-211]
The field is located on a strategically sited plateau opposite the Kondaltiti massif. Two of the decorated stones are in the form of columns and one in the form of a human body. One stone once measured 4.5 m in length but is now broken in two. There are also six perforated but undecorated slabs which do not seem to have been stelae but some form of headstones marking graves. The perforated slabs have one, two or three holes in the base. The stele in the shape of a human with sloping shoulders is unique to this site. To the north of the main funeral ground there is an artificial basin, nearly 6 m in diameter and about 1.2 m deep. In the bottom there is an arranged pattern of flat slabs which are the probable remains of a fireplace.
[Aubert 1999 p 86-87]
By 2002 Tiya is one of seven sites in Ethiopia included in the World Heritage List of Unesco.
- pict Camerapix 1995 p 52 ancient stone carving.
- HCA77 Tiyaki (Tiachi) 06°04'/35°29' 1184 m 06/35 [+ WO Gz]
south-west of Maji
- HCA78 Tiyaki (Tiachi, Tiaki, Tiacki) 06°06'/35°34' 2097 m 06/35 [+ WO Gz]
mountain south of Maji, see under this name
- HDR84 Tiyatiya 10°41'/37°00' 2115 m, west of Bure 10/37 [Gz]
- JBN28 Tiyega (Tiyega Timera?) 04/40 [WO]

JEH12	Tiyewa (Tieua) (area) <i>tiyy</i> (A) opposite	11/40	[+ WO]
HDF50	Tiyo (T'iy) 08°37'/39°24' 1502 m, near Welenchiti	08/39	[Gz]
HCT87	Tiyo sub-district? (-1997-)	07/39	[n]
HCT87	Tiyo wereda (centre in 1967 = Asela?) (-1967-1998-) Population 29,612 in 1969, with 5,070 families using 76,200 hectares of land. [Survey published by CADU]	07/39	[x n]
??	Tizba, see Tisba		
H...	Tnafa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aguna Maryam) cf Tinfa	11/38	[Ad]