

	<i>to</i> (O) 1. farmer? 2. my, mine		
HCD38	To Ebalā	05/38	[WO]
HEH45	Toa	12/36	[WO]
HCE67	Toba (Taba) (mountain) 06°01'/39°06' 2097 m	06/39	[Gz]
HCI10	Toba 06°28'/36°40' 2608 m, north of Bulki	06/36	[Gz]
HCP89	Toba, see Tobba		
HCR59	Toba (place & mountain) peak 2713 m	07/37	[WO]
??	Toba (with sub P.O. under Jimma), cf Tobba /which Toba?/: Population 2,190 as counted in 1967.	../..	[Po]
??	Toba (with sub P.O. under Gimbi) Spelling of the sub-post office/s?/ has been TOBA.	../..	[Po]
HDH41	Tobashi (Tobasci, T.) (hill)	09/35	[+ WO]
HCP89	Tobba (Toba), Gz: 08°01'/36°31' 1631 m MS: 08°00'/36°25' 1895 m MS coordinates would give map code HCP88 (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (with church), south-east of Dembi, see under this name	08/36	[WO Ad Gz]
HCR71	Tobba <i>tobbe</i> (O) green, tender, unripe	07/36	[Te]
??	Tobeya (historically recorded town) Emperor Dawit I (1380-1409) resided, according to a royal chronicle, at a place in Ifat called Tobeya, where he planted many trees. His grandson Bā'edā Maryam (1468-1478) also made his way to Tobeya, and Ifat was reintegrated into the empire in his time. A statement that Tobeya was one day's journey inland from Gende Belo suggests that it was at the edge of the highlands, overlooking the Adāl lowlands to the east. Imam Ahmād used Tobeya as a meeting place in the 1530s. He brought Ifat under Muslim rule through one commander Awra'i 'Uthman. Ahmād despatched his nephew 'Abbas with fifty cavalymen who established themselves at Tobeya. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
JDB98	Toble Ramis (T'oble R.) 08°59'/41°29' 1356 m south of Deder	08/41	[Gz]
H...	Tobo, on the route southwards from Seka There was a royal <i>masera</i> . The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini spent the night of 30-31 January 1879 in a miserable hut near it, on their way southward from Seka. [A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 222]	08/36	[18]
HDG65	Tobo 09°41'/35°16' 1642 m about 20 km east of Mendi, on the road to there, with a market. Population 862 as counted in 1967.	09/35	[Gz x]
JBS67	Toboc 05°09'/43°14' 474 m	05/43	[Gz]
GDF13	Tocanu, see Tokanu		
HCI84	Tocha (Totcha, Toccia, Tocca) 07°05'/37°02' 2517 m (wereda & its centre in 1964), WO map has it at map code HCI86 Dr John Eriksson visited there in the mid-1960s. The village was at the top of high ground. The local governor was a fat man in a European-type suit and he asked for medicine for his wife who had fever. The Eriksson party passed on and made their camp a little outside the village, at an altitude of about 2700 m. They had seen mountain tops in all directions and cultivation fairly high up along their sides. When the governor visited the camp next morning he was accompanied by the <i>shum</i> who had a 10-year boy carrying his rifle, while he himself had a pistol over his khaki shorts. A five-man orchestra also turned up, with a drum and long horns made of bamboo. At about 10 o'clock the party continued upwards to about 3000 m altitude. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 72-75] The primary school in 1968 had 166 boys and 24 girls, with two teachers.	07/37	[Gz Ad WO Gu]

H CJ84	Tocha sub-district? (-1997-)	07/37	[n]
JDK32	Tochdintei (area), see under Jijiga <i>toche</i> (O) kind of worm	09/42	[WO]
HDD80	Toche, see Toke		
HEL36	Tocoasciutz, see Tokoashutz		
GCU36	Tocon, see Tokon		
HES52	Tocri, see Tokri		
HFD96	Tocud Emni, see Tsaida Adi		
HER18	Tocul Dinghia, see Tikil Dingay		
HFE30	Tocule, see Tokule		
HDE48	Toda Mariam, see Tede, under Mojo		
GDM22	Toddi, see under Begi	09/34	[WO]
HDL36	Tode	09/38	[AA]
??	Todenyang, in the south-west near Kenya When allied forces moved from Kenya into Ethiopia in Februari 1941, Captain Bilborough was aiming particularly at defeating the Merille. "Between them the Merille and the Donjiro were 4,000 rifles strong; and they were on the best of terms with the Italians whose <i>Residente</i> -- Lieutenant Modesto Furesi had been arming and supplying them." "This was tribal warfare in all its traditional glory. Todenyang was occupied, Namuruputh was taken after a skirmish -- By 12 February 'peace talks' had been opened with the Merille." [A Mockler 1984 p 319]	../..	[x]
HBS62	Todessa Missa 05°08'/37°42' 905 m, cf Tedesa	05/37	[WO Gz]
HED67	Todeya (T'odeya) 11°25'/38°09' 2434 m north-west of Goradit	11/38	[Gz]
	<i>tofo</i> (O) horn, cup of horn; <i>tofa</i> (A) small jar, clay cooking pot; <i>yetofa meret</i> (A) land requiring the provision of certain services		
HDK19	Tofo (T'of) 09°10'/38°24' 2579 m <i>toga</i> (Kefa) kind of shrub, Hibiscus sp.; (O) cross /as an emblem/	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK01	Toga 09°06'/37°39' 1984 m, north-west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
H CJ26	Toger 06°31'/37°12' 1387 m	06/37	[Gz]
H DG93	Togger, about 15 km north of Mendi [EFS mission sketch map] togh: <i>tog</i> (Som) dry river-bed, gully, ravine; <i>hatee</i> (Som) shade; <i>harre</i> (O) donkey	09/35	[x]
JDK16	Togh Harre (area) 1627 m, cf Tug	09/43	[WO]
HEU02c	Togle (Meda Togle) (plain)	12/39	[Gu]
GCT56	Togn 07°43'/34°01' 306 m	07/34	[Gz]
	<i>togo</i> (Kefa) Pavonia sp., Hibiscus sp.; (Som) choose, select /for oneself/; <i>toogo</i> , <i>tooggo</i> (Som) goal, aim		
HFD17c	Togo Ber togo berri: <i>berri</i> (Som) 1. land, country; 2. tomorrow; <i>Berri-Soomal</i> , Somaliland	13/38	[MS]
HFD37	Togo Ber (Togo Berri, May Abeba) 13°51'/38°13' 1588 m	13/38	[Gz WO]
JDK68	Togo Chale (Togochale, Togo Wech'ale, Tongochale) (Tug Wajale, Togwuchalie, Togo Wuch'ale) Togo Chale (Togo Wchale, Gerbehale) Gz: 09°37'/43°16' 1525 m; MS: 09°25'/43°15' =JDK28 (not the same place?)	09/43 09/43	[MS Po] [WO Ad]

Sub-district & its centre in 1964,
with sub-post office using spelling TOGO WECHALE on its postmark.
During the first three months of 1964, heavy fighting took place at several border points
in the Ogaden, particularly at Tug Wajale in the north, 65 km from Jijiga.
[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 180]
The primary school in 1968 had 36 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4,
with two teachers.

H....	Togonya (Togogna) (wells)	05/39?	[+ Gu]
HDT27	Togora (area)	10/39	[WO]
HEU30	Togora, see Adi Togora		
HEU31	Togora (Amba Togora, Tagora) (pass), cf Tegora	13/39	[WO Gu It]
	On the morning of 27 February 1936 the Italians moved towards the Alagi passes in three columns. "Right column: 'Pusteria' Division, by way of Gutba Hairat and Mount Corcorà, directed on the mountain and pass of Togorà." [Badoglio (Eng. ed.) 1937 p 99] See also under Amba Alagi concerning the battles.		
HFF00	Togora 13°06'/39°27' 2184 m, north-west of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HFF90c	Tokada (Tocada)	14/39	[+ 18]
	The last camp before Adigrat for Henry Stanley when he accompanied the Napier expedition towards Mekdela. The village Tokada was in a valley but on a height and had a church Mikael lower down, with a cemetery between the church and the village. Higher up were the tents of a cavalry company. Stanley decided to stay there for two or three days. A hare and a few pigeons were shot for food. At the burial of a man Werkena about 150 local people gathered. Standing stone slabs were put at the ends of the grave. When Stanley left for Adigrat road work had been carried along the route. [H Stanley (Swedish ed. 1875) vol II p 51-54]		
GDF13	Tokanu (Tocanu) 08°17'/34°40' 600 m, near Gambela	08/34	[Gz]
	toke: <i>tokke</i> (O) single, one only; <i>tokka</i> (A) pleasant place at the edge of a stream; <i>Toke</i> , adopted clan of <i>gabaro</i> "impure descent", among the Mecha/Liban Oromo		
HDD80	Toke (Toche, Tokay) (hill) 08°56'/37°40'	08/37	[+ WO x]
geol	Coordinates would give map code HDD81 "At Mt. Toke, 25 km west of Ambo, -- augite-enriched fraction within a flow." [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 133] "-- passing along the valley of the Guder River and having crossed it by a narrow bridge made of liana, we stopped at the foot of the Toke mountain ridge. On November 3 /1896/ we climbed the mountain ridge", the first Westerner to do so? "Toke is a group of cone-shaped mountains covered with forest." [A Bulatovich 1897]		
HDL51	Toke 09°33'/38°35' 2305 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD91	Toke sub-district (Tokie ..) (centre in 1964 = Irenso Gudela) Ras Mesfin Sileshi primary school, in Jibat & Mecha awraja, in 1968 had 303 boys and 79 girls, with 4 teachers.	08/37	[Te WO Ad]
??	Toki, early customs post Around 1905 there was a government customs gate at Toki on the road Addis Abeba to Nekemte.	../..	[x]
HEL35	Tokoashuts (Tocoasciutz) 12°07'/38°56' 2057 m north-west of Lalibela	12/38	[+ WO Gu Gz]

	tokon: <i>tokko tokkon</i> (O) one by one		
GCU36	Tokon (Tocon) (area)	07/34	[+ WO]
	<i>tokonu</i> (Sidamo O) kind of climber, <i>Urera hypselodendron</i>		
HES52	Tokri (Tocri, Amba Tocri) 13°09'/37°46' 2617 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
	mountain north of Dabat		
HFE02c	Tokule	13/38	[x]
HFE30	Tokule (Tocule) 13°53'/38°26' 1845 m	13/38	[Wa WO Gu Gz]
HDU11	Tol (T'ol) 10°04'/39°25' 2619 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>tola</i> (O) generosity; <i>tolla</i> (O) free of charge, gift, present;		
	<i>tole</i> (Som) tailor		
	<i>Tola</i> , name of an historical group of negroid people		
HCC89c	Tola, c4000 m	06/37	[Gu x]
	The mountain reaches high above the limit of settlements. The vegetation on Tola at different altitudes was studied in 1948-1949 by Hugh Scott (Journey to the Gughe highlands, published in 1952).		
??	Tolaha (T'olaha)	../..	[n]
	Some of the Argobba ethnic group live in Tolaha around 1990 and are said to speak the purest Argobba language. [Summer Institute of Linguistics]		
HEC79	Tolasamma (village)	11/37	[It]
	<i>tole</i> (O) all right, okey;		
	(A) (t'ole) 1. adult elephant; 2. gourd of a certain shape		
??	Tole , in the country of the western Soddo Oromo	../..	[18 x]
	In the 1800s Tole was probably one of the two most important markets immediately south of Shewa, visited mainly by various branches of the Oromo. [Journal of Eth. Studies vol II 1964 no 2 p 49] The explorer Gustavo Bianchi arrived there in late February 1880 after having passed three villages Tesso, Bubisso and Abato named after groups of Oromo. The neighbourhood of Tole did not make a particularly good impression. It was the residence of Ato Tore, who represented the kingdom of Shewa, but who was also a slave merchant. Tole seemed dead when Bianchi's caravan arrived in the evening so they had to find a camp site for themselves. Tore came there late and said that they could not stay and that he did not want them in his country. However, when Bianchi seemed to be a friend of Ras Gobana this was changed. Soldiers were riding in the neighbourhood during the night. In the morning Begna Gito, a brother/?/ of Tore came with some wounded men and asked that Bianchi would treat them. During the day Bianchi went to the market and found very many Oromo and Gurage there. He also had occasion to interview a Shewan by name Welde Samad who had been a servant of Cecchi and Chiarini, but his information about the fate of those two in the south-west was not very reliable. There were troubles with Tore, who wanted to acquire Bianchi's revolver and rifle, and also with a 'dragoman' Charles of Bianchi. Welde Samad was provided with a horse and sent to inform Alfred Ilg at Entoto. Ato Tore on 25/?/ February accompanied Bianchi southward. [G Bianchi, Alla terra dei Galla, Milano 1896, p 388-390, 396, 399-400, 411-412]		
HDD38	Tole (area)	08/38	[LM WO]
HDD48	Tole 08°29'/38°18' 2437 m (with church Abo)	08/38	[Gz]
HDD48	Tole (Toli) 08°31'/38°16' 2365, 2450 m	08/38	[WO Gz 18 Gu]
	(with church Giyorgis at some distance to the north-east)		
??	Tole Denbela (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Tole sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]

HEF34	Toledere Meda (area), see under Dessie	11/39	[Gu]
HCR54	Toli	07/37	[WO]
HD...	Toli	08/38	[18]
	The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini arrived there on 13 July 1878 together with the Soddo Chieftain Turi Galatie, and they made their camp near his house. The Toli plateau was inclined to the north-north-west, possibly the most cultivated area of the Soddo Oromo. Market was visited on Sunday 14 July. The Italian explorers caused some confusion by appearing at the market place. Butter was sold only by women and they fled when the Italians came close. There were both Gurage and Oromo at this fairly important market. Coins were practically not used at all. On 15 July a young Gurage slave was executed by the relatives of the slave owner whom he had killed. The explorers left Toli on 18 July, accompanied by over 20 horsemen, after having given many presents to Turi. [A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 35-44]		
HDD37	Toli, see Keladi		
HDL81	Toli 09°49'/38°33' 3142 m, west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Toli wereda (Tolie ..) (centre in 1964 = Bantu)	09/38	[+ Ad]
GCS96	Tollei	08/33	[WO]
??	Tollo	../..	[x]
	F. von Kulmer, travelling from Dire Dawa via Urso towards Addis Abeba, arrived on 8 November 1907 to a place Tollo where there was water, scooped from pits in a sandy riverbed. Plenty of cattle were seen, and the men of von Kulmer's camel caravan had their homes not far away. Because of the many domestic animals, the area was not very good for hunting, but hyenas and jackals were heard in the night. [F F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910 p 135-136]		
	toma: <i>tome</i> (t'ome) (A?) to fast; <i>tomam</i> (T) deformed, misshapen		
HDM23	Toma 09°16'/39°36' 2676 m, north-west of Sidisto	09/39	[Gz]
JDJ63	Toma, G. (area) 1266 m, see under Dire Dawa	09/41	[WO]
	toma dera: <i>dera</i> (O) tall, long		
JDS12	Toma Dera (area)	10/42	[WO]
JDB27	Toma Mogio (area)	08/41	[WO]
HCA23	Tomadur, see Tamitiro		
HEH43	Tomat, J. (hill, old Dunkur was near)	12/35	[WO Gu]
HCK08c	Tomata, a little south of Dilla	06/38	[x]
	Place recorded by Ad. Jensen in 1934.		
HFC20	Tomata El Afif	13/36	[WO]
HFE04	Tombe Maryam (with rock-hewn church)	13/38	[x]
HET40	Tombok (Tomboc)	13/38	[+ WO]
??	Tome Gera (Tomä G.) (legendary precipice)	../..	[Pa]
	According to a legend, Saint Täklä Haymanot was thrown down a great precipice of this name, but he was miraculously saved. The modern scholar Tsehai Berhane Sellasie thinks that Tomä Gera may be a waterfall Tosa Asfo, 10 km from Soddo. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HET29	Tomezot (T'omezot) 12°55'/39°18' 1916 m north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
JBR40	Tomole 04°54'/40°38' 1081 m	04/40	[Gz]
JDD46	Tomsa 08°32'/43°04' 1127 m	08/43	[Wa Gz]
GD...	Tonga (in Asosa awraja)	10/34?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 42 boys in grades 1-2 and no girls, with one teacher.		
GDE24	Tongadul	08/33	[WO]

GDD07	Tongadut	08/33	[WO]
GDF85	Tonghi (mountain) 08°54'/34°50' 2575 m east of Gidami	08/34	[Gz]
HDE66	Tongit (mission & church) 08°45'/38°58' see under Debre Zeyt	08/38	[WO Gz]
GD...	Tongo wereda special wereda (-2003-) in the Asosa zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State.	10/34?	[20]
JDK68	Tongochale, see Togo Chale		
HDL04	Tonkolle (Toncolle, M.) (area)	09/38	[+ WO]
HED60	Tonnaa (village) Too..., see generally To.. or Tu..	11/37	[It]
HDN17c	Toomath [in P. Wallmark's book]	10/35	[x]
GDM..	Toongoo, about 5 km from Begi town Concerning 13 June 1984, see under Begi wereda.	09/34	[x]
HDM02	Toquarie Ag.	09/39	[WO]
	<i>tor</i> (t'or) (A) spear, lance; war; army; <i>tori</i> (T) hartebeest		
GCS75c	Tor	07/33	[LM]
GCT61	Tor (Tori) 07°51'/33°35' 299 m near the border of Sudan Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 7E Pentin (village) 302 m 6NW Doinri (village) 9NW Atiep (village) 7NE Packan (Paccan) (village) <i>tora</i> (A) hartebeest, big cowlike antelope, <i>Alcelaphus</i> spp.; (O) 1. row, objects in a line; 2. towards	07/33	[Gz WO]
HCK56	Tora, see Bedesa		
HCK65c	Tora (centre in 1964 of Damot wereda) The primary school (in Welamo awraja) in 1968 had 85 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	06/37	[LM Ad]
HCS79	Tora (centre of a sub-district in the 1960s)	07/38	[x]
HCT60	Tora (T'ora) 07°51'/38°25' 1981 m west of Adami Tulu	07/38	[Gz]
JDB..	Tora In the 1990s Tora is on a rough road that runs from Koshe to Jido, the main town of Lanforo (Lanfero) district.	08/41	[n]
HDU05	Tora Mesk (battle site in 1916), cf Segele in 1917 (centre in 1964 of Nefase sub-district) At Tora Mesk some 130 km north-east of Addis Abeba, a first encounter took place on 17 October 1916 between the army of Negus Mikael of Wello & Tigray, estimated at about 80,000 men, and the Shewan army commanded by Ras Lulseged Afnafseged, about 120,000 strong. The Wello force was victorious. Ras Lulseged was killed in the battle. [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 128]	09/39	[n Ad]
HDM51	Toraro, M. (area)	09/39	[WO]
HER56	Torat (mountain) 13°10'/37°13' 2774 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HER78	Torat (hill) 13°20'/37°23' 1351 m, south of Mesfinto	13/37	[Gz]
	<i>torban</i> (O) week; <i>torba</i> (O) seven; <i>ashe</i> (A) to knead		
HDL83	Torban Ashe 09°48'/38°42' 2905 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Torban Gudru, in the west or south-west Abba Bagibo of Limmu-Ennarya in 1840 aspired to conquer the land of Torban Gudru, 'the Seven Houses of Gudru', but because he was attacked from other directions he could not pursue his ambition.	../..	[n]

JDB95	[Mohammed 1994] Torbaw (Torbau, G.) (area)	08/41	[+ WO]
	<i>torbe</i> (O) week		
JBP28	<i>torbi</i> (O) conscript (recruit) to the "core band" of the Borana Torbi (area) 04°17'/41°08' 525 m	04/41	[WO Wa Gz]
	When Graziani's forces advanced from Somaliland in January 1936, the irregular flight on the Ethiopian side started at Torbi.		
	[Xylander 1937 p 28]		
JDJ02	Torbi 09°07'/41°47' 2119 m, south-west of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
	<i>tore</i> (O) spear; (A) (t'orä) provide for someone, care for for aged parents		
HCD27c	Tore, see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[LM]
	/which Tore?:/ A small market village north of Galana country. The Norwegian mission sent an evangelist there. The Oromo villagers accepted teaching but not preaching. The missionary Salmelid went there in March 1972 for a village meeting. They met a <i>balabat</i> of all Galanaland, so important that he could sit while speaking. Dube Jilo was an Evangelical who had private work in Tore as a dresser. The evangelist of the mission stayed in the house of this dresser. At the village meeting support for a school was discussed.		
	Later Suniva Tveit and evangelist Leggese met Balambaras Endashaw Odesa in Tore and he proved willing to support a school somewhere in Galanaland, so they went on 9 August to reconnoitre at the Galana river. "It was the most murderous and frightening people in all of Gujiland that we would try to reach with the Gospel."		
	[T Salmelid, Trollørna ..., Oslo 1974 p 87-89, 108]		
HCD57	Tore, 05°56'/38°09' 1731 m, north of Agere Maryam	05/38	[Gz]
JDK76	Tore 09°44'/43°05' 1557 m	09/43	[Gz]
	at some distance from the border of Somalia		
HBS72	Torga Gurga (area)	05/37	[WO]
	<i>tori</i> (T) hartebeest		
GCT61	Tori, see Tor		
GDE23	Tormun (Tormum) 08°21'/33°43' 378 m	08/33	[Gz]
	on the border of Sudan		
HDM62	Tormurgetia, see Kormargefiya		
??	Toro Mesk, cf Tora Mesk	../..	[Ha]
	Stream passed by Harris in 1841 when going from Ankober to Debre Birhan.		
	"Across the Toro Mesk -- is a rude pile of stones bearing the dignified appellation of 'the King's Bridge.' Johannes, the Armenian architect, received the hand of a high-born dame in reward of his skill, and by no foot save that of the despot, is the barred entrance ever passed."		
	[W C Harris, The highlands ..., vol II, London 1844 p 46]		
HBK09	Toroba (area)	03/38	[WO]
JDK73	Torre, B. (area)	09/42	[WO]
JDC80	Tortora (mountain chain) 08°57'/41°39' 1523 m	08/41	[Gz]
	south-west of Grawa		
	<i>Tosa</i> , name of the sky-god among the Kulo people		
HDJ45	Tosa (T'osa) 09°29'/37°06' 2456 m	09/37	[Gz]
	south of Shambu, cf Tossa		
??	Tosa Asfo (waterfall)	../..	[Pa]
	10 km from /which?/ Soddo		
HE...	Tosa Felana sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ades)	11/39	[Ad]

- tosh* (O) stop, don't move
/command to a pack or riding animal/
- GDL58 Tosho (T'osho, Tulu Toscio, Toscia, Tosco) 09/34 [Gz WO]
(mountain) 09°31'/34°09' 1596 m
- GDM53 Tosho (Tulu Toscio, Tosco) 09°31'/34°39' 1596 m 09/34 [Gz WO]
/the two Tosho the same with writing error for the second one?/
north-east of Begi?
- tosiny* (t'osign) (A) wild thyme, *Thymus serrulatus*,
used like tea or as a spice; savory, *Satureja* spp.
- HDL09 Tosiny (T'osiny, Tosin) (school) 09°07'/39°18' 09/39 [Gz WO]
east of Sendafa
- HDL41 Tosiny (T'osiny) 09°25'/38°31' 2120 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HDL65 Tosiny (T'osiny) 09°36'/38°53' 2611 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
south-east of Debre Libanos
- tossa* (O) plant resembling cape gooseberry,
with round pods containing edible fruit
- HEF32 Tossa (mountain) see under Dessie 11/39 [Ca Gu]
- HDH89c **Tosse**, north of Nekemte, nearer to Abay river 09/36 [x]
When the KIRAMU, Tosse and Haro mission stations of the Christian Missionary
Fellowship were fairly new, the Orthodox bishop Yaqob of Nekemte made a round trip to
these places together with the awraja governor from Shambu, around 1970. He told the
people that they could send their children to the mission schools but should avoid to
attend the services of the mission. The local Orthodox priests made serious
demonstrations against the Evangelicals when they made the first burial at their own new
graveyard at Tosse.
Hasselblatt visited Tosse by air in 1971 and the airplane had to fly low over a donkey
several times before it went away from the landing strip.
[G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 76-78, 92]
- tota* (t'ot'a) (A) grey-green monkey common in Ethiopia,
grivet monkey, guenon monkey, *Cereopithecus aethiops*
- ?? Tota Bahir, 'Monkey Sea' ../.. [x]
Valley east of the Meqet area, at some distance from Bete Hor, with Tekeze to the north.
The valley was regarded as very difficult to cross with mules, hence its name. From above
the water could be heard but not seen. The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Röstin's
caravan in the early 1930s succeeded to cross by unloading the animals and carrying the
baggage by hand. There was much water at the bottom and it was difficult for people to
cross. The baggage was brought further upstream before attempting to carry it over the
stream.
[A-L Röstin, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 225-227]
- HEC07 Totaeta 10/37 [WO]
- HEF53c Totala, to the west of lake Hayk 11/39 [18]
According to Krapf, Totala was "one of the most celebrated markets in Amhara"
in the early 1800s.
- HCI86 Totcha, see Tocha
- HE... Totillish (district in Metekel, Gojjam) 11/36 [n]
- HCD97c Totiti (Tootitti), see Tutiti
- HEF50 Totola (cf stream Totolo) (on map of 1843) 11/39 [Ha]
- HEC79 Totosan 11/37 [WO]
- HED70 Totosan 11/37 [WO]
- Tou.. (when derived from French spelling), see Tu..
- GDM92 Touat, see Twat

??	Toukortsä, in the Jimma region (spelling by Zervos, <i>not</i> = Chokorsa) One of the principal towns in Jimma Province in the 1930s.	../..	[x]
HDE73	Towa (village)	08/38	[x]
HDS08	Towa 09°58'/38°19' 2527 m, see under Tulu Milki <i>towu</i> (O) 1. to drain away; 2. to wet	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFC09	Tquaro	13/37	[WO]
HES53	Traena, see Zebena		
JDN99	Trena (Tareina, Tarena, Terana) Trena 10°47'/40°40' 776 m Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 7SE Meli (area) 10S Karoma (Caroma, Carona) (area) 720 m 7SW Sarule (area) 9W Barugali (area) 5N Danagera (Danaghera) (area) 4NE Bara (area)	10/40	[Gz WO Gu]
HDU66	Trento (pass) 1463 m	10/39	[WO Gu]
KCS85	Trijunction Point (where Ethiopia and Djibouti and Somalia meet) When an attempt to delimit frontiers was made in 1957, the relevant maps mostly showed the tri-junction point at 48° and only a map of Caroselli had it at 47°. J H Spencer, Ethiopia at bay, USA 1984 p 226 boundary monument.	08/48	[x]
??	Trobe/?, in Tigray In the early 1930s there was a station of the Lazarist Mission. [Zervos 1936]	../..	[x]
HEU30	tsaba: <i>tseba</i> (ts'äba) (T) milk Tsaba (mountain peak) 13°01'/39°21' 2352 m north-west of Maychew	13/39	[Gz]
HFF36c	Tsaba Anya, see Tsav Aina		
HFD17	Tsabalaka (Tsabalaca) 13°43'/38°10' (with mission), just south of Tekezze river at main road	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
HFF13	Tsabat 13°40'/39°40' 2269 m, near Agula	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>tsada</i> , ceremonial place for sacrifice among the Dorse; <i>tsaida</i> (T) white		
HFE68	Tsada (Tzada, Tsadeya, Tsadya, Tsedenya) 2251/2402 m, with a convent, see also May Tsaida Emperor Hizqiyas (1789-1794) made a land charter to the convent of Tsadya. Nine estates are named in the preserved document. The convent was somewhere in the chiefdom of Tsadya and was also called Tsedenya. [Huntingford, The land charters .., A.A. etc 1965 p 63] At Rudd, south-west of Nebelet, there is a rock church Abune Mammäs (Endabbamas) mentioned in the list in 1964 of Tewelde-Medhin Joseph.	14/39	[Gu WO x]
HFF52	Tsada Amba (Tzaida A, Tsada Emba, Sada E.) (Saada Amba) (area recorded in 1868, wereda in 1966) There are five rock-hewn churches in the area, see under Adi Kesho, Idaga Hamus, Mellehai Zengi.	14/39	[x 18]
HFF52	Tsada Amba sub-district (-1997-)	14/39	[n]
HFK17	Tsada Beit (Tzada Beit) 1564 m	14/38	[+ Gu]
HFD93	Tsada Emmi (Tzada Emmi)	14/37	[+ WO]

	tsada midri: <i>midiri</i> (T) land, country		
HFK06	Tsada Midri, see Tzada Medri		
HFE81	Tsada Welaka (Tzada Uallaca, T. Uollaca), see Adi Haye		
??	Tsadda (in the Gondar region), see Sadda		
HET88	Tsaeda Emba, see Tsaida Imba		
HET25	Tsaicha Sewir (Tsa'icha S.) 12°53'/38°58' 1843 m north-west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HFD96	Tsaida Adi (Tocud Emni) 14°23'/38°09' 1762 m	14/38	[Gz]
HET88	Tsaida Imba (Ts'a'ida Imba, Tsaeda Emba) 13°24'/39°11' 2114 m (with church Mikael), south-west of Mekele	13/39	[Gz n]
HET88	Tsaida Imba wereda (Tsaeda Emba ..) (-1994-)	13/39	[n]
HFE71	Tsailega (Tsa'ilega) 14°15'/38°36' 1672 m north-west of Aksum	14/38	[Gz]
HET27	Tsadka (Tsadqa) 12°52'/39°05' 1737 m north of Sekota	12/39	[Gz q]
HDU32	Tsadkan (Tsadqan) 10°18'/39°35' 2880 m north-west of Molale	10/39	[Gz q]
HEK91	Tsadkan Hawaryat (Tsadqan H.) 12°39'/37°38' 2733 m, east of Gondar	12/37	[Gz q]
HEU33	Tsahafti 13°01'/39°40' 2120 m, south of Debub	13/39	[Gz]
HFF32	Tsahilo 13°52'/39°33' 2393 m (with church Maryam), south-east of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFF01	Tsahlo 13°37'/39°28' 2127 m, north of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HFF90	Tsahwa 14°26'/39°22' 2429 m, north of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HET58	Tsaida Sairi (Tsa'ida Sa'iri) 13°07'/39°15' 1553 m south of Samre	13/39	[Gz]
HET68	Tsalda, see under Samre	13/39	[WO]

Tsamay (Tsamako), name of an ethnic group living west of lake Chamo, numbering about 9,702 acc. to the 1994 census, with neighbours Ari and Bana (geographically at about HBR83 05°/36°)

Donaldson Smith called them Dume and got the impression (erronously) that they are pygmies.

Field studies were made by the Germans Ad. E. Jensen and E. Haberland within the period May-July 1951.

The size of their area is some 50 km by 10-20 km with its long axis north-south.

Neighbouring people are Male to the north, Tamahay (not same as Tsamay) and Gora to the east, Arbore to the south, and Hamer and Banna to the west.

Houses of the Tsamay are small, often less than 2.50 m high. Most of their daily life, also meals, is spent outdoors. There are no weavers or potters among them. Traditional fighting with about 1.20 m long sticks was forbidden by the central authorities already before 1950.

text Ad. E. Jensen, Die Tsamako, *in* *Altvölker Süd-Äthiopiens*, Stuttgart 1959 p 359-384.

picts *Altvölker* as above (drawings by Elisabeth Pauli), plate/Tafel 8 farmstead, 19-20 three men, 20-21 women and girls, 23 important man with phallic symbol, 42 stick fighting (arrange for demonstration only).

tsamera: *tsemri* (T) hair /of plant, animal or human body/

HET26	Tsamera (Tzamera) (area) hill 1930 m	13/38	[Gu]
HEL72	Tsamla 12°27'/38°39' 2095 m	12/38	[Gz]
HEL62	Tsamla Giyorgis (church) 12°19'/38°38'	12/38	[Gz]

tsana (A) kind of small tree, *Stereospermum kunthianum*, with grey bark which comes off in round flakes;

	<i>tsenna</i> (ts'äanna) (A) be firm, be valid		
HER11	Tsanaua (Tsanana) 12°47'/36°45' 1017 m	12/36	[Gz WO]
HEJ75	Tsangala (Tzangala) 1860 m	12/37	[+ Gu]
HFE65	Tsarait 14°09'/38°56' 2223 m, see under Adwa	14/38	[WO Gz]
HET58	Tsarma, see Samre		
HFF32	Tsarya (mountain) 13°54'/39°37' 2334 m south-east of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFF36c	Tsav Aina (Zavaina, Tsaba Anya) (Saba 'Enna) (with rock-hewn church) see under Atsbi Tsch..., see Ch..	13/39	[x]
GCT35	Tsciam, see Cham		
HCB15c	<i>Tseba</i> , a small part of the Baka ethnic group with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
HF...	Tsebel (centre in 1964 of Debel sub-district)	14/38	[Ad]
H....	Tseberga (Tzeberga) with rock-hewn/?/ church Maryam mentioned by Ruth Plant	13/39	[+ x]
HFF01	Tsebeylen 13°39'/39°28' 1826 m, north of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HFD..	Tsebri (farm near Tekeze river) In 1987: "The Tekezze /horticultural/ project also includes a farm at Tsebri, several kilometres away. -- We were met about midnight by an old woman called Belainesh who gave us tea in an underground office. -- immensely proud of being the oldest woman fighter in the Front. -- Although she had two children of her own, she called the fighters her sons and daughters. -- has trained many women agricultural cadres to plow." "-- we spent several hours touring the farm, which specialized in researching drought-resistant varieties of white sorghum and improved varieties of red sorghum. -- On the eastern skyline the first mountains leading to the central highlands rose straight out of the flat land in purple haze. The threat of malaria has kept this land relatively empty and the Front has farmed parts of it to feed its fighters since 1979. -- Despite the six tractors on the farm, the tools and general methods seemed to be traditional." [J Hammond 1999 p 132]	13/38	[n]
	<i>tsedda</i> (ts'ädda) (A) be clean, be pure; <i>tsedo</i> (A), <i>tsaddo</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, Rhamnus staddo		
HEK61c	Tsedda (former Falasha village)	12/37	[n x]
HFE68	Tsedenya, see Tsada tsediya: <i>tsedey</i> , sowing season from March to June		
HFE48	Tsediya (Tzedia) 13°59'/39°13' 1759 m west of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFE58	Tsediya sub-district (Tsedeia .., Tzedia ..) (centre in 1964 = Nekwae)	14/39	[+ Ad x Gu]
HFF60	Tsefah 14°07'/39°24' 2179 m (with church Abune Aregay), south of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HFE29	Tsege Reda (Tsegie R.), see Tsigereda tsegede: <i>tsegga</i> (ts'ägga) (A) grace, virtue, gift of God		
HER76	Tsegede (Tzaghede) (area), in Wegera awraja The primary school in 1968 had 50 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	13/37	[Ad WO]
HFC53	Tsegede, see Tzaghede		
HFE86	Tsehadiya (mountain peak) 14°20'/38°59' 2190 m (with church Maryam), west of Inticho	14/38	[Gz]

HF...	Tsehaf Werd sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gira Aras)	14/39?	[Ad]
??	Tsehay , historical area Emperor Zara Yaqob (1434-1468) "arriving in the land of Tsehay in Amhara, he went up a high and beautiful mountain -- at the top of this mountain and facing east he found a wall which had been raised by his father, King Dawit, with the intention of erecting a shrine. His father, however, had not had the time to complete the work -- Zara Yaqob fulfilled his father's intention by building a shrine to God on the west of the mountain. Everyone, rich and poor alike and even the chiefs, were ordered to carry the stones with the result that this edifice was speedily erected." [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 35] <i>tsehay sina</i> (A) sun of Sinai	../..	[Pa]
HD...	Tsehay Sina (in Menz .. awraja) midway between Debre Birhan and Dessie. Project for an elementary school building to be constructed with the assistance of Swedish volunteers was under way in 1966. The primary school in 1968 had 205 boys and 46 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers.	09/39?	[Ad]
HEC98	Tseige, see Zege		
??	Tsela Asfere (Tsela Asfäré), in Lasta near Zänjärach Mentioned in connection with the campaign from Gondar against Lasta in the 1670s.	12/39?	[x]
HFF62	Tselal Mo'o, see Tsilalmao		
??	Tselalo (Selalo), ancient religious place Efratä Giyorgis was abbot of Tselalo in the 1500s.	../..	[x]
HED92	Tseletbey (Tzeletbei) (pass)	11/37	[+ WO]
GDU..	Tselfa North-west of Asosa, 10 km south of Shirgelo, are situated two quartz veins which vary in length. Tselfa occurs west of the quartz gangue Uluk. It is 120 m long and 1.2 m wide, and has a strike of 25° north-northeast. Its gold content was found to be 20-22 grams per metric ton. [Mineral 1966]	10/34	[Mi]
HFE..	Tselessi Bit (village in Tigray) <i>tselim, tsellim</i> (ts'ällim) (Geez,T) black, night; <i>tselim imni</i> (T) granite; <i>tselimo, tsellimo</i> (T) various kinds of tree, <i>Canthium euryoides</i> , <i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> , <i>Ekebergia capensis</i> , <i>Maytenus undata</i> , <i>Psydrax schimperiana</i>	14/38	[n]
H...	Tselim sub-district (Telim ..) (centre in 1964 = Feres Bet)	../..	[+ Ad]
HFD97	Tselim Emni 1494 m, cf Tsaida Adi	14/38	[LM WO]
HEU10	Tseliya 12°48'/39°24' 1938 m, west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
??	Tsellare (Tsellaré) Emperor Iyasu II during a campaign in Lasta in 1746 marched by way of Chäläqo Mäsk to Tsellaré "where his men killed and captured many more people". [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 225]	../..	[x]
HET16	Tsellari (Amba T., Calbis) 12°50'/39°00' 2012 m north of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
HFD19	Tsellemti (Tselemt, Tzellemti, Salämt, Sällämt) (Sellemt) (wide area, awraja?) 13°35'/38°20' Coordinates would give map code HFD09 Emperor 'Amdä Seyon in 1329 despatched an expedition with soldiers from Hadeya and	13/38	[Gu x WO Pa]

- Damot against Salämt and other areas, where the people had been converted to the faith of the Fälasha.
[Pankhurst 1997]
- 1600s Ambä Nāhad in the 1400s was ruler of Sällämt under Zāra Ya'eqob and Bā'eda Maryam. Emperor Susneyos (1607-1632) in anticipation of incorporating Falasha areas into the empire, appointed Welde Hawaryat *shum* of Tsellemti. Gideon, the Falasha ruler of Semien, saw an opportunity to gain the upper hand over the Amhara by supporting a pretender among them. At night a Falasha band swooped into Sellemt, rescued the pretender Amdo from his Amhara captors, and delivered him to Gideon. An army was raised in a short time. Soon it descended from the mountains and raided the plains of Shawada and Sellemt. Never had the Falasha been so serious a threat to the Christians as during this crisis. It was several years before the Amhara scored a single victory against the Falasha again.
[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 105]
- 1900s The Rosen group of Germans made a camp at Michara in Tsellemti on 25 April 1905. While waiting for their baggage caravan they ate some yellow fruits of a *Diospyros mespiliformis* (Ayeh, African blackwood) tree. On the following morning they crossed the Tekeze river.
[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 462-463]
The Swedish author Sigfrid Siwertz passed there in early 1926 and called the locality Talemt. A village there was poor but the first Tigrinya-speaking they encountered.
[S Siwertz, En färd .., Sthlm 1926 p 281]
- HET90 Tsellemti sub-district? (-1997-) 13/38 [n]
- HET90 Tsellemti wereda (Telemt ..) 13/38 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Adi Selam)
- HFE.? **Tsellere** (Tzellerè), near Abiy Adi 13/39? [+ It]
December 1935: "-- moved forward at dawn on the 22nd towards Mount Tzellerè with 6 Eritrean battalions and 3 batteries, with the object of attacking and driving off the enemy in position there. The latter at once set up an obstinate resistance. A succession of attacks and counter-attacks ensued, in which more than once our battalions were driven to fierce hand-to-hand fighting against wave after wave of the enemy's troops; fighting in which even the artillerymen joined from the batteries which were firing at short range. From the air, our aircraft co-operated valiantly, flying low, with machine-gun fire."
"Towards evening the enemy, having sustained over a thousand casualties, was driven to flight. Our losses in dead and wounded were 13 officers and 317 Eritreans. In spite of the success of this action, the commander judged it necessary to withdraw his victorious troops from Mount Tzellerè to Abbi Addi. -- by abandoning the occupation of Mount Tzellerè we allowed the enemy, as soon as he was reinforced by fresh units coming up from Seloà, to establish himself strongly on the mountain, which eventually compelled us to abandon our positions at Abbi Addi (now dominated by the enemy) and retire to those on the Uarieu Pass, much less favourable for defence than those of Mount Tzellerè."
[Badoglio (Eng. ed.) 1937 p 38-39]
- HFD37c Tsembela, see Tsimbila
tsembelta: *tsimbil* (T) ceremony
- HFD38 Tsembelta (Tsembela), see Tzembelta
- HFF20 Tsemena (Tsemuna, Tzemmuna) 13/39 [x]
(with rock-hewn church)
see under Geralta churches - southern
- HEU5. **Tsenbera** 13/40 [x]
Village in Wejerat (Wojirat) wereda of Inderta awraja, at some 40 km east of the main Asmara-Addis Abeba road, at the Adi Qeyih amba.
The track up to Tsenbera is steep and stony. The last part of it, before entering the village,

leads through a dense thicket of Indian figs. The huts are surrounded by a compound encircled by a fence of thornbushes. A household has often two huts made of wooden poles and a grass roof.

The women's first duty in the morning is to make *qitcha* bread, which is served with tea or coffee. The other meals are one at noon and one after sunset. The men plough the fields with oxen. Being members of the Ethiopian Orthodox church they pay attention to a number of religious observances. A male child is baptized at the age of 40 days, a female at 80 days. Marriage is arranged by the families while the boy and the girls are still very young. A usual age for marriage is 15-17 for the girls and 18-20 for the boys. The church requests the people to abstain from work in the fields on certain days. The number of such days is 11 per month in Wejerat.

Patrilineal descent determines access to land. A school in the vicinity of Tsenbera was opened only recently before this report. In each *amba* there is a *chika shum*. In Dehub are the wereda governor, the judges of the district court and an officer in charge of a small police force.

[K J Lundström, North-eastern Ethiopia ..., Uppsala/Sweden 1976 p 12-15 with map]

HCK14	Tsenga 06°30'/37°56' 1168 m	06/37	[Gz]
	Coordinates as written here indicate a place in the middle of northern lake Abaya		
H...	Tseniha (c 1964 of Gulgolo sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HFF22	Tserai (Tzera, Tserae) (area)	13/39	[x n]
	Kassa, the future emperor Yohannes, rebelled and defeated governor Gebre Mikael at Tserae in 1865-6. [Zewde G. Selassie 1977]		
HFF22	Tserai wereda (Tserae ..) (-1966-1994-)	13/39	[n]
HES..	Tserarvi	13/38	[Gu]
	Village of shepherds and farmers. [Guida 1938]		
GDM33	Tserba (Culli) 09°23'/34°39' 1604 m	09/34	[Gz WO]
??	Tserena (ford & wells)	../..	[Gu]
	At the ford there were on the right bank wells, in the 1930s with pumps. A mountain visible from there is crowned with rocks which can be seen as a squatting woman, hence the name Gwal Hatsey, 'Daughter of the Emperor'. [Guida 1938]		
HFF22	Tseria (Tseri'a) 13°46'/39°37' 2196 m	13/39	[Gz]
	Tseria (with church Inda Silase), north of Agula and near Wikro		
HEU01	Tserk Aba (Tserq Aba) 12°40'/39°29' 3212 m	12/39	[Gz q]
	south-west of Maychew <i>tsetser</i> (ts'äts'är) (T) pebble		
HFE26	Tsetsera (Tsesera, Tzetzera) (area)	13/39	[Ad x WO]
	cf Lai Tsetsera, Tach Tsetsera		
HF...	Tsetserat sub-district? (-1997-)	13/39?	[n]
??	Tseyamo, ancient area	../..	[Pa]
	Area which cannot be accurately placed but is mentioned as belonging to the Aksumite Empire in the 300s. [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles, 1967 p 1]		
HET95	Tseykeme (Tseyqeme, Zencame) 13°29'/38°59' 1591 m	13/38	[Gz q]
	(with church Medhane Alem), south of Abiy Adi Coordinates would give map code HET96		
HFF23	Tsibab 13°47'/39°39' 2587 m	13/39	[Gz]
	north of Agula and near Wikro <i>tsige</i> (A) flower, crown of flower		

- HDH19 Tsige Maryam (Seghe Mariam) 09°11'/36°30' 1750 m 09/36 [Gz WO]
(with church Maryam)
- HDH27 Tsige Maryam 09°14'/36°24' 1530 m 09/36 [Gz]
north-west of Nekemte
- HED12 Tsige Tsiyon 10/37 [MS]
- tsigereda: *tsigge reda* (A,T,from Geez) African wild rose,
Rosa abyssinica; also used as a woman's name
- HDM92 Tsigereda (centre in 1964 of Moja sub-district) 09/39 [Ad]
- HFF30 **Tsigereda** (Tzeghereda, Tsege Reda, Tsegie R.) 13/39 [Gz x]
Gz: 13°52'/39°21' 1918 m; MS: 13°47'/39°20'
Centre in 1964 of Geralta wereda.
The primary school, in Hulet Awlalo awraja, in 1968 had 54 boys and 23 girls
in grades 1-3, with 4 teachers.
- HFF80 Tsigereda (Cigeredda) 14°21'/39°24' 2504 m 14/39 [Gz WO]
- HFF20 Tsigniefeda (Tzigniefeda) (with rock church) 13/39 [x]
see under Geralta churches - southern
- HFF62 **Tsilalmao** (Tsilal Mo'o, Tselal Moho) 14/39 [n x]
The rock-hewn church **Gebriel** is about 6 km south-east of Idaga Hamus,
roughly halfway to May Megelta and 1½ km east of the main road.
Completely carved behind the rock face with only an added built porch. An unusual
feature is an entrance through an opening with a single column holding up the rock roof
and two hermit's cells or communal graves in the back wall. The hewn church has
massive cruciform columns with double bracket capitals, which is strange in that each has
a lower curved section and above a square section, as if they were attempting to copy the
Greek Doric order, where the square abacus is above the curved echinus. The arches are
truly cut and all the bays in the roof elaborately carved.
[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol. XIII Dec 1970 no 3 p 229 with plan]
This is a reasonably large church with large cruciform columns, neatly cut arches and
several decorated bays. Unusual features include two windows cut in Aksumite style, an
entrance with built-up porch, and a large room in the back bisected by a column.
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 313]
Visible de l'extérieur grâce à ses deux fenêtres rectangulaires éclairant l'aile nord.
Basilique hypogée à six piliers cruciformes bien conservés. Arcs bien moulurés. Plafonds
plats à reliefs. Coupole sur l'autel principal. Table-autel dans l'abside nord.
[Sauter 1976 p 163-164]
picts G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Zürich 1968(1972) p 147 also with plan.
- HCT.. Tsilalou, see Chilalo
- HFF00 Tsilib Mikael (church) 13°35'/39°24' 13/39 [Gz]
north-west of Mekele
- HEM71 Tsiliya Giyorgis (church) 12°28'/39°31' 12/39 [Gz]
north-west of Alamata
- HCA64 **Tsilmamo** (Zilmamo, Zilmami, Zulumamur) 06/35 [Gz Wa WO]
(Zulimamu, Mederdur) 06°01'/35°12' 1327 m
Almost at the head of the Karabbo stream.
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
5SW Nebit (area)
5NE Kanta (Gara Canta) (mountain)
10NE Kanta (Canta) (village)
- 1930s *Residenza degli Zilmámo, Tirma e Tid*, transferred to there from Beru.
[Guida 1938]
Tsilmano, Zilmamo, a dialect of the Kachipo-Balesi

living on both sides of the Ethiopia-Sudan border

HFD27	Tsimbila, see Tzembella		
HFD37c	Tsimbila sub-district? (-1997-)	13/38	[n]
HFD37c	Tsimbila wereda (Tsembela ..) (-1964-1994-) (centre in 1964 = Indabaguna)	13/38	[Ad]
??	Tsinun sub-district (in Borena) (centre in 1964 = Hore Kelo)	../..	[Ad]
HF...	Tsira sub-district (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HFF...	Tsirai (location near Abreha Atsbeha) same as Tserai?	13/39	[n]
H....	<i>Tsiyon</i> , Zion, refers in Ethiopia also to the Virgin Mary Tsiyon Debir (centre in 1964 of Irbab sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
HET54	Tsnako (Tznaco)	13/38	[+ WO]
HFD79	Tsogwak (Zoguac) 1565 m	14/38	[+ Gu]
HEM82	Tsoiag (Amba Tsolog) 12°32'/39°35' 1953 m near Korem	12/39	[Gz]
GDU..	Tsore (refugee centre in the Asosa area) "Over the border in Ethiopia, the national authorities and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) had established a refugee centre at Tsore, in the Assosa District of Wollega Province, by mid-1987. Those displaced from the southern Blue Nile Province of the Sudan, and some others, were received here -- Uduk-speakers from all parts of their homeland constituted a majority of the population in the camp -- they co-operated with the authorities in setting up schemes for cultivation, craft workshops and camp committees." "The whole situation seemed fairly stable for two and a half years -- /The Uduk/ led the way in building shelters for worship -- and there were 17 of these by the end of 1989, using the Uduk and Meban languages." "On the other side of the border, the civil war in Sudan moved northwards and southwards, and Kurmuk town was briefly captured twice by the SPLA in 1987 and 1989. Throughout this period the SPLA also maintained its presence in this part of western Ethiopia. -- A UNHCR survey of October 1989 gave a total of over 34,000 people in the /Tsore/ camp -- By the end of December 1989 -- there were reported to be around 42,000 people in the Tsore camp." "It is clear that the OLF /Oromo Liberation Front/ had been given indirect support by the Sudanese authorities for some years. -- the Oromo Relief Association had set up a large refugee camp of its own just inside Sudan in the Yabus valley." "The OLF forces overran large parts of Assosa District in Ethiopia in December 1989-January 1990. They sacked the refugee camp at Tsore, killing many people and burning the buildings. -- The UNHCR was left powerless to do very much about the situation, and could only state that there would be no rebuilding of a camp in an area which had become so insecure." Survivors from the Tsore camp were dispersed in many localities. "For most of the Uduk and Meban, one of the initial movements from Assosa was south-westwards into the Upper Nile Province of Sudan, where protection was sought from the SPLA. As their number grew, such protection was no longer possible, and the SPLA escorted the majority to the neighbourhood of existing UNHCR camps in the Gambela region." (See under Itang.) [W James <i>in</i> Ethnicity .. 1994 p 158-160]	10/34	[n]
HFL17c	(Tsorona) (Locality in Eritrea between the Mareb river and Senafe, on the north-east bank of Belesa river in an area being a front between Eritrea and Ethiopia)	14/39	[x 20]

in war from 1998.)

(In February and March 1999 hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia flared again along fronts in Badme and Tsorona.)

[T M Vestal, Ethiopia - a post-cold war ..., USA 1999 p 193]

- HED60c Tsul, lowland west of Tis Isat and Yegind 11/37 [x]
 The Rosen group of Germans passed there on 7 April 1905. They found a flowering plant which they thought was new to science and named it Eulenburgia in honour of a member of their company. They also saw a large tree which they thought was a discovery.
 [F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 373]
- HDL13 Tsuluta, see Sululta
- HEK48 Tsungi Maryam (Tzungghi Mariam) 12/38 [+ WO]