

- HEH45 Tuaba, see Twaba
tuba (O) rope; *tubba* (O) skein of yarn
- HDD01 Tuba 08°13'/37°41' 1669 m, near Abelti 08/37 [Gz]
- HDD88 Tubulo 08°53'/38°19' 2040 m 08/38 [Gz]
south-west of Addis Alem
- HBL04 Tuca, see Tuka & HDJ11 JDK01
- HDJ01 Tuca, see Chalchis
- HCT83c Tuchu, 5 km from Abosa 08/38 [n]
An elementary school building was constructed in 1981-82 Eth. Cal. (1988-90 Greg. Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.
- HEK54 Tucrie, see Tukriye
- JCK83 Tucub, see Tukub
- HER35 Tucul Dinghia, see Tikil Dingay
- HFC34 Tucul Duma, see Tikil Duma
- HCR64 Tucur, see Tikur
- HEE77 Tucurena (Tucuriena), see Tukurena
- HDM12 Tudlamariam (mountains recorded in 1841) 09/39 [Ha]
- GCS59 Tueraciata, see Twerachata
- tufa, tufah, tuffah* (A,T) apple; *tufe* (O) spit;
tufa, tuufa (O) kind of blessing expressed by spitting on the palm of the receiver's hand; a type of hereditary office among the Borana to serve as junior officiant
- HCT80 Tufa (Tuffa, Taffa), cf Tiffa 08/38 [x Gu WO]
6 km long swamp communicating with lake Tufa.
[Guida 1938]
- HDE36 Tufa Chukala (Tufa Ch'uqala) 08°27'/38°58' 1659 m 08/38 [Gz q]
south-west of Mojo
- tug*, seasonal watercourse?
tog (Som) dry river-bed, gully, ravine;
tuug (Som) 1. thief, robber; 2. begging
- JCJ51c Tug 06/41 [Wa]
- JDD27 Tug Aidob (mountain) 08°23'/43°13' 1214 m 08/43 [Gz]
- JCR39 Tug Fidaedi, 07°33'/42°29' 07/42 [x]
- JDK11 Tug Tafan (area) 09/42 [WO]
- JCR18 Tug Terfa 07°25'/42°22' 07/42 [x]
- geol Ammonites and belemnites occur as fossil fauna in the Mesozoic limestone at Tug Terfa. There are also six species of Virgatospinctes and two of Aulacospinctes from the Tithonian period.
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 77]
- JDK68 Tug Wajale, see Togochole
- HEA35 Tugojan (Tugogian) 11°08'/35°13' 566 m 11/35 [x WO Gz]
- tuha: *diba* (O) young rascal; *diba-a* (O) lazy;
dibba (O) hundred
- HEJ47 Tuha Diba (church) 12/37 [Ch WO]
- HET82 Tuhuli (T'uhuli) 13°24'/39°07' 2100 m 13/39 [Gz]
(with church Maryam), south-east of Abiy Adi
- HEJ56 Tuhuwa Hana 12°13'/37°12' 1829 m 12/37 [Gz]
at north-west lake Tana
- HCG08 Tui 06°21'/35°34' 1213 m, north of Maji 06/35 [WO Gz]
- tuka* (O) 1. spur; 2. fire-brand; 3. (tuqa) swarm

	of insects; 4. giant molerat, <i>Tachyoryctes macrocephalus</i>		
HBL04	Tuka (Tuqa, Tuca) (area) 03°39'/38°48' 1278, 1549 m	03/38	[Gz q WO]
	this and next one near the border of Kenya		
HBL04	Tuka (Tuqa, Tuca) (mountain) 03°41'/38°50' 1516 m	03/38	[Gz q Ad]
	(sub-district & its centre in 1964)		
HDE62	Tuka (Touka) (archaeological site)	08/38	[x]
	see under Melka Kunture		
HDJ01	Tuka (Tuca), see Chalchis		
	/this Tuka?/: The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini stayed there 9-11 July 1878, at the Limmen stream on the right hand side of Awash river. They placed their camp near the house of Dullo Manissa. They saw crowds of people, partly on horseback. This was not a fight but a traditional wedding ceremony. Cecchi's book has several pages about the various wedding ceremonies among the Oromo. On the morning when the explorers left, there was very heavy rain.		
	[A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 19-20, 25]		
HDJ11	Tuka (Tuqa, Tuca, G.) 09°10'/36°46' 2641, 3110 m	09/36	[Gz q WO]
	(mountain, with church Abo), north-east of Nekemte, see under this name		
	(Fre: Gara Touka)		
	"-- the high Sibru mountain group with the summit of Tuka -- Tuka Mountain has the appearance of a pyramid with very wide base compared with its height, such that from a distance it does not give the impression that it is as high as it is."		
	[A Bulatovich 1897]		
HDK18	Tuka (Tuqa) 09°12'/39°18' 2649 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
	this and next one 2 km away, north-west of Addis Alem		
HDK18	Tuka (Tuqa) 09°12'/38°19' 2553 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JDH01	Tuka (Tuca, G.) (area), see under Asbe Teferi	09/40	[+ WO]
HCS06	Tuka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Alaba Kulito)	07/38	[Ad]
KCN96	Tukayel (Turkayel, Hagoga) (area)	08/45	[Gz WO]
	08°07'/45°21' 787 m		
HBE95	Tukka (area), cf Tuka	03/38	[WO]
HEK54	Tukriye (Tucrie) 12°16'/37°54' 2208 m	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
	east of northernmost lake Tana		
	<i>tukub</i> (Som) walk weakly and slowly; <i>tukube</i> (Som) large walking stick		
JCK83	Tukub (Tucub) (wells)	07/42	[+ WO]
HFC73	Tukulite (area)	14/36	[WO]
	Tukur .., see Tikur ..		
HEE77	Tukurena (Tucurena) (area)	11/39	[+ WO]
HEE77	Tukurena Giyorgis (Tucuriena Ghiorghis)	11/39	[+ Gu]
	(church) 2804 m		
HEE66	Tukya (T'uqya) 11°25'/38°58' 1981 m	11/38	[Gz q]
	south of Bete Hor		
HE...	Tul (river)	11/38	[Ch]
	River joining the Abay some distance downstream from Tis Isat falls.		
	"Tul River, the boundary between the districts of Ganj and Ilmana Densa -- The water was 12 feet wide and one foot deep, and was flowing swiftly. The bottom was pebbles, and there was a rocky climb up the right bank."		
	[Cheesman 1936]		
??	Tul Harre, near border of Somalia, cf Tulu Hora	../.	[18]
	An Italian expedition which started from Zeyla on 19 June 1876 arrived to Tul-Harré on 23 July (inside Ethiopia?). The members Antinori and Chiarini continued to Shewa, but Sebastiano Martini-Bernardi was sent back to get more supplies.		

	[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p XXVIII]		
HEF63	Tula 11°25'/39°39' 1649 m, north of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
JDJ35	Tula 09°22'/42°06' 2005 m, north-west of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HBF90	Tula Deye (T. Dey) 03°34'/39°21' 1220 m mountain near the border of Kenya	03/39	[Gz WO]
HCN64	Tulabi (Tulebi) 07°50'/35°14' 1492 m north-west of Gecha	07/35	[Gz]
	<i>Tulama</i> (Tuloma)		
	one of the Shewan tribes of the Oromo. They were christianized during the 1800s from the small state of Shewa. The Tulama have their own dialect which is spoken throughout Shewa. [J S Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952]		
JEA67	Tulamayto (Tulamaitu) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HBT40	Tulawayo (Tulawaya, Tulauaio) 04°56'/38°25' 1573 m	04/38	[Gz LM Wa WO]
??	Tulazamo (village)	../..	[18]
JDK27	Tulbiy 09°15'/43°10' 1778 m, east of Jijiga	09/43	[Gz]
JCL04	Tulcalcal, see Talkalkal		
HDK04	Tule (Tuli) (mountain) 3064 m	09/37	[AA WO]
HDK04	Tule (Tuli) 09°04'/37°54' 2778 m, north of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz WO]
HCN64	Tulebi, see Tulabi		
HDJ94	Tulem 09°53'/37°01' 2337 m, west of Alibo tulema: <i>tulama</i> (O) proprietor of land with hereditary rights; <i>Tulema</i> (Tuläma), <i>Tulama</i> , large group of Oromo known at least since 1600, see also under Tulama	09/37	[Gz]
H CJ89	Tulema 07°05'/37°25' 1229 m, see under Waka	07/37	[WO Gz]
HEE18	Tulfe (T'ulfe) 11°01'/39°13' 3231 m	11/39	[Gz]
HCL79	Tuli 06°59'/39°14' 2473 m, east of Dodola	06/39	[Gz]
H DG38	Tuli 09°21'/35°32' 1858 m, south-east of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]
HDK04	Tuli (mountain) 09°04'/37°56' 2813 m north-east of Ambo, cf Tulli	09/37	[Gz]
H...	Tuli (Tulie) (centre in 1964 of Wedesa sub-district)	08/37?	[+ Ad]
HDK49	Tuli, two at 2½ km distance	09/38	[AA]
HDK58	Tuli 09°30'/38°19' 2630 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL07	Tuli 09°04'/39°07' 2518 m, south-east of Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]
HDL54	Tuli (T'uli) 09°33'/38°48' 2628 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL54	Tuli 09°34'/38°48' 2517 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDL63	Tuli	09/38	[WO]
HDT77	Tuliya 10°36'/39°05' 2501 m, west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
JCL04	Tulkalkal, see Talkalkal		
HBT95c	Tulla Mountain about 60 km south-southwest of Kibre Mengist. There occur small amounts of chromite. [Mineral 1966] /another Tulla?:/ Mountain at the watershed between the Mormora and Dawa rivers. Conglomerates and sandstones are widely developed. A serpentinite body is about 800 m long and about 100 m wide on the average. Talc lenses occur in the surroundings of it. For prospecting details see p 322-326, 332 in the book. Prolonged oxidation of nickeliferous minerals on the surface, particularly at Tulla, produced nickel green. The apple green stain stands out in contrast against the pink-gray	05/38	[Mi]

background of weathered serpentinites. Large-scale prospecting for nickel was started in 1963.

[Mineral 1966]

tulla (O) heap, pile, dried dung; *tula* (O) 1. kind of small to medium tree, *Rapanea simensis*; 2. see *tulu*;

facha (O) 1. gadfly; 2. mounted trophy of a hunter

HCF64	Tulla Facha (Tulla Facia) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
HDC93	tulla korma: <i>korma</i> (O) 1. bull /not castrated/; 2. cock Tulla Korma (T. Corma) (area) 2023 m see under Sire HDC93	08/36	[+ WO]
HEA19	Tulla Sembertide (area)	11/35	[WO]
JCM40	<i>tulli</i> (A) (t'ulli) 1. gourd bottle, 2. loincloth; 3. (tulli) anus, rectum Tulli (Guglu) 06°47'/44°19' 521 m, near code JCL49	06/44	[Gz]
JCM50	Tulli, see under Kebri Dehar, cf Tuli	06/44	[WO]
JDD64c	Tulli	08/42	[It]
JDD29	Tulli Anot (area)	08/43	[WO]
JCM01	tulli der: <i>dheer</i> (Som) tall, long, deep Tulli Der	06/44	[WO]
JDD35c	Tullih 1261 m	08/42	[Wa]
JDH25	tullo: <i>tuulo</i> (Som) village Tullo 09°15'/41°12' 2023 m west of Deder, cf Telo, cf Kunte	09/41	[Gz]
HDJ17	Tullo Amara (Tulu Amara), see Amara, cf Tulu Amara		
HCN87c	Tullo Bacchisi, see Bakisi		
HCT74	Tullo Guddo, see Kulu Gudu		
JDK62	Tullo Gulet, see Tulu Guled		
HDN34	Tullo Moni (area)	10/35	[WO]
HDL29	Tullofa (mountain and place) 2750 m cf Tulu Ofa, Tulofa At a distance of some 3 km the Italians built Ridotta M. Nero. [Guida 1938]	09/39	[WO Gu]
JDC65	Tullolola (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDB95	Tullora	09/41	[WO]
JDC33	<i>tullu, tulluu</i> (O) mountain Tullu (area), cf Tulu	08/41	[WO]
??	Tullu Deemtu, see Tulu Dimtu		
HCT74	Tullu Guddu, see Kulo Gudo		
JCH10	Tullu Micire, see Tulu Michire		
HDK99	Tullu Milchi, see Tulu Milki		
HCU74	Tullu Shato (Tullu Sciato) (area) 2560 m, see under Robi	07/39	[+ WO]
GDF85	Tullu Ualel, see Tulu Welel		
JDH14	Tulo wereda & sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Hirna)	09/41	[Ad n]
HDL93	Tulofa 09°57'/38°45' 1839 m (with church Mikael), north of Fiche <i>Tuloma, Tulama</i> , a tribe of Oromo in Shewa, with their own northern dialect, same as <i>Tulema</i> ?	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT23	Tuloma (area)	10/38	[WO]

Tulu ..., cf Tullo ..

tulu (O) 1. to pile, stack, heap; 2. kind of grass,
kind of tree, *Euphorbia abyssinica*?;
3. (also *tula*) deep well, well complex;
(*tulu* may in geographical names mostly stand for
tullu (O) mountain)

HDD59	Tulu (Siba) 08°40'/38°23' 2167 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDS05	Tulu 10°02'/38°02' 1281 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEF05	Tulu 10°51'/39°48' 1442 m, south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz]
JDC97	Tulu 08°59'/42°14' 1439 m, south-east of Harar	08/42	[Gz]
HDJ45	Tulu Ada 09°29'/37°05' 2646 m, south of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>tulu amara</i> (O) mountain of the Amhara		
HDJ17	Tulu Amara (Amara, Tullo Amara) (mountain) 09°11'/37°17' 2778 m, same as Tullu Amaré? Coordinates would give map code HDJ07 Dilamo, supreme chief of the Mecha Oromo, was killed att Tullu Amaré in 1705.	09/37	[Gz]
GDF21	Tulu Aro, see Aro		
HDG04	Tulu Babor (Margo) 09°05'/35°12' 1748 m north-west of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
HDP25c	Tulu Balto, see Balto		
GDU..	Tulu Basa About 25 km east of Asosa at altitude 1930 m.	10/34	[Mi]
geol	The region is composed of Pre-Cambrian schists with numerous gangues and inclusions of glassy quartz (L Usoni 1952). A trench 20 m long and 10 m deep was dug in a lens of quartz. [Mineral 1966]		
HDS09	Tulu Bedada (Tella Bedada) (mountain) 09°59'/38°20' 2526 m	09/38	[Gz WO]
GDM35	Tulu Berchuma (T. Berch'uma) 09°20'/34°49' 1417 m east of Begi	09/34	[Gz]
HD...	Tulu Bofa (village) The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini camped there on 16-17 May 1878, but well away from the village which was reported to be infected by smallpox at the time. The head of the locality was Afe Negus Pedanie but they did not meet him in person. The party received plenty of provisions at Tulu Bofa. There was eating and drinking without concern for smallpox, and the Italian explorers had already in Aden been inoculated against it. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 486-487]	09/39	[18]
HDN54	Tulu Boja, 10°27'/35°08'	10/35	[x]
geol	At Tulu Boja normal diorite (with microcline) intruded into sericite-chlorite schist passes both into granodiorite and into hornblende gabbro. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 31]		
GD...	Tulu Boku (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 85 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	08/34?	[Ad]
??	Tulu Bola (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDG..	Tulu Bollale, about 14 km east of Nejo An occurrence of iron ore has been indicated (M Hamrla 1963). [Mineral 1966]	09/35	[Mi]
	<i>tulu bolo: tullu bollo</i> (O) mountain with caves		
HD...	Tulu Bolo (centre in 1964 of Becho wereda)	08/38	[Ad]
HDD37	Tulu Bolo 08°30'/38°10'	08/38	[MS]
HDD57	Tulu Bolo (Tulubolo, Masno Gabado)	08/38	[Gz]

- 08°40'/38°13' 2204 m
Village south of the Jimma road, at the end of the straight part after Awash bridge.
- HDH30c Tulu Bolo (T. Bollo) 09/35 [Mi]
Cobalt mineral has been reported in the area. Some gold in the region originates from chromitic quartz breccias of Tulu Bolo which have sedimented. [Mineral 1966]
- HDL63 **Tulu Bolo** (T. Bollo, Tulub?) 09°38'/38°42' 2523 m 09/38 [AA Gz Po]
south of Fiche
With sub-post office under Addis Abeba first using spelling TULU BOLLO on its postmark, later (-1986-) TULU BOLO
Population 2,134 as counted in 1967.
- 1970s In 1971-72: The project area of the Tullu Bollo Minimum Package Project (with its name not from the place specified above?) is along the main road to the south-west from Addis Abeba, within the weredas of Sebeta, Askore and Tullu Bollo of the Menagesha awraja. Within the project, loans were given to 37 owner-cultivators and 23 tenants in Tullu Bollo wereda. The big landlords showed in general a negative attitude to the participation of their tenants in the credit programme.
[M Ståhl, Contradictions in agricultural ..., Uppsala/Sweden 1973 p 43-45]
- ?? Tulu Booga/?/ (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
tulu bora (O) vulture mountain
- HDK43 Tulu Bora 09°29'/37°49' 1702 m 09/37 [AA Gz]
HDG.. Tulu Choochay, see Nejo : Katta Valley
- tulu daltu* (O) mountain of the heir
- JCN54 Tulu Daltu (area) 2575 m 07/40 [WO]
HDP.. Tulu Dangab, see Dangab
HDJ.. Tulu Danko (Tullu Danco) 09/37 [+ 18]
While the Catholic missionary Massaja was at Lagamara in 1856-1858 he founded a mission at Tulu Danko.
[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 479]
- HDB99 Tulu Dawka (T. Dauca) 09°01'/36°32' 09/36 [+ x]
HDJ55 Tulu Debisa 09°30'/37°05' 2670 m, south of Shambu 09/37 [Gz]
HDG86 Tulu Denghi, see Dengi
tulu dey: *dey* (Som) glance, look
- HBF90 Tulu Dey (area) 03/39 [WO]
- tulu dimtu* (O) red mountain
- HCM44c **Tulu Dimtu** (Tullu Deemtu) 06/39 [20 Ca]
"It's little more than a monotonous scree slope, with a pretty unattractive observatory planted on the top." There are views from the summit over the Harena forest to the south, the Sanetti plateau to the north, and the town of Goba to the north-east.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 249]
- HDE74 Tulu Dimtu 08°51'/38°49' 2149 m 08/38 [Gz]
(with church Giyorgis), near Akaki
- HDE88 Tulu Dimtu 08°53'/39°09' 2171 m 08/39
south of Chefe Donsa
- HDH.. Tulu Dimtu (T. Demtu), in Gimbi awraja 09/35 [Ad]
A church school in 1968 had 25 boys and one girl in grade 1, with one teacher.
- HDH41c **Tulu Dimtu**, 30 km north of Gimbi 09/35 [Mi]
geol "This is a prominent, grass-covered hill about 2 km wide and 5 km long extending in a northeasterly direction. Some of its peaks are steep, sharp, and angular, and size about 400 m above the surrounding country. The small part of Tulu Dimtu consists of massive to schistose serpentized peridotite containing several per cent of grains of disseminated magnetite. Much of it contains sufficient serpentine to be classed as serpentinite. The colour is darkish grey. Some portions rich in serpentine weather reddish brown. The

absence of any birbirite capping is notable. According to Quinn, this may indicate that the original rock prior to serpentization did not contain enough olivine to be a dunite."

"This area has been visited and briefly described by Geier, Hesse, and Mühlen (1937), Klingner (1941), and Usoni (1952). Geier states that the rock contains small amounts of platinum. Klingner mentions small amounts of platinum in a trench on top of the hill. Jepsen sampled this trench and found, according to Quinn (-- 1962), a trace of chromium spinel near it."

"According to Quinn, the ultrabasic intrusion of Tulu Dimtu is probably surrounded by paragneisses and mica schists and other schists such as talc schist, thin-bedded quartzite, chlorite schist, slates, phyllites, and quartz-sericite schists."

[Mineral 1966 p 66-67]

HDL72	Tulu Dimtu 09°41'/38°40' 2716 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Tulu Dimtu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Koftu) The Tulu Dimtu (? Tulo Demito) primary school in Yerer & K. awraja in 1968 had 61 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	09/38	[Ad]
HDJ73	Tulu Ebicho 09°44'/36°57' 1682 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDN14c	Tulu Fagocho circa 10°05'/35°10' (on map of 1901) between rivers Abay and Dabus	10/35	[x]
HDN24	Tulu Fajedo (T. Fageddo) 10°10'/35°10' see also Fagaddo tulu faya: <i>fayya</i> (O) 1. health; 2. whole, unbroken	10/35	[x]
HBM56	Tulu Faya (Tulu Faia) (hill)	04/39	[+ WO]
??	Tulu Fera (visiting postman under Addis Abeba)	../..	[Po]
HDD98	Tulu Ferda Mecha (Tulu Ferda) 09°01'/38°17' 2124 m west of Addis Alem, see under Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL65	tulu geda: <i>tulu jedda</i> (O) humid and freshly green mountain Tulu Geda (Gidda) 09°38'/38°53' 2593 m south-east of Debre Libanos, see under this name	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Tulu Gedero (centre in 1964 of Rugga sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HDG39	Tulu Gingi (T. Ghinghi, Fre: Toulou Guingui) 09°21'/35°40' 1960/2137 m, south-east of Boji Small bodies of biotite and hornblende granite occur just east of Tulu Gingi. Samples of quartz from Tulu Gingi are of the saccharoidal type, which usually gives negative results in respect of gold. [Mineral 1966] Hugues Le Roux had his camp there on 16 April 1901. He thought that the mountain would make an excellent point from which to take directions for his mapping. The local chief, a Fitawrari, did not provide things very willingly. For the <i>durgo</i> (provisions to be supplied to travellers) "sheep were replaced by chicken, tej by talla, wheat by corn". The guide he provided did not tell anything of value. On 18 April they reached another camp further to the west. [Hugues Le Roux, Ménélik et nous, Paris /after 1901/ p 398-399]	09/35	[+ WO Gu n]
HDL50	Tulu Giyorgis (church) 09°30'/38°30' south-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDL38	Tulu Goda Kidane Mihret (church) 09°22'/39°12' north-west of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HDH30c	Tulu Golel, in Wellega Cobalt mineral has been reported near Tulu Golel. Further exploration was subsequently abandoned, which may indicate no mineralization of importance.	09/35	[Mi]

[Mineral 1966]
tulu gombo, round mountain?
gombo (O) 1. small jar; 2. circular object;
 3. cotton cloth worn over the clothes;
 (Wellega Bega) lion

HDG59 Tulu Gombo, 09°35'/35°39', in Wellega 09/35 [x Mi]

The occurrence of syenite at Tulu Gombo (sparse in Ethiopia) forms part of a mass of dioritic syenite in association with gabbro.

[Mineral 1966]

HDG66 Tulu Gori, cf Gore ../. [WO]

HDJ55 Tulu Gudene 09°31'/37°05' 2654 m 09/37 [Gz]
 (mountain), near Shambu

tulu gudo (O) bid mountain;
guddo (O) 1. abundant; 2. big /female/

HCT74 **Tulu Guddo** (Tullo Guddo, Tullu Guddu, Tulugudo) 07/38 [x WO]

see also Kulu Gudo

The largest of the three islands in the eastern part of lake Ziway, with two peaks.

1900s In early 1900s it was known as a state prison, and Ras Haylu's sons (also Ras Haylu himself?) were kept there before 1935.

1930s Population estimated by the Italians to be about 300.

[Guida 1938]

1950s By 1950 the population was estimated to be some 2,000. On the three islands there were then priests only on Tulu Gudo, and they were Amhara.

[E Haberland 1963 p 650, 677]

1970s "-- ancient patterns persist. Terraces are cultivated, cattle are pastured in lakeside meadows, a pungent golden beer is brewed from finger millet, and cotton cloth is woven and taken to mainland market towns -- A great deal of fishing is still done from papyrus boats and increasing quantities of fish are sold commercially on the shore. Fish still form a principal component of the islanders' diet."

"Church festivals are important too -- The Patriarch of Arussi, Abuna Lucas, who has his residence in Assella, maintains a modest house on the south-west bay of Tullu Guddo and visits it several times a year. Until the spring of 1972, when a new elementary school was built by the government on Tullu Guddo, the *abuna's* house was the only modern building on the islands."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 111-112]

1980s To get to Tullu Guddo, I needed a boat from the fishery. But the manager said, 'You will need papers from the Ministry of Agriculture.'

Outside a compound in the town a team was filling tanks with DDT to spray the swamps. The local official was taciturn, but he gave me the papers and I set off to find the captain. He was a young Oromo called Yohannis. 'Yes, I need to pick up a net from Tullu Guddo.' The fishery at Ziway had been funded by the European Economic Commission and provides most of the fish for Addis Abeba. There are two or three cold stores, and a small boatyard.

"It had been some days since the boat was last used, and it had fried out in the hot sun. I could see daylight between the bottom-boards. So we plugged the biggest of the gaps with cord and bitumen, and poled out through the reeds. Yohannis pointed out the dark shapes of hippos eyeing us, and a python wriggling round the shore."

"Tullu Guddo still supports about a thousand people, though during the time of isolation it was three times that. The higher of its twin peaks is stepped with more than two hundred terraces, the upper ones now abandoned. Between the peaks a saddle fans out to an expanse of meadows and pasture beside the water. After the rains these lush flats are tempting treat for hippos. When it is dark they waddle out of the lake and graze on the terraces. The islanders keep 'hippo watch' through the night, burning fires and chasing the beasts with flaming torches."

"We walked -- up a steep rocky path to the high shoulder of a promontory. A group of about thirty women was squatting in the shade of rocks and scrub. The men stood clustered around the door of a makeshift church. -- I asked the man beside me who the funeral was for. 'Young man,' he said. 'Malaria?' The man nodded and looked away. -- Half-hidden in the trees, a priest quietly chanted the rites. A deacon stood on either side of him, one holding a large cloth-bound book, the other a tall brass cross. -- Two men struggled with a rough headstone, experimenting with various positions at the eastern end of the grave, before agreeing an angle and digging a small trench for it."

After the funeral the author asked the priest "about the Church of St Mary of Zion, the most important of all the island's churches. There had been a church on the island's summit since the twelfth century.

But the priest said, 'It was too difficult to get to.' So, eight years ago they brought the *tabot* down, and consecrated this small shed to house it. Earlier in the year work had begun on a new church. -- Part of the wall reached as high as the eaves; in other places it had barely left the ground. -- the plan was basilical, rather than the traditional circle. -- 'We have run out of cement,' said the priest, 'and we need money. It stopped two weeks ago.' He shrugged, 'I don't know when we start again.'"

[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 139-143]

1990s The island is 14 km from Ziway town, and it is still the site of three monasteries. Debre Tsiyon, the most famous, has a long and very enigmatic history. --The original church now lies in ruins and a new one has been built. Unfortunately, the church's treasures are in a sad state of repair. Curiously, the oldest written documents on Aksum were discovered here and the inhabitants speak a language thought to relate to Ge'ez -- there are very good views from the top of the hill, where the church is perched. There are also hot springs; you can bather in the little tub created by the islanders near the shore front."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 217]

JDK62	Tulu Guled (Tuluguled, Tullo Gulet) 09°37'/42°45' 1895/1906 m, north of Jijiga (centre in 1964 of Gridida sub-district)	09/42	[Gz Ad WO Gu]
HDJ45	Tulu Guracha 09°26'/37°06' 2357 m, south of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDK51	Tulu Gurbo 09°31'/37°41' 1549, 1970 m (mountain peak), west of Kachisi, cf Gurbo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCT46c	Tulu Hallila, in Albaso east of lake Langano There are local people belonging to the Mino clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/39?	[x]
JDJ08	Tulu Haro 09°06'/42°22' 1480 m, south-east of Harar tulu hora: <i>hora</i> (O) mineral water	09/42	[Gz]
JD...	Tulu Hora (Tuluhora), in the Chercher area Situated about 15 km south of Masala village (geological sketch map on p 110). Quartz veins are formed as pegmatites. These contain big muscovite crystals, which have been destroyed by dynamometamorphism. [Mineral 1966]	09/42?	[+ Mi]
GDF91	Tulu Ingi (T. Inghi, Ngi, Nghi) 09°00'/34°26' 1559 m west of Gidami	09/34	[+ WO Gz]
HDN06	Tulu Ionghi, see Ionghi		
HDB61	Tulu Jerka (T. Jergo, Tullo Gergo) 08°43'/35°50' Called extinct volcano by Alexander Bulatovich in 1897. The Italian Guida mentions that the summit of Tullo Gergo was climbed in 1938 by A. Desio. "Exceptional is the occurrence at Tulu Jergo, 50 km south of Gimbi, of a summit pyramid composed of bostonite with a variable Na:K ratio. These bostonites are composed of potash feldspar, nepheline, and segerine."	08/35	[x 18 It]

	[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 135]		
HDL33	Tulu Jubo 09°23'/38°42' 2448 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDG..	Tulu Kami, see under Nejo	09/35	[x]
HDN54c	Tulu Kancha circa 10°25'/35°10' between rivers Abay and Dabus	10/35	[x]
HDA97c	Tulu Kapi (Tullo Kapi, T. Capi), gold mine cf Kapi Located about 15 km air distance from Yubdo.	09/35	[+ Mi Gu]
geol	Quartz inclusions occur in the Pre-Cambrian schists and contain gold-bearing pyrite and chalcophyrite; however, these quartz inclusions (or gangues), although large in size and extension, do not have high gold contents. The workings are located on and around the Tulu Kapi hill and at Ankori about 2 km to the east. Here the work has been confined to eluvial material and to some quartz veins. On the south side of Tulu Kapi hill, an adit has been driven for some meters. The portal has fallen in, so it is impossible to examine the workings, but there is some quartz from the drift lying in a pile outside it; Dahlstrom (1947) found 4.3 g/ton of gold in one of the specimens taken for analysis in 1947. The quartz contains vugs and pseudomorphs of limonite after pyrite. It is reported that a fair-sized nugget has been found at Ankori. 20 km of canal for Ankori and Fabacha have supplied water for the panning of eluvial deposits of the Tulu Kapi placers. [Mineral 1966]		
HDG..	Tulu Katta, see Nejo: Katta <i>tulu kella</i> (O) check-point mountain?		
HDB94	Tulu Kella 09°02'/36°05'	09/36	[x]
KCP03	Tulu Kloan <i>tulu korma</i> (O) stallion mountain?	07/46	[MS]
HDD99	Tulu Korma 09°01'/38°22' 2218 m near Addis Alem, see under this name	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL44	Tulu Korma 09°28'/38°49' 2609 m, north of Sululta tulu kurfa: <i>kurfa-u</i> (O) be ready, be organised	09/38	[Gz]
HDL44	Tulu Kurfa 09°29'/38°49' 2574 m, north of Sululta tulu lefe: <i>lafa</i> (O) land; <i>leffa</i> (läffa) (A) to toil, make an effort	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCT56	Tulu Lefe (T. Lafe) (area) in Albaso east of lake Langano There are local people belonging to the Qorabdo clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/39	[WO x]
HDJ..	Tulu Leka (Tullu Lieca) While the Catholic missionary Massaja was at Lagamara in 1856-1858 he founded a mission at Tulu Leka. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 479]	09/37	[+ 18]
HDL43	Tulu Lemi 09°26'/38°41' 2467 m, north of Sululta The primary school in 1968 had 40 boys in grade 1 and no girls, with one teacher.	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT06	Tulu Lemtu 10°01'/38°28' 1847 m south-east of Addis Derra <i>tulu lencha</i> (O) lion mountain	10/38	[Gz]
HDL13	Tulu Lencha (T. Lench'a) 09°09'/38°46' 2606 m near Sululta	09/38	[Gz]
HDL71	Tulu Lencha (T. Lench'a) 09°42'/38°34' 2914 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDH13?	Tulu Marechi, about 25 km east of Gimbi, cf Marechi At the eastern foot of Tulu Marechi occur several outcrops of pegmatites which contain large sheets of muscovite. The muscovite is not transparent but grey-brown, with red and	09/36	[Mi]

blue stains. The mica at Marechi was known from the time of Menilek II.

[Mineral 1966]

- GDF45 Tulu Mao, see Mau
- HDL76 Tulu Mejo 09°43'/38°59' 2548 m, south-east of Fiche 09/39 [AA Gz]
(with church Mikael to the north-west at 09°45'/38°55')
- HDL51 Tulu Menkicho 09°33'/38°31' 1941 m (with church) 09/38 [AA Gz]
(also a hill of the same name to the south), south-west of Fiche
- HDA65 Tulu Metti, 28 km south-west of Yubdo 08/35 [Mi]
Located according to Usoni (1952) in the valley of the same name near its confluence with the Birbir. The quartz inclusions occur in the Pre-Cambrian schists and contain gold-bearing pyrite.
[Mineral 1966]
tulu michire: *michirra* (O) 1. flask-like drinking vessel;
2. twisting, wringing
- JCH10 Tulu Michire (Tullu Micire) 06°23'/40°48' 961 m 06/40 [Gz WO]
- HDK99 *tulu milki* (O) mountain of omen, foreboding
Tulu Milki (Tullu Milchi, Tulumelchi) 09/38 [AA Gz WO n]
Tulu Milki 09°54'/38°21' 2505 m (Milki is also a river)
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
- 3E Besi
 - 4E Yaya Ambena 2528 m
 - 4E Dewa (with church) 2528 m
 - 5E Feres Zebenya ("Horse Guard") 2452 m
 - 5E Chefe Dadi 2452 m
 - 9E Aftin 2203 m
 - 4SE Kuyu
 - 4SE Kobi
 - 5SE Adadi
 - 3S Idera (area)
 - 5SW Nyoke 2510 m
 - 10SW Enda Medhani Alem (village)
 - 3W Abu Botero 2548 m
 - 4W Sole
 - 6W Chefe 2571 m
 - 9W Daye (Dayu)
 - 3NW Nechiri 2582 m
 - 3NW Kadi (Qadi) 2582 m
 - 4NW Odo 2558 m
 - 4NW Ejersa
 - 4NW Mame
 - 5NW Seke
 - 6NW Kurno
 - 7NW Bonu 2558 m
 - 7NW Haro Dobo
 - 7NW Wele
 - 7NW Towa 2527 m
 - 9NW Bite 2547 m
 - 9NW Golole
 - 9NW Buru 2499 m
 - 9NW Chilelo (Ch'ilelo) 2499 m
 - 9NW Areda Baro (near bridge) 2523 m
 - 9NW Areda Wari 2545 m
 - 5N Deso 2510 m
 - 8N Bedada (Tella Badada)(w church) 2606m nearby

	4NE Yedebersa (Iedebersa)		
	5NE Deso 2510 m		
	5NE Aletis		
	5NE Micha 2329 m		
geol	"The Abbai road-section north of Tulu Milki shows the entire thickness of the Trap Series, here only 220 m, to be composed of compact, fine-grained basalts with some pyroclast beds, resting with apparent conformity on the Antalo Limestone. There are two pyroclastic horizons, an upper one about 30 m thick of variegated tuff, and a lower one of basaltic agglomerate. The basalt lavas form three massive, steep cliffs, each cliff exposing several separate flows; the two intervening pyroclast horizons are morphologically expressed as two broad terraces. This basaltic composition of the Trap Series is characteristic of almost the entire Abbai basin -- In the whole of the Abbai basin the Trap Series is perfectly horizontal -- the Trap Series now rests with barely discernable unconformity on the Mezozoic strata." [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 132]		
HDJ73	Tulu Mine 09°43'/36°57' 1755 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDL22	Tulu Minik (Tulu Miniq)	09/38	[AA q]
HDL32	Tulu Miniko (T. Miniqo) 09°19'/38°37' 2505 m north-west of Sululta	09/38	[Gz q]
HDJ65	Tulu Naboye, see Tulu Neboye tulu nano: <i>nanno</i> (O) 1. round; 2. surroundings		
HDL92	Tulu Nano 09°55'/38°36' 2147 m, north-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Tulu Nassi (in Wellega) Some gold has been found in the area. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HDJ65	Tulu Neboye (T. Naboye) 09°38'/37°05' 2474 m north of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>tulu ofa</i> (O) carpet mountain		
HDL93	Tulu Ofa 09°55'/38°43' 1916 m, north of Fiche (with church Mikael), north of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ85	Tulu Ree (T. Re'e) 09°51'/37°06' 2322 m south of and near Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ62	Tulu Rei 09°39'/36°48' 1525 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HCT46c	Tulu Ripa, in Albaso east of lake Langano There are local people belonging to the Alli clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/39?	[x]
HCU74	Tulu Shato (T. Sciato) 07°53'/39°43' 2465 m east of Robi	07/39	[+ WO Gz]
GDM73	Tulu Shava (T. Sciava, Sceva) 09°41'/34°38' 1454 m	09/34	[+ WO Gz]
HDG96	Tulu Sirba, see Sirba		
GDF91	Tulu Songo, see Sonkoy <i>tulu surre</i> (O) brain mountain?		
HDL47	Tulu Surre (Tullo Surre)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDG64	Tulu Uandi, see Wandi		
HDJ63	Tulu Uto 09°38'/36°56' 2186 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDF32	Tulu Waba (T. Uaba) 08°28'/39°34' 1383 m mountain near Awash river	08/39	[+ Gz]

HD...	Tulu Wayu (centre in 1964 of Dengoro sub-district)	09/37	[Ad]
GDF85	Tulu Welel (T. Walel, T. Wallel, Tullu Ualel, Uollel) (Tullu Walal) 08°53'/34°50' 2707 m, peak 3273 m The southern Borana in the late 1500s lived in Tulu Welel south-west of the Ganale Doria river. [µammed 1994] The book Tahis Shah, <i>In search of King Solomon's mines</i> (published circa 2001), tells mysterious stories. It says that Frank Hayter in the 1920s thought he had found the gold in Tullu Wallel but that the entrance somehow became mysteriously sealed and that Hayter died from a slowly-acting disease because of a curse from an Ethiopian monk. Shah's own attempts twice to find the gold mines on Tullu Wallel both failed because of very bad weather. [DN Kultur 26 January 2004]	08/34	[Gz x WO Gu]
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 1(1963) no 2 p 23 view from a distance.		
HDH27	Tulu Werebo 09°15'/36°22' 1492 m north-west of Nekemte, cf Werebo	09/36	[Gz]
HCN87	Tulu Werk (T. Uarc) 08°02'/35°29' 1944 m mountain south-west of Gore	08/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDL92	Tulu Yai (Tulu Ya'i) 09°55'/38°37' 2194 m (with church Giyorgis)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL63	Tulub?, see Tulu Bolo		
HDH76	Tuluba Ali (mountain) 09°44'/36°15' 2115 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDA28	Tulube 08°20'/35°32' 1494/1551 m The primary school in 1968 had 229 boys and 50 girls, with 2 (!) teachers.	08/35	[WO Gz Ad]
HDD57	Tulubolo, see Tulu Bolo		
HDE89	Tulufera Maryam (church) 08°54'/39°14' east of Chefe Donsa	08/39	[Gz]
HCT74	Tulugudu, see Tulu Gudo, also Kulo Gudo		
JD...	Tuluhora, see Tulu Hora		
HDD22	Tululame 08°20'/37°44' 1713 m north-west of Welkite	08/37	[Gz]
JEA55	Tulumme (area)	11/40	[WO]
HEU03	Tulwo 12°45'/39°37' 1807 m, south-east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HDT77	Tulya 10°37'/39°07' 1989 m, west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HCB72	Tum (Tume) (area & place & airport), cf Tume (visiting postman under Jimma, postmark using spelling TUME -2002-) Serves as airport for Maji, with domestic EAL flights in 1997 to Addis Abeba, Jimma, Mizan Teferi, Tepi (Tippi). Its unpaved runway has a length of about 1375 m.	06/35	[WO Po]
??	Tumamae (visiting postman under Jimma)	././.	[Po]
HDL36	Tumano (T'umano) 09°22'/38°58' 2662 m north of Sendafa	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Tumano (T'umano) 09°47'/38°41' 3052 m (with bridge), west of Fiche, see under this name	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL53	Tumanu, see Tamene		
GDU30c	Tumat, see Tumet		
HCC83	Tumbule 06°10'/36°55' 1531 m	06/36	[Gz]
HEM81	Tumbuyu Abo (church) 12°29'/39°30', near Korem	12/39	[Gz]
HCB72	Tume, see Tum	06/35	[20]
HDR72c	Tumekan	10/36	[Wa]
GDU30c	Tumet (Tumat), an affluent of the Abay	10/34?	[LM Mi]

Some gold was reported to be found in the alluvials of Tumat river.

It was prospected by SMIT.

[Mineral 1966]

Per Sandvik, travelling before 1935, once made camp at Tumet Belkodo. The local chief there was Sheik Mosar. They inspected quartz guanges and saw local people panning for gold in sand scooped up from holes near the stream. One of the panners was given opportunity to see his gold through Sandvik's looking glass, and he exclaimed "The tall man has gold in his glass".

[P Sandvik, I Etiopia efter gull, Oslo 1935 p 30]

pict Eth. Geog. Journal 1(1963) no 2 p 27 panning for gold.

tumha: *tuma* (O) iron arm ring, of which the hereditary head of a "marriage class" among the Konso used to wear five *Tuma*, a small Kushitic group of people living at the border of the Sudan

HEC53	Tumha 11°20'/36°46' 2140 m, see under Dangila	11/36	[WO Gz]
HEC40	Tumha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wendelay Mikael)	11/36	[Ad WO]
HEE59	Tumi 11°21'/37°15' 2117 m, south-west of Mekdela	11/37	[Gz]
HDC79	Tumme, T. (hill) <i>tumsa</i> (O) 1. law; 2. help; also used as a man's name	08/37	[WO]
HBL77	Tumsa	04/39	[WO]

tumtu (O) blacksmith; weaver;

tuntu (A) place where iron is forged;

Tumtu, name of a low-ranking caste of hunters and ironworkers and female potters living among the Oromo

HDK38	Tumtu 09°23'/38°19' 2520 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Tumtum (river in Wellega) Not far from Birbir river. A canal has supplied water for prospecting and panning at Tumtum. The average gold content was of the order of 0.1 gram per cubic metre. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HFC69	Tunguzzo (area)	14/37	[WO]
JEA23	Tunkule (Tuncule) (area) tuo: <i>tu'o</i> (Som) squat, get on one's haunches	11/40	[+ WO]
GCT65	Tuo	07/33	[WO]
HDM71	Tuofit, see Twofit		
HEC86	Tuonna Abo, see Twonna Abo		

tur (t'ur) (A) punishment

GCU76	Tura (area)	07/34	[WO]
JDK53	Turchile, see Turkeylo		
HCS01	Turduna 07°16'/37°40' 2034 m (mountain), south-west of Hosaina <i>ture</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Grewia tembensis</i> ; <i>tuurre</i> (Som) hunchback	07/37	[Gz]
HDE09	Ture (church)	08/39	[WO]
JC...	Ture	06/43	[18]
??	Ture Teso (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
JDR51	Turful (area)	10/41	[WO]

turi (t'uri) (O) 1. jungle; 2. dirt, filth;
3. menstruation, pollution; 4. sin, offence

HDD68	Turi (T'uri) 08°44'/38°15' 2135 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL34	Turi (T'uri) 09°23'/38°52' 2693 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]

- HDL66 Turi (T'uri) 09°39'/39°01' 2593 m 09/39 [AA Gz]
south-east of Debre Libanos
- JCE90c Turi 06/43 [Wa]
- HBP04 **Turkana** (Lago Rodolfo, Lake Rudolf, Basso Narok) 04/36 [x n]
Ethiopian name? Turkana is the name used in Kenya.
- 1880s In January 1888 Teleki and von Höhnel set out with 197 porters and some 30 other men into a region never before seen by any European. Finally, on the afternoon of March 5, they struggled up to the top of a dusty ridge and saw in the distance the shimmering surface of an enormous lake. They had been told by local people about a lake Basso Narok.
[P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, 1998 p 69-70]
- 1890s The explorer Arthur Donaldson Smith had been in the interior of Africa for a year, and on 10 July 1895 he saw the lake. "a long white strip of water gleaming far off in the distance -- I felt that I had attained in a measure the greatest ambition of my life."
On 14 July 1895, Smith and Dodson camped on the same spot where Teleki and von Höhnel had stayed for a month in 1888. In the meantime no Europeans had visited it. Smith tried to explore the river flowing into the northern end, but had troubles with malaria and local hostile people. Some 125 km north of the lake he concluded that the river called Nianamm was different from the Omo, so he did not understand that it was the Omo which was the source of water for lake Turkana.
[Imperato p 116-117]
The expedition of Vittorio Bottego traced the course of the lower Omo river and on 30 August 1896 they arrived to the northern side of lake Turkana and understood that the Omo river flowed into the lake.
[R De Benedetti, Vittorio Böttego ..., Torino 1932 p 83-84, 89]
Bottego had not only found the outlet of the Omo but had also discovered that this stretch of it was in Ethiopian hands. This was of little concern to him, however, since as he saw it, the entire region would soon be part of a vast Italian protectorate.
[Imperato p 151]
Killing as many elephants as he could, the hunter Arthur Henry Neumann finally got a glimpse of Lake Rudolf's southern shore on 4 December 1895. There was hardly an elephant along the eastern shore of the lake that escaped the sights of his rifles. By late December, he had reached the northern end of the lake, from where he moved into the forests along the banks of the Omo river.
[Imperato p 131]
The hunter Henry Sheppard Hart Cavendish moved on to lake Stephanie (lake Chamo) where he was attacked by a wounded elephant and almost lost his life. After recovering, he headed south for lake Rudolf (lake Turkana), which he reached on 12 March 1897. The main body of men led by Andrew hunted down the eastern shore while Cavendish himself marched along the western shore of the lake.
[Imperato p 135-136]
On 11 March 1898, Dejazmach Welde Giyorgis decided to form a detachment of only 5,664 men for a quick trip down the Omo river valley to the lake. They set out from Kolu on 16 March.
"Giorgis now had little time to spare. He therefore decided to head for the Omo delta and the northern shore of Lake Rudolf and leave conquest of the lands beyond to the following year. As they trekked south, he kept asking Bulatovich when they would arrive at Rudolf -- Finally, on April 7, 1898, they came in sight of the lake -- A week later, they ceremoniously raised a silken Ethiopian tricolor atop a 28-foot-tall pole set in a pile of stones."
"While in the Omo delta, Giorgis's Kullo mercenaries raided a village, leaving among the survivors a three-year-old boy whom they brutally castrated. Bulatovich adopted this boy and took him back to Russia."
[Imperato p 187-188]

Montagu Sinclair Wellby made an extraordinary journey in seven months, during which he successfully mapped the unknown lands between lake Rudolf and the Nile, together with a skilled and experienced surveyor, Duffadar Shahzad Mir. The Omo river valley and the area to the north of lake Rudolf had been depopulated in 1897-1898 by the devastating military invasion of Ras Welde Giyorgis. Those who survived fled across the Omo to the right bank to avoid contacts with the Ethiopians. Wellby insisted that the proper name of the lake was Gallop, but this did not survive.

Leontiev as detailed below arrived at the lake five months after Wellby's stay.

[Imperato p 205-207]

The expedition of Nicholas Stephanovic Leontiev reached the northern end of lake Rudolf on 21 August 1899. There, Leontiev found the Union Jacks put up by Herbert Henry Austin when he had come up from the south the year before. Indifferent to the political implications of his actions, Leontiev quickly replaced the Union Jacks with the Ethiopian colours, on the grounds that the territory had already been claimed by Menilek.

"Leontiev's stay at the northern end of the lake was never peaceful because he and his followers were constantly engaged in raiding, pillaging, and wanton killing. The local inhabitants finally joined forces in an attempt to drive them out. Armed with only spears and poisoned arrows, they succeeded in killing 216 of Leontiev's men in one 4-hour-long engagement, but they certainly suffered far greater casualties themselves."

"Sebillou hoisted several Ethiopian flags near the Omo delta and supervised the construction of a fort on a rise overlooking both the lake and the Omo estuary. The fort was built on the left bank of the Omo while Leontiev returned to Addis Ababa on unexpected orders from the emperor."

[Imperato p 193-194]

Donaldson Smith reach the lake on 10 December 1899 on his second exploration there. On the previous trip it had taken him a year to reach the lake from the coast at Berbera but this time it was done in some four months.

Smith found that the Murle of the Omo delta had been reduced to poverty, and he concluded that it was the result of Ethiopian raids. The region had also been affected by a severe drought. Smith admitted that he had, in fact, travelled up the Mago, not the Omo, on his first trip in 1895. On 3 January 1900 Smith left the Omo and started west.

[Imperato p 215-216]

1900s James Jonathan Harrison in early January 1900 left Addis Abeba for a hunting trip to the south. Harrington gave Harrison several Union Jacks and instructed him to place one at the north end of lake Rudolf. Menilek had agreed to the replacement of this flag initially hoisted by Herbert Henry Austin in 1898 but removed by Leontiev the following year.

On 25 March 1900 they sighted the lake across a sea of hot mirages. The water was extremely brackish and alkaline, but even the camels enjoyed it. Harrison set up a camp on the lake shore. On 31 March the party headed for Murle on the Omo river in order to run up the Union Jack. However, to their dismay, they found the area devoid of people and the riverbed completely dry.

"As part of his efforts to prevent the Ethiopians from further encroaching on British-claimed territory, Harrington had asked Harrison to run up several flags well to the north of the lake -- In so doing, he tried to purposely push Britain's territorial claims well north of the area originally staked out by Austin. He did this not so much to seize more territory but rather to better position himself for future border negotiations, which he knew would be difficult."

"Unfortunately for Harrington, Harrison was unable to locate any local people whom he could give flags."

"Harrison was extremely proud of the maps the expedition's surveyor Clarke had made and promptly submitted them to the Royal Geographical Society."

[Imperato p 226-227]

On 4 April 1901, Herbert Henry Austin and his men sighted Mount Nakua near lake Rudolf. Four more days of marching brought them to Austin's camp of 15 September 1898, where he linked together his current survey with those he had previously

conducted. He accurately documented the true extent of effective Ethiopian occupation and strengthened Britain's claim to the no-man's land that Wellby had described as 'twixt Sirdar and Menilek'. All of this information later proved to be extremely valuable to Harrington in his border negotiations with Menilek.

Austin's arrival at Nakua effectively brought his survey activities to an end. All that remained was to reinforce British claims to the lake and get the expedition safely out of the interior (which proved to be a difficult task, with sickness, deaths and lack of food). [Imperato p 233-234]

Count Wickenburg had been denied permission to visit lake Rudolf in 1897 but he paid a brief visit there in July 1901. From there he trekked south-east. Wickenburg did not publish his trip, and his diaries were destroyed at the end of World War II.

The French Vicomte Robert du Bourg de Bozas set out from Addis Abeba for lake Rudolf on 4 March 1902 and reached the Omo river on 2 June. His caravan at its start counted 20 mules and 110 donkeys. They found a large number of fossils in the valley and noted for the first time the highly fossiliferous nature of the entire region. Approaching the swampy terrain just to the north of lake Rudolf, they were attacked by the Murle people who had given Austin and his men so much difficulty a short time before. They killed two of de Boza's men and a number of his transport animals.

De Bozas did not linger at the northern end of the lake for long. He set out for the Nile in early July and reached it two months later.

[Imperato p 242-243]

1905

Harrington was convinced that only a British presence along the proposed border could halt Ethiopian advances. However, the Foreign Office was unwilling to fund the proposed force. Finally in 1905, the newly established Colonial Office allocated £1,200 annually to patrol the border. In November, Harrington appointed a Greek subject Fotios Zaphiro, who had lived in Ethiopia for many years, to the post of boundary inspector. He was fluent in Amharic, enterprising, and politically shrewd. Zaphiro and his two dozen policemen patrolled the border from the Ganale river to lake Rudolf, and in so doing brought the Ethiopian advance to a halt. He remained on the border for four years.

Seeing little hope of advancing southward, Menilek agreed in 1907 to a frontier that basically was the Red Line /see map on p 248 of Imperato's book concerning the various boundaries proposed from 1899 to 1909/. This agreement called for the establishment of a delimitation commission, which was appointed in May 1908. Major Charles William Gwynn was chosen to head the Abyssinian-East African Boundary Commission. He arrived in late August 1908 to Addis Abeba together with engineers Carter and Favier and some further staff.

Matters got off to a bad start because Menilek was ill, and no one in the Ethiopian government would nominate commissioners to accompany Gwynn. After waiting in vain for two months, Gwynn was told by the Foreign Office to proceed without the Ethiopians. Gwynn finally joined his caravan in the south-east in October. At Dolo, he met Zaphiro, who then accompanied him. Over the next two months, he retraced Maud's survey, making minor adjustments in the Red Line that gave Britain access to vital wells necessary for patrolling the border. He arrived at the northern end of lake Rudolf on 22 February 1909, where he found an Ethiopian post just opposite the mouth of the Omo river. It had taken him only two months to cover the entire border from the time he set out from Dolo. Gwynn produced meticulous maps and provided detailed descriptions of the areas he visited.

Gwynn's line became known as the Blue Line, and it was immediately contested by the Ethiopians, who soon sent a German, Lieutenant Schubert, to survey the Red Line.

However, Schubert's greatly delayed results did not alter Britain's now firm resolve to hold the Blue Line. That line actually gave Ethiopia several more miles of the northern end of lake Rudolf than were demarcated by the Red Line in 1903. Yet the Ethiopians considered that poor compensation for their loss of strategic ground and wells.

Gwynn's demarcation of the border effectively marked the end of the era of colonial competition for the Jade Sea (Rudolf = Turkana).

"Over the ensuing decades, nature had a final word in this saga, for Lake Rudolf progressively receded 35 miles from its late-nineteenth-century northern shore, thus pulling itself out of Ethiopia."

[Imperato p 247-250]

1960s The Ethiopian police station was at some distance, although the lake could be seen from there. The staff used to take a siesta, even by going to bed. At the shore there was some grass and some sand. The local population could catch large fishes but also small crocodiles, which they used to eat.

[Svenskbladet, A.A. June 1968 p 9]

"During the 1960s, the security situation in this region sharply deteriorated, -- In the ensuing years, wars in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan caused an influx of refugees, some of whom obtained arms and engaged in banditry. Yet the more serious security problem has been caused by the procurement of modern arms by various ethnic groups, including the Karamajong, Turkana, Boran, and Somali. Equipped with these weapons, they now engage in cattle theft with deadlier consequences and have also turned to robbing and killing innocent civilians."

[Imperato p 254]

1970s In the late 1970s, a young Englishman named Stephen Pern walked around the lake. starting in the southeast and moving north into Ethiopia, where he was detained for a while by the local police.

"He accomplished this remarkable trip /around the lake/ in fifty days and travelled with only African companions, including a child and a pregnant woman who accompanied him part of the way."

Two years later, Mohamed Amin, a highly acclaimed Kenyan photographer, drove around the lake. His expedition carried 800 liters of gasoline, 20 spare tires, 275 liters of drinking water, a quarter ton of photographic equipment and film, and a radio-telephone with a wide range.

[Imperato p 254]

KCN96 Turkayel, see Tukayel

JDK53 Turkeylo (Turqeylo, Turchile) 09/42 [Gz WO]
09°33'/42°50' 1913/1938 m

HDE81 Turkogogo, south of Menagesha 08/38 [x]
The hunter Powell-Cotton in 1900 was told this name for the wide grassy plain south of the Menagesha mountain down to the Awash river.

HBP36c Turme, same as next one? 04/36 [20]
on the road to the south-west about 80 km from Arbore.
Turmi, an ethnic group, see under Hamer

HBP58 **Turmi** 04°58'/36°29' 925 m 05/36 [Gz Br]
The main town of the Hamer, with Monday market. One product is incised gourds, used by local women as shopping baskets. Hamer Traditional Goods is a souvenir shop next door to the Gulilat Haile Hotel.

"Just over 3 km outside the town of Turmi, look out for the pump and well at the side of the road, close to the Wadi Kaske. Local Hamer women come from miles around to fetch water from the well."

"The Gulilat Haile Hotel is the best choice -- Because of the heat, some travellers hire a room in which to leave their belongings, and take their bed outside into the compound."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 240, 243]

HCA16 Turmu (Gebel Turmu) (mountain) 05/35 [WO Gz]
05°37'/35°21' 1139, 1655 m

GDF54 Turno 08°41'/34°45' 2020 m 08/34 [Gz]
north-west of Dembidolo

turo (O) 1. column for supporting a building; 2. bottom

	of a granary; 3. (Harar) kind of small to medium tree, <i>Rapanea simensis</i> ; <i>tuuro</i> (Som) pile up, be gathered		
HDK66	Turo 09°40'/38°04' 1685 m south-west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBU73	Turor (Turon) 05°05'/39°20' 1014 m	05/39	[Gz Wa]
HDM92	Turor	09/39	[WO]
HDL20	Turose (T'urose) 09°19'/38°26' 2843 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCL00	Turr 06°27'/43°30' 387 m <i>turret</i> (English) small tower; <i>tureta</i> (t'urāta) (A) retirement, taking care of old parents	06/43	[WO Wa Gz]
HDF40	Turret, 1485 m	08/39	[WO]
JBS76	Turtur	05/43	[WO]
JDB89	Turturagutta (Turturragutta) 08°52'/41°33' 1794 m	08/41	[Gz Wa]
HEF00	Turu Jiru 10°51'/39°24' 3022 m, south-west of Dessie	10/39	[Gz]
JDK35	Turubdeysi 09°24'/42°59' 1779 m, east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HCB15c	<i>Turugamer</i> , a small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
GDE24	Turulei	08/33	[WO]
HDB46	Tururtu (church)	08/36	[WO]
HDP67	Tururtu 08°35'/36°19' 1858 m	08/36	[Gz]
JDJ20	Tusho 09°14'/41°36' 1978 m midway between Deder and Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
HDG26c	Tussi (Gara Toussi) circa 09°15'/35°20' on map of 1901	09/35	[+ x]
	<i>tut</i> (t'ut) (A) female breast, nipple, teat; (T) cotton; <i>tutt</i> , <i>tult</i> (A) kind of plant, <i>Rumex steudeli</i> <i>tuta</i> , <i>tuuta</i> (O) assembly, gathering of people		
HCD18	Tuta (area), see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[WO]
HDJ71	Tuta 09°46'/36°46' 1493 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDF80	Tute	08/39	[WO]
HDL70	Tute (T'ut'e) 09°42'/38°30' 2519 m Tute, south-east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Tute Bisil, see Oda Bisil		
HDK88	Tuti 09°48'/38°18' 2553 m, south-west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCH01	Tuti	06/40	[WO]
HCD97c	Tutiti (Tutitti, Tootitti, Totiti) about 30 km past Dilla 1930s South-west of Dilla and west of an S.I.M. mission station, when a German ethnological expedition studied the many decorated monoliths there in December 1934. [Ad. Jensen, 1936 p 99] The retreating Swedish Red Cross ambulance arrived at Totiti on 15 July 1936. They heard that a missionary who was stationed at Totiti had been killed. The station had two small buildings with sheet roofs on a very green hill with very much vegetation all around. The Swedes halted at the mission and those of the Norwegian ambulance arrived in the evening, having been permitted to leave Agere Maryam and being accompanied by an English-speaking official of Dejazmach Gebre Maryam. After dinner on the 16th Italian airplanes were seen, headed for Dilla. The Scandinavians spread flags on the ground and the Italians flew low over the mission station before disappearing southwards. The ambulance people thought that it would then be reported to Stockholm and Oslo where the ambulances were passing. [G Agge, Med Röda Korset ..., Sthlm 1936 p 184-186] The Norwegians found 8 Swedes at the mission station when they arrived there. The ancient monoliths were close to the station, so the Scandinavians had time to look at	06/38	[20 x n]

them. They found butter and cotton threads on a few of them, indicating that some kind of worship continued in the area.

The local people gave different advice on which way to take next. The Amhara warned about the lowland and the Oromo warned about the highland. The final decision was to proceed towards the south-west on the shortest route to Kenya.

[G Ulland, Under Genferkorset, Oslo 1936 p 112-114]

"The turnoff to the left is at a little place called Chelba. It is easy to miss the little dirt road up to the monoliths -- we drove the rough 3 km up to the top of the hill to Tootitti. The stones appear suddenly on the left. Some are standing but most have fallen over. The tallest ones tower over the sorghum in the field. They stand 2-4 meters high. At first we counted 56 in the bunch in front of the local administration office -- But the field went on and on, and I lost track of the number after almost 200. The monoliths vary in size and shape, but most are cylindrical. Most of the ones lying on the ground are broken. The ones standing seem to indicate regular shapes and walls. A tell-tale ridge worn in the top of one of the tallest standing monoliths seems to indicate that it was a pillar with a roof and/or walls attached to it. --The only markings on the Tootitti monoliths I could see were carved spiders with long legs."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/12/17 and 2000/08/11]

Situated on a hill 2.3 km from the village of Chalba. There are some very large, tapering, generally uncarved standing stones, marking graves.

Before visiting the monoliths, travellers must obtain permission from the Gedeo Culture & Information Office in Dilla.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 225]

picts G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 at p 105 ambulance and flags at mission station, at p 112 four photos of phallic monoliths near the station.

tuto (O) kind of tree, *Citrus aurantifolia*;
tutoo (O) bunch /of tall grass growing together/;
tutto (O) 1. /small/ hill; 2. feeding bottle;
tutu (t'ut'u) (A) kind of climber in bushes,
Canarina abyssinica, with bright orange flowers

HBL09 Tuto 03°39'/39°17' 1109/1203 m 03/39 [WO Gz]
 mountain north-east of Moyale

HD... Tuttie 09/39? [18]
 In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Feres Tifir (Faras Tafer) province, governed by a Dejazmach.

HCK08c **Tutu Fella** (Tuttufalla, Tutu Fella, Tuto Falla) 06/38 [20 x]
 (Tutto Fela = hill Fela) (field with monoliths), south of Awasa about 25 km from Tutiti
 1930s A German ethnographic expedition counted about one hundred monoliths there in 1934, all with ornaments and most of them with faces.
 The hill was at half an hour's distance from a Christian church hill. Some Amhara ex-soldiers were settled in the area. They helped to clear away shrubs at the monuments. They knew nothing of the history of the monoliths. Fallen stones were raised and cleaned. "Our work changed the place into a barren open-air museum." (Caravan men of the Germans thought the local people would bury or demolish the stones after the foreigners had left.)
 Phallus stones had a height of 1-2 m above ground. The upper part of one stone was taken away and brought to Frankfurt am Main. There was always a navel and a central vertical groove.

The Germans made test excavations and found so many graves, partly above each other, that they thought people had used it as a burial ground for a long period.

[Ad. Jensen 1936 p 453-464]

1950s Eike Haberland in late 1955 excavated some of the phallic stelae.

2000s Site with around 80 stones, variously carved with facial features, phalluses etc. It is situated near the village of Wenago, 13 km from Dilla, along a track up a hill. The 'sex' of

a stone is thought by locals to denote the sex of the person buried underneath.

Before visiting the monoliths, travellers must obtain permission from the Gedeo Culture & Information Office in Dilla.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 225]

Tuttufalla is 25 km south of Dilla on the left hand side down a gravel road. You go down the gravel road about 2 km, then take a dirt road about 1 km up a hill to the monuments. The field has been worked on by the same French archaeological team which reconstructed the Tiya field. Around 1994, they set up the 70 or so stelae in a loose rock foundation.

The stelae have a greater variety of designs than either the Tiya or the Tutiti fields. They have a spider-like carving, which is the only carving they have at Tutiti, and a pillow stand design like in Tiya. Tuttufalla is therefore a link between the other two sites. The stelae are smaller and shorter than in the other two fields. The unique feature of Tuttufalla is the faces carved on some of the stones. There is one stone with a long face with an aquiline nose, very nicely done.

The locals associate the stone with Ahmed Grañ the left-handed in the early 1500s. One local informant said he didn't know if Grañ had them carved, but he had taken the pillars with his powerful left hand and driven them into the ground. He'd then used them to tether his horses. The twin stelae field of Tutiti is 10 km south of the turnoff to Tuttufalla.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/08/11]

picts A E Jensen, Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936 p 455 four stelae with human faces, at p 464 group of monuments in dense shrub, at p 480 two sculptures with faces, at p 496 two more with faces and these brought to Frankfurt am Main and kept there.

tuuru: *туру* (O) 1. stay, remain in a place;
2. be delayed, be late

HDF75	Tuuru (area)	08/39	[WO]
HCG08	Tuy sub-district (Tui ..) c1495 m (centre in 1964 = Otilcho)	06/35	[LM Ad WO]
HBS57c	Tuyura	05/38	[LM]
HEH45	Twaba (Tuaba) <i>twat</i> (t'wat) (A) morning	12/36	[+ WO]
GDM92	Twat (Touat, G.) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
GCS59	Twerachata (Tueraciata) (area)	07/33	[+ WO]
HDM71	Twofit (Tuofit) twonna abo: <i>abo</i> see under <i>abbo</i> as first part of name	09/39	[+ WO]
HEC86	Twonna Abo (Tuonna Abo)	11/37	[+ WO]
HCA77	Tyaki (Tiachi)	06/35	[+ WO]
HCA78	Tyaki (Tiachi) (mountain), see under Maji	06/35	[WO]
	Tzada .., see generally Tsada ..		
HFE68	Tzada, see May Tsaida		
HFK17	Tzada Beit 14°35'/38°13' 1564 m	14/38	[Gz]
HFD93	Tzada Emmi, see Tsada Emmi		
HFK06	Tzada Medri (Tsada Midri) 14°26'/38°04' 1509 m Coordinates would give map code HFD96	14/38	[Gz LM WO Gu]
HFE81	Tzada Uallaca (T. Uollaca), see Adi Haye		
HET26	Tzamera, see Tsamera		
HFD39	Tzana, see Zana		
HED73	Tzana Ghi, see Sana		
HEJ76	Tzangala 12°28'/37°09' 1860 m, south-east of Chilga	12/37	[Gz]
H....	Tzeberga, see Tseberga		
HFE48	Tzedia, see Tsediya		

HER76	Tzaghede, see Tsegede		
HFC53	Tzaghede (Tzaghede Amba, Tsegede) (mountain) 14°04'/36°52' 873/916 m	14/36	[Gz WO]
HFE29	Tzeghereda, see Tsigereda		
??	Tzeldo (in Segede/Sägädé) The Tzeldo market had some trade in gold in the 1800s.	../..	[18]
HED92	Tzeletbei, see Tseletbey		
HFD19	Tzellemti (Tzellemt), see Tsellemti		
HFD38	Tzembelta (Tzembella, Tsembela) (mountain) Tzembelta 13°51'/38°15' 1298 m, cf Tsimbila	13/38	[Gz WO Gu 18]
HFF22	Tzera, see Tsera		
??	Tzerona (with postal agent/sub-post office)	../..	[Po]
HFE26	Tzetzera, see Tsetsera		
HFE37	Tzetzin Calat, see Ketsin Kalat		
HFE18	Tzili (Asa) 13°43'/39°14' 2488, 2753 m (mountain), north-east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HET54	Tznaco, see Tsnako		
HEK48	Tzunghi Mariam, see Tsungi Maryam		