

	<i>war, uar</i> (Som) 1. pond, reservoir, well; 2. news		
JBG84	War Argiyo (Uar Arguio) 04°20'/40°09' 1184 m Coordinates would give map code JBG73	04/40	[+ WO Gz]
JCD23	War Hinlei (Uar Hinlei) 05°37'/42°47' 495 m	05/42	[Gz WO]
JBG54	War Sapelli (Uar Sap., U. Savelli) (area)	04/40	[+ WO]
JDE50	War Ukli (Uar Ucli) (area) war wal: <i>wal</i> (O) each other, one another; (Som) each, every; <i>waal</i> (Som) age-mate	08/43	[+ WO]
JBG66	War Wal (Uar Ual) 04°14'/40°23' 1021 m	04/40	[+ WO Gz]
	Wara ..., see also Wera .. <i>wara, warra</i> (O) people, family, patrilineal descent group /often part of the name of a tribe/		
HDU72	Wara Haylu, see Were Ilu		
??	Wara Jarso wereda (-1997-) wara kombo: <i>Warra Kumbi</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	../..	[n]
JCN07	Wara Kombo (Uara Combo), see Delo		
HDM16	Wara Malka, see Awara Melka		
KCN19	Waraaw (Uaraao, Uarahas, Urabas) 07°20'/45°41' 584 m	07/45	[+ WO Gz]
??	Warab (area) Historically recorded area, the exact location of which is not known (same as 'Arab?'). A manuscript from the late 1400s says that Fere Mika'el was made <i>neburæd</i> of the province of Warab. The name also occurs in the <i>Life of Filpos</i> in a manuscript from the 1700s. [3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 113] waraba: <i>waraabe</i> (Som) hyena; <i>waraab-</i> (O) draw water	../..	[x]
JDB98	Waraba (Uaraba, G.), cf Weraba, Woraba In 1628 during the eruption of a certain volcano Waraba, in Awssa, the tremors destroyed a nearby village presumably killing 50 people. [E Cerulli, Documenti arabi per la storia dell'Etioopia, Roma 1931]	08/41	[+ WO]
HE...	Warababo, in Ambasel awraja Enrollment in the Environmental Education Project at Warababo Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish aid) was 30 in 1986/87.	11/39	[n]
JCH53	Warabelli (Uarabelli)	06/41	[+ WO]
	<i>warabbo</i> (O) 1. large antelope, eland; 2. wild animal; <i>werebbo</i> (wä-räbbo) (A) small antelope; <i>warabu</i> (O) to draw water; <i>warabi</i> (O) kind of sorghum; <i>werebu</i> (wä-räbu) (A) the church chant		
??	<b>Warabo</b> (Warrabo), in the Birbirsa area in Wellega. Gold has been found in the dry creek of Warabo in heavy, angular rock-gravel that contains very little quartz. It is one of the creeks with narrow stream-beds in which the alluvium has been deposited in patches of most irregular distribution in depth as well as in surface extent. The gold which has been found is fine-grained and flat. The valleys of Warabo and others in the area do not show sufficient volume of alluvial material to form a basis for any industrial operation. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[+ Mi]
HDD46c	Warabo (Uarabo) 08°31'/38°05' 2574/2614 m (Warrabo) (mountain), cf Werabo, Werebo	08/38	[+ Gu Gz]
JDJ78c	Warabu (Uarabu) (area), cf Werabu	09/42	[+ Gu]
HDB71	Waradila (Uaradila) waraga: <i>warega</i> (O) votive offering	08/35	[+ WO]

- HCD99c Waraga 06/38 [Wa]  
 HDH10c Waragadessi 09/35 [x]  
 Village in Wellega about 475 km west of A.A. (some 15 km beyond Gimbi) on the road to Asosa. The place is known for having clever craftsmen since generations, making woodwork from *Wanza* and *Gambela* trees, also working with ivory, horn or hippopotamus teeth if available. Market on Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
 [Eth. Herald 1967-07-22]  
 waragu: *waregu* (O) to make a solemn promise
- JCN93c **Waragu** (Uaragu, Fre: Ouaragou) 08/40 [+ Gu x]  
 In the early 1930s there was a coffee plantation operated by Ernest Baumgartner from Switzerland. There was since a long time a Catholic mission.  
 [Zervos 1936]  
 In the valley of the stream Sinkille (Ch'anch'o).  
 [Guida 1938]  
 For a ceremony in Rome in October 2003 for the canonization of Mother Teresa a booklet was printed using colour pictures of paintings in the mission church at Waragu (*Archivio Missioni Consolata* in Torino keeps a collection of such pictures so the illustrations were not fetched directly from Ethiopia at this occasion).  
 [Ulf Lindahl, present at the ceremony]
- HE... Warahila (in Libo awraja) 12/37? [Ad]  
 The primary school in 1968 had 83 boys and 16 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.
- H CJ86 Warai (Uarrai) (mountain) 07/37 [+ WO]  
 HDU72 Warailu, see Were Ilu  
 HER78 Warajir (Uaragir) 3150 m 13/37 [+ WO]  
 JDK43 Waraley (Uaralei) (area) 09/42 [+ WO]  
 JDR60c Waramilli (Uaramelli) 583 m (recorded in 1841) 10/41 [Ha n]  
 JBN58 Waramus 04°58'/40°32' 04/40 [WO Gz]  
 JBP61 Waramus 05/40 [WO]
- JCL87 **Warandab** (Uarandab) 07°08'/44°06' 604/638 m 07/44 [+ 18 WO Gz]  
 geol The locality of Warandab is north of Kebri Dehar (Gabredarre). Geologically, Warandab is defined as a series of shales within the Jurassic sequence, correlated with Lagajima limestone of other provinces. The Warandab series is built of compact grey and light to olive green shale, which is crumple-bedded, and coarse and finely crystalline gypsum, arranged in lenses and thin banks up to 4 cm or in irregular streaks. The shale is noncalcareous in only a few places. Because of an increase in carbonate the shale grades vertically into marl and marly limestone. The Warandab series is subdivided into a lower and an upper part on the basis of certain fossil zones. The lower part normally exceeds the upper one in thickness. Fossil marl is present mainly in the upper part, but can also occur in the rest of the section. Lenses of brownish-red limestone have been observed only in the upper part.  
 The maximum thickness of the series, 130 m, is at the locality of Warandab. The minimum thickness of the Warandab series, 57 m, is near Degeh Bur (Dagabur). Various fossils are known to occur.  
 [Mineral 1966 p 441, details of fossils p 442]
- warane: *warana*, *waraana* (O) spear, armed people, battlefield;  
*waran* (Som) spear
- HDD45 Warane (Uaranne), see under Weliso 08/38 [+ WO]  
 cf Werana  
*warar* (Som) news; *waraar* (Som) animal owned and slaughtered by a group of people

JBN45	Warar Ejab (Uarar Ejab) <i>waras</i> (Arabic) Moghania rhodocarpa; <i>werasi</i> (T) heir	04/40	[+ WO]
HCC24	Warase (Uarase) 05°38'/37°00' 950 m	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
HBT14	Warawa (Uaraua) (area)	04/38	[WO]
HEL27	Warawar, an early name of Lalibela, see that place		
HDU72	Warayelu, see Were Ilu <i>warda</i> (A) black mule		
HCD14	Wardai (Uardai) 05°33'/37°54' 1706 m	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
KCG76	<b>Warder</b> (Werder, Warder, Wardair, Wardier) (Uarder, Uardere, Wardeir) 06°59'/45°20' 541 m (Wardheer) (with sub-post office), see also Werder Centre at least 1964-1980 of /Welwel/ & Warder awraja and in 1964 of Warder wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 3S El Gafo 10SW Jebi Berile (Giebi Berile) 5NW Afyer Addo (Aferaddo) 613 m The Welwel wells, site of the notorious "Ual Ual incident" in 1935, are at about 12 km to the north-east of Warder	06/45 06/45	[MS Ro Ad Po] [Gu WO n]
1930s	In 1933-34 the Italians built a road for motor traffic from Italian Somaliland into Ogaden over Geladi and Marehan Farise to Warder. The people of the Sultans Jasin and Refle were forced to accept to be considered as Italian subjects, otherwise they would not be permitted to draw water at Warder. The Ethiopian government had forbidden attacks on the Italians, but Fitawrari Shiferra recommended the local leaders to make communication between Warder and Italian Somaliland highly difficult. [G Agge, I svart tjänst ..., Sthlm 1935 p 191, 193]		
1940s	The eastern part of Ogaden was administered by Ethiopian officials for the first time in its history on 23 September 1948 when Ethiopian district governors were despatched to Kebri Dehar, Kelafu and warder. [J Drysdale 1964] Population about 10,200 in 2001.		
KCG76	Warder sub-district? (-1997-)	06/45	[n]
KCG76	<b>Warder wereda</b> (centre in 1964 = Warder) cf Welwel & Warder awraja	06/45	[+ Ad]
1940s	"By late 1947, most Somali policemen, soldiers, and officials were members, meaning that SYL /Somali Youth League/ ran the protectorate for the British, a fact that determined Addis Abeba to regain Ogaden as soon as possible The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry decided to use the exploratory drilling of the American Sinclair Oil Company as its cover." "When, in January 1948, an international commission arrived in Mogadishu to seek advice about Somalia's postwar disposition, the SYL questioned Sinclair's right to be in Ogaden, and some of its activists assaulted an American drilling team working near Warder. The British officer commanding the local gendarmerie was powerless to intervene, since all his men belonged to the SYL." [Marcus 1994 p 157] District governors were despatched to Warder and other centres in Ogaden in 1948, to replace the British administration after the agreement of 24 July.		
1950s	At the end of the 1950s, three of the four Ogaden districts - Kebri Dehar, Degeh Bur and Kelafo - were placed under Somali governors, but Warder remained under an Amhara governor, presumably because of its exposed position in the corner formed by the disputed border with the Somali Republic. In the mid-1950s a local trading company was founded, and its head was Abdi Nassir Sheikh Aden who had experience in trade, but there was also some clandestine nationalist		

activity. By the 1980s this man belonged to the leadership of the WSLF.  
[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987,  
p 175 + 290 notes 14-15]

- 1960s In 1962 Warder had connection southwards by a dry weather road and eastwards by a dry weather road as far as Geladi.  
A postal hand stamp used spelling WARDEIR around 1963.
- 1990s According to Amnesty International in February 1994, the Regional Commissioner in Warder, Deeg Uraag (or Uraaq?), was detained. He seems to have been a member or supporter of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) and it was said that he was ill-treated in prison.

*ware, waree* (O) fame, news; *waare* (O) 1. around noon;  
2. first milking of the cows in the morning; 3. afternoon;  
*waree* (Som) to collect water in a reservoir

- |        |   |       |           |
|--------|---|-------|-----------|
| JCC90  | Ware (Uare) (area), cf Were ..  | 06/41 | [+ WO]    |
| JDL04  | Ware (Uare, Uarroh) (area)  | 09/43 | [+ WO Gu] |
| HDU72  | Ware Ilu, see Were Ilu  |       |           |
| JDJ53  | Ware Roble 09°33'/41°57' 1512 m, near Dire Dawa   | 09/41 | [Gz]      |
|        | ware wayo: <i>wayyo</i> (O) expression of happiness or intensity of feeling;<br><i>waayo</i> (Som) 1. previous time, age; 2. why? because   |       |           |
| HEU35  | Ware Wayo (Uare Uaio, U. Uajo)<br>12°57'/39°51' 1220, 1396 m  | 12/39 | [+ Gu Gz] |
|        | ware wayu: <i>wayyu</i> (O) be preferable   |       |           |
| GDF94c | Ware Wayu   | 08/34 | [LM]      |
| HDD99  | Wareb (Uareb) 09°02'/38°20' 2160 m<br>west of Addis Alem  | 09/38 | [+ Gz]    |
| HEL..  | Wareber (Warébär)<br>Emperor Bäkaffa in 1724 conducted an expedition to Lasta which became a fiasco.<br>"-- the monarch, having crossed the Täkkäzé, proceeded to Warébär in Lasta -- One day the soldiers of his son-in-law, Blattengéta Mammoyo, or Mammoyé, -- burnt the territory of Gubala, a local chief who had exercised power for the last quarter of a century, as far as the latter's capital at Emäkina. A fierce battle ensued in which the men of Lasta killed many of the Emperor's soldiers, including Fitawrari Gäbrä Mädhen and over a dozen other notables --".<br>Bäkaffa did not march on Emäkina, but Mammoyo was later punished for having provoked the fight.<br>[7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 222] | 12/39 | [x]       |
| HEU23  | Waren 12°55'/39°37' 2845 m, north-east of Maychew   | 12/39 | [Gz]      |
| JCC42  | Waresa (Uaresa) 05°51'/41°47' 500 m   | 05/41 | [+ Gz]    |
| HDF32  | Wargi, see Werji  |       |           |

*wari* (T) thrush, kind of black bird; *waarii* (O) late evening to midnight; *wari* (Som) get information

- |       |   |       |              |
|-------|---|-------|--------------|
| HDS82 | Wari (Uari) (mountain) 10°46'/37°43' 3364, 3615 m   | 10/37 | [+ WO Gz]    |
| HFE17 | <b>Warieu</b> (Uariou) (pass) 13°42'/39°06' c1910 m<br>(Chessad Amba, Csada A.)<br>(place and pass), see also under Abiy Adi<br>Around 21 January 1936 an Italian force made a sortie from the Warieu garrison, advanced too far, and found itself in imminent danger of being surrounded by the troops of Ras Seyoum. The Italians were obliged to fall back, and forced to fight every inch of the way. What remained of this force finally reached the outer defences of the Warieu Pass, but it was not until sunset that the survivors (335 men had been killed or wounded during the retreat) managed to rejoin the garrison. | 13/39 | [x WO Gu Gz] |

[A J Barker, The rape ..., New York 1971 p 61]

The siege of the Italians at the Warieu Pass lasted for three days. Wave after wave of Ethiopians surged forward to assault the Italian fortifications and there was a good deal of bloody hand to hand fighting. Ras Mulugeta did not come to the support of Ras Kassa, and Ras Imru did not know about the situation. An Italian relief column under General Vaccarisi arrived on the scene. It seems that mustard gas was used. By the morning of 24 January this battle came to an end and Kassa's army was in full retreat.

[Barker 1971 p 62]

Late February: At dawn Pirzio-Biroli's battalions advanced from the Warieu Pass to encircle Worq Amba, and to attack Debre Hansa on the other side of the Pass. Fighting raged all day in the north. Fourteen times the Ethiopians counter-attacked up the steep slopes against the little band of Italians and Eritreans on the peak. In the late afternoon Dejazmach Beyene Abba Seqsib leading the last attack was killed. From Debre Hansa, Dejazmach Mengesha Yilma led an attack against the Pass. His army, at first successful, was cut in two, and Mengesha Yilma only escaped by playing dead.

[Mockler 1984 p 105]

Units of Blackshirts defended the pass 20-24 January 1936. Forts built by the Italians were named Fortino Cent. Guido Paglia and Fortino Di Fazio (or: dei Leoni). Monuments for killed Italians were later erected there.

[Guida 1938]

JDA86	Warika (Uarica, G.) (area) <i>warka</i> (A) kinds of large fig tree such as <i>Ficus vasta</i> , <i>Ficus dahro</i>	08/40	[+ WO]
HEM41	Warka 12°11'/39°29' 2262 m, south-west of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
??	Warka "The settlement at Warka in Bale region was recently raised to 15,000 reserve army personnel and 7,000 dependants." [Oromo Liberation Front, July 1984]	../..	[x]
JDJ05	Warka (Uarca, Varka) 09°08'/42°03' 1611 m south-west of Harar, cf Werka	09/42	[+ Gu Gz Wa]
HEJ07	Warka Dengia (W. Dengo), see Werka Dengiya		
HEH45	Warkaggi (Uarcagghi)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEK53	Warkamba, see Werk Amba		
HDB70	Warke (Uarche) 08°51'/35°45' 1837 m <i>warki</i> (O) ensete; <i>werki</i> (wärqi) (T) gold	08/35	[+ Gz]
HDR95	Warki (Uarchi) 10°48'/37°07' 2393 m, see under Bure	10/37	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>waro</i> (O) 1. jar for fetching water; 2. woollen blanket or piece of dress; (Som) to spread out clothes on the ground to dry or goods to sell		
HDH98	Waro 09°54'/36°27' 2143 m	09/36	[Gz]
HEE36	Waro (Uaro) 11°12'/39°00' 3014 m	11/39	[+ WO Gz]
H...	Waro, in Lasta Dejazmach Yimam Gwangul was governor there in 1935.	12/39?	[n]
H...	Waro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tissa)	10/38?	[Ad]
HEE36	Waro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Istayish)	11/39	[Ad]
JDR35c	<b>Waroff</b> (Uarof, Uaroff) circa 10°15'/42°05' (also name of a river), cf Naruf, Waruf	10/42	[+ 18]
1870s	The caravan of the explorer Cecchi and others arrived at Waroff around 5 June 1877. Waroff is an oasis, the only one in the area. There were tall trees and many birds. To the east there were wells 2.0-2.5 m deep, with potable water. Near them were two thermal mineral springs, temperature 45°C. They formed a little lake, and near it were plants as tall as 2 metres. During the night a leopard approached.		

The caravan was inside the territory of Sultan Ugas Robli, and a messenger from him arrived. The Sultan himself arrived the following day. There were thousands of Somali around. The Italians had promised "not to pay anything to the bandit Ugas Robli". They gave him a little over 100 kg of rice. Ugas made a new visit late at night.

The Italians received him at a table in a tent, well and openly armed. He demanded a very costly tribute, and they deliberated until the next morning. Much cloth and other things were taken from the caravan, although the interpreter told that the Italians were not merchants and were backed by military power at the coast.

When Ugas returned the following night, the leader Basha of a caravan of Abu Baker (see under Lasarat) was present, and he succeeded to keep Ugas cautious so that only some more cloth had to be given away.

The caravan departed on 9 June.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 65-72]

- 1880s On 23 November 1881 Antonio Cecchi, on his way home to Italy, arrived in Waroff accompanied by Antonelli and Labatut, five of his servants and an escort of men partly carrying loads. In Waroff they met brothers of Ugas Robli, sultan of the Isa. Together with them it was arranged that Cecchi and part of the caravan would make an excursion to Harar, and they left for there on 25 November. The rest of the caravan continued, and the two parts met again on 13 December.

[A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 611, 635]

- JDR24c Warom (Ouarom) circa 10°10'/42°00' 10/42 [+ x]  
Recorded on a map of 1901 at an old caravan route a little north of the future railway.  
*warra* (O) people, family, patrilineal descent group  
/often first part of a group name/; husband; wife  
Warra .., see Were ..
- HDU72 Warra Hailu, see Were Ilu
- HDE62 Warraba (Ouarraba) (archaeological site) 08/38 [x]  
see under Melka Kunture  
warrabo: *warabbo* (O) 1. gazelle; 2. wild animal
- HCR17 Warrabo (Uarrabo) 07°20'/37°15' 914 m
- JEH94 Warrahren (Uarrahren, Warrabene) (waterhole) 12/41 [+ WO Ne]
- HCI75 Warrai (Uarrai) (mountains) 07°03'/37°07' 2451 m 06/37 [18 WO Gz]  
WO map shows these mountains at HCJ86
- HDU72 Warrayelu, see Were Ilu  
*warre kalu*, near relatives? *kalu*, *kaluu* (O) near;  
*qalo* (Som) sacrifice
- HEF43 Warre Kalu (Uarre Calu) 11/39 [+ Gu]
- JDB69 Warreris (Uarreris) (area) 08/41 [+ WO]
- JDC60 Warreris (Uarreris) 08/41 [+ WO]  
*Warri Jidda*, a clan of the Haroressa of the Borana people;  
warriye: *wariya*, a Somali greeting corresponding to Oromo *abo*; in the 1970s some observers distinguished between activist groups Somali Wariya and Somali Abo
- JEB49 Warriye (Uarrie) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]
- HDT47 Warrumo (Uarrumo) (area) 10/39 [+ WO]

*wars* (language?) safflower

- ?? Warsallo (Uarsallo) (stream in Sidamo) ../. [+ Mi]  
Granites in Sidamo were investigated for possible radioactivity (Ohlschläger 1958). Scintillometer readings showed only the normal background of granite (0.02 mR/hr). Exceptions were some mica-bearing dikes in the Uarsallo and its tributaries, which showed an increase in radioactivity of up to 0.04-0.05 mR/hr.  
[Mineral 1966]

	<i>warsesa</i> (O) rhinoceros, <i>Diceros bicornis somaliensis</i>		
JEA69	Warsessa (Uarsessa) (area), cf Worsisa	11/40	[+ WO]
HDH88	Warsu 09°50'/36°26' 2074 m	09/36	[Gz]
JDD45	Warsuk (Uarsuch) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
JDR14c	Waruf, cf Waroff	10/41	[Wa]
JCC04	Waruoro (Uaruoro, Uoruoro) 05°27'/41°58' 353 m	05/41	[+ Gz]
HFE17	Waryew, see Warieu		
HEM31	Was Amba Maryam (church) 12°05'/39°26' east of Lalibela & south of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
??	<b>Wasal</b> (historically recorded) Around 1531 when Emperor Lebna Dengel was more or less fleeing from the Muslim army of Imam Ahmed, he at one time camped in the mountains of Wasal. Through a guide by name of Ananya the Muslims found out where he was. "They marched with speed and had not gone far before they saw in the distance something white on the top of the mountain. It was the King's tent which because of its size could be seen two days' journey away --" Ahmed Grañ planned to climb the mountain secretly with a small force. However, a Muslim soldier had set fire to a church which he found at the foot of the mountain. When the Christians saw the fire from the top of the mountain they became alarmed. The Muslim cavalry charged in battle order, and after about an hour the Christians turned round and fled towards a high mountain called Haga. "The above encounter, in which the leaders of both sides were thus personally involved, took place on 28 October 1531, but was by no means decisive as the Emperor Lebna Dengel succeeded in making good his escape. He continued to reign for a further nine years but always more or less as a fugitive." [R Pankhurst, The Ethiopian royal chronicles, Oxf. Univ. press 1967 p 58-62]	../..	[Pa]
HC...	Wasama (valley and mountain peaks)	06/39	[Ca]
HES44	Wasangii (Uasange) (mountain) 13°10'/37°56' 2937, 3204 m Coordinates would give map code HES55	13/37	[WO Gz]
HDJ28	Wasera 09°19'/37°24' 2218 m, cf Wassera	09/37	[Gz]
HCS..	Wasera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wosera) Kidist Tereza School (in Kembeta awraja) in 1968 had 118 male and 14 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers of which one foreign.	07/37	[Ad]
HC...	<i>washa, washsha</i> (A) cave; den of animal Washa (centre in 1964 of Tello wereda)	06/36?	[Ad]
HCH96	Washa (Wancha, Tari) 07°10'/36°19' 2115 m south-east of and near Bonga	07/36	[Gz]
HCL..	Washa (village), see under Wendo Genet	07/38	[20]
HDM82	Washa (Uascia)	09/39	[18 WO]
HEK62	Washa 12°21'/37°42' 2908 m, north-east of lake Tana	12/37	[Gz]
HDM45	Washa Gabriel (Uoscia Gabriel) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
HCH89c	Washa Mikael (Uascia Micael) 2500 m <i>washa wiha</i> (A) cave /with/ water	07/36	[Gu]
HCA58	Washa Wiha (W. Wuha, Uascia Hoha)	05/36	[+ Ca Gu]
HCS82	Washe Awaser 07°59'/37°45' 1965 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDR89c	Washera (visiting postman under D.Markos) /which Washera?:/ The church primary school in 1968 had 95 boys in grades 1-3, with three teachers.	10/37	[LM Po]

- HEE39 **Washera** (Washara) (district) 11°11'/39°19' 11/39 [n x]  
 A remote highland area south-west of Dessie at an altitude of 3000-4000 m, with a mean temperature of +11°C. There were about 90,000 people in the 1990s.  
 After the periods of famine in 1973-74 and 1984 the donors collaborating in JRP, Joint Relief Programme, were asked in 1986 to establish a project in Washera. The project started in 1988, with Aklilu Dufera as director.  
 Up to year 2002 there were established 2 new health centres, 3 veterinary clinics, 5 mills, 5 primary school units, and 49 protected springs servig about 15,000 people. Cultivation of vegetables and potatoes was introduced as something new in the area.  
 About 80% of the domestic animals died in a new drought in 1999-2000. To get new animals for ploughing it was introduced to buy horses. One could get two horses for the price of an ox.  
 The principle of 'food for work' has been applied in the Washera project, and at an evaluation it was estimated that training of the local population was one of the most important effects.  
 [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2002 no 1 p 6-9]  
 In a Mekane Yesus Church program, the growing and selling of tree plants became a successful activity. Much of the cattle died during the drought in 1999-2000. About 130 persons, half-half men and women, work on making clothes of wool.  
 [EFS .. Budbäraren 28 February 2002 p 7]
- HEE.. Washera Maryam (Washara M.) 11/39 [x]  
 Ancient monastery in Gojjam, with an important school of *qene*, existing also in modern time.  
 pict D N Levine, Wax & gold, USA 1965 fig 1 the school of *qene*.
- HDJ62 Washeta (Uasceta) (area) 09/36 [+ WO]  
 HED20 Washira 11°07'/37°34' 2420 m, west of Mota 11/37 [Gz]  
*washit* (Gojjam A) tree, Stereospermum kunthianum, with grey bark that comes off in flakes and with long twisted pods
- HEK91 Washit (Uascit) 12/37 [+ WO]  
*Washiti*, *Wechati*, name of a Mecha Oromo tribe  
*washoch* (A) caves, dens
- HEE49 Washoch (Wasoch) 11°16'/39°20' 2281 m 11/39 [Gz]  
 south of Mekdela, near map code HEF40
- HED77 Washuy 11°32'/38°12' 2869 m 11/38 [Gz]  
 south-east of Debre Tabor
- ?? *wasi* (O) guarantor, surety  
 Wasi Amba (historically recorded), cf Wassi ../.. [Pa]  
 Emperor Iyasu I early in 1695 marched to Bäläs and the Zelew country to attack the area. The local 'Shanqella', men, women and children, climbed up to Wasi Amba, from where they hurled down large number of stones. The emperor's soldiers, however, soon seized the mountain.  
 [Pankhurst 1997]
- HDM25 Wasil (M. Uasil, Uasilli, Daneli) (mountain) 1461 m 09/39 [Ne WO Gz]  
 09°17'/39°48' 1461 m  
 A town written Ouasél (in French spelling) was mentioned in the 1400s.  
*wasila* (O) paternal uncle
- ?? Waslu (historical town in Hadiya) ../.. [Pa]  
 A report about Hadeya in the time of 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) tells that traders took their slaves for illegal castration at Waslu, a town near the Hadeya market. This greatly increased their commercial value. Eunuchs were kept at Hadeya until they recovered, but more of them died than the number of those who survived.  
 [Pankhurst 1997]

HDE65	Waso (Uaso, M.) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HEE49	Wasoch, see Washoch		
HCS13	<b>Wassera</b> (Uassera) (market & mission) The station of the French Catholic Mission was built in 1930, replacing the one at Batena. When Père Laurent was appointed <i>supérieur</i> in April 1934 there were 135 baptized (and 200 five months later). The school with 35 children was teaching Amharic and French. There was some medical work and a church was under construction. The market at Wassera was held on Tuesdays. [Zervos 1936]	07/37	[+ Gu x]
HEU55	Wassi (Uassi) (mountains) 13°12'/39°52' 1170 m north-east of Dehub	13/39	[+ WO Gu Gz]
	<i>wata</i> (O) 1. caste of potters; 2. chairman; 3. (Gondar A) minstrel, itinerant singer; <i>Wata, Watta, Wate</i> , a tribe living in Chilalo awraja Ad. E. Jensen in the 1950s found Watta people living among the Borana and living in the same way, except that they could not intermarry with the Borana and not take part in their rituals. According to tradition the Watta were once a people of hunters.		
HCH81c	Wata (Uata), cf Wete	07/35	[+ Gu]
HDE73c	Wata (village near stream of same name)	08/38	[x]
HDH38	Wata (Uata, Fre: Ouata) (mountain) 09°20'/36°27' 1482 m, north-west of Nekemte WO map shows at HDH36/37	09/36	[Gz WO]
JDN96	Wata (Uata) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
JEA06	Wata (Uata) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
HDE80	Wata Dalecha (Uata Daleccia, Uatadaleccia) (Wato Dalecho, W. Dalacha) (mountain) 08°57'/38°28' 2221, 2470, 3345 m west of Sebeta and 16 km south-west of A.A.	08/38 08/38	[Gz WO Ha] [x]
HCL31c	Watadera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Teferi Ketema), cf Urgamo pict A Kammerer, Essai sur l'histoire ..., Paris 1926 plate XXXVIII phallic monoliths	06/38	[Ad]
HBT48	Watagodiya (Uatagodia, Uatadogia, Watadogia) (Ualadogia, Malca Ualagodia) 04°56'/39°10' 815 m	04/39	[+ WO Gz LM]
HEJ92	Watahuabo (Uatahuabo) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
JBG76	Watama (Uatama) (area)	04/40	[+ WO]
HCS24	Watara (Uatara) 07°26'/37°53' 2107 m (with church), south of Hosaina, see under this name	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
??	Watat Bar, see under Kogar	../..	[Ch]
HCD..	Wate (Wata, Wati?), in Agere Maryam area At 2 days by mule from Agere Maryam, with 'holy spring' Hula Blu near. Offerings were made at this spot regarded as holy, and palm trees grew there. The Norwegian mission had an uncertain number of followers there in the 1960s.	05/38	[x]
JD...	Water (centre in 1964 of Gola Water sub-district) The primary school (in Gara Muleta awraja) in 1968 had 196 boys and 48 girls, with 6 teachers.	08/41	[Ad]
HCS13	Watera (Uatara, Uatura) One school /mission? church? private?/ in Haykoch & Butajira awraja in 1968 had 64 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	07/37	[Ad WO Gu]

*wati* (O) (waatii) calf /animal/; (watii) sauce, stew  
*Wati*, ethnic group, see below

HCB15c	Wati The Wati are a small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
JEC61	Wati (Uati) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HBJ76	Watich, G. (hill) 1075 m	04/37	[WO]
JCH33	Watitti (Uatitti) 06°36'/40°58' 1103 m <i>watiyo</i> , <i>watiio</i> (O) calf, calves	06/40	[+ Gz]
HDK30	Watiyo (Goda Watiyo Regreg, Uatio) (area) 09°24'/37°34'	09/37	[AA Gz WO]
HDK40	Watiyo (Uatio)	09/37	[18 WO]
??	Watmet (Watmät) (historically recorded area) Imam Ahmäd in the 1530s despatched a commander Amir Hosayn and twelve chiefs to Däwaro. They were accompanied by 600 horsemen and numerous foot soldiers, who were well equipped, some of them wearing coats of mail. This force proceeded to the country of the Mayas, where a contingent of local people joined them. They then advanced into the territory of Watmät, where they learnt that three Christian nobles, Safu, son of Wäsän Sägäd, Fanu'él, and Amha, had established themselves in Däwaro. Ahmad's soldiers without further ado rushed forward to confront them, whereupon the terrified Däwaro nobles fled to Sari-bär, and the Imam's men occupied the abandoned Christian camp. [Pankhurst 1997 p 180]	../..	[+ Pa]
	<i>wato</i> (O) 1. kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Osyris abyssinica</i> ; 2. low-caste hunter /of hippopotamus/; <i>watto</i> (O) executioner, brutal man		
HDG26	Wato 09°14'/35°21' 1523 m, south-west of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]
HDG02	Wato Giyorgis (church) 09°05'/35°02'	09/35	[Gz]
HDH20	Watuka, T. (hill)	09/35	[WO]
HCE30	Watumba (area)	05/38	[WO]
HCD44	Watzo (Uatzo) 05°52'/37°56' 1436 m east of lake Chamo	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>wawa</i> (A) crow's cry, woe! <i>wawwa</i> (A) to be tasty. savory		
HEJ57	Wawa (hill) 12°16'/37°17', see under Gorgora The second of five Seed Multiplication Centres in Ethiopia was to be established at Wawa in 1965. [News]	12/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>waya</i> (T) heat, warmth; <i>wayyaa</i> (O) 1. toga-like robe, 'shemma', clothes generally; 2. recovering from illness; <i>waayay</i> (Som) fail to find, miss <i>Waya</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
JEA53	Waya (Uaia) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
JCD70	Wayan (waterhole) 06°05'/42°32'	06/42	[WO Gz]
JDH49	<b>Waybera</b> (Waiber, Worabili, Worabile, Werabile) (Worabele) 09°30'/41°35' 1719 m north-east of Deder, near map code JDJ40, cf Waiber At about 30 km from Haramayo on an old route towards Addis Abeba. The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek passed there in April 1897. "The last two miles were through thick pine forests backed by rich red soil; and out of these we emerged on to an open grassy space surrounded by juniper and fir trees, and commanding a view of a pretty little wooded valley, plentifully watered by a streamlet which tumbled in rills from rock to rock. Such is Worabili, one of the most charming	09/41	[Gz 18 x]

spots on the road between Harrar and the capital /photo on page 73/."

"Soon after settling down, the chief of the district -- arrived to make his bow, and to introduce the supplies he was providing for us -- We seated ourselves with due solemnity, and he paraded before us fifteen or twenty men and women carrying baskets -- and jars -- /drawing on page 74/."

There was opportunity for Pinching of the British party to operate on a local man who had been shot in the thigh the year before at the battle of Adwa.

On their return journey it was at Worabili that they started receiving plentiful provisions again. They also met once more the man who had been operated, and he was "as well as he ever would be".

[Count Gleichen, With the mission to Menelik, London 1898 p 73-75, 293]

The Rosen party passed Worabele on their way from the coast in January 1905. They found that the landscape suddenly changed from acacia plains to Juniperus forest with plenty of white Rosa abyssinica. They travelled in a very dry year and found that the three round waterholes at Worabele seemed to contain peasoup rather than clear water. The German party determined that they could not stay there and continued to Kulubi.

The name Worabele was interpreted as referring to the Oromo word for hyena.

[F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 76]

F. von Kulmer passed there on 4 September 1907 on his way to the coast. He mentions that a route from Dire Dawa met a route from Addis Abeba there. They saw donkeys carrying sacks of coffee. In the green valley they saw large trees for the first time on their route. A Harar merchant had a branch at Worabele, and there were three well-built houses in which the travellers could pass the night on camp beds.

[F von Kulmer, Im Reiche ..., Leipzig 1910 p 110]

??	Waybila (locality in Gojjam)	../..	[n]
HDF16	Waye 08°15'/39°53' 2972 m	08/39	[Gz]
JER02	Wayeyta (Uaeita) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
HEE78	Wayit Meskel (W. Mesk'el) (church) 11°33'/39°10' north-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
GCU36	Waykos (Uaicos)	07/34	[+ WO]
HD...	Waylaqa, see Walaka		
HDA47	Wayli (Waylie, Uaili) (centre in 1964 of Dariumu Algga sub-district)	08/35	[+ Ad WO]
HDM86	Waylo 09°48'/39°57' 1660 m, east of Debre Sina The primary school, in Yifat & Timuga awraja, in 1968 had 31 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	10/40?	[Gz Ad]
HD...	Waylu (Uailu) In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Guolla province, governed by a Grazmach. Wayna ..., see Weyna .. wayo: <i>wayyo</i> (O) expression of happiness or intensity of feeling; <i>waayo</i> (Som) 1. previous time, age; 2. why? because	09/39?	[+ 18]
HDM73	Wayo Ager (Uaio Agher)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEF74	Wayteklo 11°31'/39°44' 1878 m	11/39	[Gz]
	wayu: <i>wayyu</i> (O) 1. messenger; 2. be preferable; <i>wayyuu</i> (O) expert of belief systems and moral values; <i>Wayyu</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana, alternatively of the Arsi-Mando-Kajawa, also the first man arriving from heaven to the earth		
GDF85	Wayu (mountain), see Tulu Welel		
HCT63	Wayu (Uaiu, Uayu) (mountain) 07°48'/38°45' 2115 m	07/38	[+ Gu Gz]
	Wayu, south-east of Adami Tulu		
HDA76	Wayu (Uaiu) 08°51'/35°22' 1494/1557 m	08/35	[+ WO Gz]

HDC35	Wayu (Uaiu) (centre in 1964 of Wama Hagelu sub-district)	08/37	[Ad WO]
HDE06	Wayu 08°11'/39°02' 1845 m, north-east of lake Ziway	08/39	[Gz]
HDJ25	Wayu 09°17'/37°05' 2537 m, south-west of Hareto	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ80	Wayu (Uaiu)	09/36	[+ WO]
HDK58	Wayu 09°01'/39°07' 2450 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDL..	Wayu (centre in 1964 of Gorfo sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
HDL64	Wayu 09°39'/38°49' 2641 m south-east of Fiche, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL70	Wayu 09°45'/38°27' 2502 m south-east of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL79	Wayu, see Wayu Gamanya		
JDB..	Wayu (Uaju) (river) 08°54'/41°27' An affluent of the Ramis in the Chercher area, with Pre-Cambrian rocks in its valley. There is some highly crystallized granite of grey colour. There is also calc phyllites and chlorite schists. Some iron ore (haematite and magnetite) occurs in the region. [Mineral 1966]	08/41	[Gz Mi]
	wayu boro: <i>wayyu</i> (O) be preferable; <i>boro</i> , <i>boroo</i> (O) 1. north; 2. behind; 3. backyard		
HDK58	Wayu Boro 09°31'/38°18' 2534 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL79	Wayu Gamanya (Uaiu) 09°46'/39°16' 2672 m (Waiu, Wayu), near Deneba	09/39	[Gz WO]
HDJ28	Wayu Kidane Mihret (church) 09°14'/37°21' south-east of Hareto	09/37	[Gz]
HDM80	Wayu sub-district (Uaiu ..), part of Moret wereda (centre in 1964 = Anchekoror), cf Sayadebir & Wayu The primary school, in Tegulet & Bulga awraja, in 1968 had 92 boys and 41 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.	09/39	[Ad WO x]
??	Wayu Tuka Ona wereda (Waayu Tuqaa Onaa) east of Nekemte	../..	[n]
??	Wayu Tuka sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HD...	Wayu Werk (W. Work) (in Arjo awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 79 boys and one girl in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/36?	[+ Ad]
??	Waz (ancient place, the name of which disappeared) <i>waza</i> (A,T) pleasantry, joke, fun, a light matter; <i>wezza</i> (wäzza) (A) perspire, sweat	../..	[x]
HET78	Waza (Uaza) (plateau)	13/39	[+ MS WO Gu]
HCD30c	Wazaka (Uazaca)	05/37	[+ Gu]
HFF03	Wazga 13°35'/39°39' 2445 m (with church Iyesus), north-east of Kwiha	13/39	[Gz]
JEB62	We Aytu (Ue Aitu) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
JDR92	We Immede (Ue Immede) (area)	10/41	[+ WO]
HBL92	<b>Web</b> (Ueb, Woybi) 04°29'/38°40' 1405 m (Anna Guia) (with prehistoric well) At Web, on the route between Negele and Mega, the well was reported to need 32 men to raise water from the bottom. "These wells are among the most remarkable things in southern Ethiopia. -- The largest example I have seen was at Web -- Here we found a great cutting, apparently artificial, leading down into the ground; various cattle tracks, fenced with thorn-bushes, converged upon it. At the foot of the cliff where this little ravine ended was the head of the well itself - a narrow opening in the rock. The rest of the shaft could not be seen, for these wells take	04/38	[Gz Wa WO]

many twists and turns in the ground before reaching water-level. When water is to be drawn a string of men - sometimes a dozen or more - disappear into the hole and take up positions at various levels, each holding one of the small leather buckets which the Boran always carry about with them. Then the man at the bottom starts passing up filled buckets along the line. Each man, as he hands the full bucket up, catches the empty one coming down, and so the empties go down and the full come up in a continuous stream. While this goes on, the drawers sing, and it is strange to hear their chant resounding from the depths of the rock. At the well-head the water is splashed into a trough of mud and here the cattle and camels come for their drink."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 91-92]

JBP44	Web (Ueb) 04°55/41°04' 850 m, south-east of Filtu	04/41	[Gz WO]
??	Web Debre Tehaye (visiting postman u. W. Soddo)	../..	[Po]
HEF20	Webeden 11°02'/39°24' 3123 m, west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
<p><i>Webera</i> (wäbära) tribe inhabiting the area of that name;  <i>wobar</i> (Som) tribal chief, usually with little real power</p>			
H...	Webera (Wabera)	08/35?	[+ Ad Mi]
<p>(centre in 1964 of Dale Wabera sub-district)  "-- located south of Yubdo, 22 km southwest of Lalokelle /Lalo Kile/, and slightly east of the Birbir River. Prospecting, exploration, and /gold/ production took place in the period 1909-1918. In the year 1929, mission Thams was working in the area on which Boulinière reported /Paris 1929/. The conglomerates, which occur between Pre-Cambrian rocks and basaltic cap, are composed of quartz gravel and limonitic matrix."  "Astrup's prospecting and exploration pointed out the alluvial deposits of the area; however, quartzites, quartz conglomerates, and decomposed rocks with feldspar content usually occur between the Pre-Cambrian rocks and basalts. At the northern slope of Tulu Metti mountain it is possible to observe old works in the excavations made by local inhabitants. Generally, all the brooks originating from the above sediments have shown high gold contents."  [Mineral 1966 p 400]</p>			
HDA93	Webera (Uabera) 1828/1870 m	09/35	[+ WO]
HDL66	<b>Webera</b> (Uoberi, Uoberri) 2594 m, cf Wibara	09/39	[LM 18 WO Gu]
<p>Within a radius of 10 km there are at km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5E Welenso (Ualanso) (village)</li> <li>7E Uoberi (area)</li> <li>7SE Nasir Ura (village)</li> <li>10SE Dilamo (village)</li> <li>10SE Buosetti (area)</li> <li>10S Robi Meda (R. Mieda) (plain)</li> <li>7W Lego (Leghe Bobi) (village) 2571 m</li> <li>4NW Gidda (village)</li> <li>1N church</li> <li>3N Roge (Aroji, Arogi) (village) 2515 m</li> <li>5N Daleti (Bocolo) (village) 2577 m</li> <li>8NE Dirma Ghebriet (village)</li> </ul>			
JCG09	Webera (Uabara)	06/40	[LM WO]
JDK87	Webera (Au Barre, Au Rarec) 1607 m	09/43	[LM WO Gu]
<p>The roads Au Barre-Jijiga 70 km and Au Barre-Garbailek 184 km in the 1930s were not maintained and not coated.</p>			
JDH39	Webera awraja (Weberra, Wobera, Woberra, Wbera)	09/41	[Gz Ad x]
<p>09°20'/41°30' (centre at least 1964-1980 = Deder)  In Menilek's time (-1870s-) Webera (Uoberi) was a district in Feres Tifir (Faras Tafer) province, governed by a Dejazmach.</p>			
text	Oxfam report on villagization, June 1986.		
HDL66	Weberi Bekera (Uoberi) 09°39'/39°03' 2594 m	09/39	[Gz]

(with church Silase), south-east of Fiche

*webi* (Som) 1. river, intermittent stream;  
2. turn down a request

JDB80	Webi Maryam (church) 08°56'/40°44', near Bedesa	08/40	[Gz]
--	<b>Webi Shebele</b> (Wäbi Shäbellé, Wabi Shebelli) (Fre: Ouébi-Chébéli), river in southernmost Ogaden	../..	[+ Pa Mi]
geol	Along the Webi Shebele, several sequences of sedimentary deposits which belong to the Cretaceous system have been observed by Sinclair Co. geologists (E. Gribi 1949). Systematic exploration with detailed geological mapping, gravimetry, magnetometry, and seismic survey, indicated many attractive structures for oil in the Webi Shebele drainage basin. The Sinclair Co. concession was abandoned before 1966, and then Gewerkschaft Elwerath started exploration in the Webi Shebele basin. [Mineral 1966]		
early	This river in the 1300s separated Bali in the south from Däwaro. The advancing Oromo in the 1500s had their base near the Wäbi Shäbellé river, and in the 1530s also crossed it and carried out raids. [Pankhurst 1997]		
1890s	On his trip in 1895, Captain H.G.S. Swayne had gotten as far as the Webi Shebeli (River of Leopards), some 125 miles beyond Milmil. But he was unable to go farther because of the threats of the Oromo and the small size of his armed escort, only forty men. [P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 108]		
??	Webi Shebele sub-district (Wabi ..) (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HE...	Webo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Arim Maryam) webori: <i>Woberi, Awberi</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe	11/37	[Ad]
HDL35	Webori 09°24'/38°53' 2724 m, north-west of Sendafa	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL35	Webori sub-district (Weberie ..) (centre in 1964 = Bekera as above)	09/38	[Ad]
HDJ54	Wechale (Wech'ale) 09°31'/36°59' 2437 m west of Shambu, cf Wichale	09/36	[Gz]
HDK88	Wechale (Wech'ale) 09°48'/38°16' 2533 m south-west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC14	Weche (Wech'e) 08°15'/36°59' 1670 m, near Seka	08/36	[Gz]
HDE91	<b>Wechecha</b> (Uociacia) (mountain chain & village) (Wech'ech'a) 08°59'/38°35' 3191 m, west of Addis Abeba Oromo pronunciation of the name is Wochocha?	08/38	[Gz x WO]
HDE92	Wechecha (Wech'echa, Wachacha, Uociacia) (Fre: Ouatchatcha) (mountain) 08°58'/38°37' 3397/3400 m	08/38	[MS x Gu WO]
geol	Denuded silicic volcanic cones such as that of Wachacha situated on the edge of the Main Ethiopian Rift, are evidently older than well preserved volcanic cones such as Zikwala or Fantale which rise from the floor of the Rift system. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 123] Swedes in 30 motorcars made a common excursion on 26 October 1958 to the lower part of Wechecha.		
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal vol 3(1965) no 1 p 34 south-eastern slopes of the mountain and the Beho plain.		
HCE90c	Wechemo, in Bule wereda, see also Genda	06/38	[n]
??	Wechera (Wächära) (historical area in Kefa) same as present-day Chera, but which one? wechi feche: <i>fecha</i> (fäch'a) (A) dry bed of a river	../..	[Pa]
HET68	Wechi Feche (Ueci Fece, Ucci Fece)	13/39	[Gu WO Gz]

	13°16'/39°13' 1810 m, see under Samre <i>wechie</i> (O) basket-work vessel used when milking		
HDJ44	Wechiti (Wech'iti) 09°26'/37°01' 2026 m south-west of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDT17	Wechon 10°05'/39°08' 2320 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEF26	Weda Melo 11°07'/39°57' 1536 m, east of Kombolcha wedaja: <i>wadaja</i> (O) 1. companion; 2. sacrifice	11/39	[Gz]
JDJ55	Wedaja (mountain) 09°35'/42°03' 1709 m north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HEF36	Wedajo 11°11'/39°56' 1858 m (with mosque), north-east of Kombolcha <i>wedaju</i> (wädaju) (A) the friend	11/39	[Gz]
HEU03c	Wedaju (Uedaggiu)	12/39	[+ Gu]
HDJ46	Wedala (Wedela) 09°26'/37°09' 2225 m south-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDU03	Wedara, see Wedera		
JDJ59	Weday Felano 09°32'/42°25' 2006 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ37	Wedayta, see Wedeyta <i>wede</i> (wädä) (A) toward		
HDK79	Wede 09°41'/38°24' 1724 m, south of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFF53	Wedeb Maryam (church) 14°01'/39°41' south-east of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HDH13	Wedebo (Maracce, Merechi) 09°11'/35°57' 1736 m	09/35	[Gz WO]
HDE96	Wedecha 08°58'/38°59' 2499 m, west of Chefe Donsa <i>wedel</i> (wädäl) (A) male donkey	08/38	[Gz]
JDD48	Wedel (Uedel) (area), cf Wadel	08/43	[+ WO]
HDJ46	Wedela, see Wedala		
HDS..	Wedemit sub-district (centre in 1964 = Debet Medhane Alem)	10/38	[Ad]
HDU03	<b>Wedera</b> (Wedara, Wadara) 09°57'/39°40' 2650 m, near Sela Dingay King Menilek's decision to submit to Emperor Yohannes in 1878 was dictated by his intention to retain Wello. The final agreement was the Treaty of Wedara of 20 March 1878. Menilek renounced the title of King of Kings and would pay periodic tribute to Yohannes. Menilek was given most of Wello by Yohannes, provided he built churches there and christianized the Oromo population, a task to be accomplished with the Emperor's co-operation. The boundaries of Menilek's domain would be the Bashillo river (Beshlo Wenz) to the north, the Abay to the west, and the Awash to the east and south. The capital of Shewa would be moved from Liche to Debre Birhan. Yohannes and his army would have free passage through Shewa to Debre Libanos, and some other benefits. [Marcus, Menelik II (1975)1995 p 54-55]	09/39	[Gz x]
HDU03	Wedera sub-district, cf Wadera (centre in 1964 = Sela Dingay)	09/39	[Ad]
HDD04	Wedero 08°11'/37°53' 1941 m, south-east of Welkite	08/37	[Gz]
HDL84	Wedes 09°48'/38°47' 2065 m (with church Yohanis), see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>wedesa</i> , <i>wodesa</i> (O) kind of medium to tall tree, wanza, <i>Cordia africana</i>		
HCS99c	Wedesa, see Silte		
HCT80	Wedesa (Uodessa, Uodescia, Wodesha) 2113 m	08/38	[MS WO Gu Wa]

	see under Butajira, cf Wadessa		
HDD92	Wedesa	09/37	[AA]
HDD93	Wedesa (area)	09/37	[AA]
HDJ25	Wedesa 09°15'/37°05' 2169 m, south-west of Hareto	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ74	Wedesa 09°45'/36°28' 1883 m, north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ77	Wedesa 09°44'/37°15' 2141 m, north-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ93	Wedesa 09°52'/36°53' 1832 m, west of Alibo	09/36	[Gz]
HDK03	Wedesa (Uodessa) (mountain) 09°02'/37°47' 2299 m north-west of Ambo Coordinates would give map code HDD93	09/37	[Gz WO]
JDJ46	Wedesa 09°27'/42°12' 2006 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HDT01	Wedesa Moto 09°59'/38°31' 2156 m north-east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
H...	Wedesa sub-district (Wediessa ..) (centre in 1964 = Tuli)	08/37?	[+ Ad]
HDE84	wedese: <i>weddese</i> (wäddäsä) (A,T) praise, glorify Wedeso (Gora) 08°52'/38°52' 2199 m, near Akaki <i>wedisu</i> , <i>weddisu</i> (O) sing, jump	08/38	[Gz x]
J....	Wedeyirahmedi wereda (centre in 1964 = Dewie)	10/40	[Ad]
JDJ37	Wedeyta (Wedayta) 09°24'/42°14' 2007 m (with mosque), north-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDH04	Wedeytu 09°06'/41°06' 1564 m (with church Maryam), east of Asbe Teferi	09/41	[Gz]
HCN08	Wedifa 07°16'/35°35' 1461 m north-west of Shewa Gimira	07/35	[Gz]
HCL20	Wedimo 06°34'/38°27' 2176 m north-west of Agere Selam	06/38	[Gz]
HDC81	wedo: <i>weddo</i> (wäddo) (A) willingly; <i>wedu</i> , <i>weeduu</i> (O) song Wedo 08°52'/36°46' 1485 m, south-east of Nekemte	08/36	[Gz]
HDL40	Wedo 09°27'/38°29' 2489 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEM02c	Wedo (Uedo) see under Weldiya	11/39	[Gu]
HDP..	Weets, circa 10°35'/36°10' April 1927: "We camped beside a stream called Alati in Weets parish, near which there was said to be a big cave, which I had no time to visit." [Cheesman 1936]	10/36	[Ch]
HFC48	Wef Argif 13°58'/37°19' 1813 m, north-east of Kafta	13/37	[Gz]
HEF82	Wefacho (Wefach'o) (peak) 11°39'/39°33' 3358 m south of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEM40	Wefchat Medhane Alem (Wefch'at M.A.) (church) 12°08'/39°21', midway between Lalibela and Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HEE36	Wefcho Mewkeriya (Wefch'o Mewk'eriya) 11°10'/39°01' 3134 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDJ45	Wefef 09°27'/37°06' 2351 m (with church Maryam), south of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HCT57	Wefi (Wefi) 07°43'/39°04' 2478 m, south of Asela	07/39	[Gz]
JDA65	Wefi 08°42'/40°18' 2129 m, north of Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
HEM82	<b>Wefla sub-district</b> (Uofla .., Wofla ..) (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Korem), part of Wag In the valley of Afla (Wofla) in 1542, the Portuguese leader Christovão da Gama was separated from his followers, captured, and beheaded by the Islamic army under Imam Ahmed. The Portuguese lost 200 of their force of 400, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.	12/36	[Ad Gu n]

- [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 89]  
 Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in a letter of 10 October 1864:  
 "Wagshum Gebre Medhin's son Gobeze has taken over Wofla and Boran;  
 he is a *shifta*."  
 [Acta aethiopica II p 242]
- 1930s Area with about 62,000 inhabitants in the Italian time.  
 [Guida 1938]
- HCT57 Weft, see Wefi
- weg* (wäg), *wegg* (A) usage, traditional customs
- HEC69 Weg (Ueg), see under Debre May, cf Wag 11/37 [+ WO]
- HDU47 Wegama sub-district (centre in 1964 = Efeson) 10/40 [Ad]
- HDU55 Wegamago Abo (church) 10°25'/39°50' 10/39 [Gz]
- HDM71 **Wegda sub-district** (Wogda ..), cf Wegidi 09/39 [Ad]  
 (centre in 1964 = Gosh Bado), part of Worena wereda (-1970-)  
 Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in March 1873:  
 "Bishop Massaja is in a district called Wegda. He lives at a place in Wegda which, to be specific, is known as Aman. It lies between the Galla and the Christians."  
 [Acta aethiopica III p 145]  
 Wegda is often regarded as a part of Tegulet, from which it is separated by the Beressa river. Its western boundary is formed by the Ch'ach'a river. The southern flank used to be protected against Oromo cavalry by walls.  
 [V Stitz, conference paper 1970]
- HDT62 Wegdi, see Wegedi  
*Wege*, a clan of the Arsi Oromo
- HCM83 Wege (Stella Ueghe, Ueghe, Riccio) 07/39 [+ Gu WO]  
 (pass; "stella" should be Italian *sella* = saddle?)  
*wegebo* (wägäbo) (A) 1. a variety of tef; 2. kind of long-tailed, black, red and white bird
- ?? Wegebo (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
- ?? Wegecha (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
- wegede* (T) avoid; abolish; dismiss;  
*wegdi* (A) kind of small peas
- HCC99 Wegedi (Gara Uogedi, Gebel U.) (mountain) 08/37 [+ WO Gz]  
 09°00'/37°28' 2439/2585 m, see under Gedo
- HDT63 Wegedi, see Wegedi
- JDG.. Wegeg (mountain near Assabot) 09/40 [n]
- HDS25 Wegel 10°08'/38°02' 2269 m 10/38 [Gz]  
 north-west of Abay bridge
- HDS35 Wegel 10°14'/38°02' 2405 m 10/38 [Gz]  
 above Abay valley at the road to Debre Markos
- HEE77 Wegel Tena (Ugualtiena) (local centre) 11/39 [Br Gu]  
*Vice Residenza del Delantà Danüt*.  
 [Guida 1938]
- HEE88 **Wegel Tena** (W. T'ena, W. Tiena, Wogel Tena) 11/39 [MS Ad Po x]  
 (Wegel Tona, Megal Tona)  
 Gz: 11°35'/39°13' 2555 m; MS: 11°20'/39°10' = HEE58  
 Centre at least 1964-1980 of Wadla Delanta awraja and 1964 of Delanta wereda & sub-district.  
 With sub-post office under Dessie.
- 1950s Wegel Tena was centre of awraja also in 1956. In 1959 the Sub-province Governor of Kobbe (Kobbo?) & Alamata awraja was Dejazmach Desta Shoaerkabih

- and of Wadla Delanta awraja it was Fitawrari Tefera Awraris.
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 224 boys and 61 girls in grades 1-6, with 4 teachers.  
The junior secondary school had 19 male and 6 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1980s Enrolment in the Sweden-assisted Wello Environment Education Project at Wegel Tena secondary school was 314 in 1986/87. At the Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish aid) it was 76 in 1985/86 and 120 in 1986/87.
- 1990s On 29 January 1990 Wegel Tena was bombed by Derg Government aircraft and two persons were killed.  
[Africa Watch 1991]  
Wogel Tena seemed a remote and decayed spot, with one of those awful Dergue era metal towers in the main square, this one unusually decrepit. However, we had a pleasant luncheon there.  
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/07/07]
- ?? Wegem (Wägäm) (historical district) ..../. [ + Pa]  
After the rains of 1549 Emperor Gälawdéwos undertook an expedition to the districts of Wägäm and Gumär, to the north-west of Guragé. Wägäm was speedily occupied, but the expedition as a whole was not successful  
[Pankhurst 1997]  
*wegen* (wägän) (A,T) side, flank; (A) clan, group, kin;  
(Som) herd /especially of horses/
- HEC87 Wegensa (Uoghensa) 11/37 [ + It]  
(village & mountain & church in 5 km long N-S line)
- HDL34 Wegenyi 09°22'/38°47' 2593 m, north of Sululta 09/38 [AA Gz]
- wegera: *weggere* (wäggärä) (A) knock someone unconscious with a stone
- HES.. **Wegera** (Wägära, Wagara, Uoghera) (historical) 13/37 [ + Pa WO]  
mountainous area north of Gondar as far as Wilkifit, with an Agew people that kept their language unchanged into modern time  
Emperor 'Amde Seyon in 1329 despatched an expedition against the people of Wägära and other provinces, who had been converted to the faith of the Faläsha.  
[Pankhurst 1997]  
The Muslim states of Hadiya and Dewaro rallied round Sabr ad-Din who planned to overthrow the long and narrow kingdom of Amhara by attacking it from as many points as possible. He therefore invited the co-operation of the judaized Agew in Wegera, Dembiya, and Begemdir, who were to divert the attention of the king whilst the Muslims were to invade at three points into Amhara, Angot, and Shewa simultaneously. But the king learnt of his plans and attacked the enemies separately.  
[J S Trimmingham 1952 p 54, 71]
- 1400s Wegera was occupied by the Solomonid dynasty in the 1400s, later than Damot.
- 1500s Sertse Dengel (1563-1597) established a fixed capital in Wegera in 1589 and is said by his chronicles to have remained there until the end of his reign.  
In 1634 there was an epidemic which also concerned Wegera.
- 1700s Poncet said that Wegera around 1700 had 'so great a number of houses that they seemed to be one continue'd town ... Markets are to be found everywhere.'  
Wegera in early time was sown with wheat and barley and was one of the granaries of Abyssinia, according to James Bruce in the 1770s who found Wegera 'inconceivably populous'. Bruce saw vast flocks of cattle of all kinds, mostly black, with 'large and beautiful horns, exceedingly wide, and bosses upon their back like camels.'  
[Pankhurst 1961 p 116, 141, 147, 218, 235-236]  
Grazmach Habte ('Kobti') of Wegera in the late 1700s sided with Ras Gebre of Simen and Ras Hailu of Gojjam.

- [E D Hecht]
- 1800s Ruppell reported of the 1830s that the province of Wägära, "once the most cultivated and populated in the entire empire," had been so ravaged by sixty years of civil war that the agriculture had been destroyed and the area depopulated. A few herds were tended by nomad-like families who did not remain there throughout the year, but in the dry season withdrew to meadows near lake Tana.  
[Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 145]  
In various preserved letters it is written, on 26 November 1858: "Agew Niguse has appointed his brother Dejjach Tesemma over Simen and Wegera," on 10 October 1864: "From Agew Midir to Wegera not a single cultivated field can be seen," on 14 January 1866: "Tiso Gobeze is ruling Simen and Wegera -- He has become very powerful," on 2 April 1866 emperor Tewodros wrote to Hormuzd Rassam: "When messengers were coming across the border of Wegera at Amba Chara, my men seized them and, confiscating their letter, arrested the men and sent the letter to me -- it had a European seal."  
[Acta aethiopica II pages 61, 242, 262, 291]  
Gobeze made a campaign against the governor of Wegera, and on 31 March 1868 defeated Tiso Gobeze.  
[Zewde G Selassie 1977]  
Tekle Giyorgis wrote to the British in mid-1869, "As for the case of *Dejjach Kasa*, when I earlier occupied Tigray, he entered my service before anyone else -- but he betrayed me -- While I remained quiet, respecting the counsel of the queen /Victoria/ and my fathers, he caused my servant Hayle Maryam whom I had appointed over Simen and Wegera to rebel."  
[Acta Aethiopica III p 17]  
Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote on 27 December 1870:  
"King Tekle Giyorgis has spent the rainy season in Zebit. But now there are rumours that he has camped at Wegera on his way to Tigray."  
[ditto III p 77]
- HFC24 **Wegera awraja** (Weghera, Wägära, Woggera) 13/37 [Gz Ad Pa]  
(Uoghera) 13°45'/37°00' (centre in 1980 = Dabat)  
The Italian occupants executed 33 Falasha in 1936/?/ in an incident in the Wegera region, where there had been guerrilla war against the invaders.  
[L Rapoport, Redemption song, USA 1986 p 44]  
Around 1970: Governor in Wegera awraja is a man by name Adane ever since the Italian occupation. After thirty years of corruption, cheating and manipulations he became a local power factor within the old imperial system. When residents in a village had collected money to build a school (within the Sweden-supported ESBU program), Adane instead had a hotel for himself constructed on the site intended for the school. He went too far and the Ministry of Interior finally dismissed him. Adane took a bus to the Emperor and complained, whereupon the Emperor gave him a noble title and reinstated him as governor. However, when the revolution started, Adane had his own 'liberation movement' already in April 1974 and sided with General Nega Tegegn, who became Governor of Begemdir in May 1974.  
[L Bondestam, Feodalismen skall krossas, (Sweden) 1975 p 209]
- HES11 Wegera sub-district? (-1997-) 12/37 [n]  
HES11 Wegera wereda (Weghera, Wagara, Woggera) 12/37 [+ Ad x]  
(centre in 1964 = Amba Giyorgis)  
The Woggera district north of Gondar is famed for its horses and mules.  
[Simoons 1960]
- picts O A Jäger, Aethiopische Miniaturen, Berlin 1957 (colour photos from manuscripts)  
plate 2 Yohannes, from Jehjeh Giyorgis church, 7 Annunciation ditto,  
8 Baptism ditto, 11 Crucification ditto, 14 Christ ditto, 16 Entombment ditto,  
18 Mary, from Kuskwam church in Kadet Amara.

HDD04	Wegerao (Wegera'o, Mogar) 08°13'/37°54' 1935 m south-east of Welkite, see under Imdibir	08/37	[Gz 18 WO]
HDF61	Wegere 08°43'/39°28' 1363 m (with church Maryam), north of Welenchiti	08/39	[Gz]
HCU17	Wegerge 07°21'/39°59' 2313 m	07/39	[Gz]
HEE47	Wegesa 11°18'/39°06' 2179 m, south-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
??	Wegezimma (locality in Terra)	09/39?	[n]
HDM..	Wegfele Mikael, church in Bulga Melake-Tsehay Iyasu, born around 1917 as the son of Lij Iyasu and an Amhara mother, had grown up in secrecy at a monastery in Bulga. Some noblemen who were fighting as guerrilla patriots against the Italians wanted to have Melake-Tsehay as a royal leader, and they took this about 20-year-old man almost by force from the monastery Abiyye Gedam and persuaded its head Memhir Yirdaw to anoint him 'Emperor of Ethiopia'. This took place in Wegfele Mikael church, using an old crown once given to a church in the area and kept in a cave for safety. Melake-Tsehay died already on 4 October 1938. [Studien zur Kulturkunde 104, Köln 1994 p 573]	09/39	[n]
HDK35	Wegide 09°23'/38°02' 2522 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDF81	Wegidi 08°52'/39°27' 1737 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDF81	Wegidi 08°53'/39°25' 1775 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDK59	Wegidi 09°30'/38°24' 2361 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK69	Wegidi 09°36'/38°20' 2011 m (with church), south of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK79	Wegidi 09°46'/38°22' 1785 m, south of Tulu Milki south of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL41	Wegidi 09°28'/38°31' 2408 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL42	Wegidi 09°28'/38°40' 2503 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL44	Wegidi 09°28'/38°49' 2609 m midway between Sululta and Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL53	Wegidi (Menare) 09°34'/38°42' 2007m, south of Fiche (with church Kidane Mihret at some distance to the south-west)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL70	Wegidi 09°43'/38°26' 1904 m (with church Giyorgis and church school) south-east of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT63	Wegidi (Wegedi, Wegdi, Wogidi, Uogghidi) 10°35'/38°46' 2125 m, see under Ajibar (centre in 1964 of Debre Sina wereda)	10/38	[MS Ad x WO]
HES74	Weglima 13°22'/37°57' 1509 m, south of Adi Arkay	13/37	[Gz]
H...	Weglo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Meko Wedajo)	../..	[Ad]
HFE89	Wegrezih 14°19'/39°17' 1937 m (with church Kidane Mihret), north-west of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HEL27	Wehamba (peak) 11°58'/39°07' 2356 m	11/39	[Gz]
HE...	Wehelo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Metero)	11/39	[Ad]
??	Wehini, in direction of Metemma same as HER00 Wehni? Travellers going from the west to the highland sometimes left their camels at Wehini, at considerable distance from the middle elevations of the plateau. [Simoons 1960 citing Dove 1890]	../..	[x]
HEE89	wehni (wähni) (A) prison /historical for princes on a mountain/ Wehni (Wahni, Uahani) 2495 m	11/39	[+ x WO]
HER00	<b>Wehni</b> (Wahni, Uahni, Uahnie, Uaini, Uacne, Wacne) (Wachni, Wagna, Wähni) 12°40'/36°39' 1096, 1219 m with round hill, midway between Chilga and Metemma	12/36	[Gz WO x]

- Coordinates would give map code HER01 or HEJ90 near HEJ91
- 1800s Musa Pasha of Egypt undertook an inspection tour of the frontiers in February/March 1863 at the head of 8,000 men. The tour included the invasion of Qwara and a reconnaissance as far as Wehni about 12-17 February.  
[Rubenson 1976 p 222]
- 1940s After the evacuation of Metemma by the Italians in early 1941 they suffered a crushing defeat at Wehni.  
"It was here that Lieut. Bhagat won the Victoria Cross for his sheer bravery in cleaning fifteen mine fields, and forcing the Italians to dig in on the Chelga /Chilga/ escarpment."  
[R N Thompson 1987 p 190]
- HEK53 Wehni (Uehni) (village) 12/37 [+ WO]
- HEK65c **Wehni** (mountain) 12/38 [x]
- Thomas Pakenham sought out the Mountain in 1955, with some help from the Governor General in Gondar.  
"The village of Tuesday Market /Maksenyo Gebeya/, whose name aptly described it, lay directly to the west of our goal /Wehni/ -- From here the Debre Tabor road ran southwards, skirting the great bulk of the Belesa plateau."  
The Governor Genral had provided a truck and an escort of twelve armed men, and the Governor of Belesa also took part in the excursion. Pakenham was treated to a sumptuous lunch, with imported wine, at the market village. They then started as a caravan with pack-mules from there. They slept one night in a tent on their way to the Mountain (Pakenham describes the excursion at great length in his book).  
"Wehni itself hardly deserved the name of a village. It was a rough circle of huts built on a grassy mound in the bowl-shaped valley. Some of the huts were uninhabited, others no more than cattle byres. -- We crossed a field bright with scarlet thistles, and came to the church wall. -- the rough stones of the wall were clearly of some antiquity -- Inside, the church itself was very ramshackle. -- the walls of the rectangular sanctuary were richly decorated with paintings. -- The paintings probably dated from the late seventeenth century -- exciting evidence of the importance of Wehni at that time."  
Pakenham studied the Wehni mountain with field glasses and saw the remains of structures described from views at more close quarters by Barbara Toy (see below). In an attempt to climb they could reach the first fort, but from there it was impossible to continue.  
"There were no traces of any steps, but over to the right where it seemed the staircase must have been run, the rock was flaked and pitted by a second landslide."  
Priests when asked told that one of them called Skinder Mariam had been able to climb to the summit some thirty years earlier. He had brought down from there a kind of vase, but it became broken and the pieces were thrown away. Discussion among villagers claimed that it was not Skinder Mariam but a man still alive at old age who had done the climb. There had once been wooden steps up the side of the mountain.  
On their journey back, Pakenham's party passed a cortège of burial for the headman of a village, who had died the night before.  
[T Pakenham, *The mountains of Rasselas*, London 1959 p 46-60  
+ ditto luxury edition 1998 p 39-59]  
Pakenham made a second attempt to go to the mountain along a different route, together with Dr Otto Jäger, but this excursion was more or less a fiasco with no new discoveries.  
[Pakenham 1959 p 91-103, 1998 p 85-95]  
Barbara Toy was on the mountain around 1960 by hired helicopter from Bahir Dar.  
"Wahni was the last of the Princes' Prison Mountains, and for many decades its very existence had been queried, for none of the earlier travellers and writers, while referring to it, had ever seen the mountain."  
Dr Johnson based his romantic tale *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia* on the concept of Wehni although he later severely criticised Bruce's accounts of its existence and seems to have thought it was another legend or traveller's tale.  
When the helicopter flew near, the shape of the mountain could be studied. "It was not a

mountain at all -- just a pinnacle of rock. It rose sheer out of the valley to a height of about 1,800 feet where it faced the valley, but landslides had piled earth a third of the way up the other side. It was a volcanic tuft left from an eruption long before the valley came into being -- As we flew nearer hundreds of vultures rose from ledges along the sides. Trees and bushes grew on the summit --"

"Down at its very base there was a semi-circle of wall joined to the cliff side and half-way up the cliff were the remains of a guardhouse, and above it again a strong wall had been built to protect another guardhouse on the summit. Now, no steps connected the three guardhouses. Further round, in a cluster of euphorbia bushes and juniper trees, a rectangular church gaped out from the side of the cliff, for a landslide had cut the structure in half. It was, however, by far the best preserved building on the mountain."

It was difficult for the helicopter, especially because of down-draught, but in about the third attempt the French pilot could land on the edge of a ledge. Barbara Joy jumped out and took her things with her. She investigated the remains of buildings on the summit.

"The path coming from the guardroom or gatehouse ran past the Governor's house, across the summit, to the church on the other side. Along this narrow way, between the house and the church, were tiny rooms or cells not much more than four feet square. The number of princes imprisoned on the mountain has been quoted as anything from fifty to four hundred and this amount would have varied from time to time. -- The piled-up earth below the south side suggests that the mountain may have had a much larger circumference than it has today --" The church had arches and other details which proved close connection with architecture in Gondar in the 1600s.

Many vultures circled around Barbara and seemed ready to attack her if she would happen to fall. She had decided to stay for a night on the mountain, alone in a sleeping-bag. She lit a fire. She could hear drumming in the valley at night-time. There was also a thunderstorm in the night, but later there was moonlight.

When the helicopter came earlier than expected to fetch its passenger there was so strong wind that the rotors were kept in motion while she embarked. Barbara brought a winejug she had found on the summit and later presented it to the museum /of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies/ at the University College.

[B Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 220-235]

picts

T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, London 1959 p 48 mountain seen from valley, 49 fresco inside Wehni Giyorgis, 161 wide air view;

B Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 228-229 fifteen photos of visit by helicopter to the top and details of church and other remains;

G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 96 air view of peak and surroundings;

T Pakeham, The mountains .. (luxury ed.) London 1998 p 50-51 air view of mountain with church ruin visible, 52 fresco in church Wehni Giyorgis below the mountain, 55 mountain from below in 1955, next a full-page closeup, 60-61 two-page photo of top from another angle, 168-169 air photo, 171 closeup of church ruin seen from the air, 173 the summit from a distance with helicopter in front.

/The following passages are not yet finally sorted on correct Wehni among the four alternatives above, most likely HEK65c east of Tana/

1600s

The detention of the male members of the royal family was resumed by Fasiladas (1632-1667) who chose for this purpose the mountain of Wehni which remained the royal prison throughout the Gonderine period.

[Pankhurst 1961 p 135 citin James Bruce]

"All male children -- who were born to the sovereign as the fruit of a union -- were all potential emperors and on their father's death, if not before, they were all exiled."

Surrounded by guards they passed their lives on the mountain of Wehni. At one time there were as many as fifty princes within the mountain for they married and passed their lives within the fortress.

A chronicle says that Emperor Iyasu I (1682-1706) used to visit his brothers and other princes, who like those of former rulers, were imprisoned on a rock fortress, at this time

Wehni. He made one such visit in the first year of his reign.

"He went all alone to the edge of Wehni and had all the children descend. He went among them, consoled them and made them happy by visiting them each year in all humility."

[R Pankhurst, *The Ethiopian royal chronicles*, Oxf. Univ. Press 1967 p 106]

1700s

Yostos (1711-1716), who was through his mother a grandson of Yohannes I, went to the mountain to find a sovereign when Tekle Haymanot I had been murdered in 1708. He brought back his own uncle, Theophilos, a brother of Iyasu the Great, a man approaching fifty who had lived at Wehni since his father's death.

[D Mathew, *Ethiopia*, London 1947 p 72-73]

After the death of Yostos in 1716, fifty royal princes, who had been imprisoned on the mountain of Wähni, made their way to Gondär to claim the throne. The choice fell on the eldest son of Iyasu I and he was crowned as Dawit III (1716-1721).

[Pankhurst 1997]

Emperor Bakaffa (1721-1730), like so many other royal children, spent his early years on Wehni. "He read the Holy books and the psalms all the time and did not eat in the morning but only in the evening as was the rule among monks -- At the same time he sent messages to the monks and those who lived together in the convents of the deserts, in caves and holes in the earth or in churches in the town and countryside, asking them to pray for him."

[.. *Chronicles* p 116]

When Dawit III died, different groups were for or against electing Bakaffa as his successor. Those who were sent to Wehni to call the young Bakaffa to Gondar had a quarrel with the relatives of Bakaffa. These wanted to have themselves the power of choice, but learning that there were so many supporters of Bakaffa they gave up their opposition.

"In the evening he came down from Wehni and stayed at the foot of the mountain. On the following day he stopped at Sarbakusa, and on Saturday -- he arrived at the town of Gondar."

[.. *Chronicles* p 117-118]

On Dawit's death in 1721 his younger brother Bäkäffa once more came down from Wähni. He was proclaimed emperor but died in 1730. His widow Queen Mentewwäb then took over government. She despatched Wäräñña, an Oromo who later was titled Dejzmach, with a force of Tuläma Oromo warriors and some Muslim riflemen to guard Mount Wähni. Queen Mentewwäb wanted to prevent the imprisoned princes from conspiring for the throne as her husband had done nine years earlier. Her young son was proclaimed Iyasu II. His coronation was in 1730 and Wäräñña's time on Wähni became short, because he was appointed governor of Damot.

According to James Bruce, Mentewwäb was determined to reduce the influence of her son's first wife, an Amhara woman, so she banished her with her children to Wähni, and arranged for Iyasu to marry an Oromo princess.

[Pankhurst 1997]

In May 1769 Yohannes, son of Iyasu I, was brought from Wehni. Yohannes II was over 70 years of age and had passed all his life in the mountain. His hand had been cut off by his brother Bakaffa. A few months later this new emperor died.

[Mathew 1947 p 83]

Yohannes was an aged and unwilling prince. When he refused to go on campaign, only wishing to return to the prison-mountain of Wehni and his prayers, Ras Mikael is said /by Jame Bruce/ to have had him poisoned - although one chronicle says that 'he died in peace' after his reign of five months and seven days.

[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 101, 135]

picts

H A Stern 1862 p 40 mountain from a distance, reproduced in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 44;

Weil..., see Weyl..

JFA69

Weima (Ueima) 14°07'40"37' -73 m below sea level 14/40 [Ne Gz]

(We'ima, Veima), near the border of Eritrea

	Wein ..., see Weyn ..., Weyin ..		
??	Weinoch, cf Weynoch with postal agent (sub-post office) under Gondar	../..	[Po]
??	Weirib sub-district (-1997-)	13/39?	[n]
JBS54	Weit Kal (Ueit Cal) 05°04'/42°53' 453 m	05/42	[+ Gz]
HCC..	Weito (Weit'o, Weitu) Locality at road fork where the road from Konso to Jinka crosses the Weito river.	05/36	[20]
H...	Wej (Wäj, Waj, Fre: Ouâdj) (hist. recorded area) west of lake Ziway	08/38	[Pa x]
HDM94	Weja 09°54'/39°46' 2412 m, north of Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz]
HDS30	Wejat 10°16'/37°34' 2186 m, west of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HEJ77	Wejecha 12°26'/37°15' 1890 m, south-west of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
H...	<i>Wejerat</i> , name of a group who in the 1990s are mostly Christian peasant farmers speaking a Tigrinya dialect <b>Wejerat</b> (Wäjerat, Fre: Ouoguerât) (historical area in south-east Tigray), cf Wajirat	13/39?	[Pa x]
1400s	Ba'eda Maryam (1468-78) led himself an expedition against the Dob'a, an islamized- pagan tribe inhabiting the mountain region of Woggerat around Amba Alagi and infesting the caravan routes. [Trimingham 1952 p 81] The Portuguese on 6 February 1543 were marching southwards to lake Tana. At Wejerat they met a strong force of Muslims but made them flee. [J Doresse, vol II 1957 p 306] Re'sä Haymanot, brother of a governor of a part of present-day Eritrea, obtained permission of Emperor Iyasu I (1682-1706) to wage war in Wäjerat, far to the south in Tigray. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HEU57	Wejerat (Wogerat, Wojjerat) 13°10'/40°00' coordinates give the border between map squares HEU57 and JEN52	13/40	[+ x]
HEU57	<b>Wejerat wereda</b> (Wojirat ..), in Inderta awraja Its centre is Debub (-1975-1994-). The area is at the escarpment towards the Danakil depression. Ironstone was utilized in Wejerat in the 1800s. The Wejerat people were mostly Christian peasant farmers, who spoke a Tigrinya dialect and practised a system of land tenure in which land belonged to the entire community and land rights flowed from permanent residence, unlike the lineage-based system practised by most Tigrayans. The Wejerat had a long history of militantly opposing state efforts to impose administ- rators and the <i>rist</i> system of land tenure. In 1942 the state did impose a <i>chika shum</i> , or local administrator, over them and this served as one of the precipitating causes for their conflict with the central government. In spite of their tradition of opposition to the state, the Wejerat did not stand out for their involvement in the Tigrayan rebellion in the 1970s and 1980s. [Young 1997] Population of the wereda about 25,000 in the 1970s. "It is a rugged mountain area intersected by valleys. The villages are usually situated on some of the lower hill-tops or mountain shelves with the fields stretching from the bottom of the valleys up towards the hillsides." Tsenbera is a village in the wereda and is described in some detail by Lundström.	13/40	[n x]

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

	<i>weji</i> (Arabic,Som) face, aspect		
HDL15	Weji 09°11'/38°53' 2674 m, north-west of Sendafa	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL54	Weji 09°31'/38°47' 2632 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD73	Wejira Maryam (church) 08°52'/37°50' south-west of Ambo	08/37	[Gz]
HDL92	Wejitu 09°57'/38°37' 1990 m, north-west of Fiche cf Wojitu	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Wejo 09°42'/38°45' 2650 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC27	weka: <i>wekka</i> (wäqqa) (A) thresh, beat grain with a stick Weka (Ueca, Uece) 08°20'/37°17' 2420, 2830/2980 m (mountain), cf Wika	08/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HFD58	Wekar Duba (Wek'ar D., Weqar D.) 14°05'/38°17' 1896 m, near Inda Silase <i>weke</i> (O) important food plant, <i>Ensete ventricosum</i> ; <i>rako</i> (Som) platform, shelf, scaffolding; (O) 1. trouble; inconvenience, hardship, distress, misfortune, disaster; 2. sacrifice of animal carried out as marriage ceremony	14/38	[Gz q]
HEJ79	Wekerako (Wäqarako) area with name known in the 1600s	12/37	[20]
HES43	<b>Wekin</b> (Wek'in, Weqin, Dacua) 13°03'/37°50' mountain peak at 13°04'/37°49' 2713 m north-east of Dabat, in Wegera awraja Guglielmo Massaia passed there secretly in 1848, calling the place Dekua. He found the ruins of a church that had been built by the Portuguese and had been limewashed. There were some houses at the place and people lived there. [G Massaia, <i>Mes trente-cinq années ...</i> , Paris, vol I (orig. Italian ed. 1885) p 179] The primary school in 1968 had 146 boys and 66 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.	13/37	[Gz Ad]
HDM23	Wekiye 09°16'/39°40' 1730 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDL74	Weko 09°46'/38°52' 2121 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL84	Weko 09°47'/38°51' 2250 m, east of Fiche (with church), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEM10	Weko (Wek'o, Weqo, Santara) 11°56'/39°25' 2533 m west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz q WO]
HEE48	Wekot (Wek'ot, Weqot) 11°18'/39°11' 2214 m south-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz q]
HEE88	Wekot (Wek'ot, Weqot) 11°39'/39°11' 3000 m north-east of Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz q]