

- GD... Wenaga (in Kelem awraja) 08/34? [Ad]
Catholic Mission school in 1968 had 153 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.
- HCK08 wenago: *wanaag* (Som) goodness, kindness, mercy
Wenago (Wanago, Wonago, Uanago, Uonago) 06/38 [Gz Po WO Gu]
Gz: 06°19'38°16' 1764 m; MS: 06°15'38°15' 1750 m
MS coordinates would give map code HCD98 a little to the south (with sub P.O. under Shashemene), cf Dilla (centre in 1964 of Dilla wereda)
13 km from Dilla and north of Agere Maryam. Nearby there is an important site of monoliths, see Tutu Fella. Volcanic rocks in general extend to this area.
[Mineral 1966]
Market place where the inhabitants in the mid-1900s mostly were Amhara and Darasa. In a plain west of Wenago lived only Guji people.
[E Haberland 1963]
The primary school, in Derassa awraja, in 1968 had 500 boys and 123 girls, with 12 teachers.
An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.
[SIDA 1971]
- HCK08 Wenago sub-district (-1964-1997-) 06/38 [Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Gwangwa)
- ?? Wenareb, not far from Gondar ../. [18]
E. Rüppell tells from the 1840s that at the village of Wenareb the inhabitants had erected several thorn enclosures within which caravans would be safe from robbers and wild animals. Each enclosure had an owner who claimed the right to sell victuals and fodder for the travellers' animals.
[Rüppell vol I p 292-293]
- HDR63 Wenberima, see Wemberma
- HDM83 Wenbero 09°49'39°37' 2603 m 09/39 [Gz]
north-east of Debre Birhan
- H... Wenbert (centre in 1964 of Adi Holie sub-district) 13/39 [Ad]
- HFF04 Wenberta, see Womberta
- HE... Wencher Giyorgis 12/37 [Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Wetebet sub-district)
- HDD74 **Wenchi** (Wonchi, Uoenci, Uanci) 08°48'37°56' 08/37 [Br Ca Ad WO]
(mountain 3386 m and lake and church K'irk'os 3018 m)
(Wench'i) (map of 1898 has "Lake Wonishi"; Fre: Ouanchi)
- 1950s The mountain is an extinct volcano and the vast crater is filled with a glorious lake of the most brilliant sapphire blue. The track to there is formidable for vehicles and impossible after rain. The descent from the rim is exceedingly steep, but well worth it for the views on the way down and from lake level.
"The waters are icy cold and the inhabitants told us there were no fish. There is one small island on which lies a church and on an earlier trip two members of our party made a perilous journey to it. We had all four of us intended to make the crossing, but two hastily withdrew when we saw the tiny, leaking dugout canoes provided for the passage. Each had two men in it, who paddled with what looked like very home-made pingpong bats. The passenger balanced precariously between them, trying to keep his bottom out of the rapidly rising pool in the canoe. On their return the voyagers reported that the church was of little interest. The guardian monk showed them with pride a crude ikon of the Virgin, which was reverently but startingly covered by an Italian silk handkerchief depicting an

opulent young woman clad solely in a bikini."

[D Busk, *The fountain of the sun*, London 1957 p 36-37]

1960s "There was a tree-covered island sheltering a monastery, and the tiny reed boat leaving its shores appeared as if suspended above the still mirror-like water. The sight had a dreamlike quality in that crystal clear air -- A Very Important Male Person who was with us, was intent on being paddled over to the Holy Island, forbidden to women. In a reed boat akin to those of Tana, he was seated amidships with both hands held above his head, in one his trousers and in the other a camera. On his return his enthusiasm for monasteries seemed to have waned, perhaps this was because we now warned him that there were undoubted risks from bilharzia attendant upon embarking in such a boat on such a lake, although it is highly unlikely that the snail, or any other beast or fish would survive in water of such intense coldness."

[T Tonkin, *Ethiopia with love*, London 1972 (Norwegian ed. 1974) p 160]

1990s At Ambo there is a large turnoff marked by a green sign that says something like Plant Research Centre, which you proceed down for a kilometer or so to a fork, which you take to the right rather than following the second green sign that says Plant Research Centre. You then proceed about 30 km down a very scenic gravel road. There are two options, one is to stop on the road where there is a large path to walk to the crater, the other to follow the road around and down into the crater. The stop at the edge of the road was easy to find because of the many eager guides who waved us down, then competed for our attention in a rather loud and rowdy way. People have stories of theft, harassment, and shake downs for cash. It's too bad that such a nice place is marred by these unusually aggressive types. We selected one guide, then proceeded for a short walk up a fairly gentle slope for just over 5 minutes. We turned a corner and a brilliant panorama opened before us - the tree lined sides of the crater with the lake nestled 300 or 400 m below. There is quite a settlement on the peninsulas and islands on the lake - 300 households we were told. There are two churches, one of which - Bete Cherkos - is said to be from ancient times. The walk down the sides of the crater to the lake looks manageable (perhaps 2 hours each way). It is a bit long for a day trip from Addis Abeba, but if you start early or overnight in Ambo it should be okay.

[John Graham in *AddisTribune* 2000/02/25]

text H. Smeds, A note on recent volcanic activity in the central parts of the Ethiopian Highplateau, as witnessed by a rise of the water level of Lake Wonchi .., *in Acta Geographica* (Finland), before 1965;

picts D Busk, *The fountain* .., London 1957 p 33 lake seen from above; H Neubacher, *Die Festung* .., 1959 p 209(pl 38) lake and island with monastery;

Addis Reporter 1969 no 3 p 26-27 two photos of the 8-shaped lake and two of a village at the shore;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 62 crater lake, 192-193 wide view of lake and surroundings, 194 dugout canoes at shore.

HDT06 Wenchi (Wench'i) 09°59'/39°00' 1880 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
(with church), north-east of Fiche

HDD74 Wenchi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dilela) (-1997-) ../. [n]

HEM41 Wendashi (Uendasci) (pass) 2925 m 12/39 [+ Gu]

HEC.. Wendata, with Bahir Dar as the nearest town 11/37 [n]
An elementary school building was constructed in 1981 Eth.Cal. (1988-89 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.

HED91 Wundefada 11°45'/37°39' 2028 m 11/37 [Gz]
north-east of Bahir Dar

HED53 Wendegede 11°22'/37°49' 2225 m 11/37 [Gz]

HEC40 Wendelay Mikael (Wendelai Michael) 11/36 [+ Ad]

- (centre in 1964 of Tumha sub-district)
- HDJ44 Wendi 09°28'/37°01' 2521 m, south-west of Shambu 09/37 [Gz]
- H... Wendie (centre in 1964 of Ija sub-district) 08/37? [Ad]
- HEJ05 **Wendige** (Uendige, Uendighie, Wandge, Wandegé) 11/37 [+ WO Gu Pa]
 (Wendiye) 11°48'/37°04' 1828 m, south-west of lake Tana,
 in a bay formed by the delta of the Little Abay.
 On a height Arara (Ararat of the Bible?) there is a church of Kidus Yohannes.
 [Guida 1938]
 Emperor Za Dengel (1603-04) built 'very high houses' at a place called Ondegué by the
 Jesuit Péro Pais who was received in audience in 'the highest of the houses overlooking
 the lake'.
 [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 74]
- wendo: *wondo* (O) kind of spindly shrub or tree,
Dracaena afromontana
- HBR43 Wendo (Uando, Wondo) 04°55'/36°57' 541 m 04/36 [LM WO Mi Gz]
 (Uorra Uando)
 Volcanic rocks in general extend north of Agere Maryam, including also Wondo.
 [Mineral 1966]
- HCL20 **Wendo** (Wondo, Wando, Uondo) 06/38 [MS Br x Gu]
 Gz: 06°36'/38°25' = HCL20, 2037 m; MS: 06°30'/38°20' = HDK19
 (with sub-post office), south of Yirga Alem, distance 337 km from A.A.
 Centre in 1964 of Aleta Wendo wereda, see also Wendo : Aleta.
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 5SE Aleta (Allata) (village)
 7S Omacho (Omaccio) (area)
 10S Otilcho (Tafari Kella, Chella Tafari)
 Aleta is on the main road towards Negele and was once
 a "Governor's ketema"
- 1920s American naturalists from Chicago arrived to the Wendo village on 29 December 1926.
 They camped outside the village, although the *shum*, Grazmach Kebede Dihala Mikael,
 wanted them to camp near his house and said there were plenty of *shiftas* around.
 The Grazmach "proved to be a conceited young man of somewhat Hebraic cast and
 manner, about thirty years old and, as he promptly announced, a nephew of Dejazmach
 Balcha. He said he had bought the whole valley some twenty years ago for two or three
 thousand dollars, colonized it with people and developed it agriculturally. He discussed
 foreign affairs with great aplomb and inquired the population of various countries. The
 Lake Tana water and England interested him much."
 [L A Fuertes, New York 1936 p 102]
- 1930s Kvittingen and Gulbrandsen, members of the Norwegian Red Cross Ambulance, went by
 car from Yirga Alem to Wendo and camped for one night there, while mules were
 collected for the transport southwards. They were escorted by three soldiers led by a
nagadi.
 [K Gulbrandsen, Jag sökte äventyret, (Norwy 1956)Sthlm 1957 p 232]
 The Swedish Red Cross Ambulance when approaching the southern front had a member,
 Allander, who was seriously ill from malaria and needed transport to the north. He was
 brought almost half dead to Wendo, where they had hoped a motorcar would meet, but no
 car was there. Ethiopian troops passed southwards. The following day a truck hired from
 Yirga Alem arrived and Allander could be transported to there. Some days later he was
 flown by airplane to Addis Abeba
 [F Hylander, I detta ..., Sthlm 1936 p 175-178]
 A few days after Easter 1936 the Norwegian Ambulance learnt that their member
 Gulbrandsen had been poisoned by mustard gas. Dr Ulland, leader of the ambulance, met
 Gulbrandsen at Wendo. He was much taken by fever, but the story about gas was false
 alarm.

The Norwegian ambulance staff also passed Wendo when retreating southwards, and learnt that the Swedes had passed there earlier.

[G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 p 57, 62]

In a fertile and forested area on the slope towards lake Abaya, not far from the heads of the rivers Ganale Doria and Dawa Parma.

Wendo was occupied by the Italian force (Div. Laghi) on 30 November 1936.

Presidio, post, telegraph, hospital, *spacci* (shops with tobacco etc.).

In the plain there was plantation of sugar cane, with a large sugar factory.

[Guida 1938]

1940s Wendo was taken by the Allied forces on 22 May 1941. Whether or not the Italian forces intended to resist was questionable. In fact, they did not. Not a single shot was fired in the capitulation of Wendo. The Allied forces took the surrender of an Italian Brigadier General and some 3,000 prisoners.

The South African armoured car unit, under Captain Styles, led a surprise dash into Wendo where the defending General formally surrendered to Colonel Bruce. He feebly tendered the excuse that he was unable to offer resistance because he suffered a weak heart and really didn't feel like fighting that morning.

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 175-176]

"The descent of the escarpment /by a British battalion of East, West and South Africans on 23 May 1941/ took more than an hour owing to the precarious hairpin bends that had to be negotiated. At the foot was situated the dusty settlement of Uondo, captured by the 1st Gold Coast the day before. As we bumped through a main street of wood and iron shacks, I noticed a tall memorial surmounted by the Fascist eagle. An inscription, flanked on either side by the axe and fasces, commended the gallantry of the Italian regiments who seized the little town from the Abyssinians some five years before. It occurred to me that it was not the kind of monument which the locals would care to retain under the changed conditions. Here and there along the roadside were groups of Italian prisoners, looking remarkably cheerful, no doubt vastly relieved at being safe from Shifta and Patriots."

[MacDonald 1957 p 202-203]

"-- trip along this part of the road, at the height of the rains in 1943. These southern roads are not first-class highways like some that the Italians built. It was extremely wet and, climbing the great escarpment above Wando, we began to have difficulties, the lorry heaving and lurching among the mud-holes like a ship at sea. After a while the wheels span round in vain in the slush and we were stuck."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 90]

1950s A Canadian missionary Middleton worked there at least from 1954 and for some years. Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic at Wendo (-1955-).

Population 4,786 as counted in 1956.

By 1958 Wendo was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township.

Mean annual rainfall 1538 mm.

1960s The average daily traffic on the Shashemene side in 1962 was 36 buses, 11 cars, and 36 trucks. Ditto on the Dilla side in 1963 was 46 buses, 15 cars, and 29 trucks.

The 1967 telephone directory has numbers for the governor and for Agip. Those on persons were about 3 for Christian-type and about 4 for Muslim-type Ethiopian names (no foreigner).

Project for an elementary school building to be constructed by ESBU was under way in 1966.

The primary school in 1968 had 556 boys and 241 girls, with 3(!) teachers.

NLM Handicraft & Agricultural School had 43 male and 18 female students.

Spelling used by the post has been WENDO.

The official handbook of Ethiopia, printed in 1969, says that Wendo is a cattle slaughtering centre, with a capacity for treating 100 tons of carcass meat per week, drawn from the surrounding Borana herds.

1980s Population about 9,700 in 1984.

- 1990s Population about 11,300 in 1994.
"The descent is interrupted by a brief stop at the singularly ramshackle and charmless town of Wendo."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 204]
- 2000s Population about 13,900 in 2001.
picts F Hällzon, Afrikanska bilder, Örebro 1954 p 56 Sudan Interior Mission station, 58 S.I.M. church, 59 gathering of congregation leaders.
Wendo : Aleta
Once the *ketema* of Dejazmach Balcha, Governor of Sidamo, but he moved to Agere Selam.
By the 1930s this locality had few houses and a small church.
[Guida 1938]
Population 5,605 as counted in 1967 (or does that refer to Aleta Wendo wereda?).
Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 811 boys and 325 girls, with 21 male and 2 female teachers.
Sudan Interior Mission school had 167 boys and 7 girls in grades 4-6, with 3 male Ethiopian teachers.
- HDL92c Wendo (Wondo), with sawmill, 07/38 [x]
see under Shashemene
- HDJ76 Wendo 09°44'/37°12' 2433 m, north-east of Shambu 09/37 [Gz]
?? Wendo Adola (Wondo A.) ../. [x]
Construction Superintendent there for the Highway Authority in 1959 was Mr Delmar M. Watring.
- HCL71 **Wendo Genet** 07°01'/38°35' 1723 m 07/38 [Gz Ca Po]
(Wondo Gennet) (with hotel & sub-post office)
- 1950 Soon after World War II the Emperor sent a delegation to Germany, offering to grant 150 refugee families residency in Ethiopia. One such family named Mattanovich arrived in 1950 and was given land at Wendo Genet.
They stayed there for four years. On arrival they had a 13-year boy Thomas who later became a crocodile hunter from 1962 and a big game hunter in Ethiopia until 1993 when the government declared a moratorium on that sport.
[AddisTribune 2001/10/19]
- 1960s The Swedish Philadelphia Church Mission had important activity in Awasa. When they were joined also by nurses in the early 1960s it was pointed out that Awasa already had medical services, so they were advised to select Wendo Genet instead.
The mission built a clinic there, and the first one to serve at it was nurse Britt Bergfeldt. She arrived to Ethiopia around December 1961 and stayed at Wendo Genet for several years. The retired missionaries Karl and Ruth Ramstrand also worked there for a year. Another nurse was Birgit Olsson, and midwives also worked at the clinic.
Bernt and Britta Einarsson built a dwelling house, even with a sauna and a fine garden (-1965-). The Ramstrand couple lived there during their year of stay at Wendo Genet. Ruth Ramstrand was a midwife. Once a mother was brought on a truck and gave birth before they had time to unload, so then the truck went back again immediately after the birth. In another case the expectant mother was so ill that they had to drive her 50-60 km to the nearest hospital, where Cuban doctors saved her.
[R Ramstrand, Guds lilla piga ..., Huskvarna/Sweden 2002 p 173, 181, 223-224]
The Norwegian Lutheran Mission started their station in 1965. Per (b 1917) & Martha (b 1916) Naas arrived in 1965, Kjell Wittersø (b 1939) in 1967 but his wife Aase b. Andreassen had arrived to Ethiopia in 1964, and Eigil (b 1938) & Ingebjørg (b 1936) Sanna in 1969.
Tomas Sodanno who grew up in Shashemene and had had a difficult early time as Christian with the SIM became an evangelist for the NLM at Wendo Genet.
The Emperor stayed briefly at Wendo Genet on 19 March 1968.

- 1970s A commercial farmer at Wendo Genet made a statement around 1972:
 "I have 1,300 tenants. Now I am cultivating the land by myself, I employed the tenants for manual labour, weeding, farming, harvesting but found them incompetent. Therefore, I have decided to use improved mechanization."
 [M Ståhl, Ethiopia: political contradictions .., Uppsala/Sweden 1974 p 137]
 The NLM opened an agricultural school with a trade school for wood works.
 This school was first led by Trygve Haugeland, who had the experience of having established agricultural schools earlier. This one was integrated into the Mekane Yesus Church (the Swedish-initiated school at Bako was the only other in Ethiopia of this kind). Haugeland thought that to become equal with the Scandinavian countries 600 agricultural schools would be needed in Ethiopia.
 Money for buying the site, constructing the buildings and running the school in the first year was paid by the German aid organization "Brot für die Welt" and thereafter the Lutheran World Federation would take over. Preparations for the project had started as early as 1963. Part of the site of ten *gasha* which was obtained contained a coffee plantation with about 30,000 trees. Buildings for accommodation were arranged so that also married students could be received.
 When King Olav of Norway made his visit to Yirga Alem in January 1966 a special 4 km long road for him was prepared in Wendo Genet, but he did not get the opportunity to use it
 [K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 83-91, 105].
 In 1972 arrived to there Torstein Haugen (b 1938) and Martin Kvalvåg (b 1925).
 One of the initiators of a forestry institute in 1977 was the Swede Gunnar Lilja, and he kept long-lasting connections with the project. He died during a return visit in November 1997, and as a memorial to Gunnar Lilja a scholarship fund was established with the purpose to help students from Wendo Genet in further studies. About 1000 Diplomas in Forestry were issued at Wendo Genet during twenty years.
 [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1998 no 1 p 26]
 One of the teachers at the Forestry Institute in 1978 was Edward Fleetwood. About that time the institute was visited by the Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam. The students at the institute were purposely recruited from the countryside.
 [Tenaestelin]
 The forestry institute was financed by SIDA of Sweden.
 The Swedish forestry expert Maria Norrfalk (b 1952, later with an important position in her home country) was a teacher at Wendo Genet in 1979-1980.
- 1980s Nurse Anna-Britta Bolving worked in the clinic at Wendo Genet in 1980-1983. Her husband would build a new health centre there in 1991.
 The hotel around 1982 had 22 beds and was called a 'resort spa'. Its manager was Mekonnen Yitayih. The Bele bath under Wendo Genet was a thermal bath only, with no restaurant or even a telephone.
 The Wondogenet Forestry Institute offered (-1982-) a 2-year course in Forestry to students who had passed grade 12 examination. There were 22 male students (no female) and a yearly intake of 10, with a staff of 6 Ethiopians.
 [Survey published in Dar es Salaam 1983]
 Anna Wieslander of SIDA visited in early 1981. There was then the Swedish teacher Greta and a young botanist Kjell who was just starting. Torvald was administrator, with much experience from developing countries. Buildings /taken over from the previous Norwegian mission station/ were not sufficient, and 65 students were taught in one classroom. A speech by head of state Mengistu had caused them to accept 75 students, although the real capacity just then was 40 students. Among the staff there was also an old Scotsman Mr Young, limping from once having suffered from polio.
 [A Wieslander, Ett slags gåva, SIDA/Sthlm 1982 p 126-132]
 The Wendo Genet earthquake in 1983 was among the most significant in Ethiopia in the 20th century. Its magnitude has not been established. The local people were frightened and gathered at the Orthodox church below the hotel to sing and pray the whole day and

the whole night.

Story from famine year 1984 with aid workers using hotel accommodation:

"We reached the foothills leading to the emperor's summer palace at five, turned off the main road by the new telephone exchange and began to climb a narrow track with high overgrown banks similar to an English lane. Halfway up -- Yohannes swung the Mercedes up a small track that led off to the right, drove along it for about five minutes and stopped. A waterfall weaved two ropes of water over a cliff to our left before disappearing among thick foliage in a cloud of steam."

"We got out of the truck and crossed a crude plank bridge guarded by a small wooden payboot. A bowed old man in a bus conductor's hat sold us a ticket, a bar of cheap, highly scented soap, and a rough towel. Beyond the bridge the waterfall ended in a culvert leading to a stone tank. Here twenty years ago the Lion of Judah had bathed, watched perhaps by the ancestors of the two sad-faced /gureza monkeys/ with long black and white tails who clung to the branches of a tree two hundred feet above us. The water was hot and full of green slime. -- A few hundred yards away, half hidden by cedars and fir /*tid* and *zigba*/, was the summer palace."

The former palace was "a 1920s bungalow, full of the tasteless furniture of suburban Oxford. Its original owner, the princess /Tenagne Work/, would be nothing more than a crone now, withered by ten years in a cell with only a cracked chamber pot for company. Slightly to the right, a smaller building housed the staff, some guest rooms, and a restaurant. There was a small circular lawn, a fountain with a bronze pan, and neat flowerbeds of marigolds and daisies. Two thousand feet below in the valley three lakes with swampy uneven edges shone dully in the gray evening light."

"It was a place of ghosts. -- The sun vanished behind a mountain and the hyenas began to bark -- A wind -- increased in strength, then died. Some frogs began a loud chorus from the pond. Amsalu said suddenly, 'The emperor spent much time in this place. He came here in a Rolls-Royce each month from Addis'."

"We had planned to stay at the hotel, but I made an excuse over the state of the toilets. I had no wish to spend a night with such terrible ghosts as the dead emperor and his court."

[M F Harris, *Breakfast in hell*, New York 1987 p 188-190]

1990s

Sven-Erik Bertell left from the Forest Research Institute around November 1991.

In 1998 the government established four new universities. In this context Wondo-Guenet Forestry College was merged with the Faculty of Forestry of Alemaya and incorporated into Awassa University.

[T M Vestal, *Ethiopia - A post-cold war ...*, USA 1999 p 156]

Sven Sjunesson who worked with forestry in Ethiopia around 1990 made a return visit to the Wondo Genet College of Forestry in 2000. He found that practical work had largely disappeared from the teaching and that the education was rather academical. The administration did not dare to act as freely as earlier - there tended to be support for peasants rather than for the college.

The houses in the area had become scattered again - the collective villages established by the Derg had largely disappeared again.

Forests already planted continued to grow but they were not properly tended so that they would give the best yield. People were less willing to discuss the problems than they had been a few years earlier.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 2 p 12-13]

The resort is around 15 km south-east of Shashemene and lies off the main Shashemene-Wondo Genet road, 5 km before it reaches the village of Wondo Genet. The turn-off is on the left near the village of Washa.

The resort hotel, set amid old shady trees, is on a natural balcony overlooking the Rift Valley. There are a couple of swimming-pools with hot-spring water and an artificial waterfall-type shower.

Wondo Genet Agricultural College has a forest with replanted indigenous trees, and six endemic birds are found in that forest. There is also an arboretum with over 124 species of trees.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 221-222]

The turn-off to the springs and government hotel is 5 km before Wendo Genet, at Busa. From Busa it is 3 km to the hot springs and hotel; the turn-off is clearly signposted. The forested hills behind the hotel are rich in birds (listen out for the squawking of the endemic yellow-fronted parrot) and mammals such as colobus, Anubis baboon and bushbuck. There are several footpaths up the hill, and the open view behind you means there is little danger of getting lost.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 220]

2000s On 10 February 2000 violent forest fires erupted in 17 places in Borena awraja, and fire also raged in the vicinity of Wendo Genet College.

[AddisTribune]

The hotel has natural hot water in the showers at the pool. "Monkeys played outside on the lawns, and we had to be careful not to leave our terrace door open -- They stole a bag of potato chips out of the hands of our neighbour right after he opened it."

[Espen Solheim, February 2002]

"An evaluation of Swedish support for training in forestry at the Wondo Genet College of Forestry showed that it had helped to promote awareness of the importance of forestry among the rural population. It also found that the theoretical and practical parts of the training programme were well adapted to Ethiopian conditions."

"Although /Swedish/ funding for the Wondo Genet College of Forestry will be wound down it is unlikely to have ceased completely by the end of the period /2003-2007/."

[Min. of Foreign Affairs, Sthlm 2003]

Hotel Wabe Shebele has 40 rooms (-2003-).

The draw of the resort is the hot springs, which are about 50 m down the road. The pool is about 20 m long and not too crowded. Foreigners seem to frequent the place in the morning and Ethiopians in the afternoon. It is cleaner and more inviting than the Sodere resort. There are a couple of smaller pools, which when filled have extremely hot water in them for soaking.

[JohnGraham in AddisTribune 1999/10/29]

pict Camerapix guide 1995 p 165 resort hotel.

Wendo Genet : Washa (Busa)

The village lies near the turn-off for Wendo Genet resort, 5 km before the village of Wendo Genet.

There are hotels at Washa. "The Absiniya Hotel is about the best but also a bit overpriced with basic rooms with communal shower."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 222]

Also of interest is swampy Lake Dabashi, about 4 km west of Busa. The swamps are reputedly home to hippos and crocodiles, and they support a wide range of water and forest birds.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 220]

wene babo: *Babo*, name of an Ania tribe of the eastern Oromo

HEF53	Wene Babo (Uene Babo), see under Hayk	11/39	[+ Gu]
HDL85	Wenedi 09°47'38°52' 2628/2652 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	see under Debre Libanos		
HDM91	Wenfes (district in Shewa) 09°57'39°28' (with church Amanuel), north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
	Coordinates also come close to map code HDU01		
	<i>wenfit</i> (wänfit) (A) sieve, strainer		
HEK54	Wenfit (Uenfit) (mount.) 12°13'37°55' 2448, 3117 m	12/37	[+ Gu Gz]
??	Wenga, in Deressa awraja	../..	[Ad]
	The junior secondary school in 1968 had 75 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).		
	<i>Wenge</i> (Wängé) a tribe of the Gafat known from around 1600		

HDR79	Wenge (Uenghie) (area), cf Wanga <i>wengel</i> (wängel) (A) gospel	10/37	[+ WO]
HEC66	Wengela Giyorgis (Uonguela Gheorghis) (church on a hill)	11/37	[+ It]
HDB67	Wengere 08°44'/36°19' 2186 m, west of Arjo <i>weni</i> (T) 1. courage; 2. passion, temper; (O) hoare-frost, rime	08/36	[Gz]
HDP15	Weni (Ueni) (mountain) 10°04'/36°11' 1819 m cf Wenni, Woni	10/36	[+ WO Gz]
HCS23	Wenjela 07°29'/37°50' 2225 m south-west of and near Hosaina	07/37	[Gz]
HDC70	Wenjela 08°49'/36°37' 2154 m, north-east of Arjo	08/36	[Gz]
HEC97	Wenjeta (Wenjet'a) 11°41'/37°17' 1828 m	11/37	[Gz]
HDE39	Wenji (Wonji, Wonjee, Wonji Shewa, Uongi) (area) Gz: 08°27'/39°17' 1588 m; MS: 08°20'/39°15' (sugar estate to the south-west at 08°24'/39°15') (with sub P.O. under Nazret), south of Nazret Distance 107 km from Addis Abeba.	08/39	[Gz Po WO Gu]
geol	Sands occur 3 km upstream of the Wonji, an affluent of the Awash. The sand contains 0.1-3.0 mm grains of transparent singular quartz crystals. The remainder is pumice, liparite ash and basalt, obsidian, pyroxene, and feldspar in grains of the same size. The purest quartz sand is available in small quantities in the dry river bed during the dry season. The sands are not suitable for glass manufacture. [Mineral 1966 p 593]		
1960s	Wenji primary school in 1968 had 470 boys and 188 girls, with 8 male teachers and one female. Wenji Shewa school (at Wonji Shoa Sugar Estate?) had 350 boys and 212 girls with 8 male and 2 female teachers. The junior secondary school in 1968 had 130 male and 35 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian). The HVA Training Centre in 1968 had 73 male students in a 3-year programme, with 5 teachers of which four foreign. Workers from the plantation, said to be 2,000-4,000, marched to Addis Abeba for a labour protest in the latter part of August 1968. They were met by military fire and several were killed. [A Pleijel et al., Ethiopia ..., Sthlm 1971 p 49]		
1970s	A paper factory near the sugar factory started operation in 1970. It was announced on 3 February 1975 by the Derg government that the sugar plantations, with Dutch investments, would be fully nationalised, as well as the paper factory, with American investment. [News]		
1980s	Population 38,408 in 1987.		
1990s	Populations about 13,200 in 1994, a drastic reduction in a few years.		
2000s	Population about 16,200 in 2001. Colour pictures of paintings in the Catholic mission/?/ church at Wenji were used as illustrations in the booklet for the ceremony of canonization of Mother Teresa, held in Rome in October 2003 (<i>Archivio Missioni Consolata</i> in Torino keeps a collection of such pictures).		
	Wenji : sugar The Wenji Sugar Estate was operated by HVA = N.V. Handelsvereniging Amsterdam, a Dutch colonial firm having similar projects in other parts of the world. They had been expelled from Indonesia when that country gained independence.		
1950s	There were some troubles in the original negotiations with the Ethiopian government, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands had to come to Ethiopia to settle the matter. The agreement (not published) was dated 12 June 1951 and the official inauguration by the		

Emperor /of the factory/ was on 20 March 1954. After one year, the sugar import of Ethiopia dropped from 22,000 to 12,000 tons per year.

The HVA company constructed a factory, a dike along the Awash river to avoid flooding, a pumping station, irrigation and drainage canals, roads and bridges and houses for both foreign and local personnel.

Rainfall at Wenji is scanty and does not exceed 750 mm per year. Since air humidity is very low in the hot, dry season, the need of water is very great.

A statement from 1954 says that there were 2,500 employees at the sugar farm and 350 at the factory. 1,400 hectares (out of 5,000 hectares of the concession) were cultivated and gave 16,000 tons of sugar per year. The machinery of the factory was installed in early 1954.

Another source from 1955 says that there were about 1,000 employees and a total output of 15,000 tons of refined sugar per year. Irrespective of output, there was no export of sugar and the factory was wholly intended for the domestic market. The production of sugar at Wenji doubled in the three first years.

According to the State Bank, HVA invested Eth\$ 24 million in the plantation up to 1956 (another source says 28 million). The cost for a second factory was estimated to be 25 million. Its construction started in early 1958 and was planned to be ready by 1961. It served Shoa Sugar Estate and was inaugurated on 10 November 1962.

In 1958 the company was converted so that there were 20% Ethiopian stockholders.

It was found that sugar cane varieties from southern Africa and India were better producers than those that had been planted before. Soil preparation was done by heavy machinery, but the planting of cuttings was done entirely by hand. The distance between plant rows was usually 1.30 metres. Nitrogenous fertilizers were added early. There were many periods of irrigation, but one or two months before harvesting, the irrigation of the concerned area was stopped. Weeds like *Cyperus* and *Cynodon* were difficult to control. Plants infected by the virus disease *mosaic* needed to be destroyed. The influence of root rot was difficult to distinguish, but top rot was known to be of minor importance. Locusts did not occur in quantities to cause real damage.

After a growing period of 20-24 months (18-22 months according to another source) there is harvesting in November-June, and this is done by hand.

1960s By 1964 there were produced 62,747 tons of sugar by H.V.A. Ethiopia.

[Gilkes 1975 p 150-151]

80% of the 6,800 hectares were under cultivation in 1967. There were 9,000 workers and totally about 30,000 people living in 17 villages in the area. Workers were paid Eth\$ 50-100 per month. It was a principle of HVA that the sugar should be sold at the same price in all places which could be reached by normal road transport.

[Agriculture in Ethiopia, Rome (FAO) 1961 p 260-268]

The labour union at Wenji Sugar Estates was regarded as the strongest in Ethiopia.

The candy factory Desta Sweets was added to the sugar factories. There were two hospitals and two primary schools in the estates. Dutch wives were taught Amharic and Ethiopian wives of higher employees were taught English. There were film shows twice a week. A swimming-pool was reserved for the Dutch staff.

By January 1969 there was a total of 320 km of irrigation channels and 12 small artificial lakes. There were 360 km of connecting roads.

[Study visit by K R Hällqvist]

Cf also the HVA plantation at Metehara.

1990s In late August 1996 there was serious flooding at the Wenji Sugar Estate, the worst of its kind in the last 26 years. Employees living with their families in three camps had to be evacuated to temporary accommodation at Nazret or elsewhere.

[News]

map Wonji & Shoa Sugar Estates, *in* Eth.Geog. Journal 5(1967) no 2 at p 30.

texts Sylvia Pankhurst, The Wonji Sugar Estate, *in* Eth. Observer 1957 no 5 p 147-150;

Asefa Mehratu, The changing landscape of the Wonji Plain, *in* Eth. Geographical Journal 5(1967) no 2 p 23-34, with maps;

- Awad Abdallah, Social change in Ethiopia: the Wonji community, *in* 15th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 2003]
- picts H Jenny, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1957 p 225 machine hall of sugar factory;
Eth. Trade Journal 1961 no 3 p 42-43 ten photos of plantation & factory;
Eth. Trade Journal 1963 no 3 p 44-45 wide view of Shoa sugar factory;
Eth. Geog. Journal 2(1964) no 1 p 22 the whole sugar factory,
24 plantation, 26 workers' homes;
Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 216 crusher, and exterior view
of the Shoa sugar factory;
B. Nekby, CADU .., Sthlm 1971 p 12 sugar cane cultivation and harvest;
The Ethiopian revolution, USA (World View Publ.) 1978 p 37 People's Militia.
- HDL73 Wenji 09°43'/38°46' 2584 m, see under Fiche 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDE38 **Wenji sub-district** (centre in 1964 = Kurftu) 08/39 [Ad]
For the Wenji *mitikil wereda* in Adama wereda, the land tax register in 1968 showed 14 *riste gultegna* holding a total area of a little over 592 *gasha* of land. The Emperor was shown as the holder of 202.25 *gasha* and about 435 *gasha* were listed under individual *gabbars*, most of whom had one *gasha* each. 157.25 *gasha* were listed specifically under the names of the *gultegnas*, and through application of the 1966 legislation, these fourteen would retain approximately 27% of the former *riste gult* area as private property. They had from one to thirty-four *gasha* each. Haile Selassie distributed a large proportion of his *gult*, which was by far the largest. If his holdings are excluded, the other thirteen landholders retained 33% of the former *riste gult* area.
[J Markakis, Ethiopia, Oxford 1974(A.A. 1975) p133]
- wenk* (wänq) (Gurage) guenon monkey, *tota*, Cereopithecus spp.
wenka: *wanka* (A) kinds of small tree, Commiphora spp.
- HDS53c Wenka (Wanka), in Debre Markos awraja 10/37 [LM Ad]
In 1927: "The Wanka and Zerai Rivers were shown on maps as joining and entering the Abbai together, but they have separate mouths, the estuary of the Wanka being independent of that of the Zerai and at least five miles /8 km/ downstream of it."
[Cheesman 1936]
The primary school in 1968 had 162 boys and 22 girls, with 7 teachers.
- HED61 Wenkie (Uonchie) (village) 11/37 [+ It]
- wenni* (O) black-and-white guereza monkey,
Colobus polykomos abyssinicus, C. p. gallarum
- HDM25 Wenni (Uenni, M.) (area) 2073 m, cf Weni 09/39 [+ WO]
?? Wenober, in the Amhara region ../. [20]
Facts about Ethiopia in 2004 says that with 4472 m Wenober is the 4th highest mountain in Ethiopia.
- HDS02 Wentu 10°00'/37°44' 2047 m, south of Debre Markos 09/37 [AA Gz]
HDU50 Wentu Dama 10°25'/39°23' 2600 m 10/39 [Gz]
south-west of Were Ilu
- HD... Wentu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sonbo) 09/39 [Ad]
GCM95 Wanya (Uegna) (area) 07/34 [+ WO]
- wenz* (wänz) (A) river, river bed, also: intremittent stream
- HEE69 Wenz Amba 11°27'/39°17' 2148 m, near Mekdela 11/39 [Gz]
HEM40 Wenz Amba Abo (church) 12°10'/39°24' 12/39 [Gz]
midway between Lalibela and Alamata
- HED52 **Wenzagay** (Wanzagai, Uanzagai, Uenzeghie) 11/37 [+ Ch Gu 18]
Hot spring among the hills in the Gumara valley. Emperor Yohannes made an excursion there on 30 October 1879. He was accompanied by about 8,000 soldiers. The explorer Gustavo Bianchi also joined. He measured the temperature of the water to be +42°C. A

bamboo tube carried the water into an excavated basin to make a thermal bath. A hut had been constructed over the bath.

[G Bianchi 1896 p 155]

January 1927: "/The chief officer of the district/ told two of his soldiers to take us to Wanzagai and on as far as his boundary the following day. -- The village of Wanzagai is about two miles /3 km from the Abay/, up one of the side valleys, but we turned and camped by the river-bank. It was a beautiful place, with the river swirling over rocks as usual in a small valley of its own inside the big valley. The grass round the camp was tall and dry, and care was necessary to avoid starting a grass-fire. The men understand burning circles and beating out the fire with leafy branches of trees; the camp-fires are made in the centre of the blackened patches and are quite safe. The river-banks were rocky boulders of loose volcanic rock, and were well clothed with shiny dark-green leaves. Some of the trees had sweet-scented flowers, round which fluttered large butterflies of the pale-yellow swallow-tail and other varieties."

"In spite of my saying that we did not want any free food from the villagers, the Government official at Wanzagai sent 100 *injera* -- 5 jars of *talla* -- 5 chickens, 20 eggs, and 50 pounds of chick-peas, for which I gave the headman of the village two dollars. Milk was unobtainable. This amount of food was frequently supplied when we camped within reach of a village, although I made my best to persuade Shaka Mangasha to stop it. He made the excuse that Ras Hailu had issued his instructions that food was to be supplied, and if he did not carry out his orders he would be in trouble when he returned to him.

On January 10th we left Wanzagai camp."

[Cheesman 1936 p 239-241]

pict Bianchi 1896 p 161 thermal bath.

HCK94c	Wera	07/37	[20]
HCS41	Wera (Uera, Weyra?)	07/37	[+ WO]
HDC83	Wera (Uera) (mountain) 08°56'/36°56' 1965 m south of Sire	08/36	[+ Gz]
HDT90	Wera 10°47'/38°27' 2307 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEK10	Wera (area)	11/37	[WO]
JDK29	Wera Bejiro 09°17'/43°23' 1653 m at som distance from Somalia werab: <i>waraab</i> - (O) draw water	09/43	[Gz]
HEK73c	Werab (Uerab, Wereb, Wäräb, Warab) 1804 m 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) gave an estate in Wäräb to one of his courtiers. [Pankhurst 1997] Prince Susenyos, crossing the Gudär river to Wäräb in 1600, was received by a number of presumably Christian Gurage. [Pankhurst 1997] Banaro of Ennarya in 1619 sent a message to Emperor Susenyos, "I went up to Warab and fought the Borana and killed a great number of them, captured their women, children and cattle. As a result, many <i>yahabata</i> cavalry and infantry surrendered to me."	12/37	[+ Gu Pa n]
JDC86	Weraba (Uoraba, Wäräba) (area) cf Waraba, Woraba The Oromo arrived in the Awssa area during the reign of Särsä Dengel. They began to dominate the territory during the time of Imam Hizanäh Zähl, around 1583-1584, when they besieged two important settlements, Wäräbba and Fänfära. [Pankhurst 1997]	08/42	[+ WO Pa]
HDE55	Werabecha 08°41'/38°56' 2143 m south-west of Debre Zeyt	08/38	[Gz]
JDJ41	Werabele 09°25'/41°44' 2394 m south-west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]

JDK55	Werabeley 09°35'/43°00' 1748 m, north-east of Jijiga werabesa: <i>warabessa</i> , <i>waraab-esa</i> (O) hyena	09/43	[Gz]
HDL73	Werabesa 09°45'/38°46' 2645 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCS77	Werabi (Werabie) (centre in 1964 of Wurbareg sub-district)	07/38	[x Ad]
HDD64	Werabie, see Werabu		
JDH49	Werabile, see Waybera werabu: <i>warabu</i> (O) to draw water		
HDD64	Werabu (Werabie) 08°42'/37°53' 2592 m south of Ambo	08/37	[Gz]
HEK..	Werahla (centre in 1964 of Ambachara sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
HDM72	Werana wereda (centre in 1964 = Liche) cf Warane, also Baso & Werana	09/39	[Ad]
HEJ99	Werangeb 12°39'/37°25' 2397 m north-west of and near Gondar weransa: <i>waransa</i> (O) wound, injury <i>Werensha</i> (Wäränsha), group of Oromo known in the 16th and 17th centuries	12/37	[Gz]
HDT84	Weransa 10°41'/38°50' 2377 m north-east of Ajibar	10/38	[Gz]
JEA48	Weranso (Uaranzo) (area) 11°18'/40°31' 601 m	11/40	[Gz WO]
HEF40	Werayu 11°15'/39°24' 2122 m, north-west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HE...	Werbabo (in Ambasel awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 212 boys and 56 girls, with 5 teachers.	11/39?	[Ad]
??	Werbarag (historically recorded), cf Urbarag Alvares in the early 1500s states that Lebnä Dengel on an expedition to Hadeya left his wife and children at "Orgabeja", conceivably his rendering of Werbarag, south-west of lake Ziway. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HBL02	Werda (mountain) 03°37'/38°36' 908 m at the border of Kenya	03/38	[WO Gz]
KCG76	Werder (Warder, Wardair, Uardere, Wadere) 06°58'/45°20' 541 m, cf Warder 246 km south of Awasa? on the road to Moyale.	06/45	[Gz]
1960s	With a check point of the finance guards. From Wadere southwards the road again descends and passes through park-like savanna country.		
KCR24	Werder awraja 07°30'/46°00' (Welwel & Warder ..) (centre in 1980 = Werder)	06/45	[Gz]
JDH99	Werdi 09°54'/41°34' 750 m	09/41	[Gz]
	<i>were</i> (wäre) (A) news, gossip; <i>wara</i> , <i>warra</i> , <i>werre</i> (O) people, family; among the Borana may refer to a nuclear family or to an entire descent group; <i>ware</i> (O) late morning		
GDM07	Were Babo (Werebabo) 09°07'/34°59' 1690 m A letter written in French on 6 April 1879 by Yohannes IV's first secretary Mahdere Qal Tewelde Medhin (one of the first foreign-educated Ethiopians) may indicate that also the Emperor was at Were Babo at that time. [Acta aethiopica III p 313]	09/34	[Gz n]
H...	Were Babo sub-district? (Werebabo ..) (-1997-)	11/39	[n]
H...	Were Babo wereda (Werebabo ..), in Ambasel awraja (centre in 1964 = Bisitima)	11/39	[+ Ad]
HDG27	Were Dale 09°16'/35°25' 1524 m, south of Nejo	09/35	[Gz]

were himano: *Werre Himanu*, a group of Oromo fighting in Begemder in the 1600s;

- HEF40 **Were Himeno** (Uorro Imano, Uoremaînu) 2338 m 11/39 [LM WO It Pa]
 (W. Himenu, Wara Himano, Wärrä Himanu, Warra H.)
 Däjazmach Mahdärä Maryam, an officer of Emperor Fasilädäs in 1661-1662, defeated the Wärrä Himanu and "exterminated them to the last man".
 [Pankhurst 1997]
 Towards the end of the 1700s a dynasty known as the Mammadoch and based at Were Himenu established its hegemony over the whole region. The founder of the dynasty was Muhammad Ali (Abba Jebo). The death of his grandson Abba Jerru Liban in 1825 marked the decline of Mammadoch power, as his descendants began to fight among themselves for supremacy.
 [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 12]
 Mohammed Ali (Abba Jibo) is considered to be the real founder of the Warra Himanu or Mamadoch dynasty. Abba Jibo died in 1784, but the dynasty dominated the Wollo region up to 1815. The material basis of this Oromo dynasty was an agricultural peasant economy.
 [Mohammed 1994]
 In the 1830s Dejazmach Ahmade was one of the lesser rulers. He first had great power as regent to Ras Ali and leader of the Muslim party, but he lost much of his influence and died at the beginning of 1839.
 [Abit 1968 p 37]
 The coffee route from Limmu-Ennarya to Warra Himenu fell into Shewan hands when the Christian armies of King Sahle Selassie conquered Agabaja in the early 1840s.
 [Mohammed 1994]
 Guglielmo Massaia passed there more or less secretly in 1848. He writes that a maternal uncle of Ras Ali, named Ali Babola, reigned there at the time. Massaia intended to go to Shewa but he was apprehended and was guarded when he passed Were Himeno on his way back.
 [G Massaja, Mes trente-cinq années ..., Paris, vol I (orig. Italian ed. 1885) p 191, 197]
 Ali Babola's son Amde was killed by Tewodros.
 In a letter of 22 October 1870 from Ahmed Tsadiq Ali Mariyye he signs as ruler of Were Himeno. He was a grandson of Ras Mariyye Gugsä, ruler of Begemdir 1828-1831.
 [Acta aethiopica III p 71]
- HEE18 **Were Himeno awraja** (Uorra .., Werehimnu ..) 11/39 [Gz Ad]
 11°00'/39°10' (-1964-1987-)
 (centre at least 1964-1980 = Tenta)

were ilu: *iilo* (Som) turn oneself aside; *illow* (Som) forget;
Werre Illu, one of three groups of Wello Oromo who made up the Sedeka (Sadacha) in the 1600s;
 in modern time *Ilu* is a lineage of the Sabbo-Digalu of the Borana people.

- HDU72 **Were Ilu** (Wore I., Uorra I., Ware I., Uorailu) 10/39 [MS Ro Gu 18]
 (Were Elu, Werre Ilu, Warayelu, Warrayelu) 10/39 [MS Po x]
 (Wire Ilu, Wara Haylu, Warra Hailu, Werielu) 10/39 [n]
 (Wereyilu, Woreyilu, Woreilu, Uori-Elu)
 (Fre: Ouorra Illou, O. Hailou, Ouerreilou)
 Gz: 10°36'/39°26' = HDU71, 2717 m; MS: 10°36'/39°31' 2872 m
 Distance 482 km from Addis Abeba.
 With postal agent (sub-post office) using spelling WORIELU on its postmark.
- 1860s Negus Menilek was at Were Ilu 30 November 1866. He commanded 30,000 men but he could not make a battle at Mekdela because his provisions were exhausted. He marched from Were Ilu to Wello in December 1867. The *ketema* (garrison town) of Were Ilu was founded by Menilek in late 1868/?/.

[Zewde G. Selassie]

In late 1968, Menilek had begun the lengthy pacification of Wollo. He founded the strategic *ketemas* of Were Ilu and Enawari, from which he could carry on raids into Wollo.

In September 1869, after Menilek had recaptured Mekdela, the Wollo chiefs came to Were Ilu at the Mesqel feast to make formal submission and take an oath of fealty to the king and to the new governor of Wollo, Muhammad Ali, whom Menilek had appointed. The Shewan soldiery observed their leader eating and drinking together with Muhammad Ali, a shocking breach of religious traditions. Menilek's tolerance in religious matters was to assist him greatly in the unification of an empire.

[Mracus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 35, 40]

1870s

In the 1870s, market at Were Ilu was held on Thursdays, and there were offered for sale many kinds of goods. Salt blocks were important. The radius of influence was about 30 km. Grain cost more at Were Ilu than at Menilek's residential town Liche.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 307-308]

Menilek stayed at Were Ilu for substantial periods in 1871-1879, as proved also by preserved letters which he wrote from there in June 1872, March 1873 and April-May 1875. At that time it was the northernmost part of Shewa, though later not included within Shewa province.

[Acta aethiopica III]

The camp of Menelik was at Were Ilu in June 1872 when an agent of the Bible Society, Johannes Maier with family and Debtera Zenneb arrived after having been detained at Seqota for two months. They had been released by Menilek.

[Arén 1978]

Concerning a stranger kept in custody at Were Ilu in the 1870s, see under Yerer mountain.

Around 1873 Menilek passed Were Ilu on his way to fights in Wello. Afterwards he spent the Meskel feast there. He called all tribal chiefs to swear loyalty to Negus Menilek.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 269]

The explorer Chiarini, accompanying Menilek and his escort, arrived at Were Ilu on 18 December 1876 and they departed again on 1 January 1877.

The *gibbi* was on a hill, with a number of houses below it. At some distance was another built-up area, with a large house for the Turko Pasha (Ato Mammuze) and smaller huts for his fusiliers. Chiarini was told that some years ago, when Menilek sat as a judge he used to have lions near, one on each side.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 195-196]

In the last days of 1876 Menilek went to Were Ilu, planning to proceed to Gondar. In Were Ilu he was struck by fever and had to stay there for several weeks, while engineer Giovanni Chiarini cared for him. When recovered he continued his campaign in early 1877 and went to Mekdela, at a time when there was an eclipse of the moon.

[Cecchi as above p 272]

Around 12 July 1877 Menilek marched to Were Ilu because Imam Mohammed conspired and burnt the town. He failed to capture the Imam who escaped to Emperor Yohannes.

In 1878-79 Menilek marched to Were Ilu and Yeju and met Emperor Yohannes.

[Gäbrä Selassie 1959 E.C.]

Menilek had been campaigning in Gojjam in early 1877, but his army had been weakened by disease and desertion. A rebellion was brewing in Wollo, and Were Ilu had been sacked and razed. Therefore, on 25 May 1877 Menilek broke camp to return home to Shewa.

[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 52]

1880s

Menilek was at Were Ilu again in April 1880. Gustavo Bianchi was also there and considered the market of Were Ilu at that time as little different from other markets in Shewa.

On 19 February 1881 Menilek arrived back from Samera/Debre Tabor after the coronation there of Ras Adal to be Negus Tekle Haymanot. In Menilek's company were

the explorers Cecchi and Antinori. The latter departed for the Italian station of Let Marefia on 22 February, but Menilek wanted to hear so much about Cecchi's difficult journey in the south-west that he was asked to remain for a while. On 26 February Antonio Cecchi also departed, with four soldiers as escort.

[A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 589-590 and A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, 1940 p 134]
Cecchi went again to Were Ilu and had farewell meetings with Menilek there during 9-13 July 1881.

Emperor Yohannes IV marched to Were Ilu to meet Menilek. He arrived there in early August 1882 together with Negus Tekle Haymanot and camped there. Tekle Haymanot was permitted to depart, after having been given back some of his arms.

[Ehrlich 1996 p 36]

In assertion of his own power, Emperor Yohannes IV marched to the Wollo frontier and encamped at Were Ilu, pillaging the land. He ordered the release of Dejazmach Meshesha Seyfu, who had been held captive in a nearby *amba* for several years, after another dispute with Menilek. In Meshesha the emperor obtained a valuable counter-balance to Menilek's increasing power. Menilek was persuaded to submit to the imperial will, and travelled to Wollo with Tekle Haymanot and his sons, and a small escort. In mid-August 1882 (on Nahasse 7), the Shewan monarch was received by Yohannes with great honour.

[Marcus as above, p 70]

The Italian engineer Luigi Capucci arrived to Ankober 9 November 1885 and spent most of the next ten years in Ethiopia. He was accused to be a spy and given a death sentence 10 May 1895 but was in reality kept in chains on Amba Were Ilu.

Capucci escaped once but was recaptured and spent 18 months in chains until he was liberated in November 1896. After visiting his home country he returned to Africa and became a building contractor in Eritrea.

[G Puglisi, Chi è? .., Asmara 1952]

1890s Ras Alula, who had left Intoto on 2 May 1895 at the head of 3,000 men, arrived at Were Ilu on 14 May and proceeded to Boru Meda three days later.

[Ehrlich p 191]

Emperor Menilek in 1895 established a supply dump at Were Ilu where he stored about one and a half million cartridges and thousands of guns, and also set up granaries in several locations.

On 9 November 1895, when Menilek was at Were Ilu with more than 100,000 troops, the intelligence service of General Baratieri was so poor that he reported, "Internal and external situation tranquil."

[Prouty 1986 p 132, 135]

"Menilek left Addis Ababa with Empress Taytu and an army in early November 1898 to go to Were Ilu, not only to back up Ras Mekonnen but also to emphasize to Mengesha Yohannes that the consequence of his disobedience would be war."

At Were Ilu where Menilek and Taytu made camp, it was proclaimed on 6 December 1898 that Ras Mekonnen would rule Tigray, and the Tigrayans were assured that Mekonnen would bring plenty of food with him.

[C Prouty, Empress Taytu .., 1986 p 213]

At the end of the 1800s the Were Ilu market, held on Thursdays, was one of the best attended in Ethiopia. Typical were various products of black wool.

[A B Wylde, London 1901 p 390-391]

1900s The Were Ilu church Medhane Alem existed at least from the early 1900s.

Empress Zewditu was born at Were Ilu and Ras Habte Maryam was buried there.

The Italian telegraph line Asmara-Addis Abeba which was constructed in 1902-1904 had an office in Were Ilu. Later, a branch line was built from Were Ilu via Debre Tabor to Ras Welde Giyorgis's seat near Gondar.

[L'industria in A.O.I., 1939 p 113-114]

Ferdinando Martini, the governor of Eritrea, made a visit to Ethiopia in 1906.

"At Were Ilu, the property of Menilek's daughter Zewditu, Martini met her maternal uncle, Habte Maryam, who administered the area for her. He noted approvingly the

presence of a telegraph and telephone station and observed that Were Ilu was like a large hotel which straddled the route to and from Addis Ababa."

[Prouty 1986 p 283]

Around 1911 Ras Habte Maryam Beyyan was given order to make an expedition against certain groups of people (Fursi, Dugugguru, Jille Were Abbo, Kerreyyu Oromo). The ferocity of the expedition was remembered by the local people for a long time.

[Ahmed Hassen Omer, conference 1997]

1920s Ras Teferi's military expedition to Dessie passed Were Ilu on 17 May 1921. Doctor Mouzels kept a journal and wrote, "-- un gros bourg d'environ 150 à 200 huttes bâties sur un mamelon avancé -- Sur un monticule conique attenant et dominant le bourg se trouve un assez beau guébi qui appartient à l'impératrice et est entretenue en très bon état. Il s'est livré ici jadis des combats sérieux. -- Au cours de ces combats le guébi fut pris et détruit à deux reprises par les troupes de Ménélik à qui resta finalement la victoire."

[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 888]

1930s The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Röstin made a wide caravan excursion in early 1933 and arrived also in Were Ilu. She put up her tent near the governor's residence and noted that much food was carried from there to the Maryam church as a feast of St. Mary was just about to begin. Anna-Lena wrote very critically about the "old, rough, silly and mean" governor but praised his young and generous wife. Against the will of her husband, the wife prepared new food for Anna-Lena as what had been baked before had been sent to the church.

Making a stroll in town they saw a gallows in the square with a person hanging there. Dogs flocked around a dead mule but the inhabitants waited for the hyenas to take the remains away during the night. Women and children flocked at Anna-Lena's camp and she was told that the person in the gallows was a woman who had strangled her own mother to death and who had been dressed in men's clothes for decency. She had been tried in court in the capital by the Emperor before she was sentenced. The execution took place on a Saturday, market day for maximum of spectators, and the body would be left hanging until it fell down by itself from disintegration. Anna-Lena was quite happy to leave Were Ilu on the next morning after spending only one night there.

[A-L Röstin, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 49-55]

Kenyazmach Tessema was resident governor around 1935 and Nagadras Tesfaye (Tasfaé) was director of customs.

[Zervos 1936]

In the early part of the Italo-Ethiopian war Were Ilu was bombed in the same period that the much more reported bombing of Dessie took place.

[J H Spencer 1984]

Residenza, telegraph, infirmary. Mostly Christian population and two large churches. The masonry tomb of Ras Habte Maryam was venerated and has a portrait of the Ras.

[Guida 1938]

A post office had been foreseen by the Italian administration, to use the spelling Uorra Ilù, but it was never opened by them.

After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office (written Warailu?) was to be opened in 1944.

[Philatelic source]

1950s Population 3,708 as counted in 1956.

Sub-province Governor of Were Ilu awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Bekele Denegetu.

1960s Still by 1962 the north-south connection between Were Ilu and Molale was a trail only.

In the 1967 telephone directory (using spelling Woraylu) there were two numbers for the awraja governor and one for the health centre. The 5 on personal names were Abaye Tafari, Admassie Agide, Beyen Ashamie, Makonnen Abera, Nega Aragaw.

22 March 1967: "Worra Ilu, the birthplace of Empress Zauditu, is the usual spread-out collection of tin-roofed mud hovels, set among blue-gums. The 'hotel' is a tiny doss-house, run by the Amharic wife of a Yemeni trader who settled in Ethiopia fifteen years ago. This man now speaks fluent Amharinya and has successfully adapted himself to the

local way of life. -- the moment I met Hussein I was aware of a strong bond between us. He doesn't speak one word of English, but he and I have established the kind of intuitive understanding that could never exist between me and the local English-speakers."

"I had just changed from my soaked shirt into my slightly less soaked jacket when Worra Ilu's four hundred schoolchildren, freed for their midday meal, 'discovered' me. -- Despite this town being only two days' walk from Dessie few of these children had ever before seen a white person -- and, because education of a sort has made them aware of the *faranj* world, they were avid to meet a real live European. For seven hours I was submerged by them, often almost to the point of suffocation, as scores of bodies seethed around me. When it was time for afternoon classes the eleven teachers found it impossible to reclaim their pupils from my 'hotel' -- As the teachers were scarcely less interested than the children I was invited to the new school - a handsome stone building - to make a lecture tour of the classrooms --"

"An hour ago the headmaster produced a twenty-year-old schoolboy, fittingly named Asseffa, who will drive /my donkey/ to the bus terminus at Sali Dingai if I pay his bus fare north to Dessie. He doesn't mind walking alone from Dessie to Worra Ilu, but he says that it would be 'dangerous' for him to return alone through Manz, where the people are 'very wild'. The fact that he will miss a week's schooling seems not to worry anyone, and I gather that many of these pupils attend classes only irregularly."

[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 250-252 (1994 p 255-256)]

The new school Dervla saw may have been the one constructed with Swedish assistance through ESBU and which was completed at least around 1970.

[SIDA 1971]

Princess Yeshimabet School in its primary level in 1968 had 299 boys and 80 girls in grades 1-6, with 7 teachers.

At its secondary level there were 66 male and 6 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).

(Yeshimebet was a cousin of Empress Taytu. The numbers agree fairly well with what is cited from Dervla Murphy above.)

Fitawrari Moges Ali in May 1969 handed over a donation from the people of Were Ilu to Haile Selassie for the Emperor's 75th birthday two years earlier.

[News]

1980s Enrolment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Were Ilu secondary school was 499 in 1985/86 and 509 in 1986/87.

At the Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish assistance) it was 30 in 1985/86 and 78 in 1986/87.

1990s On 28 March 1990 there was an air raid when a grain stockpile was burnt.

2000s Around June 2002 some people were moved from Were Ilu to Badme sub-region /near Eritrea/ in a pilot project.

[AddisTribune 2002/06/14]

text Abibi Hussein, The history of Warra Ilu with particular emphasis on the town from its foundation (1870/71) to 1941; B.A. thesis, A.A. University, 1990.

HDU71 Were Ilu awraja (Uorra Ilu ..) 10°40'/39°30' 10/39 [Gz Ad]
(centre at least 1956-1980 = Were Ilu) (-1956-1987-)

HDU72 Were Ilu sub-district (-1964-1997-) 10/39 [Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Were Ilu)

HEF03c Were Ilu wereda (centre in 1964 = Kabi) 10/39 [Ad]

HDS08 Were Jarso sub-district? (-1997-) 09/38 [n]

HDS08 Were Jarso wereda (centre in 1964 = Goha Tsiyon) 09/38 [Ad]

HDG08 Were Jiru 09°12'/35°31' 1523 m, north of Yubdo 09/35 [Gz]

HDG55 Were Jiru (Swe: Wora Djiro) 09°32'/35°14' 1591 m 09/35 [Gz x]
west of Yubdo and south of the road?,
about 20 km north-west of Nejo at the road to Mendi

[EFS mission sketch map]

	<i>Were Kallu, Worre Kallu</i> , an Oromo tribe		
??	Were Kallu (Wärrä Qallu, Wärraqalo) (historical locality in Däwaro) Shihab ad-din, writing before Imam Ahmäd died in 1543, refers to a locality in Däwaro known as Wärrä Qallu, which presumably owed its name to the presence of the Oromo clan of that name. [Pankhurst 1997] Birru Luba was ruler of Wärraqalo in the early 1850s. "No person would answer or know what you are talking of when you ask for Haradaka. But if you say Worrekello you will get an answer." (Anna-Lena Jönsson talks of an area west of lake Langano when saying this.) [A-L Jönsson, <i>En karavanfärd</i> , Sthlm 1927 p 138-139]	../..	[+ Pa]
HDM16	Were Melka (Wara Malka, Uora Melca) (ford), cf Ware	09/39	[+ Ne WO]
JDJ56	Were Mucha (mountain) 09°31'/42°10' 2192 m north of Harar were ruba: <i>ware roba</i> (O) late morning rain; <i>ruub, ruubad</i> (Som) soft sand	09/42	[Gz]
HFE47c	Were Ruba (Uere Ruba) (valley)	13/39	[+ Gu]
??	Were Sehin Empress Taytu once remarked to a writer that she had been brought up in Were Sehin in Yejju, but her birthplace more likely was Mahdere Maryam. [C Prouty, <i>Empress Taytu ...</i> , 1986 p 31]	../..	[x]
HDJ15	Were Shewa (Were-Shew) 09°10'/37°05' 1851 m south of Hareto	09/37	[Gz]
HEF46	Were Tega (W. T'ega) 11°15'/39°53' 2057 m	11/39	[Gz]
GDM04	Were Waju (Burac, Burah) 09°03'/34°43' 1516 m near map code GDF94	09/34	[Gz]
HEK73c	Wereb, see Werab		
HEF45	Wereba Abo 11°16'/39°48' 2577 m (mountain chain), south-east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
H...	Werebabo, see Were Babo		
HEU02	Werebayo & Gebati sub-district (centre in 1964 = Meswait)	12/39	[Ad]
HE...	Werebet sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mukalo)	11/39	[Ad]
HDL66	Werebi 09°37'/39°00' 2605 m	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDL80	Werebi 09°47'/38°29' 2573 m south-east of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA]
	<i>werebo</i> (wä räbo) (A) kind of small antelope		
HDC12	Werebo 08°16'/36°50' 1513 m, north-west of Seka (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/35?	[Gz Ad]
HDC88	Werebo 08°23'/37°55' 1866 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDH89	Werebo 09°49'/36°33' 2045 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK06	Werebo (peak) 09°05'/38°08' 2432 m see under Ginchi, cf Warabo, Werabo, Worabbo	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK46	Werebo 09°29'/38°05' 1404 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL50	Werebo 09°31'/38°30' 1878 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCU94	Wereda Kula 08°03'/39°45' 2473 m		
HD...	Weredekal (in Menz .. awraja) Abeto Negasi Kristos primary school in 1968 had 313 boys and 67 girls,	10/39?	[Ad]

with 7 male teachers and one female.

	<i>weregenu</i> (wäragänu) (A) reserved lands for raising and keeping government cattle and mules		
HDE92	Weregenu 09°01'/38°38' 2766 m, west of A. Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDG05	Weregö 09°08'/35°18' 1536 m, north-west of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
JCN93	Weregü Mission Deke Dima 08°07'/40°04' 1989 m (with church Medhane Alem), south of Gololcha	08/40	[Gz]
JDH13	Werehama 09°14'/41°02' 1996 m north-east of Asbe Teferi	09/41	[Gz]
HEC63	Wereke Terara (Uorechie Tarara)	11/36	[+ It]
HDL33	Werem 09°21'/38°42' 2485 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEM23	Wereminya Gebriel (W. Gebri'el) 12°01'/39°39' north of Weldiya	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>Weremo</i> , <i>Woremo</i> , an Oromo tribe		
HEE47	Weremo Maryam (church) 11°13'/39°06' south-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HD...	Weremo & Wajitu sub-district? (-1997-)	09/98	[n]
HD...	Weremo & Wajitu wereda (centre in 1964 = Rima)	09/38	[Ad]
	weren chefe: <i>chaffe</i> (O) 1. meadow, place of outdoor assembly; 2. kind of tall swamp grass, used for roofing		
HDL84	Weren Chefe (W. Ch'efe) 09°49'/38°52' 2374 m (with church Medhane Alem), east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDH86	Weren Guro 09°47'/36°18' 2031 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDE46	Werenechu (Werenech'u) 08°33'/38°58' 1743 m south-west of Mojo	08/38	[Gz]
HDL92	Werengefu 09°56'/38°36' 2079 m, north-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDF34	Werenso 08°25'/39°45' 1942 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/39	[Gz Ad]
JDG34c	Werer (Fre: Ouerer) circa 09°20'/40°10' Indicated on map of 1901, at the right bank of Awash river near where an old caravan route from the lowland used to cross the river.	09/40	[x]
HEC79	Werer Mikael (Uarer Micael) (church) see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ It]
HDD89	Wererso 08°53'/38°23' 2027 m, south of Addis Alem	08/38	[Gz]
HDH17	Wereseyo 09°12'/36°24' 1582 m north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
JDJ37	Weresiyu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Funyan Juba (Funyan Bira))	09/42	[Ad]
HDR96	Wereta, 10°50'/37°10', cf Werta	10/37	[MS]
HEK12	Wereta, see Werota		
JE...	Werewayu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tebissa)	11/40	[Ad]
HDU72	Wereyilu, see Were Ilu		
HFE97	Werga Agazin 14°25'/39°09' 1878 m, north of Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
??	wergar: <i>Wargar</i> , a probably nomad tribe known since the 1300s	../..	[Pa]
	Wärgar was mentioned in the time of 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) as one of seven 'great districts' of Adäl. [Pankhurst 1997]		
JCF90	Wergarti (Uergarti, Uelgarti) 06°15'/44°20' 475 m	06/44	[+ WO Gz]
HEF73	Wergesa (Wirgesa, Wurgessa, Worgessa) (Wurgiesä, Wurghessa, Uorghesa)	11/39 11/39	[MS Gz Po Ad] [MS Te WO]

- (centre in 1964 of Habiru wereda and of Lai Kalo sub-district) 11°33'/39°37' 1820 m
With postal agent (sub-post office) under Dessie using spelling WORGESSA on its postmark.
- 1960s In the 1967 telephone directory there were numbers for Balambaras Hailie Mebratu, Kenyazmach Mesfin Tedla, and Lieutenant Yemane Ab Amedie. The primary school, in Yejju awraja, in 1968 had 189(?) boys and 124 girls, with 6 teachers. The junior secondary school had 22 male and 12 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1980s Enrolment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Wergesa junior secondary school was 301 in 1985/86.
- 1990s On 10 January 1990 there was an air attack when one woman was killed and five houses destroyed.
- ?? Wergesa (visiting postman under Nazret) ../.. [Po]
- HFF00 Wergesha 13°37'/39°23' 1846 m 13/39 [Gz]
north-west of Mekele
- H... Weri (Wäri) (historically recorded area) ../.. [Pa]
A Gurage area known from 'Amdä Seyon's time (1312-1342). Around 1600 Prince Susneyos joined with Christian Gurage for the purpose to attack a Muslim army which remained at a distance, near the river Wäri. Susneyos reportedly had only thirty horsemen and was soon defeated. [Pankhurst 1997]
- H... Weri (Ueri), in Tigray ../.. [+ Mi]
According to Usoni (1952) a zone of primary gold occurrences, Adi Heza, is situated near the confluence of the Ueri and Beroke rivers. In general, the gold content was found to be low, and a thick overburden covered the gold placers in the valley. [Mineral 1966]
- HFE12 Weri, river at 13°41'/38°37' 13/38 [x]
- HFE16 Weriyege (Uorieghe) 13°43'/39°00' 13/39 [+ It Gz]
Village on the southern slope of Werk Amba. The Eritrean Corps of the Italian forces on 28th February 1936 was to "march with a column of 6 battalions and 4 batteries from Uorieghè against the rocky heights west of Debra Amba -- and to encircle the position from the west." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 106]
- JEH67c Werjeh (Wärjeh), see Gebel
Werjeh, Wärjeh, pastoralists near town of Degwe in the 1300s; *Werji*, also a present-day ethnic group (or rather sub-group), numbering about 20,536 according to the 1994 census Baeteman's dictionary states that *Werj* is a Moslem population scattered in Shewa
- HDF31 Werji (Wargi, Uarghi, Uargi) 08°28'/39°29' 1446 m 08/39 [Gz WO Gu]
(with church Mikael), south-east of Nazret
- HDK88 Werji (Iergas, Jergas, Gergas) 09°48'/38°20' 2599 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
(with church Mikael), see under Gebre Guracha
Coordinates would give map code HDK89
- HDF42 Werji sub-district (Werjie ..) 08/39 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Bofa)
- HCN87 *werk* (wärq) (A) gold; *werki* (wärqi) (T) gold
Werk (Uarc, T.) (hill), see Tule Werk

- HDE52 Werk (Uorch) (area) 08/38 [+ WO]
Werk Amba /which one not specified yet/
 There are remains at Werk Amba of an otherwise unknown town of the sultanate of Ifat in the 1200s.
 [Doresse 1957 vol II p 32]
 One of the most inaccessible strongholds of the Falasha was Werk Amba. Sertse Dengel (1563-1597) succeeded to take the mountain, with the aid of Turks and Agews in his forces who, according to a royal chronicle, availed themselves of unusual technique to climb.
 [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 87]
 Gebre Iyesus and Neftalem were Agews who helped to capture Werk Amba in the 1500s. Gedewon was a Falasha chief who escaped from Werk Amba in the late 1500s and ruled about 1584-1594.
- text L. Traversi, Le antichità di Uorcamba nello Scioa, *in* Bolletino della Reale Società Geogr. Italiana, Roma 1893.
- HDM76 Werk Amba (Werq A., Uork A.), see under Chano 09/39 [+ WO Ad]
 A church school, in Merhabete awraja, in 1968 had 19 boys in grades 1-2, with one teacher.
- HDT05 Werk Amba (Werk' A., Werq A., Uorago) 10/38 [Gz q]
 10°01'/38°53' 2175 m, south-east of Addis Derra
- HEF54 Werk Amba (Werk' A.) 11°22'/39°44' 2282 m 11/39 [Gz]
 north-east of Hayk
- HEK53 Werk Amba (Werk' A., Werq A., Uorc A., Uarc A.) 12/37 [Gz q WO Gu]
 (Warkamba) (with church and mission) 12°14'/37°51'
 east of northernmost lake Tana
- HEP26 Werk Amba (Uorch A.) (area), see under Metemma 12/36 [+ WO]
- HES55 Werk Amba (Uorcamba) (area) 3147 m 13/37 [+ WO]
- HFE16 **Werk Amba** (Werk' A., Worku A., Uorc A.) 13/39 [Gz x WO Gu]
 13°44'/39°00' 1941 m, (mountain peak), north of Abiy Adi
 Thickness of sandstone at this locality is about 200 metres.
 [Mineral 1966]
 December 1935?: Then Ras Seyum shifted his men to Amba Alagi, the advance guard of the Eritrean Corps, Consul-General Diamanti's 1st Blackshirt *Gruppo*, had moved forward and occupied Abiy Adi, setting up his headquarters on the precipitous heights of Worq Amba, the 'Golden Mountain' that flanked the pass to the north.
 [Mockler 1984 p 104]
- 1936 "The closing of the Abbi Addi-Mount Ambarà road -- necessitated the precautionary occupation of Mount Uorc. This position - the highest point of the western buttress of the Uareiu Pass, of great natural strength, being formed of two rocky bastions dominating the wide pass and the plain of Belès below - was at present in possession of the enemy, who would be able from there to exercise a powerful threat against the right flank of our formation north of the Ghevà."
 The Eritrean Corps was to occupy strongly, on 27 February 1936, the positions on Amde Werk, so as to afford solid support to those on the Waryew pass.
 "At 3 a.m. the two detachments started off to capture the two peaks of Uorc Amba, successfully overcoming very great difficulties in a dangerous climb in darkness up the steep and rugged sides of the mountain."
 "At 6 a.m., after overpowering the few enemy encountered, they occupied the northern peak of the mountain by surprise. -- About 2 p.m. a platoon of machine-gunners reached the peak -- and with their aid the enemy was decisively driven back."
 "The taking of the southern peak of the mountain had been more difficult and took longer. There a platoon of Alpini, reinforced by Blackshirts and Askari, had fought with varying success until 5 p.m. before they succeeded in setting foot on the summit and making themselves masters of it."
 "At 6 a.m., while the actions for the occupation of the two peaks were proceeding, the two

columns detailed for the encircling of the mountain moved off. They occupied by surprise the northern and southern slopes, identifiable respectively by the villages of Zebandas and Uorieghè. The enemy reacted at first only in the direction of Zebandas. But a little later, having recovered from his surprise, he endeavoured by a wide turning movement to surround that place; he also launched a violent counterattack simultaneously from the west and south towards Uorieghè; and finally extended his action to attack the defences of the Uarieu Pass."

"Fighting continued obstinately in the neighbourhood of the Zebandas slopes -- where the enemy - though mown down by machine-gun fire, hammered by massed artillery and bombarded from the air - endeavoured with continually renewed forces to overcome the determined defence put up by our units. The situation, which for a moment was delicate enough to compel the corps commander to employ the whole of his reserve - was quickly re-established."

"In the late afternoon, while the group of Eritrean battalions -- were joining up with the Zebandas column, the enemy, now greatly reduced in numbers and threatened in his turn with encirclement, slackened his pressure and finally abandoned the field of battle."

"This first day, hotly contested from dawn to sunset, with the thermometer at high temperature, and in extremely difficult country, marked a decisive success for the troops of the Eritrean Corps."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 104-106]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----------|
| HEC77 | Werk Amba Giyorgis (Uorcamba Gheorghis) | 11/37 | [+ It] |
| ?? | Werk Deba? | ../.. | [x] |
| | When Hermann Norden travelled in the Debre Tabor region he on 19 February 1929 sent a letter to Ras Gugsa from a place he writes Workdeba, thanking for a gift of butter which he had received. | | |
| HDM81 | Werk Igur Gebriel (Werk' Igur Gebri'el) (church)
09°48'/39°25', north-west of Debre Birhan | 09/39 | [Gz] |
| HER27 | Werk Lebo (Uerc Lebo) (convent and/or mission)
12°52'/37°17', north-west of Gondar | 12/37 | [+ WO Gz] |
| HER48 | Werk Midir (Uorche Medir) (area) | 13/37 | [+ WO] |
| HF... | Werk Segeh (Workhsegeh)
a little north of Abiy Adi and south of Mai Keneta | 13/39 | [+ x] |
| | 31 December 1966: "This settlement is on a hilltop from which superb mountains are visible in every direction and when we arrived, at half-past-four, it seemed that my appearance was the most shattering local event since the Italian invasion. -- the encounter /with the headman/ took place fifty yards from the edge of the settlement and pending the headman's investigation I was not encouraged to approach any nearer. None of the many staring men who had surrounded me seemed at all well disposed --" | | |
| | "Yohannes, my young guide, led me to a nearby Italian cemetery where scores of graves lie in neat rows - their headstones smashed or defaced - at the end of an avenue of mathematically-planted giant candelabra." | | |
| | "On our return we found Jock /Dervla's mule/ surrounded by Workhsegeh's entire male population and the headman stepped forward to greet me ceremonially. He looked rather ill-at-ease in rumpled khaki slacks and a patched tweed jacket, so I deduced that he had been delayed by a compulsion to don these garments of state in my honour." | | |
| | "Yohannes explained that I was to stay in a hut in the chief's sister's compound; but another long delay followed because the hut was being cleaned out for my reception. There are some forty compounds here, each containing two or three <i>tukuls</i> and all securely fenced in by thorn bushes -- As I write, by the light of a tiny wick floating in oil, a clay vat of <i>talla</i> is fermenting audibly beside me." | | |
| | "My supper consisted of two minute raw eggs, sucked from their shells, and a rusty tinful of fresh milk. Then I sat by the door watching the sunset colours -- The men were all sitting on their haunches in the compound, talking and drinking -- The women were pounding peppers -- My attempts to buy barley for Jock have failed and he is tethered to a | | |

gnarled, dry-leaved tree, mournfully chewing pale *teff* straw --"

"But the people are very handsome -- Few highlanders are conspicuously tall, though the young sub-chief here is well over six feet and devastatingly handsome. I suspect that he and several of his contemporaries have some Italian blood."

"-- fighting broke out nearby. The roars and screams of pain and rage were rather alarming, but Yohannes calmly explained that it was only a quarrel about cattle-stealing between neighbours armed with mule-whips. Now all is silent again --"

1 January 1967: "This has been an irritating New Year's Day. -- Our departure was delayed by the chief's insistence on giving /a chit to the escort of two men forced on Dervla/, to be delivered to the police on our arrival here; then the boys would be given a receipt from the police for the chief, confirming my safe delivery."

[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 46-49 (1998 p 48-50)]

werka, warka (A) kinds of wild fig tree such as *Ficus vasta*

HCP17	Werka (Uorca) 07°23'/36°22' 1559 m north-east of Bonga	07/36	[+ Gz]
HDK05	Werka (Werk'a, Werqa) 09°03'/38°01' 2410 m (with church Giyorgis to the north), near HDD95	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK06	Werka (Werk'a, Werqa) 09°06'/38°04' 2480 m see under Ifeta, cf Warka	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HD...	Werka (Hagere Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda (with church Igzi'abher Ab Debir)	09/39?	[x]
HDU56	Werka Amanuel 10°27'/39°54' 1884 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDT05	Werka Amba 09°59'/38°54' 1601 m (with church Hana)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEJ07	Werka Dingay (Warka Dengia, W. Dengo) (small island)	11/37	[+ Ch WO]

December 1932: Consul Cheesman was able to add an uncharted rock to the map.

"It is a small island of bare rock visible in the open sea about two miles from Lijomi. The Waitos called it Warka Dengia (Fig-Tree Rock), although I saw no sign of a tree on it. It was only visible in certain lights when the sides, which were white-washed by the sea-birds, reflected the rays of sunlight. I only saw it from a distance and estimated its height as 6 feet and width 20 yards. If sailing vessels or motor-boats are introduced -- it will be useful to have it marked on the map, for it lies isolated in an otherwise open piece of water and its presence would not be expected. -- /the rock/ suggests that this part of the lake is shallow for as much as two miles from land - in fact I was coming to the conclusion that Lake Tana was not very deep anywhere."

[Cheesman 1936 p 119-120]

HDM14	Werka Mikael (W. Mika'el) (church) 09°13'/39°47'	09/39	[Gz]
JDJ58	Werkabeysa (Uorcabeisa) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
??	Werkaria (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
	<i>werke</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Dracaena afromontana</i> ; <i>werkeh</i> (O) food plant, <i>Ensete ventricosum</i> ; <i>worke</i> (O) gold		
HD...	/which Werke?:/ The Worke market was regarded as important for mules in the 1800s. In an area with granitic schists and euphorbia. [Guida 1938]		
HDK06	Werke (Werk'e, Werqe, M. Uorche, Uorke, Worke) (mountains) 09°05'/38°08' 2432, 3099 m, west of Addis Alem	09/38	[Gz q WO Gu]
HDL71	Werke (Werk'e, Werqe) 09°42'/38°32' 2555 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDT05	Werke Amba (Werk'e A., Werqe A., Uorago) 10°01'/38°53' 2380 m (with church Maryam)	10/38	[Gz q]
??	Werke Nasse (Worke N.), in Wellega	../..	[x]

	Village with a simple rectangular /Evangelical?/ church, which in the 1970s also was used as a school.		
pict	Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1979 no 2 p 30, former church used as school.		
HEK91	Werkembich	12/37	[WO]
HES32	Werkesha (Uorchescia) (area), see under Dabat	12/37	[+ WO]
	<i>werki</i> (wärqi) (T) gold		
??	Werki (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
	In 1696 Emperor Iyasu I marched to the "town" of Werki. There he is said by his chronicle to have "killed the elite of the Shanqella, and captured many slaves and much booty".		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
HFE17	Werkibet (Worke Bet) (w rock-hewn church Mikael)	13/39	[x]
	see under Temben churches		
??	Werkleva, mentioned in the 1770s	../..	[Pa]
	James Bruce mentioned this locality as a Muslim settlement four days' journey west of Gondar.		
??	Werko, in southern Genale awraja	06/39	[x]
	(centre of a wereda in the 1980s)		
HDT71	Werko (Werk'o, Werqo) 10°39'/38°34' 2380 m	10/38	[Gz q]
	at Abay river north-west of Ajibar		
HEJ20	Werko, river at 12°00'/37°38'	12/37	[x]
	<i>werku</i> (wärqu) (A) the gold		
HDK55	Werku (Werk'u, Werqu) 09°35'/37°58' 2464 m	09/37	[AA Gz q]
	<i>werota</i> : <i>werrota</i> (wärröta) (A) benefit, favour, reward		
HEK12	Werota (Wereta) 11°54'/37°42' 1836 m	11/37	[Gz]
	east of the middle of lake Tana		
HEK12	Werota (Werotta, Worota, Worotta, Worrota)	11/37	[Gz Ca Te Po]
	(Woreta, Woretta, Wereta, Weretta) 11°55'/37°42' 1828 m		
	(with sub-post office under Gondar), east of lake Tana		
	Distance /for this Werota?/ 620 km from Addis Abeba.		
	Spelling used by the post was WEROTA around 1975 and later there was a postmark with WERETTA.		
	In the 1967 telephone directory there were 4 numbers on personal names: Abdul Wassu Hagos, Berhanu Abraha, Mohamed Wobneh, Mohammed Wondim.		
	Population about 8,600 in 1984 and about 15,200 in 1994, almost a doubling in ten years.		
	1990s?: A new campus for Woreta College of Agriculture at 60 million Birr was designed by National Consultants (chief architect Assefa Bekele).		
	Population about 18,700 in 2001.		
HDU72	Werre Ilu, see Were Ilu		
JDJ02	Wersi 09°04'/41°47' 1690 m, south of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
JFB24	Werta (Uerta) (mountain) 13°50'/41°04' 674 m	13/41	[+ WO Gz]
	near the border of Eritrea		
	<i>wertat</i> (T) season		
HE...	Werteya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Debre Tsige)	11/39	[Ad]
HDL65	Wertu (Wert'u) 09°36'/38°55' 2645 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL65	Wertu (Wert'u) 09°38'/38°54' 2593 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL65	Wertu (Wert'u) 09°39'/38°55' 2675 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	The three Wertu above are at 6½ and 2 km distance from each other, all south-east of Debre Libanos.		
HDJ16	Weru 09°14'/37°13' 2427 m, south-east of Hareto	09/37	[Gz]

HDM70	Weryo 09°45'/39°20' 2695 m north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HEF.. 1500s	Wesel (Wäsäl) (historical locality) When F. Alvares describes travelling in the 1520s among many fields of grain in Acel, this is believed to refer to Wesel, equidistant between modern Dessie and lake Hayq. [Pankhurst 1961 p 204]	11/39	[+ Pa]
1600s	Emperor Susneyos, while campaigning in the 1620s in Wäsäl, in the neighbourhood of present-day Dessie, was assailed by seven contingents who carried out a surprise attack. They failed to break into the Emperor's camp. They fled and reportedly abandoned all their spears and shields. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HES42	Wesen 13°05'/38°11' 3006 m, north of Deresge	13/38	[Gz]
HDC44	Wesena 08°33'/37°00' 1635 m weserbi: <i>Wasorbi, Osarbi, Wassarbi</i> , name of Tulama Oromo tribe	08/37	[Gz]
HDL66	Weserbi 09°40'/38°59' 2510 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL78	Weserbi (Uessarbi) (area)	09/39	[Gz WO]
HDL66	Weserbi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Lege Dima)	09/38	[AA Ad]
HEF91	Weshebo 11°43'/39°27' 3230 m south-west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HCC35	Weshele 05°44'/37°06' 856 m	05/37	[Gz]
HDU40	Weshengir 10°24'/39°23' 2664 m	10/39	[Gz]
HCP03	Weshi 07°18'/35°59' 1780 m	07/35	[Gz]
HEM31	Wesiam Maryam (Wesi'am M.) 12°05'/39°28' (church), north-west of Weldiya	12/39	[Gz]
HCA48	<i>weska</i> (wäska) (A) stretcher with two long poles Weska Weka (Uesca Ueca) 05°49'/35°36' 636 m cf <i>Woska</i>	05/35	[+ WO Gz]
HCA47	Weska Wera (Uesca Uera) (well) wetate: <i>wettate</i> (wätt'at'e) (A) my young man or woman?	05/35	[+ WO]
HDL73	Wetate (Wet'at'e) 09°45'/38°43' 2848 m south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF72	Wetchale, see Wichale		
JDJ31	Wete, cf Wata wetebet: <i>wet bet</i> (A) kitchen	09/41	[MS]
HE...	Wetebet sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wencher Giyorgis)	12/37	[Ad]
HEU22	Weteg 12°55'/39°35' 2865 m, north of Maychew <i>weter</i> (wätär) (A) string of a bow or musical instrument	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ31	Weter (Woter) 09°22'/41°46' 1988 m south-west of Dire Dawa One Weter has a sub-post office under Dire Dawa, using spelling WOTER on the postmark.	09/41	[Gz Po]
JDJ32	Weter 09°21'/41°49' 1945 m south-west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
HDF03	Wetera 08°09'/39°39' 2617 m <i>wetet</i> (wätät) (A) milk	08/39	[Gz]
HEC54	Wetet Abay 11°22'/37°02' 1972 m north-east of Dangila	11/37	[Gz]
??	Wetet Ber (Watat Bar), see under Kogar <i>wetete</i> (wät'ät'ä) (A) 1. ram, male sheep; 2. my milk?	../..	[+ Ch]

HEE28	Wetetiya 11°06'/39°12' 3189 m (w church Giyorgis)	11/39	[Gz]
HEE76	Weteye 11°31'/39°00' 2860 m, south of Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz]
JBS63	Wetka (Uetca) 05°08'/42°48' 568 m	05/42	[+ Gz]
HBK39	Weto (Ueto) (mountain) 03°54'/38°21' 1503 m at some distance from the border of Kenya	10/42	[+ WO Gz]
HCS93	Wetra 08°05'/37°50' 2073 m, west of Imdibir	08/37	[Gz]
JD...	Wetti (in Webera awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 159 boys and 25 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers.	09/41?	[Ad]
JCG64	Weyabeta 06°57'/40°12' 2778 m <i>weyba, weiba</i> (A,T) kinds of tree, <i>Combretum molle</i> , <i>Terminalia brownii</i>	06/40	[Gz]
HDL92	Weyba 09°53'/38°39' 2344 m (with church Giyorgis), north-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDS81c	Weybenye sub-district (Weybegne ..) (centre in 1964 = Feres Bet)	10/37	[+ Ad]
HED60c	Weybenye Maryam (Weybegne Mariam) (centre in 1964 of Genj sub-district)	11/37	[+ Ad]
??	Weyeb sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HED21	Weyfat 11°03'/37°37' 2340 m, west of Mota	11/37	[Gz]
HCM71	Weyge 06°58'/39°27' 2795 m, east of Dodola	06/39	[Gz]
HDK49	Weyi 09°27'/38°21' 2375 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM.?	Weyin Amba (with church Maryam) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39	[x]
HDU11	Weyin Amba (Wein A., Weyn A.) 10°03'/39°25' 2345 m, west of Molale One of these has sub-post office under Dessie	10/39	[Gz Po]
HDU11	Weyin Amba 10°05'/39°29' 2772 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
HED25	Weyibla 11°05'/38°01' 2423 m	11/38	[Gz]
HDU64	Weyit 10°32'/39°42' 2885 m, south-east of Were Ilu <i>Weyito, Weyto, Waito</i> , small Amharic-speaking Muslim group at Lake Tana	10/39	[Gz]
HEU20	Weykaeb (Weyk'a'eb, Weyqaeb) 12°56'/39°24' 2336 m, north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HET..	Weykal Kidane Mihret (Ueical Chidane Meret) (church)	13/38	[+ Gu]
HES..	Weyla (Weila, Ueila) 2740 m (centre in 1964 of Mehal Ager sub-district)	13/38	[+ Ad Gu]
1930s	About 600 inhabitants, with well kept cattle but people suffering from voluminous goiters. [Guida 1938]		
	<i>weyn</i> (wäyn) (A) 1. vine, climber, <i>Vitis vinifera</i> ; 2. grape, wine; <i>weyn</i> (Som) large, big		
HDU11	Weyn Amba, see Weyin Amba		
H....	Weyn Wiha Medhane Alem (W. Wuha M.A.) (centre in 1964 of Weyn (Woyen?) Weha sub-district) <i>weyna</i> (A) 1. (from Somali <i>wayn</i>) large, big; 2. wine-coloured	10/38	[+ Ad]
HEJ59	Weyna (Wayna) 12°18'/37°26' 1787 m (known in the 1600s)	12/37	[Gz 20]
HEK62?	Weyna Dega (Wayna Daga, Fre: Ouaina Déga)	12/37	[20 Pa]
800s	"A ninth-century ruler called Dagna-Jan -- took 150 priests from Aksum to Amhara --		

After he left Tigray he made his capital city Weyna Dega /identified to have been in Begemder/."

P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 47]

- 1500s "Emperor Galawdéwos, who had -- joined forces with his mother Sebla Wangél and a hundred or so survivors of Dom Christovão's army, confronted the Adal army at the battle of Wayna Daga, in Western Bagémder, on 21 February 1541. The Imam was killed, probably by a shot from a Portuguese musket, and his son Muhammad was taken prisoner, whereupon his followers fled. The fourteen year Muslim ascendancy thereupon crumbled almost overnight."
[Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 93]
- HEK62 Weyna Dega sub-district 12/37 [Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Mikael Debir)
- HEK50 Weyna Kidane Mihret (Waina Kedanemehret) 12/37 [+ Ch]
- HEK52 Weynaber (Uainabar) (church) 12/37 [+ WO]
- ?? Weynahara (Afar locality and tribe) ../.. [n]
- HDS.. Weyname Kidane Mihret (church) 10/38 [x]
about 5 km north-west of Bichena, see under that name

weyne (O) guereza monkey, *Colobus abyssinicus*

- ?? Weyne Hara, see Tena
- ?? Weynge (locality in Wegda) ../.. [n]
Echege Tekle Haymanot was born there
weynoch (A) grapes in plural
- HE... Weynoch (centre in 1964 of Gallager sub-district) 12/37 [Ad]
- HE... Weynoch Giyorgis, in Gondar awraja 12/37 [Ad]
The Weynoch Giyorgis primary school in 1968 had 182 boys and 57 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.
- HEK64 Weynzeregye (Uoinzereghie) (area) 12/37 [+ WO]
- H CJ39 Weyo 06°38'/37°28' 1378 m 06/37 [Gz]
- JEA42 Weyo 11°18'/40°01' 1519 m, north of Bati 11/40 [Gz]

weyra (wäyra) (A) forest tree, wild olive, *Olea africana*

- HCR59 Weyra 07°43'/37°29' 2350 m 07/37 [Gz]
- HDT08 Weyra 09°57'/39°11' 2625 m 09/39 [Gz]
(with church Mikael to the west)
- HEM23c Weyra (Uoira) (pass) 1550 m 12/39 [+ Gu]
Although *weyra* means wild olive, it is euphorbias which grow there.
[Guida 1938]
- H DU05 Weyra Amba 09°58'/39°48' 1679 m 09/39 [Gz]
north of Debre Sina, cf Weyramba
weyra baye, many wild olives? *bayye* (O) abundant, many
- HEM23 Weyra Baye (Uoira Baie) 11°59'/39°41' 1540 m 11/39 [+ Gu Gz]
- HEC.. **Weyra Ber** 11/37 [x]
The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson made a wide caravan excursion in early 1933 and came high up at HEC38 Amedamit pass. Somewhere in that area they put up their tent near a village Weyra Ber. Anna-Lena sent a couple of her men into the village to reconnoitre. They returned frightened. The village was full of *shiftas* and soldiers, and in each house there seemed to lie people ill from smallpox.
Two soldiers approached Anna-Lena's camp and asked to see her papers. They said that permits from the Emperor were of no effect in Gojjam, it was Fitawrari Admaso who gave orders there. Anna-Lena's party rapidly took their belongings and fled to a church Bet Abbo where many other people also had taken refuge. The priest there said that it was Admaso himself Anna-Lena had talked to. He had a bloody bandage around his head because they had attacked Ras Imru's gibbi in Debre Markos and burnt its assembly hall which caused Admaso to have bleeding wounds.

Anna-Lena soon went to Debre Markos and even met Ras Imru himself, with the result that soldiers were sent to Weyra Bet the same night. Admasu escaped this time but was caught somewhat later.

[A-L Jönsson, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 346-348]

HEM11	Weyra Beret (Madschel, Majelli) 11°56'/39°27' 3101 m, north-west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
H....	Weyra Debre (centre in 1964 of Dollu sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
HEM85	Weyra Wiha (Weira W., Weyra Wuha, Woirra Waha) 12°27'/39°46' 1657 m Centre in 1964 of Chercher wereda & sub-district. With postal agent (sub-post office) using spelling WEIRA WIHA on its postmark. weyramba: <i>weyra amba</i> (A) wild olive mountain	12/39	[+ Gz Po]
HD...	Weyramba sub-district (Weiramba ..) (centre in 1964 = Shola Meda), cf Weyra Amba	09/39	[+ Ad]
HED98	Weyraye 11°41'/38°19' 2517 m south-east of Debre Tabor	11/38	[Gz]
HES21	Weyraye 12°51'/37°40' 2744 m, south-west of Dabat	12/37	[Gz]
HBR66	Weyro	05/37	[MS]
	<i>Weyto, Weyito</i> , ethnic group numbering about 1,631 according to the 1994 census		
HBR74	Weyto (Weyt'o) 05°13'/37°00' 571 m east of Hamer Koke The little village of Weyto lies halfway between Konso and Key Afar. The Tsemay, part farmers, part pastoralists, inhabit the region. Just after Weyto, there is a junction and a road branches south-west towards the village of Arbore. There are no hotels, and Beiley Hotel is in fact a restaurant. [Lonely planet 2000 p 240]	05/37	[Gz]
HDE85	Weyu 08°53'/38°54' 2356 m, east of Akaki	08/38	[Gz]
??	Weyzazir sub-district (Woizazir ..) (centre in 1964 = Dego) <i>weyzero</i> (wäyzäro) (A,T) 1. Lady, Mrs, Madam; 2. estates belonging to the ancient nobility were known as <i>weyzero</i> , "princess's land"	../..	[+ Ad]
HDL41	Weyzero 09°25'/38°34' 1907 m (with church Mikael to the west)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE89	Weyzero Askale (Uizero Ascale)	08/39	[+ WO]
	<i>wez</i> (wäz) (T) mine /for minerals/; (A) sweat, transpiration <i>wezemi</i> : <i>wazema</i> (A) eve; (T) hymn; <i>wezzam</i> (wäzzam) (A) lively, bright /face/		
HDT00	Wezemi 09°59'/38°28' 2049 m north-east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	White sub-district (also its centre in 1964 = ?)	11/39	[Ad]