

	<i>aada</i> (O) custom, tradition, culture		
	Aadi..., see Adi..		
JEA77	Aadu (area) 668 m	11/40	[WO]
HED80	Aarta (church)	11/37	[WO]
HER18	Aatuur Ber (area)	12/37	[WO]
	<i>ab</i> (Geez) father; (A) elder, forefather; the Father as first person of the Trinity		
??	Ab Ala wereda (in the 1990s), cf Abala	../.	[n]
HET65	Ab Azba (short for Abraha Atsbeha?), see Ageszba		
	Aba ..., cf Abba ..		
	<i>aba</i> (T) 1. father; 2. kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Phyllogeiton</i> (<i>Berchemia</i>) <i>discolor</i> , <i>Grewia bicolor</i>		
HC...	Aba (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/37	[Ad]
HDC81	Aba (small village)	08/36	[Gu]
JEH69	Aba (area)	12/41	[WO]
HDB25	Aba Abdella, see Abdela		
HEF40	Aba Ali 11°16'/39°24' 2523 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEM20	Aba Biruk 11°59'/39°21' 3144 m, near code HEL29	11/39	[Gz]
HDU56	Aba Boker (mountain) 10°26'/39°54' 2409 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>aba bona: bona, boonaa</i> (O) carefree and proud /man/		
HEF56	Aba Bona 11°20'/39°57' 1345 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDF60	Aba Bora Ager (Abbavoragher) 08°46'/39°24' 1838 m	08/39	[Gz WO]
	<i>aba boru: boru, booruu</i> (O) muddy /liquid/		
HEE28	Aba Boru 11°03'/39°11' 3109 m	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>aba buko: bukoo</i> (O) dough		
HDU90	Aba Buko 10°50'/39°24' 3114 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEE38	Aba Bula 11°09'/39°14' 3106 m	11/39	[Gz]
HD...	Aba Bulcho	../.	[x]
	A substantial village in Wellega, near the Abay, inhabited by Gumuz.		
text	Wendy James, <i>Lifelines: exchange marriage among the Gumuz, in The southern marches of Imperial Ethiopia</i> , Cambridge 1986 p 130-138.		
HE...	Aba Chara	12/37	[Ch]
	Behind the mountains of Yifag. "My companions told me --- the graves of Ahmad Gran and his horse --- lie at a place called Gran Bar between Aba Chara and Dunkaz." [Cheesman 1936]		
??	Aba Chereko (visiting postman under Jimma distr.)	../.	[Po]
HDE89	Aba Chorga (Aba Ch'orga) 08°52'/39°19' 2178 m	08/39	[Gz]
GDU26	Aba Dula, see Abadula		
HEC89	Aba Garima (Abba Garima) (small island) cf Abba Gerima	11/37	[Ch Gu]
	A reef island, half a mile long by half a mile broad /800x800 m/. Its surface is level and is submerged during the months of high lake, but it is exposed during the dry season and grows a water-grass that is particularly valuable as cattle food. [Cheesman 1936]		
HCU93	Aba Genda 08°03'/39°37' 2627 m	08/39	[MS]
HED80	Aba Gerima 11°40'/37°30' 2089 m	11/37	[MS]
HFE65	Aba Gerima, see Abba Gerima		
	<i>aba gobe</i> , dance leader? <i>gobe</i> (O) song, dance, especially on Meskel Day		
HBM14	Aba Gobe (Abagobi) (area) 03°44'/39°44' 914 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
HEJ84	Aba Golja 12°31'/37°02' 2143 m	12/37	[Gz]
HEF15	Aba Golja Ager (Abagolja A.) 11°02'/39°49' 1948 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF25	Aba Golja Ager 11°06'/39°50' 2055 m	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>aba guba: guba, gubaa</i> (O) 1. fever; 2. branding iron; 3. strong /tobacco/; 4. cloudy		
HET37	Aba Guba (Amba Abba Gubba) 1415 m	13/39	[WO Gu]

HBU82	Aba Guyo Ana 05°19'/39°32' 1436 m aba hate: <i>hate</i> (O) 1. forest, jungle; 2. smart	05/39	[Gz]
JEB28	Aba Hate (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEF02	Aba Kibe 10°54'/39°32' 3319 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDP20	Aba Kumyur (Aba Cumiur) (area)	10/35	[+ WO]
HDT68	Aba Kundi (A. K'undi, A. Qundi) 10°35'/39°12' 2361 m	10/39	[Gz q]
HDS..	Aba Libanos (Abba L.) (centre in 1964 of Tseshigem sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
HEJ68	Aba Libanos 12°21'/37°21' 1812 m or (Iancaru, Yankaru) 12°22'/37°21' 1816 m	12/37	[Gz WO]
HEM11	Aba Libanos (forest) 11°55'/39°29'	11/39	[Gz]
HEH55	Aba Maryam (A. Mariam)	12/36	[+ WO]
HFF52	Aba Mekereyta 14°06'/39°36' 2647 m aba mesk: <i>mesk</i> (mäsk) (A) meadow, field	14/39	[Gz]
HEL39	Aba Mesk 12°04'/39°17' 3601 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDU92	Aba Milik 10°49'/39°34' 2448 m aba moti: <i>moti</i> (O) large needle; <i>mooti</i> (Som) cause to cross, make pass through	10/39	[Gz]
GDM74	Aba Moti, see Bambesi		
HCG19	Aba Saimal (A. Simal) 06°31'/35°41' 1217 m	06/35	[WO Gz]
??	Aba Salama (Abba S.), cf Aba Selama Late January 1936: "The column coming from Adi Ahà, which had also sustained fierce fighting with considerable forces of the enemy, had succeeded in the meantime in occupying Mount Cossa, a spur of Abba Salama." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 53]	13/39	[+ It]
HDE63	Aba Samuel (Abba S.) (church) 08°45'/38°43' 2000 m	08/38	[Gz WO]
HDE73	Aba Samuel (Abba S.) (power station) 08°47'/38°42' Hydroelectric power plant 25 km south of Addis Abeba, named after a nearby church, see above. The dam was built by the Italians in 1939. It was the first dam constructed in the Awash valley, though it is actually on the Akaki river. It is of masonry and 25 m high, with a storage capacity of 40,000 cubic metres. It was a 6,600 kW hydro-electric plant, enlarged in the early 1950s so that it produced 20 million kWh a year by 1955.	08/38	[Gz WO]
1940s	On one occasion the British had intended to carry away vital parts of the electrical generator at the power station. They were prevented after a few minute's battle by the security force of the Municipality of Addis Abeba. Dejazmach Tekele Wolde Hawariat was mayor of Addis Abeba at that time. [L Bondestam, Feodalismen., Sthlm 1975 p 74 based on Tesfaye Abebe 1971]		
1990s	Tourist aspect: "The dam, which was built by the Italians in 1939, is something of a disappointment as it is choked with water hyacinth." [Bradt 1995(1998) p 164]		
picts	Ethiopia Observer 1959 no 4 p 105 newly equipped switchyard; Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 31 village at Dika Hamus		
	aba selam: <i>selam</i> (sälam) (A) peace, tranquility		
HEE09	Aba Selam 10°57'/39°17' 3342 m <i>Aba Selama</i> , Frumentius, founder of the Ethiopian Christianity in 326 A.D.	10/39	[Gz]
HEU92	Aba Selama (Enda Abba Scelema) (village) 13°31'/39°35' 2264/2390 m, see also Abba Salama (visiting postman under Dessie district)	13/39	[Gz Po Gu]
HDB93	Aba Sina 09°02'/35°58' 1538 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDD39	Aba Tekle 08°29'/38°24' 3081 m	08/38	[Gz]
??	Aba Wagame (visiting postman under Jimma distr.)	../..	[Po]

HDU61	Aba Wani 10°34'/39°30' 1999 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEE79	Aba Wat (A, Wat', Baba) 11°30'/39°19' 2362 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEF70	Aba Wat (A. Wat') 11°31'/39°22' 2875 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDM64	Aba Wibe Ager (Kundi, Cundi, Gandhi Ghior) 09°40'/39°43' 3360 m, cf Gundi	09/39	[Gz Wa]
HEL96	Aba Yohanis (Abba Johannes) (church) see under Sekota	12/38	[LM WO]
JDK51	Aba Yonis 09°33'/42°36' 2090 m	09/42	[Gz]
??	Ababa wereda (in Bale) cf Abebe sub-district	../..	[x]
1960s	The governor of Ababa was killed in 1966 during the unrest in Bale. [Gilkes 1975 p 216]		
HDK35	Ababe, see Abebe	09/38	
	<i>ababo</i> (Kefa O) kinds of shrub or small tree, Protea gagedi; (O) flower		
GCU61	Ababo (Abebo, Abobo) (village) c490 m The primary school (in Gambela awraja) in 1968 had 153 boys and 6 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.	07/34	[MS Br Ad WO]
GCU61	Ababo sub-district? (-1997-)	07/34	[n]
GCU61	Ababo wereda (Abebo ..) (centre in 1964 = Ababo)	07/34	[+ Ad]
??	Ababora (centre in 1964 of Halielu sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
H....	Ababora Bet sub-district (.. Biet) (centre in 1964 = Solie)	10/39	[+ Ad]
	<i>ababu</i> (O) great-grandmother, great-grandchild; <i>ababul</i> (T) kind of slender shrub, <i>Cadaba longifolia</i>		
HED14	Ababulu, see under Mota	10/37	[WO]
HCN32	Abachalti (Abacialti) 880 m	07/35	[MS LM WO]
GDL38	Abachi, see Abaki		
HDG59	Abadabu (Abadadu), see Kebni Abadir		
HCL..	Abadibo (Tayissa) (valley) In the Adola mining fields about 90 km WNW of Kibre Mengist. The valley was prospected in 1959 with 8 lines and 38 pits. [Mineral 1966]	06/38	[Mi]
	<i>Abadir</i> , one chief Ahu Abadir is said to have helped build the city walls of Harar in the 16th century		
HDF66	Abadir (Guto, Gutu) 08°45'/39°53' 1051 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDF75	Abadir (plantation) 08°47'/39°52'	08/39	[x Gz]
1970s	Farm in the middle Awash valley, which in the early 1970s had Israeli finance. [Gilkes 1975 p 132] The irrigated area was 2,600-2,800 hectares around 1965-1968. In 1970 the farm was administrated by Israelis, but ownership was not publicly known. [Bondestam 1974]		
HDF86	Abadir (area)	08/39	[MS WO]
HDE64	Abadiri, see Saddeka		
HEE46	Abadise 11°15'/39°01' 2783 m	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>Abado</i> , <i>Abbado</i> , a group of Oromo described in the 1870s as living on the right hand side of the Awash river		
HDE40	Abado 08°33'/38°30' 2605 m (with church Kidane Mihret or Silase)	08/38	[Gz]
HDT02	Abado, see Idabu		
	abadula: <i>Abba Dula</i> (O) "father of war", military commander		
GDU26	Abadula (area)	10/34	[WO]
HDB26	Abagada, see Abdela		

HET.?	Abagele (same as HET46 Abergele?) Welde Rufa'el was governor of Abagällé in the early 1800s.	13/38?	[x]
HEJ66	Abagennen (Abaghennen) 12°23'/37°14' 1848 m abagimbi: <i>abba gimbi</i> (O) father/owner of stone house	12/37	[+ Gu Gz]
GDF73	Abagimbi (Abaghimbi) 08°48'/34°39' 1865 m	08/34	[+ WO Gz]
JCB96	Abagle, see Melka Abagle		
HBM14	Abagobi, see Aba Gobe		
HE...	Abagolja (centre in 1964 of Diguguru sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HEF15	Abagolja Ager, see Aba Golja Ager <i>abah</i> (T) Phyllogeiton discolor		
HED44	Abahala, see Amanuel		
HDA76	Abahalle 08°46'/35°20' 1504 m Coordinates would give map code HDA66 Abai..., see Abay..., Abbay ..	08/35	[WO Gz]
	<i>abake</i> (abaqä) (A) to beseech, to entreat		
HCE46c	Abake (forest station) Halfway between Kibre Mengist and Shikaro. "There are guereza monkeys and other large mammals to be seen in the area, and the birdwatching should be excellent (this is one of the few areas where the endemic Ruspoli's turaco has been recorded)." [Bradt 1995(1998)] <i>abaki, abaqii</i> (O) grain chaff	05/38	[Br]
GDL38	Abaki (Abachi) abakulba: <i>abba kulba</i> (O) man named as bull with regenerated testicles; <i>ager</i> (A) land, district	09/34	[+ WO]
H....	Abakulba Ager (centre in 1964 of Kombolcha Nechiro sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>abal</i> (A,T) member, insider; <i>abala</i> (A) tendon, sinew		
HCK34	Abala (cotton centre) 1482 m, cf Abela, Ab Ala .. 35 km SSE from Soddu, near the northern end of lake Abaya. Important cultivation of cotton in the 1930s. [Guida 1938]	06/37	[WO Gu]
HED44	Abala (Abahala), see Amanuel		
HFC74	Abala (area) 14°14'/37°00' 775 m	14/37	[WO Gz]
HEC.?	Abala Negus, south of Debre May? The Rosen party of Germans saw the basalt cone of Abala Negus on 7 April 1905 and estimated altitude at about 2,500 m. They were told that the name means 'King of Spirits'. They saw plenty of churches in the area, almost one on every high spot. [F Rosen 1907 p 371] <i>abale, abaliye</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, Maesa lanceolata; <i>abale</i> (abalä) (T) commemorate, celebrate	11/37	[x]
HDL43	Abale 09°27'/38°41' 2470 m, waterfalls nearby /this Abale?/: A demonstration school and a demonstration clinic built by ESIBT ("Building College") was inaugurated in April 1964.	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEJ59	Abale (Ambara) 12°17'/37°27' 1784 m see under Gorgora	12/37	[Gz]
HCN46	Aballa 07°41'/35°22' 2186 m, cf Abala	07/35	[Gz]
JEA87	Aballedara (area)	11/40	[WO]
	<i>abalo</i> (A) kind of tall and rather flat-topped tree, Terminalia brownii; its bark gives a yellow stain used for skins of monks; also (A) Terminalia glaucescens, Combretum tricanthum, (O) Brucea antidysenterica, which is a small tree		

HDH07	Abalo (Ovalo) (place) 09°07'/36°24' 1685 m	09/36	[Gz WO]
HDH07	Abalo (Tulu Abalo) (mountain) 09°07'/36°23' 1835 m about 20 km west of Nekemte and south of the old route towards Nejo, but north of a modern road	09/36	[Gz]
HDK71	Abalo 09°44'/37°40' 2115 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDT02	Abalo 09°59'/38°39' 1894 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM.?	Abalo Beret (with church Mikael) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HEE68	Abalo Meda 11°29'/39°10' 2319 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDT87	Abalo sub-district (Aballo ..) (ctr in 1964 = Ligwam)	10/39	[+ Ad]
JEC82	Abalon Adola (waterhole) <i>abalti</i> , <i>abbalti</i> (O) intention	11/41	[WO]
HDD00	Abalti, see Abelti		
JDK73	Abaltirri (area) 1950 m	09/42	[WO]
HEL61	Abam (mountain) 12°22'/38°36' 2498 m	12/38	[WO Gz]
HEL62	Abam Abo, see Agam Abo		
HES96	Abamar Selassie, see Abemar Silase		
??	Abanchela (in the Jimma region) In an area reached by a 65 km road branching off from the main road about 30 km before Jimma. Some prospecting of mostly limonite ore has been carried out. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HEJ34c	Abanu The party and escort of the hunter Powell-Cotton in early May 1900 passed this place at the western shore of lake Tana. "Abanu, a large village in the midst of much cultivated land, which was looted last year, when the church and many of the houses were burnt, the wretched inhabitants deserting their ruined homes and seeking shelter in Wundee /southwards near the Little Abay/." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 283]	12/37	[x]
	<i>abar</i> (Gurage) the hot dry season; (Bale O) kind of tall tree, Allophylus abyssinicus; <i>abaare</i> (O) curse; <i>abara</i> (A) one who lives together with another; <i>abarra</i> (A) clear up, stop raining; <i>abwara</i> (A) dust		
HCH92	Abara, see Abera		
JBU52	Abara (area) <i>abarama</i> (O) accursed	04/44	[WO]
HCL66	Abaramo (area) 2780 m	06/39	[WO]
JDK..	Abaraouel Administrative district in the early 1930s, with centre at Teferi Ber.	09/43	[x]
HET46	Abargale, see Abergele		
HEC87	Abarge 11°37'/37°15' 1900 m <i>abari</i> (A) associate; enclosure in a letter; shiraf cf <i>giraf</i> (A) whip	11/37	[Gz]
HET24	Abarime Shiraf (Abarime Sciraf) (pass)	13/38	[WO]
HEK38	Abarke (Abarche, Abarctie) 12°04'/38°18' 2365 m	12/38	[+ Gu WO Gz]
	Abaro, cf Ebaro		
HCL82	Abaro (Abarro)(mount.) 07°07'/38°38' 2169/2565 m There are local people belonging to the Madarsho clan of the Arsi Oromo. The Abaro pass was occupied by forces of General Dalmazzo. On 22 January the 2nd Eritrean Division under General Pirzio Biroli was attacked for a whole day between the Abaro pass and Kerkata. [Xylander 1937 p 23, 31] "On the evening of the 22nd /January 1936/ the whole of the 2nd Eritrean Division, after several rear-guard actions, was concentrated at the Abarò Pass, to which meanwhile	07/38	[WO Gu Gz]

/Badoglio/ had sent from Macallè the 1st Eritrean Division with its remaining two groups of battalions."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 56]

At the eastern base of the woody mount Abaro there was a Catholic mission.

[Guida 1938]

HDL74	Abaro 09°45'/38°49' 1884 m (with church Mikael), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFE18	Abaro (pass) 13°45'/39°15' 2331 m On 26 February, just before a general Italian attack on a very long front, the Eritrean Corps was drawn up at the Waryew and Abaro passes. [Badoglio p 99]	13/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HBR87	Abaroba 05°15'/37°16' 1104 m	05/37	[WO Gz]
HBU97	Abarra (Auarra) 05°23'/39°58' 818 m, cf Awara	05/39	[Gz]
HCT95c	Abarta (Gulevara) Large Oromo village north of the north-east corner of lake Ziway, map code possibly also HDE05 or 06. <i>abas</i> (T) dumb, mute; <i>abasa</i> (O) misery	08/39	[x]
HDM52	Abas 09°34'/39°31' 2797 m	09/39	[Gz]
JDS53	Abas (area)	10/42	[WO]
HEA77	Abasherres 11°30'/35°25' 680 m	11/35	[WO Gz]
HDH03	Abasina (Abbasena, Barri Abbasena, Abazena) 09°05'/35°53' 1620 m East of Abasina along the main road to Nekemte there are outcrops of pegmatites which contain large sheets of grey-brown non-transparent muscovite. [Mineral 1966] William Avenstrup writes that they had to climb high up to pass the Abasina high plateau. They walked on quartz and gleaming granite. [W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias jungle, Oslo 1935 p 84]	09/35	[WO Gu x]
1930s	A group of Oromo villages. [Guida 1938]		
JEA82	Abassel awraja, see Ambasel awraja		
HDM.?	Abaster (with church Abriham) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HEE07	<i>abate ager</i> (A) land of my father Abate Ager 10°55'/39°09' 3234 m abatila: <i>abatalla</i> (O) flat open area of grassy land	10/39	[Gz]
HET57c	Abatila (with small fort)	13/39	[Gu]
HDN64	Abatimbo el Gumas (Abu Timbhor) (village) (Abba Timbo el Gumaz) 10°36'/35°13' 689 m Village near the confluence of Dabus into Abay. There is a guess that the name may be derived from Abba Timbaho, "father of tobacco". [Guida 1938] <i>Abato</i> , <i>Abatu</i> , name of an Oromo tribe	10/35 10/35	[Gz WO Wa] [Gu]
HE...	Abawerari (centre in 1964 of Segerat sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HEC89	<i>abay</i> , <i>abaai</i> , <i>abbayi</i> (O) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Maesa lanceolata</i> , or <i>Myrica salicifolia</i> which sometimes branches already at the base; it is also stated that <i>Maesa</i> can be a large "holy" tree under which ceremonies are performed; <i>abay</i> (A) 1. large landslide; 2. liar; 3. fake; (T) 1. grandmother; 2. wild (as name of the Blue Nile, see Abbay) Abay (Abba) 11°36'/37°25' 1794 m near the river of that name and near Bahir Dar	11/37	[Gz]

- HDS18 **Abay bridge**, cf Dejen ford, cf Shafartak 10/38 [n]
 (ancient bridges in direction lake Tana, see Tis Isat .. and Sabera Dildiy)
 Large concrete bridge where the Gojjam road passes the great Abay valley and river.
 The bridge was started by the Italians and was completed after the liberation, and the
 highway across the middle of Gojjam, which the Italians had never been able to bring to
 full completion because of Patriot resistance, was also finished.
 [P B Henze (1977)2001 p 238]
 The Emperor laid a foundation stone in June 1949 and the bridge was completed in 1950.
 It had the widest span in Ethiopia and was even tentatively claimed to be the widest in
 Africa. (For an earlier started stone bridge at some distance downstream, see Temsha and
 also Yeda.) In later years there have been armed guards and it has been forbidden to take
 photos of the bridge.
 The finally completed bridge was officially opened on 1 January 1951. The occasion was
 celebrated by a set of six postage stamps, of which the three lowest denominations were
 reprinted in 1955.
 [R Sciaky, Milano 2003 p 82]
- geol Downstream of the bridge -- the Adigrat Sandstone, with a total thickness of 550 m,
 contains some thin conglomeratic layers and cross-bedding near the base, and also some
 peculiar irregular bands of blue-black sandstone.
 [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 59]
- 1940s 3 April 1941 (another bridge?): "As soon as Ras Hailu had announced his submission,
 Boustead and his men drove merrily past Debra Markos to join their advanced companies
 and to attack the Maravento column in the rear. They expected to find the retreating
 Italians confused and panicky, unable to cross the Safertak bridge into the safety of Shoa.
 Instead they found no Italians, and only a smouldering bridge. Nearby Thesiger and Foley
 were waiting disconsolately, with dismal, apologetic stories of Belai Zelleka's treachery,
 of Maraventano's successful crossing of the bridge, and of sharp rearguard action."
 [Mockler 1984 p 359]
- 1960s A German Kuno Steuben on 4 January 1960 started all alone near the bridge to build a
 float of eucalyptus logs and empty oil drums, with the intention to travel downstream. On
 4-5 February he was attacked once by a hippopotamus, twice by crocodiles and finally by
 local people who wounded him rather badly.
- 1990s At the end of March 1991 EPRDF forces crossed the Abay river at two points and secured
 the bridge at Shafartak undamaged.
 [P B Henze]
 The National Geographic Blue Nile expedition, which travelled along the whole of the
 Abay river inside Ethiopia in September 1999, passed this main bridge on the day before
 the Meskel feast. Their friends had brought provisions and e-mail for them from Addis
 Abeba, but otherwise there were no big events when passing under the bridge.
 [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 243-244]
- picts Bortom bergen vol II, Sthlm (EFS) 1954 p 48 view from above;
 F Hällzon, Afrikanska bilder, Örebro/Sweden 1954
 p 71 view from below, 78 view from above;
 Guide book of Ethiopia, AA 1954 p 361 early stage
 of the construction;
 Eth. Geog. Journal 1(1963) no 1 p 30 view
 from above toward the north;
 Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 127, April 1965 p 556 wide air view;
 A Rubin, Ensam med .., Sthlm 1966 p 16 from above, 17 from below;
 Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 p 186 bidge seen from below;
 Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1968 no 2 p 14 seen from above;
 Addis Reporter 1969 no 42 p 6 construction of the arch started,
 7 views from above and at bridge deck level;
 T Tonkin, Ethiopia with love, London 1972 p 124
 sketch as seen from above;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 42-43 wide air view with part of the road.

- HDR32c **Abay bridge 2** (Gumare Dildiy, 'Hippo Bridge') 10/36 [20]
 New bridge joining Wellega and Gojjam, located about 240 km downstream from the main Abay bridge, for a connection road between Wellega and Gojjam via Bure.
 The National Geographic expedition passed there on 1 October 1999 and brought with them letters to the soldiers written by those guarding the earlier Abay bridge.
 The modern bridge with concrete-and-steel span was heavily pockmarked with bullet holes. It was explained that this happened when the EPRDF chased the Derg forces away from the bridge. The Americans got the impression that only two vehicles a day on an average passed the bridge (but this was the time of war with Eritrea which may have influenced traffic),
 [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 261]
- HDJ.. Abay Chomen sub-district (-1997-) 09/37 [n]
 HDL37 Abay Deggarr (Abai D.) (recorded in 1841) 09/39 [+ Ha]
 JDK37 Abay Folam (Abai Folam) (area) 1855 m 09/43 [+ WO]
 JDJ35 Abay Folan (Abai F.) 09°23'/43°08' 1805 m 09/43 [+ Gz]
 GEF46c **Abay Goma** 11/34 [20]
 The National Geographic expedition passed along the Abay river, and in early October 1999 they were near the border of Sudan. They visited the fairly large village Abay Goma with its Gumuz people and heard that it had a school with grades 1-3 in one classroom with one teacher.
 The travelling foreigners were met with suspicion and found that the atmosphere was somewhat tense in this area, partly because of refugees and influx of weapons from Sudan, partly because the Oromo Liberation Front was stirring up rebellion on the Wellega side. Some women were panning for gold but found almost nothing.
 "The village sat on a slight rise -- The houses were spread out here, and the headman's was a large, circular affair, surrounded by a low wooden fence."
 The headman's name was Menshur Tatchew. He was about 30, spoke also Amharic and was dressed in Western style, but together with it he had large traditional scars carved on each cheek. He was suspicious about the permits of the visitors, and 22 armed militiamen gathered.
 One Atenefew Kono was among the Gumuz people which the expedition met in the village. The villagers made a small musical performance, with drums, stringed instruments and horns.
 [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 296-300]
- ?? Abay Mikael (visiting postman under D.Markos) ../. [Po]
 HEL64 Abay Yilas 12°22'/38°51' 2407 m 12/38 [Gz]
 HEL43 Abay Zinamba 12°10'/38°45' 2435 m 12/38 [Gz]
- HCKxx *abaya* (A) slothful, sluggardly; refractory ox
Abaya 06°20'/37°50' 06/37 [Gz WO]
 European-given name: Lake Margherita; local names: Abba, Bagade, Bato, Beke, Dambala, Gumaraki; Amharic names: Yegidicho Bahir, 'Lake of the Gidicho people', Qey Bahir, 'Red Lake'.
 With 1,160 sq km it is the largest lake in the Ethiopian Rift Valley.
- 1890s The expedition of the Italian explorer Vittorio Bottego arrived in view of Abaya on 12 May 1896, and they did not know about this large lake beforehand. They came from the south, after having travelled for six months from the coast of Somaliland. (News from outside could not reach their caravan so they were unaware of the recent defeat of the Italians at the battle of Adwa.)
 Bottego's party succeeded to kill a number of elephants in the area.
 At the Gidabo river, an affluent of Abaya at 06°29'/38°06', the Italians met armed Amhara raiding the country, but there was no fight between the two parties even if the situation

was tense. The Bottego party took measurements at the lake and gave it the name *Lago Regina Margherita*.

[R De Benedetti, Vittorio Böttego .., Torino 1932 p 63-65]

The water of the lake is at times yellowish red. The author camped at a northern shore where there was a short stretch of sand and no vegetation. The rest of the eastern shore proved to be muddy and choked with vegetation. They saw several hundreds of marabu birds. They may have gathered for mating. Weaver birds were plenty. There were no boats on the mainland side, and the people of the islands came there only on market days.

[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 160, 166-167]

pict A Chenevière, Ethiopie..., Paris 1989 p 12 colour picture of landscape around the lake

HDE85	Abaye (Abaie)	08/38	[+ WO]
JDH09	Abaye 09°06'/41°31' 1413 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDG92	Abaye Atir (A. At'r) 09°55'/40°01' 1470 m	09/40	[Gz]
HEJ47	Abaza (Abazai) The ruined palace of Bakaffa is on a ridge on the mainland. Wall-paintings from the ruined Kidus Mikael church were removed /before the 1930s/ to the Medhane Alem church of the Mandaba monastery. [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[Ch]
HEC65	Abb (on map of 1868) Abba, cf Aba <i>abba</i> (A,T) title of respect given to priests and monks; also used in names of persons; (O) 1. father, elder, general title of respect; 2. deity, spirit	11/37	[18]
HCD93	Abba (lake), see Abaya		
HCJ92	Abba (Aba), see Chida		
HEC89	Abba, see Abay		
HED80	Abba 11°40'/37°30' 2089 m, see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[WO n]
HEJ73	Abba Ago (area)	12/36	[WO]
HEJ99	Abba Antonios (Antonius) (village) 2256 m see under Gondar	12/37	[Gu WO]
HDH51	Abba Chotte (Aba Ciotte) 09°33'/35°50' 1236 m	09/35	[+ Gz]
HDE31	Abba Dolo (Aba Dolo) (church)	08/38	[WO LM]
HES..	Abba Dugudduge (village) abba foge: <i>fogee</i> (Som) lengthen; remove to a distance	13/38	[+ Gu]
HEK34	Abba Foge, see Kemkem		
HEK55	Abba Gebre (Abba Ghevra) (area) <i>Abba Gerima</i> (Issak, Yishaq), one of the Syrian "Nine Saints" in the 6th century	12/37	[+ WO]
HFE65	Abba Gerima (Aba G., A. Gherima, Aba Garima) 14°10'/38°58' 2011/2032, 2546 m (mountain with monastery) see under Adwa, cf Aba Gerima	14/38	[+ MS WO Br]
HFE68	Abba Ghensay, see Abune Genzay, under Nebelet		
HDC97	Abba Gimmi, see Ijaji		
JCU71	Abba Gorda, see Abdi Gorda		
HET37	Abba Guba (Abba Gubba), see Aba Guba		
HES79	Abba Iared (A. Jared), see Abba Yared		
HEL96	Abba Johannes, see Aba Yohanis <i>abba kella</i> (O) commander of guards, keeper of the gate /of a kingdom/, sentry at a check point		
HCJ93	Abba Kella (Abba Chella) c1600 m	07/36	[MS WO Gu]
JFA47	Abba Kidane (salt deposit)	13/40	[Ne]

- Abba Libanos* (A. Mete'a), early Syrian missionary believed to have stayed somewhere inland from Massawa
- HEJ68 *Abba Libanos*, see *Aba Libanos*
- HFE63c *Abba Libanos* (near Aksum), see *Abba Mata'a*
- Abba Liqanos*, one of the Syrian "Nine Saints" in the 500s
- HEJ79 **Abba Likanos** (A.Licanos, A.Lianos) 12/37 [+ Gu WO]
(mountain) 2339 m, see also under Aksum : church ..
On top of the mountain is Enda Abba Likanos, a small rectangular church built on the ruins of an Aksumite temple. Broad steps lead to a platform shadowed by beautiful trees, on the eastern side of which there is a splendid view of the mountains of Adwa. In the fenced-in area there is a basin for baptism and a column of antique construction. Inside the little church the western wall is painted with figures of saints. Going down one can use a path with steps cut into the rock. [Guida 1938]
- HEJ99 *Abba Maldiba*, see *Meldiba*
- HFD59c *Abba Mardilos* 14/38 [x]
Rock-hewn/?/ church west of Aksum. [Sauter 1976 p 160]
- HFE63c **Abba Mata'a** (*Abba Libanos*) 14/38 [20]
A rock-cut monastery church near Aksum on the way to Da'erika. It is the only rock church in the Aksum region, situated halfway up a cliff face visible only as a white façade with a red double door and a window. It is at a tree-filled gorge of red and white-veined rocks. Inside it is very simple, with a small *qene mahlet/qeddest* having two pillars, and a *maqdas* behind it, with a few late paintings.
[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 252, 345]
- ?? *Abba Motti* ../.. [x]
After the opponent Bezzabeh had made his submission to the young King Menilek in 1865, he was given the large fief of Abba Motti. However, not long after Bezzabeh was condemned to death and shot because he refused to order his army to evacuate the amba where it stayed.
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 26-27]
- abba muda* (O) the spiritual head of traditional Oromo religion
- HCE83 *Abba Muda*, see *Yirba Muda*
- HFE17 *Abba Salama*, see under *Temben churches*
- HDE63 *Abba Samuel*, see *Aba Samuel* & HDE73
- HEJ88 *Abba Samuel* (area), see under *Azezo* 12/37 [WO]
- HFD57 *Abba Sege* (*Abba Seghe*) see under *Inda Silase* 14/38 [+ WO]
- HFE18 *Abba Selam*, see *Ind'Abba Selam*
- HFE17 *Aba Selama*, see under *Temben churches*
- ?? *Abba Sena*, in *Wellega* ../.. [x]
The Swedish missionary Dr Söderström in 1932 made a 'vacation trip' with a little caravan out from Nekemte. They once camped at Abba Sena on ground belonging to an Orthodox priest (who did not live there). They found that there was no church but that people gathered on Sunday afternoon under a big tree on a hill above the village.
[Missions-Tidning .., 1932 no 33 p 388]
- abba sirba*, dance leader? *sirba* (O) dance, song, music
- HCF45c *Abba Sirba* 05/39 [Gu]
abba sombi: *sombe* (O) kind of animal disease
- HDA97 *Abba Sombi*, see under *Yubdo* 09/35 [WO]
- HER57 *Abba Teklehaymanot* (*Abbat Teccaimanot*) 13/37 [+ WO]
- HDN64 *Abba Timbo el Gumaz*, see *Abatimbo el Gumas*
- JFB33 *Abba Wiha* (*Abba Uia*) (area) 13/40 [+ WO]
- HES79 *Abba Yared* (A.Iared, A.Jared, Aba Yared) 13/38 [x Gu 20]

(Abo Yared, Abbo Jared) (mountain) 13°20'/38°18'

The Rosen party of Germans on 26 April 1905 through the Abir chain of mountains saw the peak called Abo Yared and called it "the proudest mountain of Ethiopia"

[F Rosen 1907 p 252]

Abba Yared was a saint who introduced Ethiopian church music.

Facts about Ethiopia in 2004 says that with 4460 m it is the 5th highest mountain in Ethiopia.

HFE.. Abba Yohanni, see under Abiy Adi

HCN32 Abbacialti, see Abachalti

HES11 Abbanai Mariam (church) 12/37 [WO]

HBS70 Abbaroba, see under Jarso 05/37 [WO]

HDH03 Abbasena, see Abasina

HDS72 Abbat, see Mekera Kir
abbatere (T) kind of spiny shrub or small tree,
Zizyphus spina-christi

HFC28 Abbatere (area), see under Adi Remet 13/37 [WO]

HDF60 Abbavoragher, see Aba Bora Ager 08/39 [+ WO]

Abbay (A,T) feminine name of the Blue Nile

from *abiyy* (A) grandiose, important;

abbayi (O) large tree, *Maesa lanceolata*.

The large river Blue Nile is also called Gihon by the local people, referring to one of the rivers of the Paradise according to the Bible.

HEC16 Abbay (Abbai) (with church) 10°58'/37°13' 2744 m 10/37 [+ WO n]

abbay dar: *dar* (A) bank, edge

HEJ06 Abbay Dar (Abbai Dar) 11/37 [+ Ch Gu]

1930s An Amhara hamlet. "Since the Amharas dread malarial areas, it is difficult to understand why this little colony has established itself in this out-of-the-way swamp."
[Cheesman 1936]

HEC89 Abbay Ras (Abbai Ras) (small island), cf Abay 11/37 [+ Ch]

HDJ55 Abbaya Garo (Abbaia G.) 09°31'/37°07' 2374 m 09/37 [+ n]

H... Abbayi, east of /which?/ Duro ../.. [x]

There are local people belonging to the Sole clan of the Arsi Oromo.

HCT.. Abbayi, at the eastern shore of lake Ziway ../.. [x]

There are local people belonging to the Abbayi clan of the Arsi Oromo.

abbe (O) familiar term of address among male friends

JEC31 Abbe (lake), see Abhe

HEU43 Abbedda, see Abedda

HDS82 Abbekoma (Abbecoma) (mountain) 3468 m 10/37 [+ WO]

abbi: *abi* (T) big, huge, important

HFE06 Abbi Addi (Abi Adi), see Abiy Adi

HFD86 Abbi Ogri, see under Adi Daro 14/38 [WO]

HEC54 Abbichik Maryam (Abbicich Mariam) 11/36 [+ It]

(church on a ridge)

HDA06 Abbiyu, see Abiyu

Abbo, cf Abo

abbo (O) male friend, comrade /term of address/; *abbo*, *abo* (T) father;

Abbo (A) colloquial name of Saint Gebre Menfes Qiddus

HDE01c Abbo (church) 08/38 [n]

On the road from Butajira, after the village of Bui, a grove hides the church of Abbo. It is a holy place of pilgrimage known as Medrekebd for those who believe in the tradition according to which the patron saint of Zikwala died in the church. On the right, the

	mountains rise to over 3,200 m. [Aubert 1999]		
HDJ11	Abbo	09/36	[WO]
HDL89	Abbo (church), see under Deneba	09/39	[WO]
HDL97	Abbo (church)	09/39	[WO]
HDM90	Abbo (church)	09/39	[WO]
HEJ76	Abbo (church)	12/37	[WO]
HDK34	Abbo Gebre Menfes Kidus (A. Chebrentos) (church with name of a famous saint)	09/37	[+ WO]
HEC45	Abboita	11/37	[WO]
HEC34	Abchekle (Abchikli, Abchikili) MS: 11°10'/37°00'; Gz: 11°26'/36°53' = HEC63 2040 m The primary school (in Bahir Dar awraja) in 1968 had 329 boys and 108 girls, with 6 teachers.	11/37	[MS Gz Ad]
HDG19	Abdaro Ua 12 km ESE of Boji, just east of Ua river, and about 30 km (in a straight line) ESE of Nejo. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
H....	Abdel (centre in 1964 of Telagi sub-district) abdela: <i>Abdalla</i> , name of a unit of Ogaden Somali now found (1980s) in the north-east province of Kenya	12/39	[Ad]
HDB24	Abdela, see Aba Abdella		
HDB26	Abdela (Avdalla, Avdallo, Abagada, Aba Abdella) 08°22'/36°15' 2060 m (WO map has it at HDB25)	08/36	[Gz WO]
1930s	Moslem population in the area, important market on Thursdays. [Guida 1938]		
HDL34	Abdela 09°23'/38°51'	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM70	Abdela (Abdella, Abdalla) (area) (sub-district & its centre in 1964), see under Mendida	09/39	[+ Ad WO]
HDM10	Abdela Giyorgis (Abdella Gheor.) (church) see under Shola Gebeya	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM46	Abder Rasul, see Abdul Resul abdera: <i>abdari</i> (O) tree in which spirits are believed to live		
HDL58	Abdera (Abdella)	09/39	[LM WO]
HEU21	Abdera Merk'orios (church) 12°53'/39°30'	12/39	[Gz]
HFB19	Abderafi (Abder Rafi, Ahd er Rafi, Abdelrafi) (Abd el Rafi) (local centre) 13°45'/36°30' 611 m "Between the 12th and the 14th /of March 1936 the Italian/ troops from the western plain, marching rapidly, occupied Noggara /=Nigwar/ and Abd el Rafi, where they were well received by the population." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 134] Near the river Angareb. In the 1930s <i>Vice Residenza</i> of the Italian administration. [Guida 1938] EDU, entering Begemder from the Sudan border, captured Abderafe in early 1977. By then EDU had grown into a force of some 6,000 men, armed largely with equipment given earlier by Soviet to Sudan. [M & D Ottaway 1978 p 171]	13/36 13/36	[Gz Po WO x] [Gu It]
	<i>abdi faro</i> (O) hopeful singing, song of hope? <i>abdi</i> (O) hope, trust, confidence; (T) stupid, imbecile; <i>abde</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Lannea triphylla</i>		
HD...	Abdi	09/37	[18]
JDJ24	Abdi 09°15'/42°03' 1701 m	09/42	[Gz]

JDJ56	Abdi 09°33'/42°11' 1692 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ33	Abdi Beru 09°24'/41°56' 2038 m	09/41	[Gz]
JBU76	Abdi Busle (area)	05/44	[WO]
JEB87	Abdi Faro	11/41	[WO]
HDM75	Abdi Gara 09°43'/39°51' 1521 m abdi geri: <i>geri</i> (Som) giraffe; <i>geeri</i> (Som) death	09/39	[Gz]
KCN36	Abdi Geri (Abdi Gheri) (area)	07/45	[+ WO]
JCU71	Abdi Gorda (Abba G.) 07°50'/44°28' 958 m abdi nur: <i>nuur</i> (Som) light; <i>nur</i> (Som) rainy season; season in general; <i>Nur</i> , <i>Nuur</i> , a male name	07/44	[WO n]
JBK84	Abdi Nur (area)	04/42	[WO]
JDJ05	Abdi Roba 09°03'/42°06' 1673 m, near code JDC95	09/42	[Gz]
JDC97	Abdi Seid (A. Se'id) 09°02'/42°19' 1329 m	09/42	[Gz]
JEP26	Abdidora	12/41	[WO]
HEE88	Abdikum (recorded in 1868)	11/39	[18 Wa]
HD...	Abdilaka (Abdilaca) In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Guolla province, governed by a Balambaras.	09/39?	[+ 18]
??	Abdir Mountain peak opposite the higher peak Gum /which one?/ on the other side of a road. [Cheesman 1936]	../.	[Ch]
JCN14	Abdo 07°22'/40°11' 2156 m <i>Abdoy</i> , a Muslim name	07/40	[Gz]
JCN85	Abdoy (G. Sceek Abdoi) (mountain) 08°00'/40°17' 1712/2090 m	08/40	[Gz WO x]
HEG17	Abduana (hill) 11°53'/35°26'	11/35	[WO]
JDJ26	Abdul Kadir (A. Kadir, A. Qadir) 09°15'/42°08' 1721 m, near Harar abdul resul: <i>rasuul</i> (Som) prophet, apostle	09/42	[Gz q]
HDM46	Abdul Resul (A. Rasul, Abdel Russool, Abder Rasul) (once a slave market)	09/39	[n x Ha WO]
1800s	"The less seemly trade in slaves was carried on a few kilometres to the south /of Aliyu Amba/, at Abdul Resul, where three thousand to four thousand slaves were annually sold to merchants from Harer, Tadjoura, Awsa, Rahita, Welo, and northern Ethiopia. Abdul Resul was more conveniently placed than was Basso /in Gojjam/ for export to Arabia." By 1840, Sahle Sellassie controlled most of Shewa to the Awash River, and he "redirected trade through Aliyu Amba and Abdul Resul, thereby augmenting their importance and popularizing the route through Shewa to the sea." [Marcus 1994 p 55] It was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 slaves were sold annually at the market of Abdul Resul in the early 1800s. The slave trade was completely legal to Muslims but strictly forbidden to Christians, so they could not sell their prisoners from wars as slaves. [Abir 1968 p 60-61] Between June and July 1883, some 3,000 slaves were purchased by Adari traders at Abdul Resul. As a Christian, Menilek affected not to be directly involved in this traffic, the business being transacted between Muslim agents. Many slaves were however supplied by him from the tribute received from the slaving countries in the south-west. Menilek was indirectly Ethiopia's greaterst slave entrepreneur and received the bulk of the proceeds, along with a tax for each slave brought into Shewa and one for every slave sold there. [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 73]		
HEP37	Abdula (Abdulah) 12°59'/36°22' 826 m	12/36	[WO n]
JCP32	Abdula 07°32'/40°57' 1365 m	07/40	[WO 18]
JDJ47	Abdula 09°27'/42°16' 2138 m	09/42	[Gz]

JDJ13	Abdulahi 09°14'/41°52' 1778 m	09/41	[Gz]
JCE90	Abdulla Alamoge (A. Alamoghe) (wide area)	06/43	[+ WO]
JDJ47	Abdulla, see Gara Abdulla	09/42	
HDJ55	Abe Buko 09°32'/37°04' 2790 m, near Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
??	Abe Dengoro sub-district (-1997-)	09/37?	[n]
JDK48	Abeabokor (Abeabocor, G.) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HEP16	Abead (on map of 1843)	12/36	[Ha]
HDM42	Abebaye 09°29'/39°32' 2810 m	09/39	[Gz]
	<i>abbebe</i> (abbäbä) (A) to flower, to bloom; also a man's name; <i>Abebe, Ababe</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe		
HDD86	Abebe (area)	08/38	[WO]
HDD91	Abebe 09°03'/37°36' 1812 m, near map code HDK01	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK01	Abebe, see HDD91 Abebe		
HDK21	Abebe 09°17'/37°36' 1821 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK35	Abebe (Ababe) 09°19'/38°00' 2312 m	09/38	[AA Gz WO x]
HDK46	Abebe 09°25'/38°04' 1804 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK17	Abebe Kolu sub-district (Abiebie ..) (centre in 1964 = Seriti)	09/38	[+ Ad]
HDK35	Abebe sub-district (Abiebie Borena?) (centre in 1964 = Jojiru?)	09/38	[Ad]
HDL56	Abebe sub-district (Abeba ..) (centre in 1964 = Arbo)	09/38	[+ Ad]
GCU61	Abebo, see Ababo		
HEU21	Abeda Mikael (church) 12°53'/39°27' abedda: <i>abidda</i> (O) fire	12/39	[Gz]
HEU43	Abedda (Amba Abbedda) (mountain) 13°05'/39°45' 2414 m, see under Debub, cf Abida	13/39	[Gu WO Gz]
HEU42	Abede Mikael (church) 13°03'/39°36', cf Abeda	13/39	[Gz]
JDJ47	Abedula, see Aybera		
JBT60	Abegle (waterholes)	05/43	[WO]
HCS83	Abegwade (village)	08/37	[x]
HFE06	Abei Adi, see Abiy Adi		
??	Abejegay (Zehon Dur, Dehon Dur) (Abäjägay, Zähon Dur, Dähondur) (historically recorded)	../..	[+ Pa]
1530s	"In 1531, Lebnä Dengel made his way towards Damot. The Imam /Ahmäd Grañ/ -- decided to proceed in the same direction. -- Lebnä Dengel installed himself in one of the province's inaccessible mountains -- set up his camp on the mountain slope at Dähondur, literally Elephants' Wood." "Though guarded by a large force of Tegray troops it was successfully invested by the Imam's men, after which the Emperor was obliged to evacuate the territory. [Pankhurst 1997 p 213, 227]		
1570s	"Later, in 1577, /Särsä Dengel/ again travelled towards Damot and spent the rainy season at Abäjägay or Zähon Dur, conceivably the Dähondur where Lebnä Dengel had earlier been attacked by Imam Ahmäd." [Pankhurst 1997 p 258] (Damot was a province between Shewa and Gojjam, south of river Abay and west of river Guder.)		
	<i>abekat</i> , family father among the Gurage		
HEL67	Abekat (Abek'at, Abeqat) 12°22'/39°08' 2834 m <i>abeke</i> , a kind of religious group among the Gurage, with some similarity to Christians, such as building a kind of small chapels.	12/39	[Gz q]
HCS86	Abeke (centre of a sub-district in the 1960s)	08/38	[x]
GDF..	Abeku Gelen (in Kelem awraja)	08/34	[Ad]

Catholic Mission school in 1968 had 91 boys and 4 girls in grade 1-3, with 2 teachers.

abel (abäl) (A) means of existence, cf Abel of the Bible

HCD77 Abel 06°05'/38°12' 2197 m 06/38 [Gz]

abela (A) defect of the eye: white spot on the cornea;

abella (abälla) (A) fed /from transitive verb: to feed/,

gave to eat; *abbella* (abbälla) (A) accompanied at table

/which Abela?/: The Emperor inspected the plantation of the Ethiopian Tobacco Monopoly on 26 October 1962.

HCK33 **Abela** (settlement) 06°40'/37°50' 06/37 [Gz]

A group of architectural students from Lund in Sweden were studying the Abela-Abaya settlement project in January 1969.

A survey made in 1967 found 575 households in the Abela settlement, each with an average of 4.7 household members. 85% of the population were under 35 years of age.

There were more males than females, because men went and settled first and brought their families later. The growth of the settlement could be seen from how long persons had lived at Abela:

5.2% more than 8 years

9.0% 5-7 years

38.2% 2-4 years

46.6% ½-1 year

There was a policy of the administration that various ethnic groups should be mixed in the settlement. This succeeded to some extent, but settlers tended to arrive in groups and to live near each other in groups. The Amessa river flows through the settlement to lake Abaya about 10 km away. It took two hours to go by foot to the nearest local market at Humbo.

Because of religious missions radiating out from Soddo there were many more Protestant than Orthodox Christians, especially Seventh Day Adventists because of the American mission in Soddo.

Four pilot dwelling houses were built by ESIBT in 1965. They were placed on both sides of the road near the school and the clinic. The landscape there was very flat.

26 Community Development houses were also built in 1965, all placed on the same side of a road, about 2 km from the school and clinic. The Swedish LTH students in 1969 made a survey, with drawings of these houses.

The school building was finished in May 1964 and designed by architect Fogelvik of ESIBT ("Building College"). It was a brick building with only 4 classrooms, so by 1969 two school groups used the hotel building and one group a bamboo house. The sloping school site was useless for ball games.

The school was studied in January 1969 by two Swedish and two Ethiopian architectural students. At the time of that survey the school had about 400 children. There were six teachers (including the director) and there had been one more who had to leave because he suffered from tuberculosis, and had not been replaced yet. A female American peace corps volunteer taught home economics and sewing to women.

The director Kassa Eticra, educated in Addis Abeba, had recently arrived. Only one of the teachers could speak the local language Welayita. Children learnt to speak Amharic in about 6 months. 90% of the children suffered from malaria. There was one dresser, one assistant dresser and one extension officer.

There were about five small churches in the area, and the priests were also farmers. There was an /Orthodox?/ cemetery near Observation Hill to the north, and it was planned to build a substantial Orthodox church on the hill.

[Surveys cited by Swedish LTH students]

HCK54 Abela 06°42'/37°53' 1482 m, cf Awela 06/37 [MS]

HCL61 **Abela** (Avela, Auela) 1974 m, cf Adela 06/38 [LM WO Gu]

The British forces which moved southwards during the war of liberation captured Abela on 16 May 1941, taking 500 Italian prisoners, and went on to Dilla where they took 300 more.

[R N Thompson, Liberation ..., 1987 p 173]

- 1970s With a Norwegian mission station of NLM.
- JEC91 Abela, M. (area) 11/41 [WO]
- HCK80c Abela Abaya, 40 km north-west of Soddo 07/37 [x]
See mainly above HCK33 Abaya settlement.
When visited in October 1974 "the clinic no longer functioned, the school was in disrepair and the area seemed generally run down."
- HCK.. Abela Chefa (in Sidama awraja) 06/38 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 127 boys and 11 girls in grade 1-5, with 2 teachers.
- HCK.. Abela Farcho (in Welayita awraja) 06/37 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 158 boys and 22 girls, with 3 teachers.
- HCL60 Abela Lida (Avela, Auella) 06°56'/38°28' 1919 m 06/38 [Gz Ad WO]
Grazmach Mengistu Tekle M. primary school (in Sidama awraja) in 1968 had 143 boys and 20 girls in grade 1-4, with 3 teachers.
- ?? Abelgi (Abälgi) (historically recorded) ../. [Pa]
- HDD00 Abelt (Sciarsciama) 08°11'/37°32' 1599 m 08/37 [Gz]
- HEC44 Abelta Giyorgis (Avelta Gheorghis) 11/36 [+ It]
(church), see under Dangila
- abelti: *abbalti* (O) intention
- HCR89 Abelti (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Kumbi) 07/37 [Ad]
- HDD00 **Abelti** (Abalti) 1494/1795/1960 m 08/37 [Gz Br WO Gu]
MS: 08°05'/37°25' = HCR99; Gz: 08°10'/37°34' = HDD00
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
7SW Kumbi (Gumbi) (village)
4NW Ali (mountain)
8NW Darar (area)
?? Manetti (mountain) 1865/2185 m
Abelti is at a place which used to be an entry customs post (*kella*) of the Jimma kingdom. Climbing up a mountainside one can see where arriving at Abelti from a huge box-shaped stone that juts up to the east of the road.
- meteo A gauging station at the Gibe river provided published figures from observations during the period 1976-1979. The discharge of the river ranged from under 20 cubic metres per second in March and April to over 600 cu m/sec in August.
- 1930s *Vice Residenza*, telephone, infirmary, *spacci*. Some cultivation of cotton around the village. [Guida 1938]
Post office of the Italians was opened 21 January 1939 and closed 19 April 1941.
Its cancellations read ABALTI' * GALLA E SIDAMA.
- 1940s A bridge over the Omo river was built at Abelti by the Italians. It was destroyed before the Allied forces arrived there in May 1941. By June the road was passable again after the last of 70 Bailey bridges brought from Kenya to Ethiopia had been installed.
On 31 May, sufficient material and manpower had been assembled for the task to span the river with a Bailey bridge. The first casualties were three Nigerian sappers who attempted to swim the river, carrying a rope, as the first step to establishing a crossing. They lost their lives in the raging torrent. A new site for the crossing was then selected near the blown bridge some 1.5 km downstream from the first planned crossing. On the night of 4 June, following two days with no rain, a crossing was attempted in darkness which successfully put the 3rd Nigerian Company across, along with one company of the KAR's, establishing an all important beachhead. In three days they successfully repelled four counterattacks, enabling the engineers to get on with the construction of their Bailey

bridge.

[R N Thompson 1987 p 179, 181]

1970s There is a huge box-shaped stone jutting up to the east at Abelti. Omo river travels arranged by Sobek Expeditions of California used to start the actual river trip near Abelti and continue for about 530 km to Mui.

1990s "The small town - village really - straddles the Omo River. There is nothing that is obviously a hotel in Abelti, but the women who run the coffee shop assured me that rooms were available. With plenty of dense riverine scrub to explore, and wild scenery in every direction, you may well be tempted."

[Bradt 1995(1998)]

HES96 Abemar Silase (Abamar Selassie) 13/38 [LM WO]
see under Adi Arkay

HES89 Abena 13°25'/38°22' 2268 m 13/38 [WO Gz]

JEH35 Abena (mountain chain) 12°08'/41°10' 517 m 12/41 [Gz]

HFF52 Abenaya (Abenaha) (with rock church) 14/39 [x]
see under Adi Chewa

HFF53 Abennaa (Abenna) (with rock-hewn church) 14/39 [+ x]

GDU14 Abenyende (Abenyendu) 10°08'/34°47' 1107 m 10/34 []

JDB84 Abenyo (Gara Abognu) (mountain) 08/41 [Gz]
08°57'/41°09' 2173 m

HES.. Aber 12/37 [x]

Dejazmach Ayalu's force once in late 1935 stayed for two days at the foot of this mountain, situated at some distance east of Dabat but west of Tekeze valley.

[H Nyström 1937 p 150]

abera: *aberra* (abärra) (A) put on light, light a fire;

aberra (O) 1. a male name; 2. kind of large forest tree,

Polyscias ferruginea; its long leaves give it the appearance of a giant broom; *abbere* (abbärä) (A) assemble, associate

HCH92 Abera (Aberra, Abara) 07°13'/35°51' 1919 m 07/35 [Gz Po WO n]
(visiting postman under Jimma district)

Coordinates would give map code HCH91

In 1907: "For four days no human being not connected with our caravan crossed our path, with the exception of a convoy of seventy newly caught slaves. Then the monotony of the forest was broken by the wretched little Abyssinian settlement of Aberra, where we were joined by our senior colleague, Dedjazmatch Damté. -- Two days' more marching through forest brought us to the market of Wotta."

[H Darley, Slaves and ivory, London (1926)1935 p 199]

On a spacious hill; with a small church Kidus Giyorgis.

[Guida 1938]

HCL11 Abera 06°27'/38°28' 2796 m 06/38 [WO Gz]
see under Agere Selam

HES87 Abera, see Ambaras

HET16 Abera, see Aymbera 13/39

HET46 **Abergele** (Avergalle, Averghelle, Abergella) 13/38 [Gz WO x Ad]
(Abargale) MS: 13°15'/38°50' = HET54, 1424 m 13/38 [n]

(Mansfield Parkyns wrote Avergelly) Gz: 13°06'/38°57'

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

5E Finarwa (Feneroa, Fenaroa) (market) 1520/1570 m

9E Zamra (village)

10SE Gisa Dansa (Ghisa D.) (village)

5S Amba Dorwa (A. Dorua) (area)

7S Belenta (village) 1470 m

	9NW Niway Deggara (area) 2242 m		
	9N Adi Zeliya (Adi Zelai) (village)		
early	Abergele was mentioned by F. Alvarez as a province having been part of Begemdir but separate from it in the 1520s.		
	About a century later Pero Pais said that Abergele paid a little less tribute than Temben.		
1600s	According to a chronicle Emperor Iyasu I (1682-1706) abolished many old customs posts, and in Abergele these terminated ones were "Aguasare, Shendi Bero, Chelqua, Beta Masqal, Degla (or Degsa) Taquana, Mual Hamus, and Gegeqe". [Pankhurst 1961 p 110, 186, 191n]		
1830s	Karsai of Agame became a prisoner of Dejazmach/Ras Wube in the 1830s. He bribed the keeper and together with a follower reached Abergele in their flight. There they were recognized by some shepherds, who took them and sent them back to Wube. They were more rigorously watched than before and "laden with heavy irons." Karsai was still a prisoner by 1845. [M Parkyns, Life in Abyssinia, vol II, London 1853 p 123]		
1960s	The primary school (in Temben awraja) in 1968 had 26 boys and 12 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.		
2000s	Around June 2002 some people were moved from Abergele to Badme sub-region in a pilot project. [AddisTribune 2002/06/14]		
	Abergele: Finarwa		
1930s	Small village on a mule track between Adwa and Sekota, also name of the surrounding flat ground and a small fortification. [Guida 1938]		
HET46	Abergele sub-district? (-1997-)	13/38	[n]
HET46	Abergele wereda (Abergelie ..) (centre in 1964 = Jijika)	13/38	[+ Ad]
HES68	Abergima (on the Simen hiking route)	13/38	[Br]
??	Abernossa A government-owned commercial cattle ranch (-1964-) which occupies a little over 4,000 hectares of land under an extensive beef ranching system. The farm was founded with a herd of 400 cows and heifers and 300 yearling steers. By 1964 the farm had 2,000 cattle which were immediately replaced when sold. [Official pamphlet, A.A. 1964]	../..	[x]
HDK27	Abero 09°16'/38°12' 2641 m, cf Abro	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEL65	Abersha 12°19'/38°57' 2015 m	12/38	[Gz]
HER09	Abertege (Bagena) 12°45'/37°25' 2134 m	12/37	[Gz]
JBP62	Abesale (area)	05/40	[WO]
JCT12	Abeselli (Abeselh) 07°21'/43°38' 920/1124 m <i>abesi</i> (Som) cobra	07/43	[WO Gz]
??	Abesi (Abäsi Wera Gäbäya) (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
JD...	Abesikel sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kwaho) <i>abet</i> (A) cry in appealing for justice	09/43	[Ad]
HE...	Abet sub-district (centre in 1964 = Derga), cf Abyet	11/39	[Ad]
HDJ31	Abeta Roba 09°21'/36°47' 1476 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDM.?	Abewit (with church Andriyas), in Sendafa area	09/39?	[x]
	<i>abey</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Adenium obesum</i> ; <i>abeyi</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Maesa lanceolata</i> ; it is also stated that <i>Maesa</i> can be a large "holy" tree under which ceremonies are performed		
HDC17	Abeyi 08°15'/37°15' 2707 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDD91	Abeyi 09°01'/37°40' 2097 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDG07c	Abey (river valley)	09/35	[Mi]

About 20 km north of Yubdo camp. Some prospecting was made by G. Kifle around 1963 and five pits of eight showed a little gold. [Mineral 1966]

HDH28	Abeyi 09°14'/36°28' 1621 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ96	Abeyi 09°52'/37°11' 2456 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK04	Abeyi 09°05'/37°53' 2593 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK06	Abeyi 09°04'/38°06' 2360 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK50	Abeyi 09°31'/37°34' 1580 m (with church Mikael)	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Abeyi 09°37'/38°4i' 2410 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL74	Abeyi 09°44'/38°48' 2493 m (with church) see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCP37	Abgacho (Abgaccio) 07°34'/36°20' 1982 m	07/36	[+ WO Gz]
HCT42	Abgiata, see Abyata		
JEC31	Abhe (Abbe) Before trying to visit this the largest lake of the lower Awash, you should ask at the tourist bureau in Asaita or some government office whether the neighbourhood is safe at the time in question. The Afar people do not follow the rules of the Ethiopian state. [Äthiopien 1999] Brackish lake at the lowest part of Awash river, reached by Wilfred Thesiger in 1934. The border between Ethiopia and Djibouti passes through the centre of the lake. "Lake Abhé sits at the western end of a series of elongated sediment-filled grabens." [Kalb 2001 p 37]	11/41	[20 WO]
HDH13	Abib (mountain) 2140 m	09/36	[WO]
HDJ16	Abib, T. (hill) 2955 m	09/37	[WO]
HED73	Abiche 11°32'/37°49' 2488 m	11/37	[Gz]
HEJ10c	Abichekli Maryam (centre in 1964 of Degbassa & Durbete sub-districts)	11/36	[Ad]
HDA67	Abicho (Abiccio) 1494 m	08/35	[+ WO]
	<i>Abichu</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe; Cecchi in the 1870s described them as the most numerous Oromo tribe in Shewa and said that they were strong and liked combat.		
GDF..	Abichu (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 166 boys and 44 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.	08/34	[Ad]
HDL74	Abichu (Fre: Abbitchou) 09°42'/38°50' 2636 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL84	Abichu 09°49'/38°51' 2454 m (with church Maryam)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM70	Abichu (Abicciu, Abchu) 2907 m, see under Mendida	09/39	[+ WO MS]
HDM70	Abichu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mendida)	09/39	[Ad]
	abida: <i>abidda</i> (O) fire		
JDP11	Abida (Jebel Abida, Amoissa, G.) (lava crater) 10°04'/40°50' 1481/1745 m, cf Abedda	10/40	[Gu Ne WO Ha]
geol	This mountain manifests a caldera floored by fresh basalts. It has been reported at various times to be showing intense fumarolic activity. [Mohr 1961]		
JEN25	Abidi (mountain) 12°53'/40°19' 300 m	12/40	[WO Gz]
G...	Abie Fakero	10/34	[Ad]
HDJ65	Abie sub-district (centre in 1964 = Chabir)	09/37	[Ad]
JDH59	Abied Asued, see Abyed Aswed		
HDM22	Abieghedam, see Abiyye Gedam		
??	Abiera Mariam, cf Abera/..	[Gu]
HES99	Abieri, see Abyeri		
HDM82	Abiet Uascia, see Abyet Washa		

	<i>Abigar</i> , ethnic group of people in the far west, also called Nuer		
GDE37	Abigara (area)	08/34	[WO]
HFB38	Abigir, see Galat Abgir		
HEM61	Abihgum Giyorgis (church) 12°22'/39°28'	12/39	[Gz]
HCT42	Abijata (Abijatta), see Abyata		
HDL73	Abilami 09°41'/38°44' 2628 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM74	Abilamoch 09°44'/39°43' 3444 m	09/39	[Gz]
	<i>abile</i> (Harari) to my father		
H....	Abile Beza (Abilie Bieza) (centre in 1964 of Akeyo sub-district)	09/37	[+ Ad]
GCT39	Abilegn 07°33'/34°18' 398 m	07/34	[WO Gz]
JDJ29	Abiley 09°18'/42°30' 1748 m, near map code JDK20	09/42	[Gz]
HDS42	Abima (fort), see Debre Markos		
JCN28	Abinas (mountain) 07°29'/40°30' 1836 m, peak 2661 m	07/40	[WO Gz]
HDK20	Abinos 09°18'/37°32' 1547 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HES.?	Abir	13/38	[x]
	The Rosen party of Germans passed along the Abir mountain chain on 26 April 1905. It was difficult terrain to pass with a mule caravan. Through a cleft they could see a peak called Abbo Yared /Abba Y./ and the peaks of Bwahit (Bauhit) at the horizon. [F Rosen 1907 p 456-457 with photo]		
HEJ57	Abirja (church), see under Gorgora	12/37	[WO]
	<i>Abis</i> , biblical person: seventh son of Kush and younger brother of Nimrod		
JEB62	Abis (area)	11/40	[WO]
	<i>abish</i> (A) fenugreek plant, <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> , with curry smell;		
HDA06	Abiu, see Abiyu		
	<i>abiy</i> (Geez) big, (A) important, leading, cardinal; <i>abi</i> , <i>abiy</i> (T) large, big		
HDK07	Abiy 09°05'/38°10' 2751 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK72	Abiy 09°43'/37°43' 2325 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
	<i>abiy adi</i> (T) great country		
HFE06	Abiy Adi (Abbi Addi, Abi Addi, Abi Adi)	13/39	[MS WO Gu Br]
	Abiy Adi (Abei Adi, Abbi Addy, Abiyad)	13/39	[Gz Ad 18]
	Gz: 13°26'/39°05' = HET87 13°20'/39°00' (13°37'/39°01'? = HFE06) 1917/2275 m MS coordinates would give map code HET76. At least 1956-1987 centre of Temben awraja, centre in 1964 of Abiy Adi wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	8E Yeresere (Enda Maryam Kworam, (E.M. Quoram, E.M. Quarar) (monastery) 2651 m		
	9S Agbe (Agebe) (village) 1585 m		
	4N Dira Amba (Debra Amba, Diramba) (mountain) 2434 m		
	9N Waryew (Uarieu, Chessad Amba, Csada Amba) (place and pass) c1910 m		
	10NE Melfa (Melta) (large village) 2480 m		
	?? Kernal (Amba Chernale, Carnale) 2020 m		
	There are rock-hewn churches approximately at km		
	5S Agbe (Agebe): Kidane Mihret		
	9NW Kaka (Qaqa, Kaku): Arbatu Insisa		
	9NW Teamina: Maryam		
	11NW Wukien (Wuqièn, Waqen): Gabriel, monastey at 16NW?		
	12NW Wikro (Wkro): Yohannes Woldenegwadgwad		

- 10N Inda Maryam Itsiwito (Enda M. Etsuto): Maryam
 11N Ind'Abba Yohanni (Enda A.): Abba Yohannes
 2NE Debre Amba Silase: Silase
 4NE Itsiwto (Itsewtu): Maryam 1915 m
 ?? Mikael
- geol There are concentrations of quartz boulders a few kilometres north of the town, and they may have given raw material for stone age artifacts. On the bed of the Tankwa (Tanqua) river that flows near the town there have been noted chert and obsidian nodules.
 The tomb of a certain Shaikh Adam al-Kinani at Abiy Adi is a Jabarti (Muslim) shrine.
- 1880s Dabbab Araya entered Abiy Adi in June or July 1889 while being on the offensive against Ras Mengesha and Ras Alula. [Ehrlich 1996 p 145]
- 1890s Abiy Adi was described in 1890 as a small market which handled various imported goods, such as French mirrors, Manchester cotton and Bombay cloth, as well as the usual local produce.
 [Harrison Smith p 155]
 According to Wylde the Abiy Adi market, held on Saturdays, was regarded as of medium size.
- 1900s The hunting party of Powell-Cotton unintentionally arrived to Abiy Adi in July 1900.
 "-- the picturesque red sandstone hills on which Abbi Addi, the capital of Tembien, is situated."
 "Just behind camp was an irregular line of red cliffs, their face broken by a number of caves; and near them stood the ruins of a church, which the Mohammedan inhabitants of the villages round had asked Menelik's leave to dismantle, as its presence was obnoxious to them."
 Acting ruler of Temben then was Kanyazmatch Gubberu /=Kenyazmach Gebru?/.
 "-- a man of the name of Abdar Hamman came to see me, and we had a long talk -- he was a native of this place, and had been made a prisoner by the Dervishes and carried to Khartoum thirteen years ago /in 1887/. There he had gained the confidence of the Khalifa, and was sent by him with letters to Menelik -- After the fall of Omdurman, he had apparently proved useful to our /British/ intelligence officers, and, when things had quieted down, he set out for his own country --."
 When leaving Abiy Adi, in less than an hour they reached Mariam Izzeto /Maryam Itsiwto/. "A natural stone archway, with a perfectly smooth stone backing it, on which a cross had been roughly cut, and which appears to bar an entrance into the hill" was cause of a legend that Virgin Mary had made a great slab of stone to fall and close the entrance of a church inside the rock.
 The local shum did not treat the hunting party well.
 [Powell-Cotton, A sporting trip .., London 1902 p 384-387]
- 1930s Abiy Adi, centre of Temben, pop. about 20 000, *Commissariato del Tembièn*, telegraph, telephone, important market. The bottom of the Tonkwa valley was cultivated with bananas, coffee, lemons.
 Abiy Adi was occupied by the *Corpo d'A. Eritreo* 5 December 1935, evacuated 27 Dec. and definitely reoccupied by the Italians on 28 February 1936 after having been headquarters of Ras Kasa and Ras Seyoum in January and February. A rock-hewn church was the daily shelter of Ras Kassa. [Guida 1938]
 "/On 15 December 1935/ I was advised by aeroplane and by my Intelligence that enemy forces of unknown strength had crossed the Ghevà to the south of Abbi Addi. I arranged that 4 Eritrean battalions and 1 battery should reinforce the defence of Abbi Addi, which up till then had been entrusted to 4 other battalions with artillery and light tanks, and intensified the activities of our aeroplanes, which were able to carry out bombardments during the next few days with visibly effective results."
 "On the morning of the 18th the enemy came into contact with our troops, by whom, after fierce fighting lasting more than ten hours, he was forced to retire. On the evening of the 19th the reinforcements that I had sent arrived. Their commander, having received intelligence of the enemy's movements and consolidated the occupation of Abbi Addi,

moved forward on the 22nd towards Mount Tzellerè --."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 38]

In its original language the official Italian version given on 24 December was:

"Il combattimento svoltosi nella giornata del 22 presso Abbi Addi si è concluso con il pieno successo delle nostre truppe. Da parte avversario hanno partecipato all'azione oltre 5.000 armati del Degiacc Hailù Chebbedè con reparti mitragliatrici di marca belga 1935, rinforzati dagli armati dei sottocapi di Ras Sium. Le forze abissine sono state sbaragliate dall'impeto delle truppe eritree, molto efficacemente coadiuvate dall'aviazione e dall'artiglieria. Le perdite nemiche risultano di oltre 700 morti e di oltre 2.000 feriti. Da parte nostra 7 Ufficiali morti e 6 feriti. Graduati e ascari eritrei morti 150 e feriti 167. - Le nostre truppe continuano le operazioni nella zona a sud di Abbi Addi senza incontrare nessuna resistenza da parte del nemico in fuga."

[Cited by U Caimpenta, L'impero italiano ..., Milano 1936 p 272]

"At dawn on the 29th /February 1936/ the IIIrd Corps and the Eritrean Corps moved off again, feebly opposed by the enemy, and towards midday joined forces about two miles west of Abbi Addi, thus enclosing in a wide circle such troops as remained of the army of Ras Cassa and Ras Seyum."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 107]

The Eritrean Corps linked up with the III Corps at noon on 29 February 1936 about 5 km west of Abiy Adi.

[A J Barker 1971 p 85]

Post office of the Italians was opened 1 August 1936 and closed 1 July 1940.

Cancellations read ABBI ADDI * ETIOPIA in 1937 and ABBI ADDI * ERITREA in 1938. [Philatelic source]

1940s "At the foot of the cliffs was the large village of Abbi Addi, the lowland headquarters of the Tembien district. Here we spent two nights. Having obtained the information we required, there was little to detain us. I visited a disused rock-hewn church in the neighbourhood, said to have been used by Ras Kassa as headquarters of his army during the Italian invasion. It was not otherwise very interesting, being without plan and very crudely executed, and at the time of my visit contained the rotting carcass of a mule and myriads of blow-flies. Perhaps the best thing -- was the panorama of the Simien mountains -- The entire range could be seen, rising evenly and gradually from the southern foothills to the summit --"

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949) 1957 p 123]

1950s Population 4,424 as counted in 1956.

Sub-province Governor of Temben awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Sahle Haile Mikael.

1960s The market was held on Fridays around this time.

The road north from Abiy Adi to Adwa was only a dry weather road in 1962.

The Emperor made a visit on 26 May 1966.

/31 December 1966:/ "Abbi Addi is the administrative centre of the Tembien district, yet it is misleading to refer to the place as a 'town'. Walking through its laneways one has to negotiate small boulders and minor gorges, and all the houses are single-storey, roughly-constructed shacks. The headquarters of the district administration is an extraordinary building, made of iron-sheeting, even to the floors; and because many sheets are missing one has to jump over six-foot-deep holes, half filled with chunks of rocks."

"When we reached the Governor's office, a pleasant man of about forty, dressed in a dark lounge suit, respectfully received me. He was sitting behind a paperless desk on which stood an antique winding telephone, and he looked so pitifully perplexed by my presence -- he spoke not a word of English. There is no post office here, but an Italian-initiated telephone link of uncertain temper is maintained with Adua and Makalle --"

"It took an hour to get my call through /to Makalle/ and while I was waiting the policemen, who had been standing to attention in the background, were signed off duty and eagerly came towards me to request a written testimonial for presentation to their superior officer. The possibility of any Ethiopian ever being able to decipher my handwriting - even if he could read English - is uncalculably remote, but here the collection of

such chits has become an obsession, which again indicates a deep-rooted lack of trust. Subordinates feel it necessary always to *prove* that they have done their duty well -- Leilt Aida -- spoke reassuringly to the perplexed Governor - though it was obvious that even her permission did not quite reconcile him to the idea of a lone *faranj* wandering around his district."

"I set off /northwards/ in the cruel midday heat. At first the track was ankle-deep in stifling volcanic ash and, as it wound between heat-reflecting boulders, I streamed sweat - - After a few miles I saw a woman -- sitting under a wild fig-tree beside a fat earthenware jar of *talla*. Assuming this to be the highland version of a roadside pub I collapsed nearby -- and downed a quart at one draught. -- The only traffic we saw was a man on a cantering mule, escorted by two servants running alongside - one armed with a rifle."

"The track was easy, running smoothly over a burnt-up golden-brown plain, with dusty-blue mountains in the middle distance and contorted red cliffs nearby. The highest of these cliffs was used for exterminating Italians during the war and one can still see a few bleached human bones lying at its base."

[Dervla Murphy 1969 p 44-46]

Temben primary school (probably located in Abiy Adi) in 1968 had 432 boys and 191 girls, with 8 teachers.

1970s The 1972 famine encouraged local representatives to call a public meeting which was attended by local students from HSIU who argued that it was the corrupt feudal regime of Haile Selassie that was responsible for the famine.

[Young 1997 p 79]

Spelling used by the post office was ABI ADI around 1975.

The Red Terror in 1976 took a particularly brutal form in this town.

With only minimal forces the TPLF was able to take over lightly defended Abiy Adi in 1976 and control the town for almost a year before being routed by superior Derg Forces.

The Red Terror took a particularly brutal form in the town of Abiy Adi, undoubtedly because of the TPLF's support in this area. During a market day in July 1977 the Derg executed some 178 people in the town square on the spurious grounds that they were thieves. Eyewitnesses report that most of the victims were peasants, many of whom had travelled from the neighbouring wereda of Adet to buy salt because of shortages in their home wereda. [Young 1997 p.96]

1980s Control of the town passed in and out of Derg hands until 1988 when it irrevocably fell to the TPLF, although not without terrible cost to the town's inhabitants. - Abiy Adi was bombed by the Derg thirteen times, 340 houses were burnt or destroyed, and over 400 of the town's inhabitants were killed or wounded. In face of this violence many people left the area, some for Mekele, and others as far as the liberated territories around Sheraro where even merchants took up farming. [Young 1997]

1983 A conference of priests from liberated territories was held near Abiy Adi in 1983, and it did much to consolidate TPLF support from the priesthood. Some 747 priests attended this first conference. [Young 1997]

1985 Bombing of Abiy Adi on 1 March 1985 was on a market day.

1993 The TPLF carried out their own land reform in 1993. There were only 200 registered farmers in Abiy Adi.

text Yemane Tesfai, General remarks on the health activities in Abei Addi Health Centre, in Gondar Health Series 1963 no 10 p 3-6.

Abiy Adi: Abba Samuel

During the war in January-February 1936 a rock-hewn church in a summit of a sandstone hill was the day-time shelter of Ras Kassa. His headquarters were nearby. [Guida 1938]

"Dans la falaise dominant la bananeraie créée au S du bourg -- L'hypogée est désaffecté, mais a gardé des traces de son aménagement: piliers, porte axoumite, etc."

[Sauter 1976 p 171]

Abiy Adi : Abba Yohanni

Rock-hewn church about 11 km north/-west/ of Abiy Adi, more easily reached from Worsege on the road north to Adwa. It is excavated halfway up a high cliff on the western

face of the mountainous mass known as Debre Ansa.

The church is about 10 m wide, with three aisles and a depth of four bays, though the two first to the right largely disappeared when the rock façade collapsed leaving a huge hole. A diagonally built wall closes the gap. As this wall is white-washed and stands high on the cliff face, the site can easily be seen from the country further west.

An unusual feature is that the bays become progressively larger and their domes progressively higher towards the east. The easternmost dome is 9 m high. The first bay of the north aisle has a somewhat irregular shape, most likely an adjustment to the rock-fall, if it occurred already during the progress of excavation.

Three small windows in the masonry wall are the only source of light in the church. The approach is through a dark descending tunnel. The interior has six slender piers which are more or less cruciform in section. Arches and domes are carved in all available positions. There is not much carved adornment and very little in the way of pictures.

This is a monastic church, the monks' huts being down below. The surrounding country is little populated..

The Italian Dr. Enzo Parona passed in 1928 without leaving any description. It was visited by Georg Gerster in 1968 or 1969 and by a German party who recorded the tradition that the church was excavated under Gebre Mesqel (1414-1429). The church owns a medieval processional cross of 'Lalibela' type.

[D Buxton *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 248-249]

After a short climb you reach the church (no entry for women) cut out of a bare cliff which is very high. The interior is in the form of a basilica with three naves each 12.5 m high and 11 m wide supported on 14 cruciform pillars. The ceilings and the cupolas are decorated with crosses in bas-relief. Some recent paintings represent the twelve apostles.

[Aubert 1999 p 186]

Abiy Adi: Agbe : Kidane Mihret (Agebe, Agebo)

about 5 km south of Abiy Adi

Can be reached in 1½ hour southwards by 4-wheel drive and then another 1½ hour on foot. Except the rock-hewn church Kidane Mihret, Ruth Plant mentions three other churches in the Agbe area which may be of interest: Abba Gubba, Dinkane Maryam and another Kidane Mihret.

An unusual rock church approached by an easy walk upwards to an oasis of banana and lime trees, wherein lies the church. Spring water flows down and is caught in an open trough. The church proper has not been measured and drawn but has unusual shapes. Outside in front of the rock have been built spaces from which to the left a hewn cave is reached. To the far right are two circular hewn cells, leading one into the other, said to be used for baptism, and there is a font in the second cell.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII no 3 Dec 1970 p 238]

The "Gazetteer of Ethiopia 1982" states that there is a church Mikael at Agbe, probably of later date than the rock churches.

The primary school of Agbe in 1968 had 79 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.

Abiy Adi: Debre Amba Silase

At the east of Abiy Adi. "Basilique fruste à trois travées, à plafonds plats.

Peinture anciennes sur la façade rocheuse." [Sauter 1976 p 172]

Rock-hewn church at 2½ hours' steep climb above Abiy Adi at about 4 km north of the town. At the top there is also a simple village with round huts.

The four columns inside the church are slightly cruciform in plan but rather crudely hewn. There is a pronaos built in front of the rock face, 9 m wide. There is an old wooden door.

There are few paintings but one, late and primitive, on the rock face in the pronaos.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 235, with plan and photo]

Abiy Adi: Enda Maryam Kworam (Enda Mariam Quarar)

Monastery of "Saint Mary of the Cold" in a beautiful location on the slope of mount Andina and with a wide view of the mountains. [Guida 1938]

Abiy Adi: Ind'Abba Yohanni

West of Teamina, on the other side of mountain Debre Ansa, "dans une haute falaise. Basilique hypogée à quatre travées dont la hauteur et la largeur croissant en allant de l'O vers l'Est. Coupôles partout. Arcs reliant les piliers sveltes. Angle S-O écroulé, remplacé par un mur maçonné." [Sauter 1976 p 173]

See above Abiy Adi : Abba Yohanni.

texts mentioned only: Barradas, Tractatus p 273;
ditto: Mordini, L'Eglise rupestre de Woqro-Maryam .. p 27;
Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII no 3 Dec 1970 p 248;
D Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., *in* Archaeologia 1971 p 64.. w plan;
G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Zürich 1968(1972) p 149 with plan.
picts Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 138 Dec 1970 p 882 exterior with steep cliff face, 883 interior.

Abiy Adi: Itsewtu : Maryam (Mariam Hibito)

A completely rock-hewn church at about 4 km north-east of Abiy Adi. The church is almost 11 m wide but fairly low inside with columns 3 m high. There are three aisles and four bays in depth. It took Mrs Plant several days to find the church, and she was first shown a natural arch in the rock and told that was it.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 242]

In order to visit this church, follow the Adwa road and after 17 km turn towards the direction of the village of Werk Amba and from there continue south-east for about 14 km. The church is a 40-minute walk east of the village of Adiha. It is hidden by trees and only visible from close up. Another rock church. Mikael Werqibet, overlooks the site from the heights of a cliff. Opposite is a monastery. It is surrounded by a colonnade and houses a ceremonial water basin. The church's interior is dark and damp and divided by 6 columns.

[Aubert 1999 p 187]

Abiy Adi: Kaka : Maryam

at about 9 km north-west of Abiy Adi

The rock-hewn church is called Arbatu Insisa by Teweldemedhin Josief and Roger Sauter but Maryam by Ruth Plant.

At one hour south-east of Teamina, rock-hewn church "dans un bloc de rocher au pied d'une falaise. Plan basilical assez irrégulier. Traces de modifications récentes."

[Sauter 1976 p 174]

The inner church is free standing, cut in a large block of rock. Its pronaos is built in a natural cleft between the rocks, giving an irregular shape and a width of about 4 m.. Mrs Plant has not measured the church.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 239]

text D. Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., *in* Archaeologia 1971 p 67.

Abiy Adi : Mai Beles (Tini)

Valley with a stream of that name which means 'Water of Fig'.

1930s What the Italians call the battle of Mai Beles took place on 21 January 1936 when an Italian unit (Gruppo Diamanti) was attacked by Admasu coming from Debre Werq.

[Guida 1938]

Abiy Adi : Mikael

Mikael is a small, very poor church hewn into a small irregular cliff face, the front of which is enclosed by a natural and man-made stone-walled compound.

One enters the undecorated preparation and storage room, about 2 m wide and 4 m long. The sanctuary and Holy Area lie at right angles to the entrance, so one enters to the left from the storage room. There is also another door through the outside wall.

The actual church is 4 m wide and approximately 6 m long. There are two pillars in high relief and two free-standing square pillars. There are arches running lengthwise and two domes on each side. The fire-blackened walls show remnants of two paintings.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XI 1968 no 2 p 126-127]

picts Eth. Obs. as above, p 132 drawing of the exterior, 133 plan.

Abiy Adi: Teamina : Maryam

This rock church, about 9 km north-west of Abiy Adi, is situated well below the mountain top. It is a simple small village church with a built pronaos 14 m wide. There are no real aisles or bays or columns but a complete ambulatory. There are heavy wooden doors. Built close to the church is a square schoolroom or bell-tower with thatched roof.

[Ruth Plant *in Ethiopia Observer* vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 238 with plan]

At 1½ hour by foot toward the south-east from Wukien, at the foot of the escarpment, with rock-hewn church Maryam. "Excavation curieuse imitant une toute petite église de caverne, constituant un maqdas central grâce à l'adjonction de murs fermant la caverne par devant." [Sauter 1976 p 173]

text D. Buxton as above p 67.

Abiy Adi: Wikro

In the north of Temben. Rock-hewn church Yohannes Weldenegwadgwad mentioned in the list of Teweldemedhin Josief, A.A. 1966(1970).

Abiy Adi: Wukien : Gabriel (Gebri'el)

Gebriel is considered the finest rock-hewn church in the Abiy Adi area.

[Bradt 1995(1998)]

Situated about 11 km north-west of Abiy Adi. The church enclosure lies under the escarpment. The last 30 m of the steep approach is within the monastic grounds. "This is undoubtedly the most remarkable church I saw in the Tembien."

There are three aisles and four bays in depth. Arches divide the third and fourth bays, otherwise there are flat beams throughout. In addition there is a completely hewn ambulatory to three sides now covered with flat slabs of stone. On the fourth side there are three free-standing arches, cut into a block of rock.

The church has been well hewn and the use of levels has been understood and utilised, as at the entrance where one comes in under a tunnel. The church is completely hidden away from the approach. Half of the number of roofs have some patterns, and the others have none. Some of the columns are cruciform, and others are square in plan.

[Ruth Plant *in Ethiopia Observer* vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 236-237]

"A 5 km au N-O de Woregè on quitte la route d'Adoua, puis on marche au S pendant 3 km jusqu'au village homonyme. Eglise monolithe remarquable, entourée d'une tranchée partiellement recouverte. Taille excellente. Détails architecturaux originaux (corbeaux des demi-pilastres, arcs des absides, etc.)."

[Sauter 1976 p 173]

Located 16 km northwest of the town of Abiy Adi, on the left of the road, the church monastery of Gabriel Wukien is hidden by large trees on the side of mount Werk Amba, 15 minutes walk from the road. There are splendid views from the church over to the Geralta massif in the east and the mountains near Adwa to the north.

On the northern side of the courtyard is a cemetery, some phonoliths (resonating stones) and, opposite the church, the ruins of a building dating from the time of the Italian occupation. The church is separated from the rock by a corridor. The church is in the traditional basilica plan with three naves, 12 m x 8.5 m. Inside (where women are not permitted) there are eight great pillars, magnificently carved, and a number of unusual crosses.

[Aubert 1999 p 186-187]

texts G. Gerster, *Kirchen im Fels*, Zürich 1968(1972) p 151 with plan,

D. Buxton, *The rock-hewn ...*, *in Archaeologia* 1971 with plan and drawings.

picts G. Gerster, *Äthiopien*, Zürich 1974 pl 204-05 interiors of Gabriel.

HFF31	Abiy Adi (Abii Adi, Abbi Addi) 2275 m (w rock-hewn church), see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[+ x]
HEM81	Abiy Imni 12°32'/39°31' 2628 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEC78	Abiyanejj (Avianegg) (mountain) see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ It]
HEL96	Abiyatku 12°36'/39°03' 2278 m, near Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
HD...	Abiye Debre Sina (in Menz .. awraja)	10/39?	[Ad]

The primary school in 1968 had 398 boys and 281 girls, with 7 male teachers and one female.

HDA06	Abiyu (Abbiyu, Abiu) (small village) 08°12'/35°20' 1629/1875 m	08/35	[Gz x WO Gu]
	March 1906: We encamped at a place called Abbiyu, where there was a good deal of cultivation and extremely pretty hills all round dotted with huts, especially to the west and north-west. [A H Savage Landor, vol I 1907 p 197]		
HDA06	Abiyu (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/35	[Ad]
HDL34	Abiyu 09°20'/38°53' 2814 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT33	Abiyu 10°17'/38°43' 2527 m	10/38	[Gz]
HDM22	Abiyye Gedam (Abieghedam, Abyegedam) (monastery), see also under Gina Ager	09/39	[x WO]
HFF53	Abnao (Abna'o) 14°02'/39°39' 2393 m (with church Maryam)	14/39	[Gz]

Abo, cf Abbo

abo (O) male friend, comrade; *aabboo* (O) father;
abo, *abbo* (A,T) father; *abo* (T) kind of medium-sized tree,

Boscia salicifolia, grows in semi-arid lowlands and the tips of the branches are drooping; "oleander" but that one is properly *Nerium oleander*;

Abo, *Abbo* (A) colloquial name of the saint Gebre Menfes Qiddus

HBE92	Abo (area)	03/38	[WO]
HDE45	Abo (church)	08/38	[WO]
HDJ94	Abo, Tullu (hill), see under Alibo	09/37	[WO]
HEU03	Abo 12°40'/39°38' 1647 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEK41	Abo Arka 12°10'/37°37' 1860 m	12/37	[Gz]
HED16?	Abo Gedam	11/38?	[20]

Village in the Genete Maryam area, on the Begemdir side of the Abay a little north of Sabera Dildiy, 'the broken second Portuguese bridge'.

The National Geographic expedition walked past there along the Abay in September 1999. Their permissions were checked by the headman of Abo Gedam, Atele Asseras. Because of the war with Eritrea there was extra caution. Once in the past, a group of monks had lived in the forest above the village. This explains its name, *gedam* meaning monastery.

Atele's wife was named Zenev, and she prepared a coffee ceremony for the expedition, which had six foreign participants at the time. She offered salt with the coffee, but the foreigners did not like to take it. Zenev was Atele's second wife, because his first wife had died. Most of the people in Abo Gedam had never seen a foreigner with white skin before. [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 152-162]

HE...	Abo Kabot sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yinesa Kidane Mihret)	11/37	[Ad]
GDF61	Abo Pelata, G. (hill)	08/34	[WO]
HES79	Abo Yared, see Abba Yared		
GCU61	Abobo (Burbeh) 07°51'/34°33', cf Ababo Its health station was one of five in the Gambela awraja which were part of a large health project started by the Swedish Red Cross in 1970.	07/34	[Gz]
JDJ35	Abocher, see Abubeker abodo: <i>aboddu</i> (O) thumb		
HDL80	Abodo 09°50'/38°27' 2394 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCN06	Abodona 07°15'/40°22' 2132 m	07/40	[WO Gz]
??	Abogedebo (place)	../..	[Ch]

	"I had to correct the name of Sandi, for I found it was marked on published maps as Abogedebo, the name of a chief, it seemed, who had once lived there." [Cheesman 1936]		
JDB84	Abognu, see Abenyo		
JDJ34	Aboker (Abocher), see Abubeker		
	<i>abol</i> (A), <i>aboli</i> (O) first boiling of coffee grounds /out of usually three/		
GCT57	Abol (Obuol) (place) 07°42'/34°06' 314 m	07/34	[WO Gz]
GDF11	Abol	08/34	[WO]
JCN58	Abol Kasim, see Abul Kasim		
HEA46	Abola (area) 797 m, see under Gubba	11/35	[WO]
HED40	Abola (A. Negus) (mountain) 11°18'/37°31' 2124, 2615 m, see under Debre May	11/37	[WO Gu]
	A volcanic cone, an outstanding feature of the landscape. [Cheesman 1936]		
pict	F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 372 mountain, acacia		
HEF01	Abole 10°57'/39°30' 3085 m	10/39	[Gz]
H...	Abole (Abolie) (area) cf Dega Abole, Kola Abole	11/37	[+ Ad]
	<i>abomsa</i> , <i>abbomsa</i> (O) male friend, comrade; <i>abamsa</i> (Welega Bega) tree growing near rivers		
HDF45	Abomsa 08°35'/39°51' 1438 m	08/39	[Gz]
1950s	place in northern Arba Gugu awraja (-1980s-) (In Arussi province:) The Emperor on 31 December 1956 visited the large veterans' resettlement project, with 8,000 acres under cultivation so far. A school was planned to be built at the settlement.		
HDU07	Abomsa (Abonsa) (place) 09°59'/39°59' 1332 m	09/39	[Gz]
	(with post office, same as Tinsae Birhan?) centre around 1980 of Arba Gugu awraja /this one?:/ At the clinic of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission there was in January 1970 nurse Alice Lind (b 1909). Population about 7,500 in 1984 " about 10,700 in 1994 " about 13,200 in 2001		
JDA62	Abomsa (area)	08/40	[WO]
HCS..	Abonsa (in Kembata awraja, east of Durame) In 1961 government permission was granted to start a mission station of the Seventh Day Adventists at Abonsa. A clinic and a school were built there. This Adventist Mission primary school in 1968 had 117 boys and 30 girls, with 6 male teachers (all Ethiopians).	07/37	[Ad 20]
JDJ25	Abonyo 09°15'/42°05' 1912 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDL73c	Aboo (not far from Tulu Dimtu) cf Abu	09/38	[Mi]
??	Aboreso Bidere (in Bale) Population 686 as counted in 1956. <i>Abosa</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo	../..	[Ad]
HCT83	Abosa (Abossa) 08°01'/38°43' 1666 m, cf Tuchu	08/38	[Gz n]
JDK05	Aboskul 09°04'/42°59' 1505 m	09/42	[Gz]
HCK49	Abosto (with postal service), see Yirga Alem		
GDM02	Abot 09°04'/34°34' 1636 m, cf GDF92 Aboti	09/34	[Gz]
	<i>abote</i> (O) elbow; <i>abottee</i> (O) 1. fist; 2. handful		
HDL51	Abote 09°34'/38°31' 1533 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL72	Abote 09°43'/38°41' 2823 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL90	Abote (Abotie) 09°52'/38°27' 2219 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz WO]

HDL90	Abote sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adebo)	09/38	[Ad]
HDL..	Abote Egere (in Selale awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 124 boys and 16 girls in grade 1-5, with 3 teachers.	09/38	[Ad]
HDK89	Abote Tef (district in Selale) 09°51'/38°24'	09/38	[n]
GDF92	Aboti, see under Gidami, cf GDM02 Abot <i>Abotie</i> , an Oromo tribe	09/34	[WO]
HDK89	Abotie, cf Abote	09/38	[WO]
HDE65	Aboy 08°46'/38°53' 2081 m	08/38	[Gz]
HEJ43	Abrachok (Abracioc, Abrecioc) (mountain) 12°12'/36°53' 1808 m	12/36	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HDS04	Abram 10°01'/37°54' 1707 m	10/37	[Gz]
	Abreha: <i>Abriha wAtsbiha</i> (Geez) name of ancient brother kings; <i>Abriha</i> , He illuminated; <i>Atsbiha</i> , He brought the dawn		
HFF21	Abreha Atsbeha (variations of spelling, see below at HFF32) rock-hewn church at 9 km in a straight line west of Wikro 13°48'/39°30', see also under Wikro The church can be reached in one day's riding westwards from Wikro on the main road.	13/39	[Gz etc]
1950s	"-- a village head-man called and conducted me to the church. The fantastically incongruous, white-plastered portico, with its corrugated iron roof, was built by the Italians in a wholly successful attempt to please the Ethiopian priests. Seeing its horrid whiteness from afar the evening before I had refused to believe that this <i>could</i> be the famous, ancient church of Abraha Atzbaha. Even less of the church stands freed from the rock than at /Wikro/, and the western façade is the only visible part of the exterior. This is now covered by the Italian portico. The church itself is excavated entirely inside the rock and could be more properly described as a cave church. -- we proceeded into the church itself and I was struck at once by the perfection of its workmanship. Although it might be said to have no exterior, the interior is quite the finest of all the rock-hewn churches which I have seen. The ceiling is covered with intricate geometrical patterning in relief, as at /Wikro/, but infinitely more accurately done. All this is now blackened by fire said to have been caused by the Falasha queen, Judith, in her efforts to destroy the church. -- there were no interesting illuminated MSS or panel paintings. Above the rich curtains of the sanctuary I could see a little of its finely decorated dome -- The stone pillars, at one with the roof and the floor, are unusually slender and well cut. Two of them have great gashes in them, also made by Judith, according to legend. The gashes are curiously moist and on the annual Feast day of the Kingly Twins, to whom the church is dedicated, liquid oozes from them and is gathered by the faithful -- From the variations in tone of the blind windows of the plastered frieze or triforium, now much discoloured by fire, I believe that they were once painted in alternate colours of red and green. -- It is almost impossible to give a date to a church in Ethiopia. -- My own belief is that Cherkos at /Wikro/ is a copy of Abraha Atzbaha and that Mikael Ambo is a still later effort on the same plan. There are connecting stylistic links which lead me to think that this is true and it would bear out my theory that the free-standing rock churches are a development from the cave-churches. Ventilation shafts must be cut into the two side chapels as I noticed that the sanctuary curtains moved gently and that the air kept fresh and that birds came and went freely, singing their songs in a most delightful manner. The west end is covered in paintings of the usual religious scenes done at the time of the Negus Johannes and quite fine in both colour and design."		
1960s	[Beatrice Playne, Saint George for Ethiopia, London 1954 p 80-82] "There is a track off the main road -- which crosses the plains for about 30 km to the		

church -- The track -- presents no problems to a VW type vehicle. -- The road is supposed to be marked by white stones."

"Most of the journey is over plateau country, but the road drops down a sheer escarpment just before reaching the church. There are many hairpin turns in this section of the road -- After reaching the bottom of the escarpment, the road turns along the valley to the south. The church is a short climb on foot beyond the river."

"The facade was built by the fascists during the occupation. Local priests say that the rest of the building was constructed in 347 A.D. -- this is a very confused story and does not correspond to the known history."

"Most of the paintings in the church are on cloth attached to the wall, and though they look very old, they were done in 1888 by Woizerit Genuber Hotel, a local female artist."

"On each side of the sanctuary is a large, square room with a large cupola carved in the top. The chamber on the right contains a tomb which the priests say belongs to Abraha Atsbeha. -- Just after the rainy season water seeps through the sandstone and drips from one of the columns of the church through the walls of the Sanctuary. There are a great many stories attached to this phenomenon, and at the peak of seepage, in early October, a great religious ceremony is held at the church."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca. 1965 p 139]

A group from the H.S.I University made a visit there on 29 April 1967 (or 1968) and Ivy Pearce wrote a text with few precise details.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XI 1968 no 2 p 80-81, 84]

"This is probably the greatest of all churches in the Tigre."

The original pronaos, hewn from the rock, is behind a portico added by the Italians. It has been painted white and stands out from the dark red rock. Close by are built monastic dwellings for the priests within the church wall.

It is a beautifully carved church five aisles in width and only three bays in depth, but there may be rooms beyond which cannot be seen by visitors. Over the second row of bays there is a barrel vault running the breadth of the church. There are perfect Aksumite details and a continuous moulding very similar, at first glance, to a Greek Doric frieze of metopes. The roof details are very equivalent to a built structure. The church is approximately 54 feet (18 metres) wide. The height up to flat roofs is about 6 metres.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 214-215 with plan & photos]

Over the side-aisles there are domes as well as over the cross-beams between the intersection and the Holy of Holies, which latter has a semi-dome. The transepts have barrel vaults, the other ceilings are flat.

Two shafted crosses are on the pilasters right and left of the main entrance at the inside of the church.

"The cross /held by a priest on a picture/ is made out of copper and is gilt. It is not very old, as the priests say, but was doubtlessly made in Gondar time."

There is an Aksumite metope frieze in the transept, above which the barrel vault begins. The whole ceiling of the church shows cross-meander swastika fillings. The decoration at the inside of the arch seem to show Islamic influences.

[W Krafft, conference paper A.A. 1969]

1970s Paul Henze visited the church in 1971. At least two four-wheel tracks lead to this church near Wikro.

"As we crossed a flat plain with clumps of doum palms, the /guides/ pointed to the east to the site of the church in a cliff side. As the track neared it, we drove under a clump of old fig-trees which formed an outdoor assembly area under their spreading branches. -- The whole area around the church -- was enclosed in a newly-laid wall of creamy orange stone."

"/Inside/ there is a feeling of spaciousness with five aisles separated by thick columns that appear lighter than they are because they are so precisely cut and all the corners are fluted, giving the entire column the form of a thick Greek cross. -- We asked how many priests and monks were connected with the church and were told 'about a hundred'. -- A group of deacons led us out the back gate of the church compound and up over the rock

into which the church is cut. Along the south wall we passed under the double windows with their thick wooden frames and latticing and noticed that a third window, farther to the rear, had been filled in with masonry. -- Our guides told us that most of the land in the valley belonged to the church. It looked rich and fertile, some of the best land we saw in Tigre."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 74-77, with plan]

"Eglise cruciforme semi-monolithe, ayant ses façades N, O et S dégagées et pourvues de portes ou de fenêtres. Les absides ont été volontairement encloses dans le roc, comme on le voit aussi à Wuqro Tcherqos et ailleurs. La décoration comme l'architecture de cette église sont trop importants pour être résumés ici." [Sauter 1976 p 165]

1999

"It stands above a small village, up a wide and imposing set of recently built stairs, and stands out white and brilliant against a red-brown stone background."

"The church has a marvellous guide - Mamhere Geresgiar Berhe - a 72 year old priest who speaks passable English and many other languages. He served with or was trained by the American military at some point before devoting his life entirely to God --"

"As the doors swung open birds flapped in the vestibule opening - a mystical introduction to the wonders inside. The quality of the paintings inside is very good -- including a long interpretation of the beheading of John the Baptist. The crucifixion of Christ depicts the Roman soldiers as Turks, similar to other paintings of the era, since the Turks were the anti-Christian bad guys of the day."

"Of course we weren't allowed to view the mummified remains of the Emperors, which are kept in a box in the holy of holies. Mamhere Geresgiar helpfully explained that in his childhood a priest had opened the box to touch the remains, but his hand had been badly burnt. Unusually, we were allowed to look inside the holy of holies to see the box - although there was almost no light reflecting inside. I stood in the doorway and took a flash picture, which reveals a drape concealing something. That's as close as I got."

"The church is apparently quite deep - 9 or 10 meters from the front door to the far end of the holy of holies. It contains quite a few relics - including boxes reputedly dating from the Axum period, big drums and lots of ancient books, and a big cross like the Lalibela cross - which we weren't allowed to see."

"The end of the Empress Yodit is also associated with this church. She burnt the church, but more effectively she also destroyed a pillar - which is near the entrance of the church and is now wooden. God apparently didn't approve of this action, and gave Yodit a severe stomach ache while she was still inside the church. She ran away, but she was killed nearby by a 'wind from God'. I visited her burial place just south of Wikro and about 3 minutes drive from a turnoff to a leather factory. It is unmarked except for a pile of stones. No one in the area mourns Yodit."

"In 1939 two Italian soldiers began to make some repairs, but they were driven out in 1941 with the rest of the Italian forces. Some Italians have returned to help with the refurbishing, which includes the attractive but inappropriate painting of the church white." [John Graham in AddisTribune 1999-10-22]

The church is cut into the red rock overlooking a valley, and stands out with its white painted façade sheltering two tall blue doors under arches. This part of the church projects forward, and is flanked on both sides by side wings with smaller Aksumite-style doors to the *qeddest* set further back. To get to the church, one has to climb a substantial new slate staircase, passing through a gatehouse into the enclosure, in which is also an *eqa bet* or treasury.

Inside the *qeddest*, chamfered Aksumite-style columns with stepped capitals, reflected by pilasters in the outer walls, divide the church, which is five bays wide (three bays wide at the west end where the porch is), and five bays deep if one counts the invisible sanctuary. The *maqdas* or sanctuary is beyond, to the east, veiled by curtains; it is said to contain at least four *debalat* /tabots/. The four central cross-section pillars of the nave only are joined by decorated arches, with a high flat roof decorated with a cross. These pillars have bracket capitals. The roof north and south of this central group is barrel vaulted, completely decorated with cross patterns and with the traditional 'Aksumite frieze'

decoration below; rows of typical Aksumite-style blank windows with their characteristic square monkey-heads at the corners. There are windows through the rock at either end of the barrel vault. The bay before the sanctuary has a decorated cupola. The rest of the columns are joined by flat architraves.

Many paintings survive at the upper levels, the rest being worn away; they are not necessarily very old, since one depicts *Dejazmach* Gabru and *Ras* Araya, galloping to war led by the late nineteenth-century Emperor Yohannes IV.

The porch is the *qene mahlet*. During the services, the *dabtara* stand in a half-circle here facing in towards the *qeddest*, with their prayer sticks and sistra, intoning the chants. A double arched entry of carved and painted wood leads from the porch into the main body of the church. The *qene mahlet* too is painted, and figures of the equestrian saints can be seen to the north, with scenes from Christ's life to the south.

[S Munro-Hay, Ethiopia - the unknown land, London & New York 2002 p 348-349]

The main festival at this church is around 12 Oktober (4 Tikimt).

texts	G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 (Paris 1968, London 1970) p 133;		
	David Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 p 106ff;		
picts	David Buxton <i>in</i> Archaeologia, Oxford 1971 p 42ff with plates;		
	G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 p 133 plan, pl 182-186		
	rock-hewn shapes especially vaults;		
	C Monty, Ethiopie .., Paris 1968 p 77 barrel vault;		
	Ethiopia Observer vol XI 1968 no 2 p 78-83 sketch map,		
	two exteriors, four interiors;		
	D Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 p 106 plan of		
	semi-detached church, pl 61 decorated barrel vault of north arm;		
	G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 206 rock-hewn shapes.		
HFF32	Abreha Atsbeha (A. Atzbaha, Abriha Atsbiha)	13/39	[Br x]
	(Abraha Azba, A. Atzba, Abreha WeAtsbeha)	13/39	[Gz Gu Ad]
	13°52'/39°33' 2393 m, see under Wikro		
	(centre in 1964 of Ayiba Gemad sub-district)		
	These kings are unknown by that name to history and occur in legends only,		
	but, very probably, they are the same as the historical king Ezana.		
	Concerning possession of land, Abraha Atsbeha was one of the six major foundations in		
	Tigray.		
	[Gilkes 1975 p 57]		
HE...	Abrendof sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tekorba)	11/39	[Ad]
HFD..	Abrentant (monastery in the Woldebba area)	13/37	[x]
	<i>abrere</i> (T) fly		
JDP90	Abrero Gera (Abrero Ghera) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
HCS..	Abred (in the Hosaina region)	07/37	[x]
	Known as a Muslim centre with over 1,000 students in Koran schools in 1974.		
HCS84	Abret 08°03'/37°55' 2327 m	08/37	[Gz]
	with mosque at some distance to the west		
HCS91	Abriday 08°07'/37°41' 1850 m	08/37	[Gz]
HEJ54	Abriha 12°16'/37°02' 1852 m	12/37	[Gz]
	<i>abro</i> (O) at dawn, early morning; (A) together, along with		
JDH05	Abro, cf Abero	09/41	[WO]
	abrobori...: <i>fage</i> (Afar?) ford?		
JEB78	Abroborifaghe (Aroberifaghe) (ford & tombs) 351 m	11/41	[WO Gu Ne]
	coordinates 11°16'/41°24' would give JEB49 much further downstream,		
	see under Asaita		
??	Absala (Absaba?), in Gurage	08/38	[18]
	The Absala market had trade in gold, coffee and ivory in the 1800s.		

	absha: <i>abshay</i> (T) madam		
HEK75	Absha (Abscia) 12°27'/38°00' 1821 m	12/38	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>Abso</i> , name of an Oromo tribe, cf Abusso		
HEL15	Abtate (Abt'at'e) 11°53'/38°55' 2015 m	11/38	[Gz]
HE...	Abtigaho (centre in 1964 of Shahowedia sub-district)	12/35?	[Ad]
	<i>abu</i> (Arabic,A; used only in compounds) father		
	<i>Abu</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe, but <i>Manna Abu</i> is a Nole tribe of the eastern Oromo		
HDE53	Abu (with bridge)	08/38	[WO]
HDJ45	Abu 09°29'/37°08' 2225 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ73	Abu 09°46'/36°55' 1568 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL35	Abu 09°22'/38°56' 2697 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	Abu, 7 km south-west of one in HDL36		
HDL36	Abu 09°24'/38°59' 2632 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	Abu, 7 km north-east of one in HDL35		
HDL44	Abu 09°29'/38°53' 2595 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	abu botero: <i>botoro</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i>		
HDK98	Abu Botero 09°54'/38°19' 2548 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	see under Tulu Milki		
JC...	Abu el Kasim (mountain seen from Shek Husen) (same as JCN58 Abul Kasim?)	07/40	[x]
pict	F Hylander, <i>Ett år i tält</i> , Sthlm 1934 p 57 mountain seen from a distance		
JC...	Abu Gasin (Abugasin) (mountain)	07/40	[+ 18]
GDM74	Abu Matis, see Bambesi		
HEH00	Abu Meda, see Abu Mendi		
	abu mendi: <i>mendo</i> (O) trap		
HEB90	Abu Mendi (area) 1119 m	11/35	[WO]
HEH00	Abu Mendi (Abu Meda, Uogheni, Vogheri) 11°48'/35°42' 724 m	11/35	[WO Gu Gz]
GDU04	Abu Musa 10°01'/34°43' 1395 m	10/34	[Gz]
HEA96	Abu Nesag (hill) 11°42'/35°23'	11/35	[WO Gu Gz]
HEA94	Abu Ramla (village) 11°42'/35°08' 635 m	11/35	[WO Gz]
HEA94	Abu Ramla, Jebel (Abu Remla, J.A. Ramlu) (mountain) 11°41'/35°07' 986 m	11/35	[WO Gz Ad x]
	<i>abu sirba</i> (O) leader of dance?		
HDE43	Abu Sirba 08°35'/38°46' 1822 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE53	Abu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kobo)	08/38	[Ad]
	abu takiya: <i>taakiyey</i> (Som) measure in hand-spans		
HEP67	Abu Takiya (Abu Tacchia, Jabal Abu Takia) 13°18'/36°18' 911 m, mountains partly in Sudan	13/36	[Gz WO n]
HDN64	Abu Timbhor, see Abatimbo el Gumas		
JDJ35	Abubeker (Abubecher, Abocher, Aboker, Abucher) (Abu-Bakr) 09°20'/41°59' 1991/1994 m (area with former road block), see under Harar	09/42	[Gz Gu WO]
HDK73	Abuille, see Abuye		
	<i>abuku</i> , <i>abbuukuu</i> (O) sip, drink by taking a mouthful at a time		
JCF07	Abuku Tundu (area)	05/44	[WO]

abul: *abbuul* (Som) 1. shelter, small hut; 2. bundle of plant stalks; *Abul Kasim* (Abul Qasim, Abolkasem) one of the names used for the Prophet Muhammed; this name is also adopted by the Oromo

JCN58	Abul Kasim (Abul Casim M., A. Cassim) (Abol K'asim, Abulcassim, Fre: Abou'l-Qasim) (mountain) 07°31'/40°29' 1580, 2573 m	07/40 07/40	[+ WO Gu] [Gz x]
geol	The succession at Abul Kasim is as follows: 5. Upper Sandstone facies with Aptian fossils 4. Limestone with Neocomian fossils 3. Kimmeridgian marly limestone with <i>Pholadomya protei</i> and <i>Nerinea</i> 2. Upper Oxfordian yellow limestone with brachiopods 1. Lower Oxfordian reef limestone		
	Horizons 4 and 5 are Cretaceous. The Upper Sandstone in the Arussi highlands is significant in that it can be directly dated on palaeontological evidence. The underlying limestones can be more precisely dated as Barremian from their contained pelecypod gastropod fauna. They have also yielded the Neocomian coral <i>Astrocoenia subornata</i> . [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 76, 91]		
early	"In the interior of /the Bali/ region was a mountain (later called Abu'l-Qasim) which had been a famous place of pilgrimage from early times whose cult was to be associated with Islam." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 68] The Abba Muda was formerly the supreme religious authority of the Oromo, and pilgrimages to him were a prominent feature of Oromo religion. Mount Abul-Qasim is the <i>muda</i> of the Guri tribe, but owing to its association with the cult of Shaikh Husain it is visited by all the pilgrims. Neumann says (1902) there are in it a dozen or so caverns which are inhabited by pilgrims during the pilgrimage season, whilst not far off is the grave of Abul-Qasim, a descendant of Shaikh Husain, made in an artificial bower -- The grave is covered with glass beads and ornaments of copper and brass. Similar ornament are to be seen on some trees in the forest, and no visitors would dare touch these holy objects. [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 255]		
GCM52	Abuli (area) 612 m	06/34	[WO]
HCE68	Abullo (area) 1287 m	06/38	[WO]
HCD..	Abulo Alfecho area about 15 km south of Nechisar, with Segen at HCD12 as the nearest town. In 2004 all Kore people inside the Nechisar National Park were moved out by government action, and 1,800 settlers were allocated plots in Albulo Alfecho. There was assistance with building materials, seed and fertilizer, and a tractor. A clinic was established and two boreholes were provided with water pumps. A school was built where the children would be taught in their own language Koreite. The government was committed to providing food aid until the farms had been established. The government officials managing the resettlement had a radio link to the SNNP regional capital Awasa. [AddisTribune 2005/01/21]	05/37	[20]
	<i>abun, abune</i> (A,T) title of respect given to bishop, archbishop, patriarch		
??	Abuna (which one? on borders of Ifat) (historically recorded circa 1530)	../.	[Pa]
HEL61	Abuna 12°22'/38°35' 2391 m	12/38	[Gz]
JDJ65c	Abuna (locality) 09°38'/42°03'	09/42	[Gu Gz]
HEC57	Abuna Abagani (A. Avagani) (village with church)	11/37	[+ It]
HFE88	Abuna Abyesgi (Enda A. Abiesghi) (with small church) 14°18'/39°13' 2239 m <i>abuna hara</i> , bishop's lake? <i>hara</i> (O) 1. (haaraa) lake, pool; 2. new; 3. anything for common use; 4. broom	14/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HED80	Abuna Hara (area) <i>abune</i> (Geez) bishop	11/37	[WO]

HEK63	Abune Aregay (Abuna Aregai) (with church) 12°54'/37°50' 2484 m, see under Belesa	12/37	[Gz WO]
HEL03c	Abune Aron (known from late 1400s)	11/38	[20]
HFE69	Abune Genzay (A. Ghenzay, Enda Abba Genzay) (with rock-hewn church), see under Nebelet	14/39	[+ x]
HEJ95	Abune Giyorgis (Abuna Georgis)	12/37	[LM WO]
HF...	Abune Tewodros (Abouna Tederos) Above the left bank of Mareb river, an hour's climb further upwards from Adi Harisho /Adi Arish?/, there was a little village and church dedicated to Abune Tewodros. Mansfield Parkyns visited there in 1843. "The village, which consists only of two or three houses, the church, and a long shed or hut used by a few shrivelled monks as a monastery, is built on a large rock, which appears almost to have detached itself from the remainder of the mountain, having communication with it by only one side, which descends gradually -- The remaining three faces of the rock fall in abrupt precipices --" [M Parkybs, Life in Abyssinia, vol I, London 1853 p 312]	14/38	[+ 18]
HEL38	Abune Yosef (populated place) 12°07'/39°10' 3843 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEL48	Abune Yosef (Abuna Josef, A. Iosef, A. Yobel) (mountain above Lalibela) 12°09'/39°10' 3572 m or 12°09'/39°12' 4190 m Written Abimeraz (Abime Ras) by Alvares in 1520. G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 106 two-page detailed wide view of mountain landscape.	12/39	[MS WO Gu 18]
pict			
HFF30	Abune Zerabruk (A. Z. Buruk) (with rock-hewn church), see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HDK62	Abuni 09°37'/37°45' 2331 m <i>Abuno</i> , name of an Ania tribe of eastern Oromo	09/37	[AA Gz]
JDH19	Abuno 09°14'/41°31' 2094 m	09/41	[Gz]
HEC67	Abuola (Avuola) (village with church Giyorgis)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>abur</i> (T) oxen		
HEA55	Abur (area)	11/35	[WO]
HCT..	Abura (in Chilalo awraja) The Ogolcha Zewie primary school in 1968 had 170 boys and 3 girls in grade 1-4, with 3 teachers.	07/39	[Ad]
JDP61	Aburnabo (area)	10/40	[WO]
GDE19	Aburri (hill)	08/34	[WO]
JEA38	Abusa Amara (area)	11/40	[WO]
HCT66	Abusara (area)	07/38	[WO]
HDE53	Abusera 08°39'/38°47' 1862 m	08/38	[Gz]
HFF03	Abushulo 13°34'/39°40' 2344 m	13/39	[Gz]
JEA24	Abusie (area)	11/40	[WO]
HDL00c	Abusso (village) c2400 m 50 km west of Addis Abeba at the Holetta stream. "Le hameau réunit /en 1969/ dix familles comptant 65 personnes d'ethnie oromo. -- Le territoire est étendue à 55 ha environ dont 38 en culture, 12 en pâturage, 1,8 ha en plantation d'eucalyptus et 2,3 ha occupés par les habitations." "Abusso accorde une grande importance aux cultures de légumineuses dans le cadre du système de production tri-céréalière des hauts plateaux: teff 13 ha, orge 9,7 ha, blé 1,38 ha, pois et haricot 13,7 ha, lin 0,3 ha. L'outillage utilisé est entièrement fabriqué par les paysans sauf les socs d'aires. Le cheptel est relativement important --: 20 boeufs, 27 vaches, 16 génisses, 11 taureaux, soit 7,4 bovins en moyenne par exploitation, ce qui est	09/38	[x]

nettement plus que la moyenne régionale. Les bovins vivent en plein air abrités par un muret de pierres sans toit."

"L'économie est presque entièrement d'auto-subsistance malgré la proximité de deux gros villages à 6 et 4 km. La présence d'une ferme latière à 3 km -- /n'a/ pas suscité d'innovation à Abusso."

"Le finage d'Abusso est une unité foncière à l'origine. Il fut acheté par deux frères à un *balabat*, notable oromo, voici une cinquantaine d'années. Cette terre est constituée des versant en pente douce d'une colline central. Une des frères prit la partie nord sur environ 30 ha, l'autre la partie sud sur 20 ha. A la génération qui suit, celle des propriétaires actuels, la partie nord fut scindée en deux propriété --, celle du sud en trois."

"L'exploitation amena la déforestation progressive de la totalité du finage. La proximité de la route engagea un paysan à planter une parcelle d'eucalyptus pour vendre ultérieurement du bois. Outre les cinq familles propriétaires, cinq autres paysans s'installèrent. -- Les enfants sont nombreux: 32 personnes ont moins de 14 ans sur 65, mais rares les vieillards, 3 personnes ont plus de 60 ans."

"Les charges fiscales des cinq familles propriétaires s'élèvent en 1970 pour chacune à 90 dollars éthiopiens: taxes foncières, taxe d'éducation et de santé. Les familles non-propriétaires doivent en plus donner pour quatre d'entr'elles le tiers de la récolte aux propriétaires selon le système *siso arash*, l'exploitant utilisant son propre attelage et ses semences."

[J Gallais, Une géographie politique de l'Ethiopie, Paris 1989 p 96-99 with 4 maps]

"Le revenu net par ha des propriétaires-exploitants est de 166 dollars, alors que le revenu moyen tiré du métayage est de 65 dollars. -- Le groupe des métayers joue sur un gros cheptel double de celui des propriétaires exploitants, respectivement 10 et 5 bovins."

"Demeure enfin l'écart considérable des revenus familiaux entre propriétaires et métayers, respectivement 590 et 170 dollars, écart de 1 à 3. Des écarts un peu différents mais du même ordre ont été trouvé en d'autres villages de la même région."

"La stratégie des métayers est liée à l'autoconsommation et, dans ce contexte, le choix des pois et haricots s'explique par la forte productivité à la journée de travail. La faible demande en travail des pois et haricots leur permet d'étendre leurs exploitations autant que les propriétaires y consentent.

La stratégie des propriétaires-exploitants est différente. Ils assurent une part de leur consommation par les pois et haricots et graines reçus des métayers. Le choix de leurs propres cultures est influencé par le rendement commercial: on comprend alors la faveur du *teff*."

"Le sous-emploi de la population d'Abusso est très marqué, ce qui est confirmé par d'autres études. - La monographie d'Abusso a permis de préciser plusieurs éléments intervenant dans la paupérisation rurale."

[Gallais p 100-104]

text Aseffa Legess, A micro land study of Abusso Holetta, 1971.

HDP28	Abutalla 10°10'/36°25' 2075 m	10/36	[Gz]
HDK21	Abuto 09°16'/37°41' 1580 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HE...	Abuto (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	11/39	[Ad]
HEM05	Abutu 11°50'/39°50' 1561 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDK72	Abuye (Abuille) 09°44'/37°46' 2169 m	09/37	[AA Gz WO]

on the plateau south-east of where the Guder joins the Abay river

The Rosen party of Germans on 26 March 1905 were at the Auye plateau (written Abuje-Berge in German) and tried in vain to find the remains of a 'Grañ stele' described by Arnould d'Abbadie in his book of 1868.

[F Rosen 1907 p 318]

HDL14	Abuye 09°09'/38°51' 2907 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDN26	Abuye Atir 10°09'/40°21' 677 m	10/40	[MS]

HDU65	Abuye Meda (Abuia Mieda, Abiye Meda)	10/39	[MS WO Gu]
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- (Abbuye Meda, Abuya Myeda) (hills) 10/39 [x]
(Fre: Abouya-Méda) 10°31'39°46' 3160 m, peak 3564 m
On a promontory between the valleys of Muger to the east and Guder to the west.
- HEM30 geol Abuye Meda (Abuya Mieda) (mount. range) 4000 m 12/39 [+ x 18]
In the upper Borkenna valley between Debre Sina and Kombolcha "recent graben formation has produced a magnificent faulted section of the Trap Series below Abuya Mieda. Except for the topmost lavas forming the summit of Abuya Mieda, trachytic in composition, the entire sequence is formed of stratoid basalts dipping very gently north-westwards. East of the graben lie hills formed of columnar, frequently coarsely porphyritic, alkaline trachytes similar to those of Abuya Mieda."
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 130]
- HEC99c Abwara (bay/lagoon) 11/37 [Ch]
Beautiful bay or lagoon in the Lake Tana area. "There was no village near /in the 1930s".
[Cheesman 1936]
- HCT42 **Abyata** (Abgiata, Abiyata, Abijata, Abijatta, Afjada) 07/38 [+ WO Gz Ca]
(area with lake Hora Abyata at 07°37'/38°36')
water level of lake 1573 m
- 1920s The American hunter Gordon MacCreagh, assisted by an experienced white man Jim, in the late 1920s tried to shoot a hippopotamus at Hora Abyata.
"The Lake Abiata hunter, then, for five cartridges agreed to take us out along the lake shore where this big hippo would feed. And as soon as it began to get dark, take us out he did. -- We stumbled along with a clatter that was appalling in the stillness. It is only in stories of fiction, written by men who have never been there -- that the hero glides through the bush with the lithe silence of a panther. In actual practice it is a shameful thing what a clumsy racket two not inexperienced white men and a not ungraceful white woman make when they try their best to be careful."
"-- sure enough, directly in the path where the cunning old hunter was leading us, three dim shapes loomed ahead. By bending low we could discern them against the black gray of the sky-line. One of them must be our bull. -- We stalked by inches now. Twenty feet close we must get at the very least; for rifle sights were not to be thought about; we would have to shoot by the feel of the general direction. -- Forty feet. Thirty feet. Twenty. The beasts remained amazingly unsuspecting. Almost tame. Yet five more feet. We couldn't miss now. - The one of them lifted his head and whinnied. The other two lifted theirs, tossed their manes; and the three of them trotted off with a clatter of hoofs on the hard ground."
The hunting party tried to approach the hippos nearer to the lake and crouched for a time on a reed flat. "Till the souls of dead devils reincarnated in mosquito form descended upon us in solid droves from the lake shore and chased us thence -- And then we heard our hippo, deep and low out of the after-dark, laughing at us. -- The *anu* of the water seemed in all truth to be a powerful spirit and well disposed to hippos. For during all our stay at that lake never a hippo showed his nose above water."
[G MacCreagh, The last of free Africa, New York 1928 p 83-89]
- 1960s The area was visited by a Swedish TV team in the 1960s and produced a book listed as "text" below. A naturalist of the team wrote that at their visit, in November, Hora Abyata was the most bird-rich lake he had ever seen.
The Swede John Eriksson visited a couple of years later and went to the lake in April. He stresses that the shores are very soft and dangerous for motorcars, and he heard a story that Americans had lost a jeep which completely sank after a while.
There is a larger and a smaller so-called European species of flamingoes, *Phoenicopterus antiquorum* (Ph. ruber roseus) and *Phoeniconaias minor*.

Lake Abyata has the largest fish population in the Ziway-Shalla basin and provides a feast for the 300-odd species of birds found in the vicinity. This shallow lake is surrounded by gentle green hills covered in acacia forest and is fed by the river Hora Kelo. A rocky ridge separates lakes Abyata and Shalla.

Although the chemical composition of the water of lake Shalla is identical to that of lake Abyata, its greater depth means that there is insufficient marine life to feed the birds. Thus, from dawn onwards, many of them take flight to go and look for food on lake Abyata. The white pelicans make use of the updraughts created by the hot springs to carry them over the cliffs which separate them from the feeding site.

[Aubert 1999 p 91-92]

texts

Bush och lustgård, Stockholm 1964 p 22-29;

J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Stockholm 1966 p 174-183.

picts

Engström et al, Bush och .., Sthlm 1964 p 24-25 birds at lake;

J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 160-161[39]

motorcar stuck on the soft shore;

A Forsberg, I Etiopien, Sthlm 1969 p 55 flamingos;

B Gérard, Éthiopie 1973 p 124-126 four photos of bird life;

G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London 1983(1987)
p 156 flamingos in colour.

HCT..

Abyata-Shala National Park

07/38 [n]

Size 887 sq km (1,040 sq km according to another source). Established because of the huge numbers of aquatic birds and convenient circumstances for tourism. 299 species of birds and 31 species of larger mammals have been recorded. Wildlife includes the great white pelican, lesser flamingo, and white-necked cormorant. There are hotels not far away at Langano and Arsi Negele. [Lonely planet 2000 p 41]

Drive in through the park gate and follow a reasonably good track (in dry weather), which leads first to a spectacular lookout point with a view over the countryside and both Ayata and Shala.

Bird life is profuse: the bright yellow masked weaver, the red-rumped buffalo weaver, red-billed hornbill, African fish eagle, Didric's cuckoo, Abyssinian roller, and superb starling are all regularly seen.

The track emerges at the lake shore of Shala, where again a vast profusion of ducks, geese, coots, waders and shore birds of every kind mingle with flamingo and pelican at the water's edge. A river runs into the south-east corner of the lake, and there is a wonderful camping spot near this point. From the campsite, a 25-minute walk up the river leads to a scenic waterfall. /A kind of fish jump up and hang from the cliff under the falling water for protection when they rest./

The park was created for the many species of aquatic birds, particularly great white pelicans and greater and lesser flamingo. Lake Shala has islands that are used as breeding sites by many birds. Because of the lack of fish, the pelicans and flamingoes fly to lake Abyata - which has no islands - to feed. Other birds include the white-necked cormorant, Egyptian geese, various plover species, and herons.

Mammals seen here are not numerous but include Grant's gazelle, greater kudu, oribi, warthog, and golden jackal.

[Camerapix 1995 p 162-163 with map of the park and its lakes]

Pelican numbers have declined in recent years due to the drop in Abyata's water level, with increased salinity which has killed off fish there. A positive effect is that the drop in water level has increased the number of algae-eating birds. In all, more than 300 birds species have been recorded in the park.

There are hot springs at the north-eastern corner of lake Shala. The water here throws up a cloud of steam and is hot enough to be used by local people for cooking maize cobs.

There is no entrance fee. "It is the most heavily encroached park that I have seen in Africa." The obvious place to stay is at the Langano hotels, 3 km from the entrance gate. The park headquarters are in Arsi Negele.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 214-217 with simple map of the park]

"The park has suffered greatly at the hands of humans. Large numbers of people have settled in the park (even though this is officially 'illegal'). Their domestic animals and plantations have taken over the place and much of the surrounding acacia woodland has been cut down for charcoal. Also, the factory close by continues to pollute the lake."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 219, with map]

JDH59	Abyed Aswed (Abied Asued) (area)	09/41	[+ WO]
HDM22	Abyegedam, see Abiyye Gedam		
HES99	Abyeri (Abieri, Amba Abier) (mountain) 13°31'/38°21' 2851 m abyet washa: <i>washa</i> (A) cave	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
HDM82	Abyet Washa (Abiet Uascia)	09/39	[+ WO]
H....	Abyet Wiha sub-district (Abiet Wuha ..) (centre in 1964 = Irbortu)	../..	[+ Ad]
HE...	Abyot Fire (in Kalu awraja) By 1985/87 a Basic Development Education Centre had been established.	11/39	[n]
HET05	Abza 12°40'/38°58' 2106 m, near map code HEL95	12/38	[Gz]
HEA04	Abzalaba (area)	10/35	[WO]