

HFE50	Acab Saat, see Akab Saat		
JFB33	Acacale, see Akakale		
HDA83	Acachil, see Akakil		
JDJ63	Acad, see Akad		
GDF10	Acado, see Akado		
HEC14	Acaita, see Akayta		
JED12	Acalei, see Akaley		
HEK64	Acam, see Akam & HEK66		
GDU20	Acamscia, see Akamsha		
HEJ68	Acara Mariam, see Akara Maryam		
??	Accabo, see Akabo		
HEK17	Accana Gheorghis, see Ackana Giyorgis		
HCP43	Accevo, see Achevo		
HED99	Acchera, see Ackera		
HCN69c	Acchiscio, see Akisho		
HEC67	Acciader, see Achader		
HCK93	Acciura, see Ashura		
HCR95	Acco, see Acko		
JCN05	Accuba, see Ackuba		
HDD29	Aceber, see Acheber		
HEB98	Acefer, see Achefer		
??	Acel	../.	[Pa x]
	Described by Alvares in the 1520s as a Muslim settlement situated southwards in Wello. Christians and "Moors" lived apart, but many Christian women went to the Muslim town to carry water and wash clothes for its inhabitants. The place was visited by traders from as far away as Tunis. There was considerable trade in slaves.		
	[Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 56, 65]		
	As visited by the Portuguese party in September 1520 it might have been near modern Dessie or somewhere in Amba Sel.		
GCU30	Acer, see Acher		
HCU90	Achaba (Ach'aba) 08°08'/39°21' 2005 m	08/39	[MS]
	near map code HDF00		
HEC67	Achader (Acciader) 20 km SE of Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ Gu]
HEC77	Achader Maryam (Acciader Mariam)	11/37	[+ It]
	(village with church)		
HCM01	Achafa (Aciafa) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
HET79	Achalako (Ach'alak'o, Ascialaco)	13/39	[Gz WO Gu]
	13°18'/39°11' 2107 m (with church Kidane Mihret)		
	Coordinates would give map code HET78		
HDJ68	Achane (Ach'ane, Asciani) 09°39'/37°20'	09/37	[Gz WO]
HDJ68	Achane Maryam (Achene Mariam)	09/37	[LM x WO]
	(with church) 2434 m		
1970s	An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
HEM92	Achangui, see Ashenge		
HEC67	Achaura (Acciaura) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
HEF80	Achawach (Ach'awach) 11°38'/39°22' 2087 m	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>ache</i> (ach'ch'ä) (A) 1. engaged to marry; 2. recommend to a position		
??	Ache (visiting postman under Jimma distr.)	../.	[Po]
HDD29	Acheber (Atcheber, Aceber) (locality) 08°21'/38°23'	08/38	[Gz WO]
HDD29	Acheber sub-district (centre in 1964 = Damu)	08/38	[Ad]
HCN55	Acheca, see Akaka		
HEB98	Achefer (Acefer, Achäfär, Achafar, Atchefar)	11/36	[Ad WO Pa x]

Contains a mountain mass crowned by the peak of Debre Sina.

Emperor Särsä Dengel made an expedition against the Bäläya in 1587 and then made "his way to Achäfar to supervise the distribution of the booty he had taken". [Pankhurst 1997] As a result of the 1614 expedition against all the Agaw of Gojjam, the Agaw of Achefer (Achafar) were debilitated and abandoned their homes and sought refuge among the Agaw.

[Mohammed 1994]

The hunter Powell-Cotton passed there in April 1900 and shot two oribi.

HEC83	Achefer sub-district? (-1997-)	11/36	[n]
HEC83	Achefer wereda (centre in 1964 = Yismala Giyorgis)	11/36	[Ad]
HET41	Achegn (area)	13/38	[WO]
HDJ68	Achene Mariam (Ach'ane), see Ashani Maryam acher: <i>achir</i> (ach'ir) (A) short		
GCU30	Acher (Acer)	07/34	[+ WO]
HEJ34	Achera (cone hill)	12/37	[Ch WO]
HEJ58c	Achera (Acära) (area known from the 1600s)	12/37	[20]
HCN56	Acheri, see Akari		
HES38	Acheta, see HES27 Zebib		
HES39	Acheta	13/38	[WO]
HCP43	Achevo (Accevo) 07°39'/36°02' 2402 m	07/36	[+ WO Gz Gu]
HDS95	Achewa Bado (Ach'ewa B.) 10°49'/38°01' 2679 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEC04	Achfa, see Akayta		
HCU42	Achia, see Akya		
HEB74	Achiau, see Akyaw		
HDR..	Achigi (in Kola Dega Damot awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 144 boys and 4 girls, with 4 teachers.	10/37	[Ad]
HFE45	Achilako Mikael (Ach'ilak'o Mika'el) (church) Achilako Mikael 13°59'/38°58'	13/38	[Gz]
JDJ26	Achim, see Gara Akim		
HFD88	Achindow (Ach'indow) 14°20'/38°15' 1765 m	14/38	[Gz]
H...	Achingi (centre in 1964 of Welie Hamus sub-district)	10/37?	[Ad]
HEC45	Achinwara (Acinuara) (hill)	11/37	[+ WO]
HDL93	Achlat (Ach'lat') 09°54'/38°42' 1953 m <i>acho</i> (Kefa) black nightshade, <i>Solanum nigrum</i> , a weed with small white flowers all the year round	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ85	Acho, see Colle Accio		
GCM61	Achoyo (Acioio) 06°55'/34°29' 471 m	06/34	[+ WO Gz]
JDD60	Achu (Gola Achu?) (area) 1277 m	08/42	[WO]
GCU30	Achulla (Aciulla) 07°33'/34°20' 400 m	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
HCM01	Aciafa, see Achafa		
??	Aciarbar (=Acheber? Acher Ber?) (village)	../..	[18]
HEC45	Acinuara, see Achinwara		
GCM61	Acioio, see Achoyo		
GCU30	Aciulla, see Achulla		
HEK17	Ackana Giyorgis (Accana Gheorghis) 2636 m	11/38	[+ WO]
HED99	Ackera (Acchera) 11°43'/38°25' 3251 m Ackera, see under Nefas Mewcha	11/38	[+ WO Gz]
HCR95	Acko (Acco) (area)	08/37	[+ WO]
JCN05	Ackuba (Accuba) 2186 m	07/40	[+ WO]
HDD04	Aclil, see Aklil		
GCS66	Acobo, see Akobo		
HER39	Acqua (=water in Italian) (area) <i>acqua bollente</i> (Italian) boiling water	12/37	[WO]

JEP03	Acquabollente (religious centre) 12°42'/40°58'	12/40	[WO Gz]
HEJ70	Acscera, see Akshera		
HFC42	Acsum Cercher, see Aksum Cherker		
HDE92	Acu, see Aku		
GDF12	Acude, see Akude		
HFC07	Acuorchi, see Midir Gat		
	<i>ad</i> (T) mother; <i>ad, aad</i> (Som) you [<i>ad</i> also short for <i>adi</i> ?]		
HER98	Ad Abba Abdu 13°32'/37°20' 1278 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HFC37	Ad Abbati (Ad Abbat) 13°52'/37°17' 1386 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HFC28	Ad Abbesa	13/37	[WO]
	<i>ad addo</i> ..: <i>addo</i> (O) potter, class of potters; (A) killer of an elephant		
JDP43	Ad Addo Dawi (Ad-Addo Dau) (plain)	10/41	[+ WO]
JDP85	Ad Addo Manda Ela (plain)	10/41	[WO]
	<i>ad ag</i> ..: <i>agwori</i> (A) moo /as done by cows/		
HFC37	Ad Agwori (Ad Aguori) 13°53'/37°15' 1465 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
	Ad Agwori, see under Kafta		
	<i>ad ak</i> ..: <i>akore</i> (aqorä) (Gondar A) /ditch/ without water; (Shewa A) not good at work		
HFC18	Ad Akoro (Ad Acoro) 13°44'/37°23' 1934 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
	Ad Akoro, see under Adi Remet		
	<i>ad amer</i> : <i>ameer</i> (Som) heifer; female camel that has not given birth		
HFC28	Ad Amer	13/37	[WO]
HFK17	Ad Arisc, see Adi Arish		
HFC18	Ad Cocob, see Ad Kokeb		
HFD87	Ad Daro, see Adi Daro		
HFD10	Ad Deka Abbay (Ad Deca Abbai) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
??	Ad Dir	../..	[x]
	At this place in 1527, Imam Ahmed of Harar decisively defeated the Abyssinian army under Degalhan, Governor of Bali, who had invaded Adal. [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 86]		
HFE47	Ad Garab Sadi ai 13°59'/39°09' 1872 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEU51	Ad Irac, see Adi Hana		
H....	Ad Keyih, see Adkeyih		
	<i>ad</i> (T) <i>kokeb</i> (A) mother star		
HFC18	Ad Kokeb (Ad Cocob, Addi Kaukeb) (place & mountain range) 13°42'/37°25' 2183, 2550 m	13/37	[LM WO Gu 18]
HFD97	Ad Nebrid (church), cf Adi Nebrid	14/38	[WO]
	<i>ad selam</i> (T) mother peace? village of peace?		
HFD20	Ad Selam, see Adi Selam		
HFE04	Ad Zelako (Ad Zelaco) 13°37'/38°49' 1927 m	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>ada, aada</i> (O) 1. use, custom, culture, rule, habit, tradition, way of life; 2. clan; 3. daisy plant or flower; <i>Ada, Hada</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HCH89	Ada (Oda) c 2300 m	07/36	[LM WO Gu]
HDE66	Ada 08°48'/38°58' 2028 m, see under Debre Zeyt Coordinates would give map code HDE76	08/38	[WO Gu]
HDE82	Ada 08°52'/38°36' 2115 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE92	Ada (area)	08/38	[WO]
	<i>Ada Berga</i> , an Oromo tribe		
HDL12	Ada Berga (Adaberga) (visiting postman under A.A. district)	09/38	[Po Ha]
HDL12	Ada Berga sub-district	09/38	[Ad]

	(centre in 1964 = Bishan Dima)		
??	Ada Deru (visiting postman under Jimma district) cf Adadero ada ela: <i>ela</i> (O) 1. deep lake or pond; clear water; 2. very heavy /load/	../..	[Po]
JEC64	Ada Ela (waterhole) cf Adaela, Adela	11/41	[WO]
JEP84	Ada Ela (Ad Ela) (salt depression, spring) 13°24'/41°03' 190 m	13/41	[WO Gz Ne]
HDE66?	Ada sub-district? (Ad-a ..) (-1997-)	09/38	[n]
HDE66	Ada wereda (-1964-1994-) (centre in 1964 = Debre Zeyt)	08/38	[Ad n]
texts	The Ada Agricultural Development Project, Addis Ababa, Ministry of Agriculture, 1970; Gene Ellis, Men or machine, beast or burden: a case study of the economics of agricultural mechanization in Ada District (unpublished Ph.D. diss, Univ. of Tennessee) 1972.		
HDE65	Adaa (Ada'a) (locality) 08°46'/38°53' west of Debre Zeyt, cf Ada	08/38	[Gz]
HDE76	Adaa (Ada'a) 08°48'/38°58' (with church Maryam), north of Debre Zeyt	08/38	[Gz]
HDK27	Adaa (locality) 09°18'/38°10'	09/38	[Gz]
HDK58	Adaa (Ada'a) 09°32'/38°18' (with church Maryam)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL10	Adaa (place and area)	09/38	[WO Gu]
HDT02	Adaa (Ada'a) 10°01'/38°38'	10/38	[Gz]
JEH52	Adaal (Adaala) (mountain chain), cf Ada Ela 12°36'/40°44' 617 m	12/40	[WO Gz]
	<i>adab</i> (Som) 1. bag, small container; 2. discipline /in school/; <i>dara</i> (O) expression of denial		
JEC03	Adab Dara (area)	10/41	[WO]
	<i>adaba</i> (O) discipline		
HCM71	Adaba (Adabba, Adappa) 07°00'/39°24' 2500 m Coordinates would give map code HCM70. With post called sub-post office until the 1990s. In northernmost Genale awraja.	06/39	[Gz Br x Gu]
1930s	Important village and market. The missionary Fride Hylander passed Adaba in the early 1930s and reported it as a sizeable and well-built Amhara town. The most important man in town was 'general' Kassa. He complained much to Hylander about illness but the missionary also got opportunity to do some preaching to Kassa. Hylander about three months later was called back to Adaba, so he was present when Kassa died and describes in detail what the local people did in connection with this. [F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 49, 89-100]		
1935	The Swedish Red Cross ambulance stayed overnight there after having passed the Albaso "desert" east of Lake Zway. The Swedes regarded Adaba as "a small town in the middle of the wilderness" and had the impression that they were the first white people to pass there, except for a Greek family who was travelling by motorcar more or less in company with the ambulance. They were ahead of the ambulance at this stage, "but for some reason a Greek is not counted as a white man in these parts". The ambulance staff were given provisions by the local people in Adaba, even tej. Hearing that the road towards Goba was miserable, the ambulance left a little of its load in Adaba. [K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 43] At a second trip with the ambulance truck they started towards Goba on 26 December 1935.		

- 1936 The Swedish ambulance passed Adaba in mid-June 1936 on its retreat. They left for Yirga Alem on 23 June. [Johansson p 170]
The Swedish ambulance had left some stores at Adaba in March because being unable to transport it then. This was now recovered and included some medicines and provisions, even some hundred tubes of cream from Sweden which were still in good condition. Some medicines were left for a local dresser to use. The Swedes departed travelling over the wide plains west of Adaba.
[G Agge, Med Röda korset ..., Sthlm 1936 p 155]
- 1950s The S.I.M. mission station was established at some time after 1950.
Population 4,110 as counted in 1956.
The town of Adaba does not differ much from other Amhara colonies. Beyond the usual huts there were still the remains of a couple of substantial masonry buildings, where the Italians had a sawmill for local timber. The equipment was demolished. There were plans to use the buildings for a large school. There was a station of the Sudan Interior Mission and an airfield where the EAL DC3 used to land twice a week.. Missionary Black of the SIM suggested that Ethiopian Airlines should not be called "The Wonderland Route" but "Wonder-if-they-land-route".
[C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecka, Sthlm 1960 p 64-65]
- 1960s The general primary school (in Genale awraja) in 1968 had 271 boys and 84 girls, with 8 male and one female teacher.
The Sudan Interior Mission primary school had 111 boys and 22 girls in grade 1-4, with 6 teachers of which one foreign.
The junior secondary school of Adaba had 45 male & 5 female students in grade 7-8, with two teachers.
An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]
- 1980s On 21 May 1981 there was a first case when Evangelical young people were arrested in Dodola. They were brought to the prison at Adaba about 25 km away, and there they were kept for three weeks for questioning under torture. One of them was evangelist Taddele. A policeman who carried out the torture was later himself imprisoned at Dodola because of theft.
Missionary Salmelid at a later time found that most of the Evangelicals were Dorze who had moved in from the west and who belonged, not to the Mekane Yesus Church, but to the charismatic Mullu Wengel group. They did not dare to receive Salmelid at their meeting because they were afraid that he would inform the officials of unlawful meetings in homes.
[T Salmelid, Kallets kamp ..., Oslo 1990 p 56-58, 68, 78]
- 1990s "The small town of Adaba, 29 km from Dodola along the Bale road, really shouldn't be anything special, but after a night in Dodola I found it to be strikingly amiable and neat --- Adaba boasts a gem of a hotel. The Asefa Hailu Hotel has clean rooms with private hot showers, a restaurant serving Western-type food, and a friendly owner who speaks English. The hotel is opposite the post office --- There is an excellent little coffee shop behind the Agip Garage. There appears to be a regular bus service between Dodola and Adaba, a trip which takes around an hour."
[Bradt 1995(1998)]
This charming settlement holds a market every Tuesday, where thousands of people flock from the nearby countryside, as well as from the more distant area of Arsi.
[Camerapix 1995]
- picts G Agge, Med Röda Korset ..., Sthlm 1936 p 36 women at market;
K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 41 market

HDE48	Adaba (area) see under Mojo	08/39	[WO]
HFE65	Adaba 14°10'38°53' 1883 m, see under Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HCM71	Adaba sub-district? (-1997-)	06/39	[n]
HCM71	Adaba wereda (centre in 1964 = Adaba)	06/39	[Ad]

HFF42	Adabage, see Adi Abage		
H....	Adabai (ctr in 1964 of Gamo Inda Maryam sub-distr)	13/37	[Ad]
	<i>Adaberga</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HDL21	Adaberga (Adaverga) (wide area)	09/38	[n WO]
	Dejazmach Kasa, son of Ras Siyoum Mengesha, was something of a rebel so his father arrested him and he was handed over to Ras Getachew Abate. He escaped but was killed in a shooting fight at Adaberga. His death became known in Addis Abeba on 25 December 1920.		
HDL21	Adaberga sub-district (-1997-)	09/38	[n]
HBL86	Adabi Sanka, see Adadi Sanke		
HDD17	Adabo 08°16'/38°09' 2727 m	08/38	[Gz]
	<i>adad</i> (Som) acacia gum		
JDS41	Adad 10°24'/42°39' 1024 m	10/42	[Gz]
JCJ37	Adad Dader 06°40'/42°18' 559 m	06/42	[Gz]
	<i>adada, adadaa, hadada</i> (O) aunt, father's or mother's sister or wife of one's uncle		
HDL40	Adada 09°26'/38°26' (with church Be'ale Weld)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HED79	Adada, see Adeda		
JDB93	Adada 09°00'/41°57' 1442 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDC68	Adada (locality) 08°46'/42°25'	08/42	[WO Gz]
	adada dinber: <i>dinber</i> (A) border, boundary		
??	Adada Dinber (visiting postman under Nazret distr.)	../..	[Po]
JCU60	Adadale 07°50'/44°19' 1032 m	07/44	[Gz]
KCP27	Adadale (Adaleh) (seasonal waterhole)	07/46	[MS WO]
??	Adade Ejere (visiting postman under A.A. district)	../..	[Po]
JEB93	Adadero (area), see under Tendaho	11/40	[WO]
	<i>adadi</i> (O) kind of small to large tree, <i>Premna angolensis</i> , grows in lowlands and also fairly high up;		
	<i>adaddi</i> (O) white /in plural/		
HDD47	Adadi 08°31'/38°14' 2396 m (with church Maryam)	08/38	[Gz]
HDE50	Adadi 08°38'/38°30' 2321 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDK99	Adadi 09°52'/38°22' 2567 m, see under Tulu Milki (centre in 1964 of Kersa sub-district)	09/38	[AA Ad Gz]
HDL29	Adadi 09°17'/39°16' 2765 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDL49	Adadi 09°26'/39°19' 2970 m, near map code HDM40	09/39	[Gz]
HDL64	Adadi 09°38'/38°48' 2597 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Adadi 09°50'/38°37' 3002 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDD24	Adadi (area)	08/42	[WO]
HEU23	Adadi Arare 12°52'/39°41' 1776 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDE33c	Adadi Maryam (Adadi Mariam) 08°31'/38°14'	08/38	[Gz Ca Gu Pa]
	It is the southernmost rock-hewn church in Ethiopia and lies west of the Butajira road on a small hill five minutes walk from the village of Adadi. Scholars date Adadi Maryam to the 12th or 13th century AD. The church is a three-quarter monolith with 24 windows and 10 doors, and is circled by a wide, high tunnel. The tunnel which leads from the back of the church to a nearby watercourse was carved to prevent flooding.		
	Adadi Maryam fell into disuse for several centuries, only to be discovered by local hunters during the reign of Menilek II. The church was then re-opened and remains in active use. Adadi is the Oromo name for the trees (<i>Premna angolensis</i>) which cover the hill.		
	The turn off to Adadi is 5 km past Melka Awash and it is clearly signposted from the Butajira road. On non-market days, there is very little transport to Adadi. To walk there		

means a 24 km round trip.

[Bradt 1995(1998)]

The southernmost stone church similar to those at Lalibela, although the workmanship is inferior. It is helpful to have with you a person who speaks the local language and can ask the inhabitants for directions as you proceed on the track. At the church one must ask for permission to enter - as well as the key.

[Camerapix 1995 p 207]

The underground church of Adadi Maryam measures approximately 18 by 14 metres and has a rounded form.. Religious services are conducted, and religious pictures hang from the walls. The visitor will notice some cells cut into the outside walls; these are put to use by the monks as a place of penitence, rejuvenation and recovery. In the vicinity of the church some artificial caves have been dug into the rock, which were probably used as sleeping and living accommodation by the monastic community. [Aubert 1999 p 86] (In the 1940s:) "Church, to all appearances, there was none. We sought out the chief priest and asked to see it. He seemed a little hesitant, but led us away among the trees. Then we saw a large oblong pit cut down through the surface-soil deep into the rock below. We descended by a flight of steps cut in the wall of the pit, and at the bottom found a row of square openings leading into the rock. One of them was the entrance-door to this remarkable subterranean church."

"I removed my shoes and went in. I found myself in a broad, rectangular chamber, low-roofed, forming a kind of vestibule to the inner church which now faced us. The inner church was a solid square block, surrounded on the other three sides by a gallery opening off the vestibule. Light was admitted to this gallery through windows opening into a narrow trench surrounding the church. The central block had three doors, but was very dark, and the greater part of it, being the sanctuary, was unapproachable. The whole church was excavated, rather roughly, in the solid rock."

The head priest told: "During the Italian time there was a military patrol here looking for *shiftas*. An officer walked into the church with his boots on. He even broke into the sanctuary, looking everywhere for arms, and our church was desecrated. Five days later that man died."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949) 1957 p 66-68]

picts Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John .. vol II, Cambridge 1961 p 399
plan of the rock-hewn church;
Camerapix guide 1995 p 206, interior of the church;
M Di Salvo, Churches .., Milano 1999, p 76 (fig 79) plan of the church,
after Annequin 1965 pl XI.

adadi sankā (O) plank of the adadi tree?

HBL86	Adadi Sanke (Adadi Sanche, Adabi Sanche) 04°30'/38°56' 1098 m	04/38	[LM WO Wa Gz]
HCE..	Adadikoto, see under Shakiso Airfield some kilometres from Shakiso village [which one?]. Geologically, graphitic schists and graphitic quartzites are found in the neighbourhood. [Mineral 1966]	05/3.	[Mi]
HDL38	Adadiyo Bire 09°19'/39°16' 2811 m	09/39	[Gz]
JCD19	Adadle, cf Bur Adadle	05/43	[WO]
JCK52	Adadle 06°51'/42°42' 677 m	06/42	[Gz]
KCN23	Adadle	07/45	[WO]
JCD19	Adadle sub-district? (-1997-)	05/43	[+ n]
JCD19	Adadle wereda (Adadilie ..) (-1964-1995-) (centre in 1964 = Adadle) <i>adado</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Buddleja polystachya</i> ; (Sidamo O) <i>Barbeya oleoides</i>	05/43	[n Ad]
HDL30	Adado 09°21'/38°30' 2689 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDH99	Adadoli (area)	09/41	[WO]
JEB35	Adaëla (well) 11°08'/41°08', cf Ada Ela	11/41	[Gz WO]

JEC53	Adaela	11/41	[WO]
HEL..	Adafa (ancient capital near Lalibela)	12/39?	[Pa]
	After the decline of Aksum, a chief called Marara (Mara) founded the Zagwé dynasty. The Zagwé period extended from about 1137 to 1270 AD. Its history is obscure, but its first capital was Adafa, not far from the later Lalibela. No archaeological finds have been reported. [Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 45]		
JDF42	Adagalla, see Habr Yunis		
JDR57	Adagalla (Adagala), see Adigala		
HFF72	Adagamus (Adagamos), see Idaga Hamus		
	<i>adagi</i> (T) purchaser, buyer		
JEJ00	Adagilu (Adaghilu), see Agdiadu		
HE...	Adagne Ager sub-district (centre in 1964 = Guara)	12/37?	[Ad]
HEJ17	Adahunat (on Dek island) 11°54'/37°18' 1784 m	11/37	[Gz]
HEU93	Adai (Amba A.) 13°33'/39°43' 2134 m	13/39	[n]
	Adai, near map code HFF03		
	<i>Ada'il</i> , an old term for the Afar people		
JE...	Adailo (in the Afar region) cf Adaela	../41	[Mi]
	In the neighbourhood there is much limestone.		
JEN98	Adaito Ela (place & plain) 13°24'/40°48'	13/40	[Ne Gz]
	Adaito Ela, cf Adayto		
HDB27c	Adajebo	08/36	[Wa]
	<i>Adal</i> , name of a tribe; <i>Isa</i> , <i>Issa</i> , name of another tribe		
	Adal .., cf Adel ..		
JDH01	Adal, cf Chercher, Adal & Gara Guracha ..		
JDJ57	Adal 09°35'/42°18' 1971 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDH43	Adal & Isa awraja (centre in 1959 = Afdem)	09/40	[Ad]
JDH73	Adal & Isa /& Gara Guracha/ awraja 09°45'/41°00'	09/41	[Ad Gz]
	(centre in 1964 = Erer)		
	Brig.-General Abebe Kebede was Sub-province Governor in 1965.		
	Ato Alfred Shafi was appointed Governor on 31 October 1969.		
JDH58	Adal, Isa & Garaguracha awraja	09/41	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Erer)		
	later Chercher & Adal & Gara Guracha awraja		
H....	Adal sub-district (centre in 1964 = Awara Melka)	08/39	[Ad]
	<i>adala</i> (O) kind of wild cat, civet?, weasel;		
	(Arsi O) kind of shrub, <i>Chenopodium opulifolium</i> , <i>Suaeda</i> sp.?		
	(there is a river Adala in Eritrea);		
	<i>adale</i> (A) giant heather, <i>Erica arborea</i> ,		
	grows mostly above 3000 m		
HDE39	Adala Mariam, see Adela Maryam		
H....	Adalegedi (watercourse)	14/..	[Mi]
	At the source of the Adalegedi torrent there is one of three occurrences of copper minerals in Tigray.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
JEJ54	Adali (mountain) 12°14'/42°02' 743 m	12/42	[Gz]
HDE64	Adam Tere 08°42'/38°49' 1984 m	08/38	[Gz]
	<i>adama</i> (occurring in Borena Oromo), see <i>adami</i> ;		
	(A, from Hebrew) earth, soil; <i>addamma</i> (A) make bleed?		
HDE49	Adama (old name made official again in 2000), see Nazret		
HDE85	Adama 08°55'/38°55' 2486 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL54	Adama 09°32'/38°50' 2647 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDU50	Adama 10°26'/39°24' 2274 m	10/39	[Gz]

HDU82	Adama (Barigo) 10°42'/39°34' 2776 m	10/39	[Gz]
HE...	Adama (mountain)	11/37	[Ad]
JDD03	Adama Bari (area)	08/42	[WO]
HDL..	Adama /& Boset/ wereda (ctr in 1964 = Mukyo)	09/38	[Ad]
map	location map by Mapping & Geog. Inst. 1957		
HDL..	Adama sub-district? (-1997-)	09/38	[n]
HEH72	Adamab /=Adam Ab?/	12/35	[WO]
HEF15	Adame 10°58'/39°49' 1787 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEF55	Adame 11°21'/39°51' 1669 m	11/39	[Gz]

adami, hadami (O) all kinds of Euphorbia, of which *E. candelabrum* is a cactus-like branching tree (A: kulkwal, qolqwal), also the shrub-sized cactus *Opuntia ficus-indica*;

adami (T) mutineer, striker

HD...	Adami (ctr in 1964 of Sasiga Legehare sub-district)	09/36?	[Ad]
HDH78	Adami 09°47'/36°25' 1976 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL71	Adami 09°45'/38°30' 2642 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Adami (centre in 1964 of Korke sub-district) in Yeju awraja	11/39?	[Ad]
JDC75	Adami, see Hadami		
HEF45	Adami Gebeya 11°15'/39°50' 2304 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDK64	<i>adami tereter</i> (0 + A) rocky place with Euphorbia Adami Tereter (cliff) 09°40'/37°53'	09/37	[AA Gz]

adami tullu (O) euphorbia hill

HCT63	Adami Tulu (Adamitullo) (hill with fort) MS: 07°40'/38°40' = HCT42; Gz: 07°52'/38°42' = HCT63, 1636/1650 m (Source from the 1940s: 08°00'/39°00') Centre of Haykoch & Butajira awraja in 1964 but replaced by Ziway by 1969.	07/38	[MS Ad WO]
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Average rainfall 582 mm per year was recorded in 1914-1936.

geol Along the main road southwards suitable materials for road-surfacing are generally lacking, the Rift floor being formed of soft, friable pumiceous lacustrine tuffs. An important source of road material for this region has therefore been the upstanding rhyolitic plug south of Adami Tulu. It is composed of banded rhyolite with streaky xenoliths of earlier-formed lava. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 241, 214]

1910s Herr Götz founded it as a settlement in 1910 and those who moved there were mostly Gurage.

1920s A group of naturalists from Chicago were at Adami Tulu on 9 January 1927 and planned to stay near lake Ziway until 15 January.

"A couple of rocky hills rise from the plain, and on one of these we make out buildings like a fortress which we are told belong to a German, Herr Zahn /a successor of Götz on the farm at this time/. -- In the afternoon went to see Hahn and found him returning with his Ford truck from a Sunday picnic with some of his men. -- He has a queer place, a bachelor hall on a hilltop with a magnificent view in all directions. -- He has been here only a year and really doesn't know the country very well. His pre-decessor was here twenty years. He has a fifty-year lease on his property, has a lot of cattle, some fifty ostriches, a modern windmill, and can go to Mojo with his Ford in six hours. /Visiting from our camp we found Herr Zahn/ a mile or more from his house, at his windmill by the river, whence he hauls all his water. He has a modest ostrich farm, and is a pharmacist in Addis Ababa but never goes there, having his partner in charge. A young Austrian was with him, and we went back to his *Schloss*, a truly remarkable and very picturesque place. -- /On 14 January/ had a visit from Zahn's associate Bolinsky, who was with the Ufer Expedition and has collected live animals, especially many baboons for

Hagenback and the Berlin Zoo."

[L A Fuertes, New York 1936 p 116-121]

At the visit of the Lubinski couple in early 1927 they met the Gurage who had taken care of the ostrich farm for twenty years. "He seemed to have changed completely into a bird man" and always made the sounds to communicate with the ostriches. They also met a Welamo woman, probably a slave who had escaped, and with the help of some dice-shaped stones she used to tell the future to people. For the Germans she foretold that they would return to Ethiopia within two years.

[K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise ..., Leipzig 1929 p 76-78]

Around this time there had been attacks on the Germans from the local people and the two Germans had taken such violent revenge, e.g. capturing cattle, that an investigation committee was sent from Addis Abeba with members also from the European legations. The most violent German was brought to the capital for trial, and being a foreigner he was expelled instead of being punished by Ethiopian justice.

[A B Svensson, Genom Etiopien ..., Sthlm 1930 p 273]

The American hunter MacCreagh and his wife together with a companion Jim saw Adami Tulu in 1928. "Perched on the top of this eerie is a square, squat, impregnable roost -- his hair is flaming red and he is a German. Small is this man and scrubby as to lurid hair and beard. He has the gentlest voice and the keenest baby-blue eyes in all Africa. He reads Kant and Blavatsky; and he -- embarks upon no venture without first consulting a Galla witch doctor on the omens."

"He was waiting for us. A witch woman had cast the stones for him and told him that white men were coming and - unguessable event - a white woman. So he had a great bowl of curdled milk ready as a thirst-quencher for the guests."

"Bordering on this lake he now has an estate of some three miles square. During twenty years of unremitting labor he has built for himself -- six miles of corral of candelabra cactus. Thick, impermeable; a defense against hyenas - or elephants - where he keeps his three hundred head of cattle and a herd of ostriches. An astonishing sight is this green mathematical square, subdivided into smaller squares, seen from above --"

[G MacCreagh, New York 1928 p 81-82]

1930s At 160 km south of Addis Abeba. A small village at the foot of a conical rocky hill surmounted by massive structures by a German settler, "picturesque like a medieval castle". [Guida 1938]

The roads Adami Tulu-Mojo 115 km and Adami Tulu-Shashemene 110 km in the 1930s were not maintained and not coated.

1940s When the British force could move southward over a Bailey bridge at Meki in the second half of April 1941, Adami Tulu was occupied as the first major town south of Mojo, without serious opposition.

[R N Thompson, 1987 p 170]

An improvised British prisoner-of-war camp at Adami Tulu was closed in 1942.

"There is a rocky hillock near the road, crowned with the ruins of a house. It was here, I learnt, that Goetz used to live." He had since retired to an island in Lake Ziway, where Buxton visited him 1943.

"He had come out from Germany in 1902 as a young man seeking fortune and adventure, and had never since been back to Europe, or even outside Ethiopia. He became a pioneer trader -- and after a few years definitely settled at Adamitullo. He indulged in trade, and also -- became a cattle farmer. Through many years of varying fortune he remained there, sometimes alone, sometimes with a colleague, and built the romantic hill-top house, the remains of which still stand."

In 1936, during the Italian invasion, the local Arussi sacked and burnt Goetz's house and scattered his goods. He fled to the island.

"When order was restored -- he tried to return to the mainland, but the Italians were unkind to him, took over what remained of his house, and obliged him to live in a shack below. Then followed a second interregnum when the Italians departed -- Disorder prevailed once more and the Arussi were again on the warpath, looting and destroying.

- This was the last straw; Goetz withdrew to the island for good. -- Hermit and philosopher by nature, he was content to live out his life here."
 [D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949) 1957 p 139-142]
- 1950s The Livestock Station was established in 1957. It was experimental with the purpose to evaluate the beef production potential of Borana cattle under a ranching system and to carry out selective breeding. The station distributed breeding bulls and heifers with improved strains to farmers in the region.
 [Official pamphlet, A.A. 1964]
- 1960s In April 1961 there was a locust invasion in the area.
 Postal cancellation stamp had spelling ADAMI TULLU around 1963.
 Population 1,266 as counted in 1967. Telephone in that year only two numbers for the Governor's office.
 The primary school in 1968 had 143 boys and 66 girls, with 4 teachers.
 Bekele Molla had a motel at Adami Tulu around 1969.
- 1990s The old ruins still tower over the village. There is an agricultural research station.
 picts K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise .., Leipzig 1929 p 78 ostrich farm;
 H Jenny, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1957 p 129 old man Götz;
 K Gulbransen, Jag sökte äventyret (Norway 1956) Sthlm 1957 p 209 the hill;
 Aethiopien (Terra magica) München 1958 (1963) pl 39 two-page
 photo of fields being ploughed;
 Travail cooperatives .., [Eth. Government] A.A. Nov 1964 p 40
 the Emperor inspecting a well dug by the community;
 Addis Reporter 1969 no 5 p 22-23 girls living near Adami Tulu;
- map Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 46 cattle station in 1956
- HCT63 Adami Tulu sub-district (centre in 1964 = A.T.) 07/38 [Ad]
 HCT63 Adami Tulu wereda (-1964-2000-) 07/38 [Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Adami Tulu)
 HCT52 Adamitullo (area) 07/38 [WO]
- adamo* (O) 1. game; 2. kinds of shrub or medium tree,
 Galiniera coffeoides, G. saxifraga; (A) old thatch or stubble
- ?? Adamo (ancient) ../.. [x]
 Legend says that Kefer Wedem (Käfar W.) was governor of Adamo in the 1200s at the time of Saint Tekle Haymanot. He was baptized Gebre Wahed and his wife Welette Wahed and his son Tekle Wahed.
 [E A Wallis Budge 1906]
- JDA22 Adamo, G., see Ademu
Adamone, Hademone, an Oromo clan in Arsi
- HCL74 Adamonye (Adamogne) (area) 2480 m 07/38 [+ WO Gu]
 On the Webi river.
- HCL76 Adamonye (Adamogne) 07°01'/39°01' 2460 m 07/39 [+ WO Gz]
- ?? Adanaba Agaw (Adaneba A.?) 12/41? [n]
 An elementary school building was constructed in 1984-85 Eth.Cal. (1991-93 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.
- HDT02 Adanacho (Adanaccio) 10°03'/38°36' 1942 m 10/38 [x WO Gz]
 1940s Colonel Maraventanos retreating force of 12,000 humans and 5,000 animals started to march towards Adanacho on 24 April 1941. There was continual patriot attack. Especially the Italian nationals became exhausted and remained at Adanacho on 25 April where they again came under patriot attack. 3 Italians and 18 *ascari* were killed.
 [Shirref 1995 p 172]
- JEH76 Adangalla, see Odangalla
adara, adaraa (O) safe-keeping
- HDU20 Adara 10°08'/39°24' 2700 m 10/39 [Gz]

H....	Adarash (centre in 1964 of Gedembo sub-district) <i>adari</i> (A) who passes the night at a place, boarder; <i>adro</i> (A) finally	10/39	[Ad]
HDC36	Adaro (with church) <i>adas, addes</i> (A) kind of shrub, myrtle, <i>Myrtus communis</i> ; <i>adasi</i> (O) plant with aromatic leaves; <i>Arbore</i> , name of an ethnic group	08/37	[WO]
HBP28	Adas Arbore (area)	04/36	[WO]
JDJ06	Adash 09°08'/42°11' 1558 m	09/42	[Gz]
HED25	Adasha 11°04'/37°59' 2402 m	11/37	[Gz]
HFF06c	Adat Cussra, see Ala & JFA13		
JEN53	Adat Kussra (A. Cussra) 13°40'/40°02' 632 m	13/40	[n]
HDL21	Adaverga, see Adaberga		
HFE08	Adawro 13°37'/39°10' 2796 m aday: <i>adey</i> (A) Meskel flower; <i>ela</i> (O) 1. deep lake or pond; 2. very heavy /load/	13/39	[Gz]
JEP81	Adayto Ela (Adaito Ela) 13°24'/40°48', -59 m, below sea level	13/40	[LM WO Gz]
HEJ85	Adaza, see under Chilga <i>adbar</i> /plural of <i>debr</i> , monastery/ (Shewa A) holy tree under which sheep are killed; protection	12/37	[WO]
HEC49c	Adbara (volcanic cone west of Abola Negus)	11/37	[Ch]
??	Adbi sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JEP26	Adbidora 12°56'/41°15' 90 m (in Afar east of mount Alaita)	12/41	[x Gz]
	<i>adda</i> (O) 1. brow, forehead; 2. different; 3. separately; <i>addaa</i> (O) front		
HC...	Adda (centre in 1964 of Kefurasha sub-district)	06/36?	[Ad]
HDE66	Adda (Ada), see Debre Zeyt		
HFC18	Adda Addagli, see under Adi Remet adda ain golo: <i>goolow</i> (Som) get fat /of livestock/	13/37	[WO]
HFC19	Adda Ain Golo, see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO]
HDH51	Adda Chotte (Adda Ciotte) adda giddom: <i>gidim</i> (A) 1. width; 2. at right angle	09/35	[+ WO]
HER79	Adda Giddom (area)	13/37	[WO]
JBP34	Adda Hinka (Adda Hinca) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
JEP35	Adda Marmariti 12°58'/41°10' -90 m, below sea level Adda Marmariti (well at 12°57'/41°13')	12/41	[WO Ne Gz]
1920s	"The utter silence of the place, its lunar remoteness, made it a haven of peace and tranquillity." [Nesbitt 1934(1955)] adda oru: <i>oru</i> (O) breed, produce offspring		
HFC19	Adda Oru, see under Adi Remet, cf Addaro <i>addadi</i> (Som) wipe oneself off, dry oneself off; <i>addad</i> (Sidamo) to command	13/37	[WO]
HCF43	Addadi 05°53'/39°39' 1506 m, cf Adadi	05/39	[WO Gz]
JDR57	Addagalla (Addagella), see Adigala		
JCB59	Addaggio, see Dadajo		
JDD76	Addama (Haddama) 18°48'/43°08' 1339 m, cf Adama <i>addamma</i> (A) make bleed?	08/43	[WO Gz]
JCL02	Addao 06°21'/43°38' 380 m addara: <i>adara, adaraa</i> (O) 1. safe-keeping; 2. in the name of ...; <i>iddari</i> (A) fallow land	06/43	[WO Gz]
JDR80	Addara (area)	10/41	[WO]
HFD87	Addaro, see Adi Dairo		
HDE66	Addas (the main name used around 1930?), see Debre Zeyt		

HDM54	Addas Agar, see under Ankober	09/39	[WO]
JDB57	Addawa (Addaua) 1451 m	08/41	[+ WO]
HET77	Addeke (Addeche, A. Smeras)	13/39	[+ Gz Gu]
	Addeke 13°19'39°05' 1758 m		
HFD87	Addekti (Addecti), cf Adeki (waterhole) see under Adi Daro	14/38	[+ WO]
HES95	Addergey (spelling of James Bruce 1770), see Adi Arkay <i>addes</i> (A) kind of shrub, myrtle, <i>Myrtus communis</i>		
HCL24	Addesa (area)	06/38	[WO]
HDA74	Addesa, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
	<i>addessa</i> (O) 1. new moon; 2. kind of tree, <i>Vepris dainelli</i> ; 3. kind of disease; <i>addisa, adessa</i> (O) kinds of small tree, <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> , <i>Myrtus communis</i> , <i>Rhus glutinosa</i> , <i>Teclea nobilis</i> , <i>Trichocladus malosanus</i> ;		
	Addi ..., see also Adi ..		
	<i>addi, adi</i> (T) country, village, especially one having its own church		
HEU15	Addi Abdera, see Adi Bidera		
HFD26	Addi Aitecheb, see Adi Aitechab		
HEU62	Addi Araha, see Ara		
HER66	Addi Baria, see Adi Barya		
HFD19	Addi Colo, see Adi Kolo		
HEU55	Addi Culcul, see Adi Kulkul		
HFE34	Addi Felassie, see Felatsi		
HFC28	Addi Gheva, see Adi Geba		
HER68	Addi Gubasie (area)	13/37	[WO]
	addi habtam: <i>habt</i> (A) wealth		
HCP17	Addi Habtam	07/36	[WO]
HEU63	Addi Onfato, see Adi Onfito		
HFE..	Addi Sahu (area)	14/39	[Gu]
HET90	Addi Salam, see Adi Selam		
HEC37	Addiet (A. Canna) 2217 m, cf Adiet	11/37	[WO x n]
	Ras Hailu of Gojjam had a country seat at Addiet, with a seemingly German-influenced balcony from which stuffed animals looked out. A French ethnographic expedition, led by Marcel Griaule, in 1929 investigated in the area of Addiet and looked for objects of art in the churches. They were summoned by Ras Hailu to witness the execution in an extremely brutal way of a man who had tried to kill the Ras. This man had been sentenced to 'death in muslin'. An amount of white cloth had been impregnated with molten wax and some honey and then wound around the man by the eunuch assistants of the court until he looked like a mummy. He was paraded in front of the Ras for a while and then pushed onto a fire. The victim was encircled by guards with their spears used cautiously but preventing him from escaping. Small blue flames climbed on his body. He jumped ever higher and shouted ever louder from pain. The flames were finally 4-5 metres high before the man fell and died or was killed by spears. /Another case of punishment by impregnating clothes and setting them on fire is mentioned in a chronicle of Ba'eda Maryam concerning the 1470s, but on the whole this method is practically never reported in the literature about Ethiopia./ [A Zischka, Abessinien, Leipzig 1935 p 139-142 citing M Griaule, Les flambeurs d'hommes, Paris 1934]		
pict	J Doresse, Ethiopia, (1956) London 1959, p 134[65] painting made in 1929 and brought to France by Griaule		
HED40	Addiet, see Adet		
HEU..	Addimara	13/39	[It]

As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.

Addis .., cf Adis ..

addis abeba (A) new flower

HDE93 Addis Abeba (Addis Ababa) NO TEXT HERE 09/38 [MS WO AA]
Addis Abeba extends also to HDE94 HDL93

addis adi, new village? new country?

HFE51 Addis Adi (Addis Addi) 14/38 [+ WO]

addis alem (A) new world

HDD99 **Addis Alem** (Adis Alem, Addis Alam) 08/38 [WO AA MS x]

MS: 08°55'/38°30' = HDE80; Gz: 09°02'/38°24' = HDD99

2178/2360/2405 m, distance 55 km from Addis Abeba.

First intended as national capital.

With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

3E Korme

5E Doketu (Dok'etu, Doqetu)

5E Lugoma

5E Gichi (Gich'i)

6E Chiri (Ch'iri) (at the main road)

6E Chuka (Ch'uka)

4SE Kusaye (Cusae) 2239 m

6SE Wajitu

7SE Gogetti (Gogeti, Gojetti)

5SW Tulu Korma (S of main road bridge)

5SW Berga (N of main road bridge) 2218 m

6SW Enda Giyorgis (E. Ghiorghis) (church)

6SW Kimoye (at the main road)

4W former distilley, abandoned before the 1960s

5W Gunjo

8W Ejersa Lefo (Agarsa Lafu) 2277 m

8W Ketema

9W Rushe

5NW Cherecha (Cerrecchia)

8NW Bora (Malca Micce) 2644 m

8NW Tereko (T'erek'o, Tereqo)

9NW Liti

5N Metaleya

6N Metala

7N Arb Gebeya = Friday Market 2602 m

9N Genjo (Faressa, Fariccia) 2734 m

10N Lemenchito (Lemench'ito)

10N Hine

10N Agota 2536 m

6NE Dobi (at watercourse of same name) 2433 m

8NE Kerbo (K'erbo, Qerbo)

geol Patches of light-coloured trachytic tuffs lie upon the basalts west of Addis Alem.
[Mohr 1961]

Limestone has been produced at Addis Alem. [Mineral 1966]

1900s The name was given by Empress Taytu and construction started in 1900-1901, but the idea of transferring the capital to there was soon abandoned.

The French diplomat L. Lagarde on 29 December 1900 met Menilek in his camp at Addis Alem and they discussed about the construction of the railway from Djibouti.

During the first period of construction there were many Indians but also four Hungarians, it seems, of which one was master builder of the main church.

The new road to Addis Alem was mainly designed by the Italian diplomat and captain Federico Ciccodicola and supervised by Sebastiano Castagna.

The Greek Makras, who had probably taken part in building the railway, obtained the contract for bridges on the new road. He employed three Italians. By 1908 he had a claim of 42,000 M.T. taler.

The Swissman Mühle personally installed a telephone in the Emperor's residence in 1902/?.

Engineer Comboul had been hired by French promoters to carry out in Wellega the first mining research in Ethiopia. He became very disappointed about the possibilities to get his results exploited. Exhausted and overcome by illness he died at Addis Alem in December 1902 at the time of his return from Wellega.

[H Tristant (1977)1995 vol I p 193-194]

"Two years after the beginning of the town's construction his spouse, Etege Taytu, said to him: 'It is better for us that this building become a church to serve us as a guide to the Kingdom of Heaven.' The King, agreeing to her desire, stopped the work on the royal palace which had already begun, and built a church dedicated to Our Lady Mary, Mother of God, and called it Dabra Tseyon."

[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 189]

"Menilek and Taytu were both deeply involved in the building of the new town of Addis Alem. Captain Harrington wrote at the beginning of 1901 that the emperor was so preoccupied that 'it is impossible to get him to talk business,' and a later report said, 'Menilek is absolutely cracked about this new town.' Menilek had impressed some 20,000 Oromo workers to build houses and an imperial residence in a unique style, based on the palace of Versailles."

"Though the Italians reluctantly moved their legation to Addis Alem and the Russians set up a clinic there, Menilek eventually relented to pressure from all those established in Addis Ababa --"

[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1986 p 243]

The traveller Hugues Le Roux arrived at Addis Alem on 15 March 1901. He thought of Bois de Boulogne when he was in the forest there. Menilek had made 20,000 Welamo come and work on his palace. They were given food twice a day. The traveller met Alfred Ilg and also Major Ciccodicola, the only diplomat who had agreed to start construction at Addis Alem. He lived in a tent with several rooms.

The traveller also met Emperor Menilek, who was so fascinated by the construction activities that he visited the building site twenty times a day. Hugues Le Roux presented a mechanical toy to the Emperor to give him something more to be interested in.

Dejazmach Demessie (Damassiè) received the traveller in an oblong hall. He gave the impression of being a massive warrior who hardly talked except to give commands. His pale wife sat next to him without saying anything but seemed to be much interested. The Dejazmach told the Frenchman about the Fachoda incident. The Father Confessor of the chief seemed to Hugues Le Roux to be an almost military man. For the purpose to write letters of introduction for the traveller, the Dejazmach called his scribe who was a dwarf.

[H Le Roux, Ménelik et nous, Paris /after 1901/ p 272-287]

The Italian Legation built a seat at the foot of a hill there. The Emperor abandoned the project in 1903, probably because there was not enough water for a city /and it is often mentioned in this context that the introduction of eucalyptus solved the problem of firewood and timber for Addis Abeba/. There is cultivation of ensete in the area.

[Guida 1938]

The church of Maryam is rectangular, in masonry, surmounted by three crosses and surrounded by a gallery of wood. There are paintings in the Maryam church made by Alaqa Eleyas who was born around 1861 and is claimed to have been trained in Paris. Emperor Menilek, when confronted by an acute shortage of wood in Addis Abeba at the end of the 19th century, planned to move his capital 55 km to the west, in the vicinity of

the forest on Mount Menagesha. The name 'New World' was given by Menilek's consort Taytu. He had his craftsmen begin work on a palace there but soon changed his mind - perhaps because of the shortage of water in the area - and decided to retain Addis Abeba as his capital.

[Camerapix 1995]

"In the case of Addis Aläm, Menilek sought to transplant, or to reproduce, one of the most potent institutions of Ethiopian Christianity, the cathedral church of St. May of Zion /in Aksum/."

[Crummey 2000 p 221]

The head of the church of Maryam in Addis Alem is the only one in Ethiopia to have the title *nebura ed*, besides the head of the cathedral at Aksum who has had this title for many centuries.

[Ullendorff]

The first American diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek in late 1903 were not invited to visit Addis Alem and Robert Skinner does not mention the name in his book.

Around 1905 there was a government customs gate at Addis Alem. Payment of customs dues could possibly be postponed until arrival at the newly opened customs office in Nekemte.

On 26 May 1907 Dr. Kurz Herzbruch rode to the 'summer residence' of Menilek in Addis Alem. Governor Dejazmach Demissi's wife was ill and needed treatment. Herzbruch was given military escort. The wife was only about 24 years old and lay on a European-type bed. She was diagnosed to have an inflammation of the lungs. The doctor gave her medicines, but after some time her illness got worse. Herzbruch discovered that the priests had taken over the case and done various harmful things. He even believed that they may have killed the young slave girl whom Herzbruch had instructed how to treat the patient. It became more and more difficult and soon impossible for the doctor to see his patient, even the Dejazmach did not help him with this. On 1 June the lady died. The Ethiopians seemed to believe that Herzbruch's own life was threatened so he was given special protection.

The Dejazmach invited Herzbruch to observe how a young boy, *lebasha*, was used to find a thief. The stolen goods were found by the boy. Later the thief was caught and his left hand was cut off, but the doctor was permitted to make a bandage.

The Dejazmach had a kind of small stone hut erected on the grave of his dead wife.

He seems to have made an excuse to the Emperor that he could not defend the European doctor against the priests.

/The text cited here contains many observations about Ethiopian habits and attitudes./

[K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 221-237]

Around May 1912 when Lij Iyasu moved from place to place in the provinces instead of taking care of government from the capital, he also went from Debre Libanos to stay for a little while in Addis Alem.

Aleqa Admasu was first at the Medhane Alem church in Tegulet, then at Kidus Mikael church in Ankober, after which he became *Liqe-kahinat*, head of the clergy. Finally Lij Iyasu made him *Nibure-Id* of Addis Alem, a title used elsewhere in Ethiopia only in Aksum. Admasu was also buried at Addis Alem after his death.

[Studien zur Kulturkunde 104, Köln 1994 p 363]

1920s

William Avenstrup tells that outside the fence around the intended palace there were some excavated pits intended as traps to catch such animals as lions.

[W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias ..., Oslo 1935 p 65(Abessinien ..., Sthlm 1935 p 61)]

German missionaries started their first station at Addis Alem.

Around 1926: "The 'palace' of Gennet was built by Indian workmen, and is not unlike an Indian bungalow in appearance; it is, however, not improved by the rather crude Indian paintings with which it is decorated."

"Addis Alem, a few miles farther on, is an exquisite spot, covered with olive-trees and junipers and well watered by a number of small streams; here, again, Menelik built himself a 'palace' -- Near here we had to halt for a day or two -- One night our men came

running back from the river, where they had gone for water, with a story of fearsome animals that had disturbed them. So we betook ourselves to the water's edge, only to find the great footprints of hippo; there were large numbers of them -- From Addis Alem onwards /toward the west/ the trek was more than pleasant."

[C F Rey, In the country ..., London 1927 p 71-73]

After Dejazmach Balcha failed in his attempt to oppose Ras Teferi he fled to a church at Addis Alem but was brought as prisoner from there.

[S Tillge-Rasmussen 1936 p 87]

1930 In the years around 1930 most of the wood for buildings and furniture in Addis Abeba was sawn from the forests near Addis Alem.

When the Swedish Mission BV were building a girl's school they also got timber from the sawmill near Addis Alem. For the transport they could borrow a red truck from "the palace", and its driver was the American Negro John T. Wells who had settled in A.A. and married an Ethiopian woman. Customs on the Ambo road should traditionally be paid "per hoof" but they had to invent ad-hoc rates for the few motor vehicles. [Mission source]

The customs post west of Addis Abeba was 6 km from the BV station and they used to stop cars with timber loads from Addis Alem, so the Swedish missionaries had to ride there (sometimes twice a day) to obtain tax free passage. The officials once put BV:s timber store and its purchaser in custody in Addis Alem itself. BV staff went the 60 km there with three cars and fetched both timber and purchasers, but after much quarrelling with the officials. Possibly because of this event, the chief of customs lost his job and was fined.

Logs up to 6 m long for construction needed special transport. The BV were permitted to borrow the red lorry from the imperial car park, provided that it was driven by John T. Wells. It had been bought to be large enough to carry a whole band of 30 musicians at the Coronation. Wells made the lorry ready by picking parts from other vehicles, though he could not get any headlights.

At the customs post there was a problem again, because the red lorry had six wheels. The tariff was defined "by leg", but no animal had six legs. With their timber load on the way home they got a slanting load when only the wheels on one side went into the furrow, but Wells corrected by reversing and running a second time into a furrow with the other wheels.

The tall load pulled down some telephone wires along the road when driving in the dark without headlights. A passenger car from the mission, with proper lights, met at the entrance to Addis Abeba and guided the lorry into town.

[A-L Röstin, Svarta och vita, Sthlm 1937 p 64-75]

In connection with the Coronation in late 1930 Emperor Haile Selassie also invited the foreign guests to a picnic at Addis Alem.

1930s Pastor Sörenson was director for several years of the school at the mission, having about 50 students. Sörenson moved to Addis Abeba and was succeeded by missionary P.M. Myhre

[G Gudmundsen, Fjorton år ..., Sthlm 1936 p 103]

1935 When the cadet school at Genet/Holeta opened in early 1935 the Swedish staff together had five families. For the Timkat festival they were invited to Addis Alem with its 700 priests. The 56-year Fitawrari Bantirgo escorted them. They were invited by the Nebure-Id for a meal in an elliptical hall. The head priest wanted to know if Captain Tamm thought that the sun went around the earth or vice versa. He shook his head when he heard the answer. On their way home they saw the many equestrian games.

[V Tamm, I tjänst ..., Sthlm 1936 p 144-148]

Population about 1000; post, telephone, outpatients clinic, *spacci*.

On the road to the hill crowned by the church there was a wide open ground, with the Italian *Residenza* and the post office on the left.

[Guida 1938]

On 12 October 1936 Colonel Malta was brought by truck as far as Addis Alem.

From there marched westwards three Italian battalions (later four) and a battalion of mountain artillery. Colonel Malta and his officers rode on mules. They reached Nekemte on 24 October.

Post office of the Italians was opened 11 November 1936. Its cancellations read ADDIS ALEM * ADDIS ABEBA which by 1939 was modified to ADDIS ALEM * SCIOA. [Philatelic source]

A factory for the production of slaked lime was established during the Italian time, and in its first year of production it turned out 30,000 cwts of lime.

[F Quaranta 1939 p 104]

1937 Among Patriots in 1937, Dejazmach Zewde Asfaw operated in the Addis Alem area. He attacked, stormed and captured the Italian post of Mullo with his strong forces. At Addis Alem it was not only Dejazmach Zewde Asfaw who fought the Italians, but there were others too. For example on 2 December 1940 Ethiopian patriots, who were staying at the house of Weyzero Shewareged Gedle attacked the Italian garrison at Addis Alem, see below under year 1940.

[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969, p 305-306]

1938 The girl school of the Adventist Mission in Addis Alem was expropriated by the Italians in October-December 1938.

The woman fighter Shawaragad Gadle laid the groundwork for the storming of the Italian garrison at Addis Alem. [Sbacchi 1997 p 180]

Weyzero Shawaragad was probably born a little before year 1900. She was the daughter of Bejerond Guedelay, Grand Chamberlain of Emperor Menilek, and the family owned extensive lands at Addis Alem. She kept a diary from May 1936 to February 1937 but lost it. She was arrested twelve times by the Italians before the Graziani murders, and she was also condemned to death but eventually released. "Almost from the moment that the Italians entered Addis Ababa I began to organise hidden resistance." She gathered information in the capital, pretending to sell eggs. A concerted attack on the capital by three Patriot forces was not very successful.

After the attack on Graziani, Shawaragad was arrested on 20 February 1937 and subjected to cruel interrogation. Under various hardship she was, together with at least 87 other Ethiopians, transported as prisoner to Sardinia in Italy, or rather to the adjacent penal island of Asinara.

She was in exile for about one year and a half, and the Italians brought her back to Ethiopia during a period of "appeasement". She had contact with the Patriots already in Djibouti and onwards, when they fought at Holeta for a month, and so forth. She did much propaganda to keep up the spirit of the Patriots. After the war of liberation had started and the Emperor began his advance from the Sudan, the Patriots attacked Addis Alem, killing 114 Italians and taking 80 prisoners.

Shawaragad took part in fights in many parts of Ethiopia. She was again taken prisoner by the Italians, treated badly, and on hunger strike for 32 days. However, the general liberation of Ethiopia was near.

[Old interview repeated in AddisTribune 2001/12/7+21]

Among women as Patriot leaders perhaps the greatest was Woizero Shoareged Gedlé. She joined the Patriots after having given most of her money to the Red Cross. She was taken prisoner and sent to a Mediterranean prison island after the attempt on Graziani's life.

Returning two years later she narrowly escaped death in reprisals for the killing of an Italian officer in Addis Alem. She rejoined the Patriots but was captured. Her adopted son was murdered before her eyes and she was tied to a tree and publicly flogged. However, she recovered, escaped and fought on to the end of the Italian occupation in the Debre Birhan region. She died, some say, in quite mysterious circumstances in 1946.

[R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 246]

1940 On 2 December 1940 Ethiopian patriots attacked the Italian garrison at Addis Alem. The leader of the Ethiopians was Admiqe Besha who had with him Jagema Kello (later General), Colonel Zewde Tilahun (later Dejazmach), Major Tenqsa Kello, Major Tadesse Gashaw, Captain Gede Kello, Ato Mengistu Wolde Ammanuel, Ato Seyum Wolde

Ammanuel, Ato Tefera Mengistu, Kenyazmach Tessema Bowyalew, Major Abegaz Lema, Ato Haile Mariam Wolde Tsadik and Major Haile Giorgis Tilahun.

These men were to attack after Kenyazmach Aberra with his twelve Eritreans had ambushed the Italians: Lij Belay Bowyalew, Workneh Messhesha, Major Yeshanew Workneh, Admihe Besqa, Shambel Seyum Fanta, Mekonnen Shiume, Tegene Bowyalew, and Kenyazmach Kebede Yimer.

At this battle the Italians lost the engagement with seventy-eight men killed and 2,007 rifles, cannons and hand grenades captured.

[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 306]

1941 On 3 April 1941 the Italians sent a cavalry regiment 450 strong to Addis Alem, and it was promptly cut up by the Patriots: only 50 men got away with their lives.

On the following day the formal surrender of Addis Abeba to the Allies took place. When a South African armoured car patrol reached Addis Alem, the Patriots gave them an Ethiopian flag as a kind of passport beyond there.

[Birkby, It's a long way to Addis, p 239-240]

1960s At Aleka Kidane Wold junior secondary school 17 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

Population 4,258 as counted in 1967. Telephone in that year only one for Saint Mary Church.

Aleka Kidane Wold primary school in 1968 had 407 boys and 241 girls, with 8 male teachers and one female.

Its junior secondary school had 82 male and 16 female students in grade 7-8, with four teachers (Ethiopians).

In the 1960s the Ethiopian Women's Welfare Association started a health centre in Addis Alem, serving about 40 people daily. It was the first one of self help programs of the EWWA where local people contributed, together with Unicef and others.

[Pamphlet]

1970s The local people living around Addis Alem are Metta (Mietta) Oromo and plant much ensete.

With sub-post office and Mobil petrol station.

1980s "Unfortunately, a fire in 1988 destroyed many of the old treasures of the /Maryam/ church which were housed in an adjacent building. The remains of the buildings that served as the royal dining room and kitchen can still be seen, though there is nothing very regal about them now."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 256]

1990s "/Menilek's/ structures still stand at the top of a small hill that commands a view of the surrounding plains --- The road to the top of the hill is on the west side of the town and is marked by a sign reading 'Debre Tsion' --- "

"The church of Saint Mary --- decorated with an amazing variety of interesting paintings depicting wildlife, biblical scenes, and various Ethiopian rulers. Near the church a museum contains the clothes and decorations of several former Ethiopian rulers and their families /including the crown of Menilek II?/, and south of the church compound is the restored part-time residence of Menilek. Below this building is the large, elliptical former dining hall. The tukul west of the compound was once the kitchen."

[Camerapix 1995]

The museum now displays an unremarkable collection of items including ceremonial clothes, drums and children's toy cars. [Aubert 1999]

"Menilek's hilltop palace, under construction in 1902 when the plan to move to Addis Alem was abandoned, became the unusually decorated church which, poking through the forest, still dominates the town's skyline. Its historical connection aside, Addis Alem is a dull little town. --- there are several dollar-a-night hotels." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

The intended former imperial palace was made into a museum which now displays an unremarkable collection of items including ceremonial clothes, drums and children's toy cars.

[Aubert 1999]

"The church and surrounding buildings are the only sign of glory which Addis Alem missed. -- A fire two years ago /1998/ unfortunately damaged the inside of the 1890's church, as well as most of the impressive relics which lie inside.

There is a large bell tower on the grounds, which is irresistible to climb up. Unfortunately the stairs inside were a bit rickety -- The more adventurous, and light, may climb all the way to a high window which promised a glorious view of the surroundings."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000-02-25]

The church has some art work by Abebe Wolde Giorgis (1897-1967) who studied in France for 18 years.

Artist Worku Mammo Dessalegn was born in Addis Alem in 1935. He lost both hands in an accident while playing with a bomb at the age of twelve. He attended the Art School in 1960-1962, later studied in the USSR and then returned to the Art School in Addis Abeba as a teacher. [Eth. Artists p 194-195]

Artist Tadesse Bedaso Begna was born in Addis Alem in 1943, attended a Baptist school, graduated from the Art School in 1966 and then studied graphic arts in London. He has designed stamps, posters and insignia. [Eth. Artists p 210-211]

text H & D Hanson, For God and Emperor, USA 1958 p 13-21 mission station in 1934, p 52-78 mission in the Italian time and until 1955.

picts Hugues Le Roux, Ménelik et nous, Paris 1901 p 273 enclosure of gibbi;
H Norden, Durch Abessinien .., Berlin 1935/?/ p 65 mission station from above;
D Buxton, Travels .., London 1949 (1957) p 64-65[2+6] paintings inside church;
H & D Hanson, For God and .., (Pacific Press) 1958 p 22-23[5]

Seventh Day Adventist school seen from above;

B Zewde, A history of modern .., London etc 1991 p 173 portrait of female patriot Shawaragad Gadle;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 190 decorated entrance façade of Maryam church;

Exhibition catalogue regarding Alfred Ilg, A.A. 2000

p 67 entrance of Menilek's palace in Addis Alem.

Addis Alem: Gogetti

On 18 to 19 February 1937 at Gogetti, Beyene Merid and Gebre Mariam were killed in battle. The village (one of many) was burnt to the ground and all males above 18 years of age were executed. [Sbacchi 1997 p 176]

Addis Alem: Kimoye

pict B Parker, Ethiopia .., Oxford (Oxfam) 1995 p 62 a man winnowing sorghum

HEJ99 Addis Alem, see under Gondar 12/37 [WO]

HES99 Addis Alem, village south of Sekota of Simen 13/38 [x]
The Rosen party of Germans were in the neighbourhood on 25 April 1905 but because of steep mountains they do not seem to have reached the village Addis Alem indicated to them.

HFE93 Addis Alem (Adis A.) 14°28'/38°46' 1336 m 14/38 [+ Gz]
(on the border of Eritrea)

HDL00 Addis Alem sub-district? (-1997-) 09/38 [n]

HDL00 Addis Alem wereda (centre in 1964 = Genet) 09/38 [Ad]

addis amba (A) new mountain

HDL83 Addis Amba (Adis Amba) 09°49'/38°45' 09/38 [Ad AA Gz]

see under Fiche

(centre in 1964 of Gorgora sub-district)

?? Addis Bah ../. [x]

A forestry development project under this name was mentioned in 1987.

addis birhan (A) new light

HDD.. **Addis Birhan** (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) 08/37 [Ad]

Mission primary school in 1968 had 54 boys and 6 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.

A church school had 54 boys and 6 girls in grade 1-4, with two teachers.
/One of the two above must have been copied incorrectly as the figures are exactly the same./

- HDT23 **Addis Derra** (Adis Dera, Dire) 10/38 [WO LM Gz]
10°10'/38°37' 1857 m
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
5SE Megit (area)
9SE Mubi Gubel (village)
9SW Gundo Meskel (Dunguomeschel) (village) 2544 m
- 1941 The retreating Colonel Maraventano sent Major Calvi ahead with two battalions to secure Addis Derra and joined him there with the main column on the evening of 28 April 1941 after a difficult ascent from river Jamma during which they lost 60 horses and mules. [Shirreff 1995 p 173, sketch map on p 189]
On 23 May Orde Wingate by bluffing took thousands of Italian prisoners near Addis Derra.
- 1960s Administrative post 55 km east of the Abay bridge, with no good road connection.
?? Addis Gey, north of Debark 13/38 [x]
One of several long narrow plateaux in the Simen high mountains, roughly pointing north and south. Each of these plateaux has its highest point at the northern extremity and declines gently southwards. The northern front is cut off sharply by the precipice wall. The plateau top is bare and desolate, covered with a pale dry grass.
[H C Maydon, Simen, London 1925 p 86]
- JDJ53 Addis Harar (name for the new town given on map 1901), see Dire Dawa
- ?? *addis hiywet* (A) new life
Addis Hiwot (A. Hiwot) 08/39 [x +]
Rehabilitation farm for lepers at about 50 km south of Nazret, 12 km from Bofa/Bufa, somewhere near the crossing point of map codes HCT/HCU/HDE/HDF.
Addis Hiwot farm was an initiative of a limited Swedish group of the Pentecostal congregation in mid-Sweden. They got permit from the Ethiopian Government to start a Swedish Industrial Mission near Lake Awasa in 1958. Among three early missionaries was one Arvid Malmvärn. The Malmvärn family sold their farm a little north of Stockholm and went to Ethiopia to work there instead.
The Swedish Save the Children (Rädda Barnen) fund made a first contribution worth about Eth.\$ 50,000 when it seemed that 10 gasha of land had been secured. The practical effort to start a rehabilitation project for lepers started in 1962, but ownership of the selected land was disputed, so they had to move to another site. There were about 80 lepers by mid-1962, and in the second half of that year the first harvest on newly cleared 35 hectares was expected.
The bridge across Awash river was washed away towards the end of the rainy season.
[Svenskar i Etiopien (A.A.), Okt. 1962 p 1-2]
In 1963 Arvid Malmvärn could start leading the clearing of ground for the Addis Hiwot farm ("New Life", name proposed by the lepers themselves) at a locality near the farm of Tibilla, about 50 km south of Nazret. By mid-1963 there was Swedish staff of 9 missionaries and 2 nurses.
By January 1965 there were also Rolf Eriksson and Hans-Erik Karlsson (b 1940). About 100 people were engaged in the beginning. Two years later, by 1 April 1965, about 300 hectares were cultivated with tef, maize, wheat, and beans. At that date there were 260 full-time working, 137 part-time working, and 105 children, a total of 502 individuals. Another two years later this had increased to over 750. [Mission sources]
On 6 March 1966 the Emperor visited the farm, on a tour including Nazret and Sodere. At that time there was still Arvid Malmvärn (b 1908) with wife Kerstin (b 1915) and daughter Rose-Marie (b 1954), also nurse Carin Naima Sjöblom (b 1921).
In December 1966 the Swedish Save the Children Fund made a new contribution worth

about Eth.\$ 350,000 when the Ethiopian Government had added another 17 gasha of land to the farm.

By 1967 Save the Children had totally contributed Eth.\$ half a million. By 1968 there were 125 two-family housing units at the farm, which was a doubling in two years' time. They formed a "town" with straight streets. There was a central kitchen and food from there was one kind of payment for work.

Maize and teff were the main crops. The farm was fairly mechanized, with farm buildings and machinery paid for by the Save the Children Fund.

The Swedish community arranged a group excursion to Addis Hiwot on Sunday, 29 Oct. 1967. "To go by car from Sodere to Addis Hiwot still required clever drivers."

Staff in the 1960s:

Arvid Malmvärn and his wife Kerstin arrived there in late 1961.

SLU volunteer Lennart Brunander and (later) Per Johansson, from a family of missionaries, worked there for a few months in 1962.

Agronomist-journalist Josefine Lärn taught a class in English (without knowing Amharic) for about 3 months in mid-1962.

CUF volunteer Urban Palmgren, then Ingvar Hultman who left in May 1964, replaced by Hans-Erik Karlsson who had arrived in March.

CUF volunteer Inge Eriksson arrived around March 1965 and left at the end of the year, without replacement.

Nurse Karin Sjöblom moved to the farm from Awasa.

Rolf Ericsson worked for more than a year at the farm, but was killed in a car accident in Addis Abeba.

Arvid's son Set Malmvärn (b 1942) worked at the farm at least from 1966, and by 2002 he still worked in Ethiopia, though then in the far south-west.

There was a teacher Gunborg around 1967.

Nurse Ragnhild Wahlborg, oldtimer in Ethiopia, started her work at the farm clinic around new year 1968. Then Arvid & Kerstin Malmvärn left around March for half a year in Sweden.

1970s *Staff in the 1970s:*

In a list of January 1970 are found the Malmvärn family with daughter, (employed by the Swedish Save the Children Fund:) assistant Set Malmvärn (b 1942) with wife teacher & social worker Eva (b 1948) as well as administrator Valter Bjerkemo (b 1915). There were also Philadelphia Church missionary-engineer Bertil Krieg (b 1932) with wife nurse Marianne (b 1942).

Volunteers Gert Fällsten (b 1945) and mechanic Erland Johansson (b 1943) left around August 1970.

Karl-Gösta Wrangstedt with wife Britt Marie and a son arrived in the beginning of February 1972. He was to be leader of the project. A later leader (female) was Gaud Jensen employed by Save the Children. Adolf Blomgren was project manager until June 1975.

There were about 1,300 people at the farm in 1970, of which more than 500 children. These people had been transferred from the Zenebe Work leprosarium near Addis Abeba. After the land reform the farm was taken over by the Rahabilitation Agency for the Disabled of the Ethiopian government.

1980s The old missionaries Karl and Ruth Ramstrand spent some weeks at Addis Hiwot during the Derg regime. Birgitta Westin had to leave for Sweden for personal reasons. The Derg government had closed both water and electricity at the farm. Later the missionaries were expelled. The church was confiscated, and the cross inside was covered with Marxist slogans.

[R Ramstrand, Guds lilla piga ..., 2002 p 225-226]

By 1989 the farm had degenerated much. The school with over 800 children had no books, broken windows and no money.

[Svenska journalen 1989 no 4 p 19]

text Svenskbladet, A.A. October 1967 p 1, 6-9, article about the farm.

- map The farm in Nov. 1963 with its different areas printed in several colours,
as cover of the booklet "10 år i Etiopien", Sweden 1973.
- picts A Forsberg, I Etiopien, Sthlm 1969 p 43 missionary Arvid Malmvärn;
Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1972 no 1 p 13 gift to the farm being received by
nurse Solveig Sköld, 14 the nurse together with children;
R Wahlborg, Mina tio år ..., Sthlm 1975 p 48-49[4] start of the clearing of land
for the farm, 96-97[6-8] various scenes
- HDB.. Addis Jebbo, west of the Didessa river 08/36 [x]
The British traveller Henry Savage Landor around February 1906 passed this place.
On the summit of a hill enclosed by a wall were three round buildings and a square one,
being the country-seat of Ras Tessema. Near this palace was a small village. Henry's
caravan men obtained liquor in that village and started violent fights so they had to be
separated by rather brutal means. As punishment they were sentenced to have a whole day
without food.
When the party continued their journey westward they crossed two tiny streams and then
arrived at the Bedele market.
[A H Savage Landor, vol I 1907, p 170-171]
addis ketema (A) new city /also the big market area of A. Abeba/
- ?? Addis Ketema (with sub P.O. under Dire Dawa) ../.. [Po]
/branch office inside Dire Dawa town?/
- HEC12c *addis ki..: addis gedam* (A) new monastery
Addis Kidam (Adis Kidame, Addis Kidamin) 11/36 [Po Gz Ad]
(Addis Chedam) 11°05'/36°53' 11/36 [Po Gu]
(market; centre in 1964 of Lekoma sub-district)
- 1930s Important market, with an enormous sycamore tree.
- 1960s The primary school (in Agew Midir awraja) in 1968 had 193 boys and 34 girls in
grade 1-5, with 6 teachers.
- HEM70c *addis mender* (A) new village/township
Addis Mender (centre in 1964 of Zatta sub-district) 12/39 [Ad]
- HEK23 *addis zemen* (A) new period of time, modern time
Addis Zemen (Adis Zemen) 12°00'/37°50' 1975 m 12/37 [Ad Ro Po MS]
(former Debre Abreham; with sub-post office) 12/37 [Ad Pa]
Gz: 12°07'/37°47' 1975 m; MS: 12°00'/37°50'
Distance 645 km from Addis Abeba.
Centre at least 1964-80 of Libo awraja;
in 1964 also centre of Kemkem wereda.
Around 1580: "The queen mother /of Särsä Dengel/ was obliged to seek refuge at Däbrä
Abreham, later known as Addis Zämän, in the vicinity of -- Guzara." [Pankhurst 1997]
- geol Volcanic domes found adjacent to the roadside are composed of rhyolites.
- 1960s "Just after a winding descent through mountainous scenery /going southwards/ you reach
the small, new village of Addis Zemen /88 km from Gondar/ with its tin roofs shining in
the sun. From Addis Zemen, there is an old road to the east to Debre Tabor. -- The main
road turns to the right before entering Addis Zemen and goes in a southerly direction."
[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 192]
"Seven km before this village /when coming from Gondar/ is a beautiful olive tree grove,
dating back to the 16th century. Here we find the monastery of St. Claudius, who lived
during the reign of Emperor Gelawdeos (Claudius 1540-1559). The monastery owns some
impressive wall paintings and several illuminated manuscripts of the 18th century. Nearby
is a small nunnery, also with wall paintings. The tomb of St. Claudius lies between six
cedars which, according to tradition, he planted himself."
[O A Jäger, Antiquities ..., Stuttgart 1965 p 75]

Population 4,400 as counted in 1967. Telephone in that year one each for the Governor General, the police station and Telecommunications, private ones for Mohammed Tuha and Tarekegn Mekuria. The telephone line from Debre Markos to Addis Zemen was in operation by 1964.

Project for an elementary school building to be constructed with Swedish aid through ESBU was under way in 1966. In that year it was also decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Addis Zemen, without engaging external consultants.

The primary school in 1968 had 284 boys and 171 girls, with 7 male and 2 female teachers.

The junior secondary school 74 male & 19 female students in grade 7-8, with four teachers (Ethiopians).

1970s The post office used spelling ADDIS ZEMEN around 1975.

1980s Population about 9,100 in 1984.

1990s Populations about 14,300 in 1994 and about 17,600 in 2001.

A little to the north there is a radio station, and not far from the station is the cave-church Washa Andreas built into a natural cave. Legend says that Saint Andreas pushed away a dragon from this cave. In the inner part there are mummified bodies of dead monks.

Not far way there are the rests of another church, Washa Tekle Haymanot, which was a round building. It was destroyed during the time of the Italian occupation.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 266-267]

Addis Zemen : Debre Abreham

When there was Oromo pressure around 1590, in Sarsa Dengel's time, the queen mother was obliged to seek refuge at Debre Abreham, later known as Addis Zemen, in the vicinity of Guba'e or Guzara.

[Pankhurst 1997]

HDL93	Addisghie, see Adisge at HDL83		
HFE84	Addish Adi (Addisc Addi) 14°19'/38°53' 1674 m	14/38	[+ n]
JDG45	Additale 690 m	09/40	[Ne]

addo (O) 1. potter, class of potters; 2. difficulty, obstacle;

addo, eddo (O) kosso tree, *Hagenia abyssinica*,

which gives a vermifuge against tapeworm;

addo (Kefa) name by which the low-caste hunters Manjo call themselves; (A) killer of an elephant

Addo, cf Ado

JBU46	Addo (area)	04/44	[WO]
JDN69	Addo (area)	10/40	[WO]
JEA65	Addo (area)	11/40	[WO]
KCR57	Addo (area)	07/47	[WO]
	addo adas: <i>adasi</i> (O) a kind of plant		
JCT67	Addo Adas (area)	07/44	[WO]
??	Addo Soana (in Simen)	13/38?	[18]
	The Addo Soana market was important for coffee in the 1800s.		
JEB50	Addodas 11°15'/40°42' 526 m	11/40	[WO Gz]
	addon: <i>addoon</i> (Som) slave		
JCM40	Addon, see Adona		

ade (Borena) kind of shrub or small tree, *Salvadora persica*;

ade (adä) (T) mother

HBS25	Ade 04°45'/38°02' 1479 m	04/38	[WO Gz]
	adea: <i>adewa</i> (T) mother, mammy		
HDS60c	Adea (area) 2220 m, see under Dembecha	10/37	[Gu]
HET59	Adeba 1758 m	13/39	[WO]

HDM43	Adebabay 09°25'/39°37' 2679 m	09/39	[Gz]
HEU34c	Adebba (mountain) <i>adebe</i> (T) discipline, silence; <i>addebe</i> (A) show restraint, behave well	13/39	[It]
HET59	Adebe (Adeba) (village) see under Samre	13/39	[WO Gu]
HDL90	Adebo (centre in 1964 of Abote sub-district) <i>adecha</i> (O) 1. moon; 2. kind of tree, <i>Teclea grandiflora</i> ; is there any truth to a supposition that the Latin name <i>Teclea</i> is derived from Tekle Haymanot?	09/38	[Ad]
HDE53	Adecha (Adeccia) (area) <i>adede</i> (T) prey, victim; <i>adede nefas</i> (A) violent wind	08/38	[+ WO]
HED79	Adeda (Adada) 11°31'/38°20' 2459 m (centre in 1964 of Sede sub-district)	11/38	[Gz Ad]
HEJ50c	Adedo Maryam (centre in 1964 of Serako sub-district) cf Adado <i>adef wiha</i> , dirty water; <i>adef</i> (adäf) (A) menstruation	12/36	[Ad]
HEM02	Adef Wiha (Adef Uaha, Adiof U.) (valley)	11/39	[+ Gu WO]
??	Adefa (Adäfa) (recorded in the 1200s in Lasta) see Lalibela <i>adega</i> (adäga) (A) danger, accident, surprise attack; <i>addege</i> (A) to grow; <i>adege</i> (T) buy, invest; <i>adegge</i> (O) prisoner, son of a slave	../..	[20]
??	Adega Arbi (in central Tigray) One of the first areas where TPLF from 1980 organised mass associations and local administrations. Its <i>baito</i> established early could serve as a model for the rest of the province. [Young 1997]	../..	[Yo]
HFD..	Adega Sheikha Place in Tsembelta where a road westwards to Sudan used to branch off from the main caravan road to Gondar before crossing the Tekeze river. [M Parkyns vol II p 315] <i>adege</i> (addägä) (A) grow bodily, rise in rank	13/37	[18]
HDL80	Adege (area)	09/38	[AA]
HFE71	Adegol Pawlos (church) 14°15'/38°34'	14/38	[Gz]
HFE36	Adeguya Medhane Alem (church) 11°09'/39°01'	11/39	[Gz]
HED91	Adeha 13°32'/39°27' 1964 m (with church Arba'itu Insisat), near Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
JDG85	Adeitole Ale (area)	09/40	[WO]
HFE76c	Adeki Raesi (A. Ra'esi) (centre in 1964 of Migaria Tsemri sub-district)	14/39	[Ad]
JF...	Adel Bed (volcanoes) In the Dalol area; active volcanoes with gas emanation, located in an east-west line which intersects the longitudinal axis of Salt Valley. [Mineral 1966] <i>Adel Mebrek</i> , also name of a group of people	14/40	[Mi]
??	Adel Mebrek (Adäl Mäbräq) (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
1500s	Adäl Mäbräq was once, some time after March 1529, burnt to the ground by Imam Ahmed. [Pankhurst 1997] Adela, cf Ada Ela		
HC...	Adela The Adela state farm by the 1980s was one of half a dozen such farms in the Arsi region.	07/39?	[x]
HCL60	Adela (Avela), see Abela Lida		
HF...	Adela (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	14/38	[Ad]
HDE39	Adela Maryam (Adala Mariam)	08/39	[LM WO]

	Village on the Asela road 12 km after Nazret.		
HE...	Adela sub-district (centre in 1964 = Beshilo)	11/39	[Ad]
HEF42	Adela Wedih wereda (centre in 1964 = Kuta Ber)	11/39	[Ad]
HDM..	Adelada	09/39?	[Ha]
	Major Harris in the 1840s passed there when returning to Ankober from an expedition towards Metehara and Fantale.		
	"-- the village of Adelada -- occupies the summit of a steep saddle-backed hill, and is under the control of Ayto Nigdoo. Near it is the well of Wuláwula --"		
	[W C Harris, vol III, 1844 p 264]		
HCU55	Adele 07°47'/39°49' 2567 m, in central Ticho awraja	07/39	[Gz]
	Centre of a wereda in the 1980s.		
HCU.?	Adele wereda	07/39	[x]
	After the revolution many pastoralists and smallholders were evicted to make way for state farms in the Webi Shebele valley. During 1978-1983 so-called 'Wabe villages' were built where these people could be resettled.		
JDB43	Adele 08°33'/41°00' 1319 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDS91	Adele, see Adeyle		
	adele g.: <i>adele</i> (T), (addälä) (A) distribute, allot, endow; <i>gubo</i> , <i>guboo</i> (O) 1. self-sown crop; 2. basket for grain; 3. chronic disease; <i>gubo</i> (Som) be burning, get burnt; <i>gubbo</i> (A) present given as a bribe		
JEB99	Adele Gubo, see Gesisen		
HDE02	Adele sub-district, (Adelie ..) (centre in 1964 = Salen)	08/38	[x Ad]
	adele umuru: <i>umuri</i> (O) age, life		
HDE01	Adele Umuro (A. Umuru, Gogetti, Goggetti)	08/38	[Gz WO]
	(Gwogetti) 08°11'/38°35' 1873 m		
	WO map has Gogetti at HDE00.		
HDL80	Adelge (peak) 09°48'/38°30' 2610 m	09/38	[Gz]
JEJ42	Adeli (wells) 12°02'/41°38'	12/41	[WO Gz]
	<i>adella</i> (western O) cat; also wild cat, <i>Felis lybica ochreata</i> ; (A) to favour; <i>adelay</i> (T) distributor		
HET74c	Adella	13/38	[Wa]
HDA26	Adelle (area), cf Adele	08/35	[WO]
HET84	Adellet 13°21'/38°54' 1522 m	13/38	[Gu Gz]
	adem: <i>ademe</i> (addämä) (A) plot, to conspire; (T) invite		
HDK29	Adem 09°17'/38°20' 2501 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ57	Adem Abdi (Ademaboi) 09°34'/42°14' 2024 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ25	Adem Abdule 09°14'/42°05' 1829 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDH16	Adem Gadi Burka (A.G. Burk'a)	09/41	[Gz]
	09°09'/41°16' 2852 m		
JDJ15	Adem Lega 09°13'/42°05' 1789 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDK56	Adem Yonis 09°32'/43°04' 1712 m	09/43	[Gz]
HEM61	Adema Iyasu 12°21'/39°27' 2140 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ57	Ademaboi, see Adem Abdi		
H....	Ademar (village) 2480 m	10/37	[Gu]
JDB99	Ademe 09°03'/41°34' 1414 m, near map code JDH09	09/41	[Gz]
HDJ55	Ademe Giyorgis (church) 09°32'/37°05', near Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HFF21	Ademesso 13°46'/39°33' 2004 m	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>ademu</i> , <i>ademuu</i> (O) walk		
JDA22	Ademu (G. Adamo) (mountain)	08/40	[Gz WO]
	08°21'/40°02' 2611/2673 m, see under Minne		
	<i>aden</i> (O) hunt, hunting, chase;		

	<i>aden</i> (adän) (A) hunting, a hunt; <i>liba</i> (A) northeast; very hot wind		
??	Aden (visiting postman under Nazret district)	../..	[Po]
KCN17	Aden Libah (Addin Liba) 07°21'/45°26' 616 m	07/45	[WO Gz n]
HFF03	Adengwar 13°37'/39°41' 2192 m	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>adenn</i> (Gurage) wild cat, <i>Felis lybica ochreata</i> ; <i>adene</i> (T) mine		
HFC46	Adenna 13°57'/37°13' 1131 m	13/37	[WO Gz]
HER78	Adenna 13°22'/37°22' 2911m	13/37	[Gz]
HER86	Adenna (area)	13/37	[WO]
HEL37	Adeno (mount.) 12°05'/39°08' 3336 m	12/39	[WO Gz]
	see under Lalibela		

ader (adär) (A) kinds of small or medium tree,
Balanites aegyptiaca, *Dicrostachys cinerea*, *D. glomerata*;
adera (adära) (A) a trust, something entrusted to one's care;
ad'era (A) kind of tree /same as *ader* above?/;
(O) state of grace, pardon, permission;

	<i>Adera</i> (adära), the Sky God of the K'emant west and north of Gondar		
HDG07	Adera 09°04'/35°27' 1522 m	09/35	[Gz]
HEU51	Aderat (Adera, Ad Irac), see Adi Hana On 26 February 1936, just before a general Italian attack on a very long front, the Ist Corps had been drawn up along Mount Garadsciam-Aderat-Mount Gomold. [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 99] As war area see also under Amba Alage.		
HEL46	Aderbo 12°07'/39°02' 2916 m	12/39	[Gz]

adere: addere (addära) (A) to pass the night; dwell;
enter someone's service /also as soldier/;

Adere, an ethnic group which seems to live west of Addis Abeba (also a name of the Harari people in quite another part of Ethiopia).

Small ethnic groups such as the Adere, whose leaders were puppets of the TPLF, were given an unproportional number of seats in the National Council in 1991.

[Mekuria Bulcha]

HDH..	Adere (village near Nekemte)	09/36	[n]
	An Evangelical movement in two waves 1970-72 and 1988-89 has been described by a Swedish missionary. "I Adere, en by i närheten av Nakamte, föll den helige Ande över fem bedjande ungdomar. -- Man var samlad i uthållig bön. Anden föll och man började tala i tungor, se syner och profetera. Bönestunden varade i fem dagar och nätter. Ungdomarna ville veta vad som hänt dem. Kes Asfaw från Nakamte kom och undervisade i tre veckor. Därefter gick man ut och vittnade. Väckelsen spred sig till Dalo, en by 7 km från Nakamte, vilken sedan fungerade som centrum för en stark aktivitet." [A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk .., Sthlm 1996 p 46]		
HDJ23	Adere 09°19'/36°57' 1974 m	09/36	[n Gz]
HDL35	Adere 09°21'/38°57' 2783 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL40	Adere	09/38	[AA]
HDL44	Adere 09°27'/38°50' 2445 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL50	Adere 09°30'/38°26' 2268 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL56	Adere 09°34'/38°58' 2655 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL59	Adere 09°31'/39°16' 2687 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDC61	Adere Wama 08°45'/36°45' 1527 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDL72	Adereka 09°43'/38°39' 2975 m	09/38	[Gz]
HEJ88	Aderja (Adergia, Hader Giaha) (large village) see under Azezo adermas: <i>admas</i> (A) horizon	12/37	[+ WO Gu]
??	Adermas	13/37?	[Ca]

??	Adermat (in Segede/Sägädé) The Adermat market had some trade in gold in the 1800s.	../.	[18]
HDF94	Adero (area)	08/39	[WO]
HEK57	Aderseg 12°14'/38°17' 1921 m	12/38	[WO Gz]
	<i>ades, addes</i> (A) kind of shrub, myrtle, <i>Myrtus communis</i> ; (A,T) lentil, <i>Lens esculenta</i>		
HE...	Ades (centre in 1964 of Tosa Felana sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JDH26	Ades, G. (area)	09/41	[WO]
	<i>adesa</i> (O) <i>Dicrostachys cinerea</i> ; <i>adessa</i> (O) kinds of small tree, <i>Dicrostachys glomerata</i> , <i>Rhus glutinosa</i> , <i>Teclea nobilis</i> , <i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i>		
HEJ85c	Adesa Kidane Mihret (A.Ch.Meret) (church)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HET74	Adeseb 13°22'/38°49' 1378 m	13/38	[WO Gz]
HFF31	Adesta Adi Gul Biscia /Gundi/) 13°55'/39°30' 2211 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEC49	Adet 11°16'/37°29' 2217 m	11/37	[Gz]
HED40	Adet (Addiet M., A. Canna) 11°03'/37°30' (with fort), cf HEC37 Addiet MS coordinates would give map code HED20.	11/37	[MS WO]
1930s	"Patriot memories recall /a major action/ -- in November 1939 at Idbi near Adip (possibly the modern Adet between Bahr Dar and Mota), where tradition has it that the Patriots severely mauled Colonel Natale's brigade. This action cannot be confirmed from Italian sources." [Shirreff 1995 p 17]		
1950s	Population 2,281 as counted in 1956.		
1960s	The primary school (in Bahir Dar awr.) in 1968 had 292 boys and 62 girls, with 5 teachers. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
1970s	With post called sub-post office until the 1990s.		
1980s	Population about 6,500 in 1984. Tenders for construction of an agricultural research station at Adet were invited in January 1985.		
1990s	Population about 12,200 in 1994 and about 15,000 in 2001.		
HED52	Adet, cf Adiet	11/37	[MS Po]
HEF40	Adet 11°14'/39°23' 2953 m	11/39	[Gz]
HE...	Adet Medhane Alem (centre in 1964 of Diensa wereda)	12/37	[Ad]
H....	Adet sub-district (-1997-)	../.	[n]
HFE..	Adet wereda (near Abiy Adi)	13/39?	[Yo x]
1960s	In 1963 there was a 'revolt' against Church-levied gulti taxes and peasants distributed land among themselves. Keshi Gebre Medhin, a priest, was jailed in Aksum and fined 30 Birr for his involvement in the protests. - Ras Mengesha Seyoum held large gulti tracts in the poor wereda of Adet. [Young 1997] A survey of the land reform in this wereda was undertaken in 1980-1981 and led by Dessalegn Rahmato. [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 587-588] Around June 2002 some people were moved from Adet to Badme sub-region in a pilot project for resettlement. [AddisTribune 2002/06/14]		
HES90c	Adetna Torat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kirakir)	13/37	[Ad]
HEB94	Adevlik (area)	11/36	[WO]
	<i>adey</i> (A) Meskel flower, <i>Bidens</i> sp.		
JDR15	Adeyga (Adeiga) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JDJ34	Adeyle 09°24'/41°58' 2136 m	09/41	[Gz]

JDJ43	Adeyle 09°26'/41°56' 2009 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDS91	Adeyle (Adele) 10°50'/42°38' 720 m Railway station 30 km inside the Ethiopian border. Coordinates would give JED01 a little more to the north.	10/42	[Gz WO Gu]
JCD91	Adeyo (Adeio)	06/42	[+ WO]
HEJ86	Adeza 12°33'/37°08' 1933 m	12/37	[Gz]
??	Adgabula On a ridge northeast of lake Yardi, with large Afar settlements. In 1975 Jon Kalb and Herb Mosca found small, triangular handaxes and flake tools of a late Acheulean or Middle Stone Age type. There were also vertebrate fossils, some of which were charred. [Kalb 2001 p 171]	10/40	[20]
HDM63	Adgo Ager, see Atakilt		
HFF24	Adgu (mountain) 13°48'/39°43' 3845 m <i>adguar</i> (A) <i>Malva verticillata</i> , widespread plant which has blue flowers in clusters on the stem	13/39	[x]
HDM63	Adguo, see Atakilt		
JDH72	Adgura, G. (area)	09/40	[WO]