

	<i>arga</i> (O) gift in behalf of a new-born baby		
HDE78	Arga 08°49'/39°11' 2274 m	08/39	[Gz]
HEK07	Arga 11°46'/38°14' 3502 m, near map code HED98	11/38	[Gz]
HCD35c	Argadda, west of Agere Maryam	05/38	[x]
JCB84	Argadeb, see Argedeb		
JD...	Argaga	08/40?	[x]
	Between Laga Arba and the old Awash bridge. January 1906: Camp Argaga had no particular fascination, except jackals coming during the night and stealing another revolver case and two soldiers' hats. Some two hours out of Argaga we came across the telephone line. [A H Savage Landor, vol I, 1907 p 47]		
HBS16	Argasa, see Ashebo		
HEC63c	Argavedis Ghevea (Ghevea=Gebeya) 2220m	11/36	[Gu]
JDH13	Argay (Argai)	09/40	[+ WO]
HCP18	Arghebba, see Argoba		
JCB71	Argebela (Argebela, Arghebela, Ardjebta) 06°08'/40°51' 855 m	06/40	[Gz WO Wa]
HEE77	Argebet, see Angebet		
JCB84	Argedeb (Argadeb) 06°11'/41°13' 795/881 m Coordinates would give map code JCB85	06/41	[Gz WO Gu Gz]
JBS99	Argeliye (Arghelie, Arghegle) (centre in 1964 of El Medo wereda)	05/43	[+ Ad WO]
HCC60	Argenne, see Debre Tsehay		
??	Argeta Beyabeka (visiting postman under Jimma) argeysa: <i>argesa</i> (O) species of aloe	../..	[Po]
JCR03	Argeysa (Argheisa) (area)	07/41	[+ WO]
JCS90	Argeysa (Argheisa) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
HCP18	Arghebba, see Arguba		
JBR85	Argheile, see Hargele		
HDM30	Arghiscia, see Tega Dingeto		
HCB95	Argi (Arghi) 06°15'/36°10' 611, 1700? m	06/36	[+ WO Gz]
JEB59	Argi (Arghi) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HES78	Argin (on Simen hiking route)	13/38	[Br]
HDB69	Argio, see Arjo & HDB78 HDB95 <i>argis</i> (Borana O) Aloe calidophylla, A. yavellana etc; there are more than 25 species of Aloe in Ethiopia and they often grow on open hillsides		
HDE36	Argisa (Arghisa) Village near the bridge before the bridge over Awash on the Shashemene road.	08/39	[+ WO]
HDM30	Argisha (Arghiscia), see Tega Dingeto		
HDL72	Argiti 09°43'/38°36' 3066 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDG09	Argiti 09°04'/40°37' 1513 m	09/40	[Gz]

argoba: *argobbe* (A) kind of tree, Rhamnus prinoides;

Argobba, name of a people consisting of two isolated groups.

The ethnic group was estimated at 40,000 in 1990, of which 21,600 near Ankober and 14,500 near Harar. The former mainly speak Amharic and the latter mainly Oromo, but 1,600 near Ankober speak Argobba language at home. It has 75% to 85% lexical similarity to Amharic.

[Summer Institute of Linguistics]

"Major Harris /in the 1840s/ refers to a Walasma Abagaz as the hereditary governor of Argobba subject to Shoa, whose job it was to maintain good relations with the Afar in order to facilitate the caravan traffic to Harar and the coast. The Argobba South -- live on the hills south of Harar between Besidimo and Gobelli valleys amongst the Ala Galla. Their tradition relates that they were led to this region by a Shaikh Umar two hundred

	years ago. O. Neumann says they are strict, even fanatical Mohammedans." [J S Trimmingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 223]		
	"The term Argóbbba is applied by the Adaïel to the whole of the border country in which cotton is cultivated. Caravans constantly come from Aussa to Dowwé, on the frontier --" [W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 346]		
texts	W. Leslau, Arabic loanwords in Argobba (south Ethiopia), <i>in</i> Journal, American Oriental Society, vol 71, 1957; W. Leslau, A preliminary description of Argobba, <i>in</i> Annales d'Éthiopie vol 3 1959 p 251-273; W. Leslau, An analysis of the Argobba vocabulary, <i>in</i> Journal of African languages, vol 5, 1966; Zealelem & Siebert, Argobba: the people and the language, <i>in</i> S.L.L.E. linguistic report no. 22, Addis Ababa 1994; Abebe Kifleyesus, The Argobba of Ethiopia are not the language they speak, <i>in</i> 15th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 2003.		
HCP18 1930s	Argoba (Arguba, Arghebbba) 1442 m With a church of Giyorgis. Near where the entry customs, <i>kella</i> , of Kafa used to be. [Guida 1938]	07/36	[LM Po WO Gu]
JD...	Argoba (Argobbo), 15 km south of Harar	09/42	[x]
pict	N Hylander, Morgonljus, Sthlm 1917 p 202 ruins at ancient site		
HE...	Argoba sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kara Chira)	11/39	[Ad]
HDM57	Argobba (district in Yifat) 09°30'/39°57'	09/39	[x]
JEB64	Argodu (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEU72	Argol	13/39	[It]
HCB15c	Argsha A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
HDM74	Arguaga (recorded in 1841)	09/39	[Ha]
HCP18	Arguba (Arghebbba) 07°24'/36°26' 1442 m arguda: <i>argude</i> (T) fatten, thicken	07/36	[Gz]
HCB08	Arguda (Argud) (locality) 05°27'/36°30' <i>argudi</i> , <i>argutti</i> (T) kind of tree, <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (but the places above with somewhat similar names are at large distances from Tigray)	05/36	[WO Gz]
JDN97c	Argufya (Argufia) (wadi) 550 m	10/40	[+ Gu]
HCS98	Argume Mikael (church) 08°09'/38°18' west of Butajira <i>argun</i> , <i>argu</i> (O) view, sight	08/38	[Gz]
HCC51	Argun (Gebel A.) (mountain) 05°59'/36°40' 3167 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
??	Arho (historically recorded) (salt quarries near the Red Sea, east of Mekele) <i>ari</i> (O) 1. all of /them etc/; 2. anger; (Som) goats and sheep, flock or herd of these; <i>Ari</i> , <i>Aari</i> , ethnic group living NE of Jinka and numbering about 155,002 according to the 1994 census, and also one of the three South Omotc languages spoken in Jinka [HCC40 05/36] and its surrounding area; the Ari are mostly highland people. Within Omotic, the Aroid Group is very divergent lexically and grammatically. [M.L. Bender] <i>Warra Ari</i> (means: Ari people/family), name of an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo	../..	[Pa]
HET39	Ari 12°59'/39°20' 2691 m	12/39	[WO Gz]
HFE85	Aria Dem (Ari'a D.) (peak) 14°19'/38°57' 2063 m	14/38	[Gz]
HDL20	Aricha 09°18'/38°27' 2974 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

HEU92	Ariena, see Harena		
GCT57	Ariet, see Periet		
JDF05	Arigaba (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEJ44	Ariko (Arico)	12/37	[+ WO]
HE...	Arim Maryam (centre in 1964 of Webo sub-district)	11/37	[Ad]
HEK15	Aringo (village) 11°53'/37°59' 2515/2574 m	11/37	[WO Gu Gz]
	see under Debre Tabor		
	/this Aringo?/: Summer capital of the Emperors of Gondar in the 1600s, east of lake Tana. At Aringo remain only the enclosure walls with towers, and a unique structure in Gondarine architecture, locally called <i>af-mekurabia</i> , possibly a granary. Aringo remained in favour through several subsequent reigns. Poncet around 1700 stated that "the palace of Arringon is no less magnificent than that of Gonder." Aringo is mentioned far less often by the time of Iyasu II.		
	[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 77, 91 + F Anfray 1988 p 18, 20]		
	Emperor Iyasu I during an expedition to Lasta in 1698 marched from Aringo to Gälagay.		
	[7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1984 p 221]		
HDK95	Ariro, 1739 m	09/38	[AA]
HDL83	Ariro 09°47'/38°43' 2902 m (near Fiche)	09/38	[Gz]
HDT01	Ariro 10°01'/38°32' 1901 m	10/38	[Gz]
HDT95	Ariro 09°55'/38°02' 1713 m	09/38	[Gz]
JDC30	Ariro (area)	08/41	[WO]
HDK09	Arirtu, M. (Arirto) (mountain) 09°10'/38°17'	09/38	[WO Gu Gz]
HDK18	Arirtu (village with church Medhane Alem, and hill) 09°10'/38°17' 2832 m, peak 3078 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>arisa, ariisa</i> (O) in heat /said of female animal/		
HES48	Arisagh (Arisegh), see Genemora Arisagh		
JEC30	Arisa 11°11'/41°38' 298/317 m	11/41	[WO Gz]
	Basalt ridge west of lake Abhé where the Awash river ends. The basalts are of a type called tholeiites. John Kalb with companions visited there in November 1971. They found stone artifacts there made of obsidian and a mysterious stonework that formed a patchwork of squares (partitioned off for trading purposes?). The inhabitants of a nearby village confirmed that they still made some stone tools.		
	[J Kalb 2001 p 37-38]		
JDR50	Arisso (area)	10/41	[WO]
HEL69	Aritata (Arit'at'a) 12°21'/39°19' 2269 m	12/39	[Gz]
HCN05	Arito 07°19'/35°20' 1721 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
HEL73	Arjal 12°25'/38°44' 2486 m	12/38	[Gz]
JCB71	Arjebta (Ardjebta), see Argebela		
HDS31	Arjena Maryam (church) 10°16'/37°39' south-west of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDB69	Arjo (Argio) (area) 2518 m, see below	08/36	[+ WO]
	Around 1935 Wellega-Arjo was named as one province.		
HDB69	Arjo (Argio) (with sub-post office) 2436/2439 m	08/36	[Gz Ad Po WO]
	MS: 08°49'/36°34' = HDB79 or Gz: 08°45'/36°30' = HDB68;		
	Centre of Arjo awraja (-1956-) and in 1964 also of Jimma Leka wereda. Situated 40 km south of Nekemte. Distance 460 km from Addis Abeba.		
	Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	10SE Kussaye (Cussae) 2402 m		
	10SW Diko (Dico) (mountain) 1970 m		
	3NW Arjo (Argio) (area) 2518 m		
	10NW Kristo Galla (Cristo G.) (with church)		

- 7N Kumba (Cumba) (area)
- 1900s Dejazmach Demessie had his residence there around 1900.
- 1920s On 20 May 1928 Dejazmach /later Ras/ Habte Maryam was appointed governor of the Arjo district by Empress Zewditu.
Abune Mikael (with earlier name Memhir Haile Mikael) was among the bishops consecrated in Alexandria, who arrived in Ethiopia in June 1929. Mikael was placed in Arjo and his see comprised Ilubabor, Kefa and Wellega. He was later killed by the Italians.
[Studien zur Kulturkunde 104, Köln 1994 p 536]
- 1930s On the top of a hill with a crown of eucalyptus, with a group of houses at the market. Horses were bred in the neighbourhood.
In 1935 Arjo was residence of Governor Bitwoded Mekonnen Demissew who was also governor of Leka. He was son of a Ras who had been Governor of Wellega and Minister of Justice.
Traders in Arjo before the Italian invasion were Hatimbahai Abdulhussein, Akbarally Abdel Kyaum, Dimitri Nikis, and M. Kalogeropoulos. [Zervos 1936]
During the Italian occupation there were about 5000 inhabitants, *Residenza* occupying the former gibbi near the market, post, outpatients clinic, some shops. [Guida 1938]
- 1950s Average annual rainfall 1683 mm recorded in 1954-1960.
The post as sub-province Governor of Arjo awraja was vacant in July 1959.
- 1960s At Bitwoded Mekonnen Demissew junior secondary school 9 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
Population 2,595 as counted in 1967.
Bitwoded Mekonnen Demissew School in its primary part in 1968 had 460 boys and 83 girls, with 8 male and 2 female teachers, while its junior secondary school had 57 male students in grades 7-8, with one teacher (Ethiopian).
A church school had 66 boys and 14 girls in grades 1-2, with two teachers.
- 1970s All inhabitants of Arjo are Oromo. There are a couple of Orthodox priest who earn income from brewing alcoholic drinks. The church of Habte Maryam is situated close to the market and is opened twice a year. It is the only Orthodox church in the lowlands of northern Wellega.
The Sunday market of Arjo is open all year round. It is the largest market in the lowland and 300-500 people are often gathered there. Goods for sale are brought down from the highland, partly by trucks. There is a large tree in the middle of the market place, and some simple buildings at its outskirts. Women are the most active in commerce. Bega, Mao and Gabato people take part. Goods are displayed directly on the ground, except for clothes. Pottery and tobacco cakes are displayed a little away from the rest. Prices are fairly fixed and there is not much serious bargaining. There are two bars where men can get something to drink at the market place. A couple of prostitutes were forbidden to work in Arjo after the revolution in 1974. In the first period after the revolution their used to be information meetings every market day.
[P Wallmark, I högländets skugga, Uppsala/Sweden 1986 p 162-163]
- HDB78 Arjo (Argio) 08°49'/36°28' 2509 m 08/36 [Gz]
- HDB95 Arjo (Argio, Suchi Argio) (small village) 09/36 [Gz WO Gu]
09°13'/36°42' 1420, 2129 m
- 1900s In 1905 there was an incident concerning the evangelical pioneer Onesimus at Nekemte. The Arjo governor maintained that the Bible must not be given to ordinary people, because that would lead disaster. [Arén 1978 p 425]
The Amhara had a large settlement in the Arjo area at that time.
- HDB77 Arjo awraja 08°50'/36°20' 08/36 [Ad Gz]
(centre -1964-1980- = Arjo)
- arka, harka* (O) hand, arm, sleeve;
arka, charka (O) leopard's cry
- HEL58 Arka 12°15'/39°10' 2544 m, cf Harka 12/39 [Gz]

HEL68	Arka 12°19'/39°10' 2195 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ85	Arka (Arca) (area)	09/42	[+ Gu]
JCE27	Arka Adon (Arcadon) 05°40'/44°02' 241 m	05/44	[Gz WO]
HES78	Arkasi (Arcazie), see Dibil <i>arkay</i> (arqay) (T) kind of bamboo, <i>Oxytenanthera borzii</i> , or tall shrub, <i>Sesbania sesban</i> ; <i>Arqay</i> , name of an ethnic group; <i>arkay dereka</i> , bamboo on a dry mountain?		
HER57	Arkay (Arcai) (mountain) 13°07'/37°19' 1223 m	13/37	[+ Gz]
HER56	Arkay Dereka (Arcai Dereka) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HCB15c	Arki A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
HCG64	Arkika (Archica) 06°53'/35°10' 927 m <i>arkisa</i> (O) girth-strap of a harness	06/35	[+ WO Gz]
HEF43	Arkisa (Archisa), see under Hayk	11/39	[+ Gu]
JDH10	Arkoncha (Ark'onch'a, Arconcia) 09°09'/40°43' 1512 m, see under Mieso	09/40	[Gz WO]
HDH58	Arkumbe (Ark'umbe, Arcumbi) (mountain) 09°32'/36°28' 1234 m <i>Arkumbi</i> , <i>Warra Kumbi</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	09/36	[Gz]
HDH37	Arkumbi, see Arera		
HDH59	Arkumbi (Tulu Arcombi) (area) 09°31'/36°28' 1234 m Coordinates would give map code HDH58	09/36	[Gz WO]
JCH62	Arlajarti (Arlagiarti)	06/40	[+ WO]
JED02	Armale (area)	10/42	[WO]
HER..	Armachecho, see next		
HER..	Armachiho (Armachecho, Armachaho) Between Chilga and Amba Giyorgis. "From Christianity /the Falasha/ have adopted a monastic system. This is said to have been introduced in the fourth century by one Abba Sabra who lived as a hermit in the Cave of Hoharewa in the Province of Armachaho, which ever since has been their chief religious centre. Both monks and nuns live strictly regulated lives, they must prepare their own food and no lay person is allowed to enter their huts." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 21] "In the Gondar area even a generation ago, the ironworkers obtained some iron ore by trade from Armadchio --" [F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia --, Madison/USA 1960 p 179]	12/37	[+ x n]
1937	"In Armachecho the rebellion started at a wedding-feast. As the bridegroom and his friends sang war-songs, their fathers grew furious and asked what brave deeds they had done that entitled them to sing so boldly. -- The wedding feast ended with all the guests, bridegroom in the lead, marching out to attack the local fort." [Mockler 1984 p 185]		
1940	The plan for Mission 101 was that Colonel Dan Sandford, Major Count Bentinck, and Lieutenant Arnold Wienholt should cross the frontier into Frusci's territory. Bentinck and Wienholt would head separately through Armachecho. Bentinck left Gedaref on 21 August, and Wienholt passed by Gallabat ten days later. By the first days of September, Italian military intelligence knew that there were British officers with wireless sets and rifles to distribute in Armachecho. "Bentinck's report was almost equally optimistic /as Sandford's/. November had seen the return of the Armachecho patriot leaders and the Emperor's representative with a caravan of rifles, and the revolt was 'now in full swing' -- Emperor's representative, the Tsehafe Tazaz Haile -- had brought only 250 instead of 852 rifles promised, and nineteen chiefs and their followers were at Bentinck's camp (and incidentally having to be fed) waiting for arms and ammunition. -- The Italians knew that there were British officers in Gojjam -- there was even one scary report of seven British battalions in Armachecho."		

[Mockler 1984 p 294]

Bentinck's orders from Sandford were to report to the *kaid* on conditions in Armachaho, contact chiefs and foster the revolt, disrupt communications north and west of Gondar, and try to win over the strongly pro-Italian Kamant tribe west of Gondar. Bentinck and his party crossed the Atbara on 11 September 1940 and headed for Jogolambe, taking Wolde Giorgis as the Emperor's representative, Inspector Mohamed Effendi, an Amharic-speaking officer of the Sudan police, 46 men and 61 animals.

[Shirreff 1995 p 45]

"The chiefs of Armachaho -- had never submitted to the Italians, and were traditional enemies of the Wogera chiefs (Dejazmach Ayelewu Birru and Dejazmach Arayia) who had. Armachaho chiefs expected to be rewarded for not submitting --"

[Shirreff p 159]

HER18	Armachiho wereda (Armachaho .., Armachoho ..) (Armachio ..) 12°58'/36°47' (centre in 1964 = Tikil Dingay) cf Lai Armachiho, Tach Armachiho	12/36	[Ad n x]
text	L. Molineaux & Tekle Mariam Ayele, An endemic goitre survey in the Armatscho woreda, Begemder province, <i>in</i> Ethiopian Medical Journal (A.A.) vol 1, 1963 p 239-245.		
HDU06	armaniya: <i>armen</i> (armän) (A) Armenian Armaniya (Armania, Aremaniyan) 09°53'/39°49' (centre in 1964 of Mafud wereda) 2152 m Coordinates would give the adjacent map code HDM95. The primary school (in Yifat & T. awraja) in 1968 had 177 boys and 83 girls, with 6 teachers. <i>Armenian</i> , an assimilated people numbering 4,234 at one census (in the 1980s?) of which 80% Christians.	09/39	[Ad Gz]
HDU95	Armofa 10°47'/39°49' 1421 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDC28	Armoti Af-Fate (area)	08/42	[WO]
HES43	Arnaldo (area), see under Dabat	13/37	[WO]
JDP56	Arnut (Arnoot) 10°22'/41°15' 746 m (recorded in 1841)	10/41	[Gz Ha]
	<i>aro, haro</i> (O) lake, pool; <i>arho</i> (Afar) camel caravan Aro, cf Ero		
GDF21	Aro (Tulu Aro, Haro, Caro) (mountain) 08°25'/34°29' 599 m Coordinates would give map code GDF31	08/34	[WO Gz]
HCR61	Aro, see Haro		
HDA27	Aro	08/35	[WO]
HDD44	Aro (mountain) 2350 m	08/37	[WO]
HDD44	Aro, see under Weliso or Chitu		
HDT48	Aro 10°23'/39°14' 2532 m	10/39	[Gz]
JEA03	Aro, see Haro		
JEA14	Aro, see Ara aro dale: <i>dalee</i> (Som) decorate; <i>daali</i> (Som) make tired		
JEB75	Aro Dale (area) 805 m aro dimtu: <i>diimtu</i> (O) red	11/41	[WO]
JDB15	Aro Dimtu 08°17'/41°09' 1572 m aro genda: <i>genda</i> (gända) (A) trough from the trunk of a tree, for animals to drink from	08/41	[Gz]
HDT05	Aro Genda (w church Yohanis) 09°58'/38°54' 1499 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Aro Giyorgis (in the Welamo Soddo region)	../..	[n]

In 1984: "The camp at Aro Giorgis lay back from the road down a narrow grass and mud track. The track passed an empty sweet potato garden, crossed an open meadow in the center of which stood a magnificent plane tree, and ended up in front of a stockade of sharpened stakes. Inside a Red Cross flag flew from a tall pole. A small crowd of women and children clustered around the entrance, arguing and shouting with an old man in a shapeless blue uniform with a battered army cap on his head and a long bamboo wand in his right hand. Captain blew the horn. The guard looked up, saw the car, and began to lay into the crowd, scattering them from the gate like fragments from an explosion. -- only we got through."

"Along one fence four large tents had been erected, each crammed with people sitting in lines. By the entrance was a large tukul surrounded by a crowd of about sixty people, most of them sitting quietly in the sun, while at the top of the yard was a collection of more permanent wattle and mud buildings, in one of which the flames and smoke of a huge kitchen fire could be seen."

"We shook hands. One of them, who at first stood slightly apart, was the camp health assistant. Somebody with two or three years' medical training, a rank in the Ethiopian health service that did most of the doctoring in the villages - half nurse, half barefoot doctor. He was very quiet-spoken, slightly built, with a sloping face. His name was Assefa. He led me toward a tukul near the entrance."

"Stepping between the waiting people he unlocked the door and motioned me in. It was cool and dark inside with a large cupboard standing near a boxwood table. On it were tins of antimalarials, aspirins, some antibiotics, eye creams, and a few syringes. Assefa gestured like an Italian, with both hands palms upwards. -- He had spent three years with French missionaries in the north and taken his exams in Addis. -- He was a dreamer, his mind constantly on a self-edited past, or dreaming of a future in the capital."

"Cooks were ladling the bright yellow faffa porridge into red plastic bowls which were then laid, twenty at a time, on a long plank and carried into the feeding hut. Inside about three hundred mothers and their children sat in long rows under smoke-blackened rafters in front of small piles of eucalyptus branches to ward off the smells and flies. Health assistants and nurses moved among them checking that the sick children, not their healthy brothers and sisters, got the food. The noise was undescrivable."

"A man walked across the room and snatched the bowl of faffa from the side of the dying child, took it to the center of the room, and standing, began to eat the contents. People shouted at him, one of the sabanyas, a guard, rushed at him with a wand."

"Tula and Brit were trying to separate those children who were just hungry from those who were starving, those to whom food given now would mean the difference between life and death. Food was also given to the elderly, the pregnant, and the sick."

"About twelve, the second Toyota appeared, driven by Yohannes, Amsalu's vacant-looking driver. In the back was an enormous blue bag that flopped and slapped against the windows like a giant piece of risen dough. He came to a halt by the water barrels. About twenty men began to haul and roll drums to the rear of the station wagon, while two fought with the metal valve at the end of the bag. Suddenly water began to spill in a clear gush into the first drum. They had been down to their last three or four gallons."

"Assefa smoked a cheap cigarette and told me how having turned down a scholarship to go to a military college in East Germany, he had been sent to Aro Giorgis as a punishment."

[M F Harris, Breakfast in hell, New York 1987 p 86-94
with many details of the suffering people in the camp]

JC...	Aro Hassen Osman	06/40	[Gu]
JDS60	Aro Weyna (Aroueina) 10°30'/42°34' 901 m	10/42	[+ Gz]
JEB78	Aroberifaghe, see Abroborifaghe		
??	Arobi	../.	[18]
	According to Wylde the Arobi market, held on Saturdays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.		

JCR93	Arocha 09°07'/41°52' 1944 m	09/41	[Gz]
HEK32	Aroda 12°07'/37°44' 2022 m	12/37	[Gz]
JEJ44	Arodolaito (mountain) 12°15'/42°00' 441 m	12/42	[WO Gz]
KCN34	Arogafida, see Gafida		
	<i>aroge</i> (A) old /man/; ancient; <i>meda</i> (A) plain		
HEE57	Aroge 11°23'/39°08' 1989 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEM14	Aroge (Alla, Ala) 11°51'/39°42' 1619 m (valley, bridge 15 m) (with church Merk'oriyos at some distance to the north) Coordinates would give map code HEM13	11/39	[Gz WO Gu]
HDE49	Aroge Adama ("old Nazret") (centre in 1964 of Kechema sub-district?), see under Nazret	08/39	[x]
HEE34	Aroge Meda 11°10'/38°48' 1813 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEF60c	Arogie (Arogee) (plateau south-east of Mekdela) In the Arogie valley just below Mekdela the short battle between the forces of Emperor Tewodros and the British under Sir Napier took place on 10 April 1868. From the diary of Lieutenant-Colonel Milward: Good Friday: Marched at 5.30 to cross the Bashilo. Halted there. Crossed and marched up Arogee ravine with Penn, Naval Brigade, 1 Company 4th, 1 Company 23rd, Punjaubees and Baggage. A very hot and fatiguing march. Reached head of pass and formed up. Found the enemy coming at us, and came into action. In action from 4.15 to 6.45. Bivouacked on our own ground at night. [Journal of Eth. Studies vol VII (1969) no 1 p 106] "-- a sharp action had been fought at the point where the King's Road issued from the Arogie Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Milward had ascended from that defile with A Battery, escorted by detachments of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment; and of the 23rd Pioneers. On seeing the troops of Theodore rushing down the mountain-side, Milward hastily threw his force into position beside the Punjab Pioneers, and opened fire with A Battery. A large body of Abyssinians bore down upon the position occupied by the steel guns and the Punjab Pioneers. Notwithstanding the effects of the mountain artillery, they continued to advance with much determination and order. Major Chamberlain, with his Pioneers, advanced promptly to meet them --" [Holland & Hozier, vol II p 36, cited in Journal .. as above]	11/39	[Pa]
HEJ96	Arohna 12°38'/37°08' 2074 m aroji: <i>Warra Aroji</i> (means Aroji people/family), name of an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo	12/37	[Gz]
GDF81	Aroji (Arogi) (hill)	08/34	[+ WO]
HDG03	Aroji 09°07'/35°08' 1573 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDH10	Aroji (Arogi, Arrodji)	09/35	[+ WO x]
HDH20	Aroji (Arogi) 09°17'/35°44' 1778 m	09/35	[Gz WO]
HDL32	Aroji 09°22'/38°39' 2456 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL76	Aroji (Arogi), see Roge		
HDL92	Aroji 09°54'/38°38' 2199 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ25	Aroji 09°14'/42°06' 1885 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDD21	Arole 08°24'/37°39' 1621 m	08/37	[Gz]
HEU64	Aroley 13°12'/39°47' 1509 m	13/39	[Gz]
JDS40	Arome (mountains) 10°22'/42°35' 951 m	10/42	[Gz]
HCK05	Arora (on island)	06/38	[Gu]
	<i>aroresa, aroris</i> (O) shrub or tree, <i>Grewia mollis</i> ; <i>arorissa</i> (A) till		
HC...	Aroresa (Aroressa) The primary school in 1968 had 48 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers;	05/39?	[Ad]

a church school had 37 boys and 9 girls in grade 1, with one (male) teacher.

JCU44	Aroresa (Aroreise) 07°40'/44°41' 920 m	07/44	[MS WO Gz]
HCE..	Aroresa sub-district? (-1997-)	06/38	[n]
HCE96c	Aroresa wereda (centre in 1964 = Mejo)	06/38	[Ad n]
	One megalithic site within the wereda was known by the late 1900s.		
HDC63	Aroressa (area) 1920 m	08/36	[WO]
JDK46	Aroreys (Aroreis) (area) 1871 m	09/43	[+ WO]
JDH41	Aroreyti (G. Aroreiti) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
JDJ53	Aroreyti 09°33'/41°55' 1423 m, near Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
HEE50	Arorya 11°23'/38°27' 2528 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEM53	Aroscia, see Areosha		
HED54	Arota 11°21'/37°52' 2278 m	11/37	[Gz]
HEB43	Aroua (Arua) 11°17'/35°59' 1201 m, cf Arwa ..	11/35	[WO Gz]
JDS60	Aroueina, see Aro Weyna		
HES78	Arquazie, see Dibil		

arra (O) 1. above, over, better; 2. off, from, down from;

arra mado (Som) black land with fertile soil

Arra, cf Arre, Arri

JDS02	Arra Arka (Arra Arca) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JDE60	Arra Gududen (area) 1413 m	08/43	[WO]
JDG77	Arraha 09°42'/40°24' 693 m	09/40	[WO Gz]
HDM65	Arramba (area) 09°41'/39°38', see under Chano	09/39	[WO x]
JEJ66	Arramuda (area)	12/42	[WO]
HDN54c	Arrangoma	10/35	[x]

In the late 1970s the researcher Patric Wallmark made a visit to the Bega village of Arrangoma and stayed for a couple of days. In the village lived a somewhat strange man who was dressed as a woman and carried a baboon baby on his back. He had brothers in the village. Wallmark's party bought several sacks of durra, from a grain store a couple of kilometres outside Arrangoma. Its price at the time was less than a third of the price in Mendi.

[P Wallmark, *Hos begafolket ..*, (Sweden) 1978 p 76-78]

pict	Wallmark as above, p 74 at the left side of the Abay river		
JBP38	Arrasimo (area)	04/41	[WO]
JDJ94	Arraua, see Harewa & JDR23c		

arre, harre (O) donkey; stupid person

JCA79	Arre, see Arche		
JDD64	Arre Chobat (area)	08/42	[WO]
KCG04	Arrehan (wide area)	06/45	[WO]
HDL01	Arrele (area), see under Genet	09/38	[WO]
JDJ94	ArERRUHA, see Harewa		
JDE41	Arret Lumugu (area) 1380 m	08/43	[WO]
JDS05	Arrho (area) 09°58'/42°58' 1353 m	09/42	[WO Gz]
	<i>arri, arrii, harri</i> (O) grey, grey/white hair		
JCT82	Arri (area)	08/43	[WO]
HDF62	Arribona, see Harbona		
HDE52	Arrifata (area)	08/38	[WO]
JDR..	Arro, a few kilometres from Adigala	10/42	[18]

The caravan of the explorer Cecchi and others arrived at Arro around 4 June 1877, going from the coast to Shewa. There was abundant water and some forest. Many Somali used to stay there and the camp of the caravan was surrounded by some 500 of them. In the night, however, the camp was attacked not by Somali but by hyenas. A dog of the caravan was killed by them, but one hyena was also shot.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 63-65]

HEM62	Arrosha (Arroscia)	12/39	[+ Gu]
-------	--------------------	-------	--------

HCD78	Arru 06°04'/38°16' 2438 m	06/38	[Gz]
	<i>arsa</i> (Borana) shrub of the Leguminosae family, <i>Gnidia stenophylloides</i> , which grows at 2000-3000 m		
JCG33	Arsa (area)	06/40	[WO]
HD...	Arsa, mountain peak west of Nekemte, circa 3000 m	09/36?	[x]
JDC08	Arseda (area)	08/42	[WO]
HDK89	Arsede 09°49'/38°20' 2589 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	see under Gebre Guracha		
H....	Arsede (with rock-hewn church)	13/39?	[x]
	somewhere in Tigray		
	This name of a church neither localized nor described was mentioned to Georg Gerster who informed Roger Sauter in 1972.		
H....	Arsen (centre in 1964 of Arakwa sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
	<i>Arsi, Arssi</i> (Arsi is the Oromo form and Arussi the Amharic form of the name), one of the main groups of the Oromo, also a clan of the Haroressa of the Borana people		
HCF25	Arsi Kormoso (Arsi Cormoso) (area)	05/39	[n WO Gz]
	05°38'/39°45' 1374 m		
HCT13	Arsi Negele (Negele Arussi, Neghelle)	07/38	[MS Br Po]
	(Arse Negelle, Negele Arsie) 07°20'/38°42' 2043 m	07/38	[WO Gu]
	Centre in 1964 of Negele wereda, with sub-post office under Shashemene. Distance 231 km from Addis Abeba.		
1950s	Around 1951 the leader at the Adventist mission station was Pastor Broberg from Denmark. Agriculture on a fairly large area of land was led by one Danish-American by name Rasmussen. Plenty of electric light could be seen at the station in the evenings. [Lindblom 1958 p 66]		
	Eike Haberland stayed there July-September 1955 and made field studies of the Arsi Oromo. It was sometimes called Little Negele for being a small place at that time.		
1960s	The Highway Authority invited bids for the Negele River bridge in September 1960.		
	In a survey 1960-61 there were seen in a Friday market about 600 cattle.		
	In 1967 there were two telephones on personal names, for Gino Guarnieri and Jima Hassen. Population 3,533 as counted in 1967.		
	Empress Menen primary school in 1968 had 354 boys and 105 girls, with 6 male and 2 female teachers.		
	Bekele Molla had a motel (-1969-) at Arsi Negele.		
1970s	Prince Sahle Selassie was a very substantial landowner around Negele.		
	In the early 1970s half of Negele wereda was owned by his descendants. [Bjerén 1985 p 87]		
	In the first years of the 1970s this wereda was one of several areas where there were activities and credits to farmers by the Southern Region's Agricultural Development Project, SORADEP.		
	[M Ståhl, Ethiopia: political contradictions ..., 1974 p 143]		
	"The town of Neghele became a garrison point for units of the regular army in 1971, mainly as a result of the growth of disorder in the area consequent upon the evictions /from mechanised farms/."		
	[Gilkes 1975 p 126]		
	Spelling used by the post was NEGELE ARSIE.		
	There were petrol filling stations of Agip, Mobil, Shell (-1978-).		
1980s	Population about 13,100 in 1984.		
1990s	Population about 23,500 in 1994 and about 28,900 in 2001.		
	There are several hotels. "The wonderfully named Mana Buna Guuroo Hotel		

	near the police station has basic but clean rooms." [Lonely planet 2000 p 220]		
2000s	The post office is a modern-type building with yellow sheet metal walls and a solidly-built fence of masonry and iron. Spelling NEGELE ARSIE is still used on its postmark.		
HCT13	Arsi Negele sub-district (-1997-)	07/38	[n]
HCU73	Arsi Robe, see Robe		
	<i>Arsima</i> , a woman and martyr who was tortured and whose head was cut off		
HEC89	Arsima (small island) A small reef-girt island at the outlet of the Tana lake.	11/37	[Gu]
HEJ17	Arsima Sematat (church), see Dek		
??	Art Mekerakir (mountain in Gojam) 3577 m	../..	[Ad]
JFA09	Artali (volcano), see Ertale		
JEG04	Artao (area)	11/40	[WO]
JEC90	Artigera (Artighera) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
??	Arto Hot springs at the Gerasle stream towards Harar from Bio Kaboba. Hugues Le Roux passed there on 3-4 January 1901 and they watched out for lions as they knew that the party of Leontieff had killed a couple of them there. [Le Roux, Ménélik et nous, p 111-112]	../..	[x]
HDE08	<i>artu, artuu, hartuu</i> (O) broom /made of twigs/ Artu 08°11'39°09' 2089 m see also under Jeldesa (which one?) On 8 or 10 April 1886 all members of an Italian expedition led by Count Pietro Porro were killed at Artu in the Ogaden, perhaps because the emir of Harar imagined that the expedition was the vanguard of an Italian army. [Marcus p 91]	08/39	[Gu Gz]
??	Artu (mountains & volcanoes) A mountain group with volcanoes in the Afar area.	11/41?	[Mi]
JDN73	<i>Artuma</i> , an Oromo tribe Artuma , 10°35'/40°01' 1741 m Centre in 1964 of Artuma wereda. In the 1960s with a centre for community development. Captain Seyoum Woldeyes primary school (in Yifat & T. awraja) in 1968 had 47 boys and 22 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers. <i>artuma bilu: bilu</i> (O) 1. dark-brown /person/; 2. flowering, "growing beard" /said of flowering barley or wheat/	10/40	[Gz Ad]
HDU76	Artuma Bilu (area)	10/39	[WO]
JDN72	Artuma sub-district? (-1997-)	10/40	[n]
	<i>aru, arru</i> (O) 1. smoke, send out smoke, start a fire; 2. sweep; <i>aruu</i> (O) grain		
HCA87	Aru 06°11'/35°28' 1904 m	06/35	[WO Gz]
HEB43	Arua, see Aroua		
HEK41	Arua Mariam, see Arwa Maryam		
HD...	Arubarya Medhane Alem, north-west of D. Birhan There are caves with mummified corpses. [Camerapix 1995]	09/39	[Ca]
J....	Arue	10/41	[18]
JEH29	Arufale (area)	12/41	[WO]
JEB38	Arufta, M. (area) 569 m	11/41	[WO]
JEB61	Arufta (hill) 11°26'/40°45'	11/40	[WO Gz]

JER60	Aruku 13°17'/41°39' 1361 m	13/41	[Gz]
JCU45	Aruliti (Arulili) 07°38'/44°47' 825/863 m	07/44	[WO Gz]
JBU92	Arunle	05/44	[WO]
HES12	Aruona Mariam, see Arwona Maryam		
HCK04	Arura 06°23'/37°56' 1196 m (in lake Abaya)	06/37	[Gz]
HCK..	Aruro	06/38	[x]
	Largest /?/ island in lake Abaya, probably same as HCK05 Gidicho (Hano), or less likely HCK04 Alge (Uolighe). The Italian explorer-scientist Maurizio Sacchi in 1896/-1897?/ departed from the Bottego expedition at lake Turkana and undertook to lead a caravan towards the coast of Somaliland, with the purposes to bring to Europe the exploration results obtained so far and also to transport the considerable quantity of ivory gathered by hunting. Some of this had, when Bottego passed westwards, been deposited with people living on "the largest island" in lake Abaya (Gidicho? reported as Aruro by the Italians). Sachi wanted to collect this deposit by an excursion from Ashebo-Burji, in spite of rumours that armed Shewans were roaming and robbing in the region. When Sacchi was on the island, the Shewans during a night put many rafts into the lake and attacked with firearms. The Sachi party were all killed, including Sacchi himself. The attackers carried away all ivory and threw geological rock samples and samples in bottles into the lake. The local people made a tomb for the white man, in a separate place as a sign of distinction. Much later, two <i>askaris</i> from Sacchi's team (probably having been prisoners of the Shewans) arrived in Addis Abeba and presented to the Italian representative some objects from Sacchi, among them a diary. Ten or twelve years after the event, those living on the island became afraid that white men might find the tomb and take revenge. They therefore moved the remains of Sacchi to the Bir Bir Maryam monastery, situated to the north-west and visible from the lake. Marescotti Ruspoli found this out about thirty years after the death of Sacchi. [R De Benedetti, Vittorio Bottego .., Torino 1932 p 150-153]		
HDL00	Aruse 09°08'/38°26' 2554 m, see under Genet	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>Arussi, Arsi</i> , name of an Oromo tribe		
HE...	Arussi (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	11/36	[Ad]
HCT13	Arussi Negele, see Arsi Negele		
HEC68	Aruta Maryam (village with church)	11/37	[+ It]
HED30	Arvatensa, see Arba Tensa		
	<i>arwa</i> (A) silk cloth; <i>arwa, aroa</i> (O) low clay bench, serving as bed for the father of the family; <i>Arwe</i> (A) beast; the Serpent which was reigning before the Queen of Sheba according to the legend		
HEK41	Arwa Maryam (Arua Mariam) (church)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HES12	Arwona Maryam (Aruona Mariam) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
HED48	Aryat 11°17'/38°19' 2440 m	11/38	[Gz]
HET08	Aryo K'irk'os (church) 12°43'/39°10'	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>as</i> (O) place where ..; <i>As Soomaliya</i> is the spelling in written Somali of the present political state; <i>aas</i> (Som) 1. burial; 2. colourful light of sunset		
JEJ54	As Ale, see Asa Ale		
JEA44	As Aleyti (Assaleiti) (mountain)	11/40	[Gz WO]
	11°17'/40°09' 1056 m <i>as boru</i> : <i>boru</i> (O) muddy /water/; (A) ox having a blaze		
JEB15	As Boru (mountain)	10/41	[WO Gz]
	MS: 10°50'/41°20' 343 m; Gz: 11°01'/41°12' 1133 m MS coordinates would give map code JDP97 which is 20 km to the SE.		

JE...	As Duma	../.	[20]
	At As Duma in north-eastern Ethiopia researchers around 2004 found remains of at least five individuals of primitive hominids 4.5-4.3 million years old. The find was published in <i>Nature</i> magazine, and the species was said to be <i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i> which was first described in the 1990s. Comments were given by Sileshi Semaw, of the Craft Stone Age Institute at Indiana University, USA. Professor Tim White of the University of California said that it was a plausible ancestor to later hominids such as Australopithecus. Those who made the find in the Middle Awash region were Tim White, Gen Suwa and Berhane Asfaw. [AddisTribune 2005/01/21]		
	as koma: <i>koma</i> (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree; (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing		
JEA48	As Koma (As Coma) (basaltic hill) 671 m	11/40	[+ WO Gu]
	/this As Koma?:/ Site surveyed in 1975, see under nearby Meadura, cf Asa Koma below. Beds of red, iron-rich sediments where Acheulean stone tools and fossils were found. [J Kalb 2001 p 166]		
	<i>asa</i> (A,T) fish; (O) conversation, discussion		
HFE18	Asa, see Tzili		
JEJ54	Asa Ale (As-Ale) (mountain) 12°17'/42°03' 889 m	12/42	[Gz WO]
	Coordinates would give map code JEJ55 <i>Asa Ali</i> , an Afar tribe in Biru		
JDP75	Asa Ali, see Asali		
JEJ56	Asa Gabalti (Gabalti) (area) 12°14'/42°12' 863 m	12/42	[Gz WO]
	<i>asa koma</i> (Afar) red hill		
??	Asa Koma	10/40	[20]
	Near upper Hatowie river north-west of Gewane. John Kalb and his group found in 1976 that fossils were rare in the area, but that Asa Koma probably would produce a rich fauna if a full-scale excavation were made. The base of the hill was littered with fossils that had been reduced to rubble by the trampling of animals, but clearly whole specimens were eroding to the surface. [J Kalb 2001 p 245]		
	asa kuma: <i>kuma</i> (O) thousand		
JDG93	Asa Kuma (mountain) 09°54'/40°04' 1603 m	09/40	[Gz]
	<i>asabiti: assavette</i> (Tigrinya as written by H.Salt) fingers		
HFC86	Asabiti (area)	14/37	[WO]
JDG28	Asabot, see Asebot		
HEJ12	Asada Maryam (Asada Mariam) c2230 m	11/36	[+ Gu]
JFB31	Asagela (Asegela, Assagella, Assagalla) altitude -45 m, below sea level	13/40	[Ad Gz WO Ne]
HDM32	Asagirt, see Assagirt		
HDM32	Asahert, see Assagirt		
JEB78	Asaita (Assaita, Asaitta, Asayita, Assayita) (Asayta, Aisaita, Aissaita, Aysaita) 11°34'/41°26' 379/384 m, distance 649 km from Addis Abeba. Centre in 1980 of Awsa awraja and in 1964 of Awsa wereda. There is also a lake with the same name. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	11/41 11/41	[Ad Po Gz] [WO Gu 20]
	7E Gale Ale (village)		
	9E Fillamake (-mache) (village)		
	4SE Dahale (village) 353/360 m		

7SE Furzi (village) 343 m
 10SE Daggala (area)
 2S Abroborifaghe (Aroberifaghe)
 (ford & tombs) c300 m
 5SW Foru (area) 482 m
 8SW Datu /Bahari/ (area)
 6NW Meskini (Meschini) (area)
 8NW Assamadun (village)
 9NW Ote (place)
 10N Borauli (3-peak pyramid mountain) 922 m
 6NE Gayale (Gaiale) (village)
 7NE Boholle (village)

- meteo Mean annual rainfall 157 mm, and mean annual air temperature 28.4°C, as published in 2004.
- 1930s In 1934 Wilfred Thesiger started from Asaita to follow the Awash river to its end, and he was the first European who succeeded to do this.
- 1950s In August 1954 there was flooding at Asaita which caused some relief work.
- 1960s The new school by 1960 was a white building with arched openings to a cooling veranda in front and a one-way slope of the roof. There was a well-built low masonry wall as fence around the compound.
 [B Lindahl from visit]
- 1965 A sub-committee of the OAU Liberation Committee arrived by special aircraft to Asaita on 22 January 1965 - there was no regular air connection to there. They interviewed 40 Afar chieftains concerning French Somaliland. Nearly 6,000 Afar, according to the newspaper, had collected to demonstrate for union of Djibouti with Ethiopia. The group visited the Atse Gebre Meskel School where there were nearly 200 Adal (Afar) children.
 [Ethiopian Herald 1965-01-23]
 An office building was constructed in 1965 by the ESIBT Field Activities Department ("Building College").
 The telephone line from Kombolcha to Asaita was in operation by 1964.
- 1967 In the 1967 telephone directory there is a number for a health centre but strangely none for public authorities. Personal names are Ahmed Hassen, Ali Damen, Dejazmach Ali Mirah, Kenyazmach Alwan Yayo, Woizero Kibnesh Abebe, Mamo Gebre Sellassie, Salvatori Rissa, Saad Salah, Sakir Abdulla Hassen, and Sherif Kalib.
- 1968 The privately established Addis Ababa Bank opened one of its about six provincial branches in Asaita on 9 November 1968.
- 1971 In late June 1971 there were 16 workers killed and 34 wounded in a fight at the market place of Asaita while the market was going on. The conflict was between the Afar and the highland people. Of more than 1,000 small farmers who had moved from the highlands to Awsa there were only 250-300 still settled there after the June event at Asaita.
 [L Bondestam, Den dömda dalen, 1974 p 133-134]
- 1974 When John Kalb visited Sultan Ali Mirah in 1974, this great chief lived in a modest, white wooden house a short way beyond town and on the south bank of the Awash, in a beautifully forested area.
 "Ali Mirah was an impressive man, larger than any Afar I knew: heavy-set, with broad shoulders, thick forearms, and a full trimmed beard. He wore a long waistcloth with a *shamma* draped over his shoulders and an embroidered, royal blue skullcap. In his left hand he held a fly whisk."
 "The sultan said that he would have his son and an assistant accompany our team /of archaeologists/ in September to help us deliberate with the local people. -- The aide made a special point of telling us that Ali Mirah's authority extended across the *entire* Afar area, from Massawa to Awash to Awash Station."
 Kalb and his friends then had lunch on the lattice-covered roof of a small hotel. In the radio they heard about the Derg (though not yet reported by that name). "I wondered how Ali Mirah, essentially a Haile Sellasie appointee, fit in with all this."

[J Kalb 2001 p 131-133]

1975

In March 1975 the Derg nationalized all rural lands, including Ali Mirah's holdings. In May they sent an airplane to Asaita to bring Ali Mirah to the capital for negotiations. Instead, he fled to Djibouti, where his brother-in-law was president of the French Territory. An attack on the Tendaho plantation by the Afar may have had some connection with this. A battalion of troops was sent to Awsa, and in a two-day battle a reported 1,000 Afar were killed in and around Asaita. Air force jet fighters bombed and strafed targets around the town.

A British anthropologist Glynn Flood, Ph.D. student from London, was rounded up by the troops and killed when they executed about 400 Afar.

[J Kalb, Adventures in the bone trade, New York 2001 p 175]

Conservative opposition to the Derg was led by Ras Bitwoded Ali Mirah Anfere, sultan of the Afar. Sober accounts of scholars suggest that the sultan's rule only extended over the Afar in the Awash delta, perhaps 150,000 semi-nomads concentrated around the town of Asaita, where he himself resided. After the establishment of the Tendaho cotton plantation, in which the sultan was a stockholder, Ali Mirah and many of his *balabbats* developed their own smaller cotton plantations. Once a petty Moslem ruler, he suddenly became one of Ethiopia's wealthiest landowners and businessmen.

With its radical land reform, the Military Council was uncertain whether to negotiate or use force in its dealings with the sultan. In late April 1975, the government opened negotiations through intermediaries. Reaching any agreement proved impossible. Ali Mirah to reporters: "So long as the new government to not touch our land or our religion, there will be no problems."

The inevitable showdown came in early June when the Military Council dispatched a battalion of troops to capture the sultan. Conflicting accounts of the ensuing two-day battle agree a 'massacre' occurred in and around Asaita. The sultan claimed that the army killed as many as 1,000 Afar in the attack and alleged that airplanes and armoured cars had been used. The government said that the massacre was carried out by the sultan's forces which incited the Afar to turn against non-Afar highland plantation workers at Dit Bahari, killing 221 persons. Probably the death toll lay somewhere between the two figures and the victims included both Afar and highlanders.

Among those who escaped the army's assault on Asaita were Ali Mirah and his sons. They made their way into the French Territory. The sultan shortly afterwards took up exile in Saudi Arabi. His sons remained behind to organize an Afar Liberation Front.

[M & D Ottaway, Ethiopia - empire in revolution, New York etc 1978 p 95-96]

A major military action of the Ethiopian army against the Afar was believed to go on around the turn of May-June 1975, but it was difficult for the outside world to get confirmation of it. Possibly targets near Asaita were also bombed. General Teferi Benti visited Asaita on 24 July.

[News]

1976

In 1976, reformers in the Awash Valley Authority (AVA) prepared a project for a 'minimum mechanization' settlement aimed at making nomads into independent farmers. While the new approach was being tested in a pilot project, another department of the AVA undertook a large-scale settlement scheme. Afar nomads were again settled around Asaita, where they would have no other future except as dependents of the AVA. Even worse, they were allowed to hire highland migrants to do their work in open defiance of both the spirit and letter of land reform.

[M & D Ottaway as above, p 175-176]

1990s

By around 1978 there was a post office and petrol stations of Agip and Shell.

Population 10,385 as estimated in 1993.

Radio Ethiopia said on 2 July 1995 that Ato Fila Ali of the Afar Peoples Democratic Organization (APDO) won a regional council seat with 37,021 votes in Asaita, Afambo and Mille constituencies.

Asaita was the capital city of the Afar Region until 1996/?. There are hotels but they are often full. When it is very hot, beds outdoors under mosquito nets are also offered. The

rule that foreigners must register their visit with the authorities was reintroduced in 1997.

There is an old mosque.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 415-416]

In September 1998 the area was 'virtually submerged' by the flooded Awash river.

[Reuters 98-09-29]

2000s Population about 19,000 in 2001.

Asaita is about 50 km off the Kombolcha-Mille-Djibouti road, halfway between Mille and Djibouti.

It has been the region's capital, but will be eclipsed by Semere, which is in the process of being developed as the new capital, and the Afar National Regional State Council will be moved to there. "Supporting a suffocating climate for nine months of the year, the town is little visited." Around the town are cotton and sesame plantations, as well as maize and millet.

Popular hotels are the Basha and the Lem Lem.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 293]

Will the Afar Islamic Affairs Supreme Council and the Afar Sport Commission also be moved to Semere?

Capacity of Basha Amare Hotel is 10 rooms, and Lemat 12 rooms.

texts G Broca, Da Tandehò ad Abroborifaghe, *in* Gli annali dell'Africa Italiana IV:1 Roma 1941 p 123-128 text + eight pages w 27 photos;

G Broca, Il corso del fiume Auasc da Tandehò ad Abroborifaghe, *in* l'Universo 1951.

picts Camerapix 1995 p 33 Afar children, 134 top of mosque

JEB78 Asaita wereda (-2000-) 11/41 [20]

asal (Som) 1. parentage, origin; 2. reddish dye;

asale (A) to sharpen; to make cough;

asali (Afar) kinds of bushbuck, *Tragelaphus* spp.

JFA56 **Asale** (Asale, Assal, Assale) (salt lake) 14/40 [Gz x]
14°01'/40°25'

Coordinates would give map code JFA57.

1890s On 8 October 1890 Menilek accorded to Léon Chefneux the authorization to exploit the salt-works of lake Assale, thereby reaffirming that he considered himself to have property rights over that region. A document of 9 September 1891 (5 Pagumen 1883) makes the concession valid for a 20-year period and may be the first document officially dated in the new capital of Addis Abeba.

[H Tristant (English ed.) vol I p 50, 52]

1930s The Italians after the occupation, wanting to prove that they were benevolent masters, reduced the duty for salt from the Asale area from twenty M.T.thaler per camel load to one thaler.

1970s Earthquake epicentres in Afar were recorded 1974-1980 at the Institut de Physique du Globe in Paris. Those west of 42°30' were widely squattered, but the majority were located east of lake Assale and showed a compact concentration along the Rift into the Gulf of Tadjourah and Gulf of Aden.

[Scientific American, July 1983 p 46]

JFA76 **Asale** (Assale, Asele) (with salt plain -115/-126 m) 14/40 [Gz WO Wa n]
(populated place) 14°14'/40°18'

Gz coordinates would give map code JFA75.

JDP75 Asali (Asa Ali) 10°34'/41°11' 820 m 10/41 [Gz WO]

Coordinates would give map code JDP65

asamara: *asamer*, *azamir* (A) large tree, *Bersama abyssinica*,

growing as under-storey tree in mountain forests, with

leaves up to 70 cm long; *asammare* (A) made beautiful, made ornate

	<i>asemere</i> (A) to draw a line		
	<i>Asamara, Asa Mara</i> , the "red men" of the Afar, regarded as their nobility and being one of two main groups		
JEH04	Asamara (basaltic plain) 383 m	11/41	[WO Gu]
HEE48	Asana 11°18'/39°11' 2214 m	11/39	[Gz]
HCR57	Asandabo, see Asendabo		
HDK80	Asandabo (Assandabo), see Asendabo		
HFD38	Asar (Asaur) (mountain) 13°56'/38°13' 1545 m	13/38	[Gz]
HEC14	Asara, see Assera		
HCL88	Asasa (Asassa, Assasa, Assassa, Asessa) 07°06'/39°12' 2367 m, distance 285 km from Addis Abeba. In the far south-east of Chilalo awraja, with sub-post office. Centre (-1980s-) of Gedeb & Asasa wereda. Concerning an experimental farm of CADU collaborating with the Kulumsa Farm, see mainly under this name.	07/39	[Gz Ad x 20]
1970s	Asasa's Saturday market is smaller than Bekoji's but even more colourful. The track which goes on to Dodola leaves in an easterly direction. The route west out of Asasa meanders as it crosses half a dozen small tributaries of the Webe Shebele. It takes 28 km to travel from Asasa to the main Shashemene-Goba highway. [Henze (1977)2001 p 118-119]		
1980s	Population about 5,100 in 1984. There was a Skill Training Center at Asasa in the late 1980s, teaching such works as pot making.		
1990s	Population about 10,900 in 1994 and about 13,400 in 2001.		
HCT08c	Asasa	07/39	[Br]
HCL88	Asasa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Asasa) cf Gedeb & Asasa wereda	07/39	[Ad]
1990s	14 km from Dodola. "Towards Asasa, the scenery remains hilly, but you'll start to see the yellow and orange aloes that are characteristic of the Bale area, and also large rural homesteads ringed by neat mud or euphorbia enclosures. --- There are several small hotels. It's only 14 km on to Dodola." [Bradt 1995(1998)] <i>asaso</i> (eastern O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Osyris abyssinica</i> , <i>O. compressa</i> , belonging to a group of plants which may be parasitic on the roots of other plants		
HFE66	Asay 14°11'/39°00' 2026 (with church Maryam to the south-east)	14/39	[Gz]
JEB78	Asayita, see Asaita		
HDL62	Asayo 09°35'/38°37' 2188 m <i>asayye</i> (A) to show, exhibit, point out <i>asb</i> (Geez) salary, payment	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDH04	Asba Littoria (Italian landing ground) 2150 m see under Asbe Teferi	09/41	[Gu WO]
JDH01	<i>asbe Teferi</i> (A) hope or reward of /Ras/ Teferi? Asbe Teferi (Asebe T., Assebe T., Asba Tafari) MS: 09°03'/40°43' = JDH00, 1740 m; Gz: 09°05'/40°52' 1826 m. With church Igzi'aber Ab. Founded about 1924, centre in 1964 of Chercher awraja & of Chiro wereda, in 1980 of Chercher Adal & Garaguracha awraja. Town 80 km east of Awash Station and 20 km south of the railway, distance 326 km from Addis Abeba. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	09/40	[Gz Br Po WO]

- 7E Ketemamitti (Ketema Mitti, Catamamitti) (village)
 9SW? Enda Lalumichiel
 9W Yabdo (Iabdo) (village) 1665 m
 10NW Tuka (Gara Tuca) (area)
 10NW Irambui (Gara I.) (area)
 1N Asba Littoria (Italian name of landing ground) 2150 m
 5NE Wacho (Uaccio) area
 10NE Geberiamba (Gheberi..) (village)
- 1920s Tekle Hawariat, a man of many different experiences (cf under Jijiga) was governor of Chercher from 1923.
 The party of Kurt Lubinski passed there in 1927 on their way to the coast, and Lubinski calls it the youngest town of Ethiopia, founded about three years earlier. Coffee plantations could be seen. The first thing they met was a new truck with an Indian at the steering wheel. Well-dressed policemen stood in the street. The visitors could use a guest house, but it had no furniture. The name of the governor Lubinski perceived as Fitorari Takle Hamardat. The visitors found a family feast, baptism of a child, and could join there and were given some Greek *mastix* to drink. The Fitawrari stayed absent for some reason, but he provided mules, though somewhat late for the departure towards Mieso.
 [K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise .., Leipzig 1929 p 121-127]
- 1930s Asbe Teferi was founded in the early 1930s by Tekle Hawariat, at the site of a village named Chiro (It: Ciro), with a regular plan covering 4 x 2 km. It is located in a picturesque woody depression at the upper part of the Chiro valley, and much coffee was produced in the district.
 The *receveur* of the post office was Dejene Habte Wolde around 1931.
 In another period the name of the postmaster was Welde Maryam.
 Spelling used by the post was ASBE-TEFERI (-1934-).
 Governor in 1935 was Ezgage Workeneh (Dr Martin), and Ato Seifu was director general. Mr Elefteriou had a hotel and was coffee merchant at the same time. The road to Mieso railway station could be used by motorcars.
 [Zervos 1936]
 About 2000 inhabitants. The Italians used the name Asba Littoria. Seat of the Italian *Commissariato del Cercèr*, post, telephone, clinic, an Ethiopian orthodox church in masonry, a mosque and minaret (constructed by the Italian *XV Legione Ferroviaria*), and a small church of a Catholic mission.
 [Guida 1938]
 Post office of the Italians was opened 27 January 1937. Its cancellations read ASBA-LITTORIA * HARAR. The post office continued, used spelling ASBA TAFARI around 1963 and is also recorded e.g. for 1978.
- wood Sawmilling: A steam-driven band saw at Chalho had been producing 150 cubic metres per month but was not operating by 1943. It was said to be owned by the Duke of Harar.
 [W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests .., Oxford 1946]
- 1940s April 1941: The Italians retreating from Dire Dawa used both the northern road through Mieso and the southern route through Asbe Teferi which was soon occupied by the Duke of Edinburgh's Rifles.
 [Thompson 1987 p 134]
 After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened on 1 April 1943.
 "I know little of these hills, except around Asba Taffari, the attractive headquarters of the Chercher district. We reach it by sixteen miles of road which climbs into the hills from the railway station at Miesso. The little town is set prettily in a well-watered valley, with the higher summits of the range rising all around. Enjoying an ideal climate, Asba Taffari is regarded, like Harar, as a health resort."
 [D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 136]
 The hospital (-1949-) had one doctor and 25 beds.
- 1950s The small coffee plantations in the Asbe Teferi area (-1950s-) give relatively high production.

By 1958 Asbe Teferi was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township. Sub-province Governor of Chercher awraja in 1959 was Dejzasmach Berhane Maskel W. Selassie.

1960s

At Dejzasmach Wolde Gebrael junior secondary school 40 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

Kenyasmach Sahlu Gebre Heywot was appointed Governor of Chercher awraja on 8 October 1962.

Official statistics for 1965 say that there were 670 owned, 1,050 rented, and 190 unspecified dwellings. Of these 30 used piped water, 180 water from wells and 1,700 from streams. Of the town population ten years of age and older, there were 2,300 men of which 51.7% literate and 2,650 women of which 15.1% literate.

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Asbe Teferi.

A road from Asbe Teferi to Metehara was built in 1966, and an elementary school building constructed with assistance from Sweden through ESBU was completed by that year. No petrol was to be had in the town on 1 January 1966.

33 telephone numbers are listed in the 1967 directory, of which 8 for administrations, one each for the territorial army, the school and the Prince Makonnen Memorial Hospital, for Agip and Total petrol stations (there was also a Mobil by 1978?), Singer Sewing Machines and Alexandros Frères. Those on personal names were for the Ethiopian+Oriental part Ahmed Abdi, Dej. Ahmed Ali Tassie, Ahmed Gazali, Ahmed Said, Hadji Ahmed Yonis, Ali Hibah, Hassen Forsa, Mohammed Ali, Mohammed Mahadi, Mohammed Naji, Saleh Mayas, Major Shiferraw Gobezie, Shihunegn Bessemahu, Taddesse Nesibu, Tebebe Mitiku, Woldeyes Emro. Those with Western names were Salvatore Meletta and Papaconstantinu Sambico only.

Population 7,359 as published in 1968, of which 65.7% illiterate. 18% of the active town population were engaged in farming and 15% in sales. 69% were Amhara, 72% were Christian and 27% Muslim.

Dejzasmach Wolde Gabriel Abas School in its primary part in 1968 had 843 boys and 560 girls, with 17 male and 3 female teachers, while its junior secondary part had 416 male & 108 female students in grades 7-12, with 18 teachers of which 11 foreign. There were 35 students in grade 12 who sat for school leaving certificate in 1968, but only one of them passed.

An art teacher at this secondary school was Ashenafi Wolde-Yesus Dadi. He was born in 1948 and graduated from the Addis Abeba Art School in 1969. [Eth. Artists p 114] Serawit Christos Soci. /Salvation Army?/ primary school in 1968 had 40 boys and 36 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.

Fikir Agelglot /church? mission?/ primary school had 165 boys and 110 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 male teachers and one female.

There was /when?/ a mission station of Bible Churchman's Missionary Society. According to Urban Survey, Second Round 1969-1970 of the CSO, Asbe Teferi inhabitants were 72.8% 'Abyssinians', 22.0% indigenous population and 5.2% others.

1970s

An elementary school building was constructed in 1970/?, one of the first with Swedish assistance through ESBU, and supervised by Johan Brisman.

1974

Published in 1974: Asbe Teferi had an estimated population of 7,500. It had turned over to the Ministry of Interior a total of Eth\$ 200,000 from taxes or similar in recent years. Lacking a water-supply system, and only recently having been able to acquire a generator for electricity, the town was badly in need of elementary facilities. The town officials tried for some time to recover part of the funds from the Ministry, without any success.

[J Markakis, Ethiopia: anatomy ..., (1974)1975 p 321 note]

1976

The Ethiopian News Agency claimed in mid-July 1976 that negotiations held at Asbe Teferi by representatives of hostile groups of Afars and Issas had led to an agreement.

1977

Nega Mezlekia, who came to Asbe Teferi together with his mother and some of her other

children as refugees from Jijiga in September-October 1977, later wrote a book about his memories.

Asbe Teferi "snakes along the edge of the main highway -- is a melancholic small town whose drab conditions are accentuated by the black roads, laid with crushed basaltic rocks, that lie at the foot of a dark mountain chain adorned with the same black, shiny stones."

"Most of the buildings in town were made of wood and mud, topped with old and rusted corrugated metal sheets. The houses, which had long since shed their paint, were ranked on the mountainside, where they desperately clung to dead cliffs. Generations of neglect were written into the faces of these derelict buildings."

"The main business in town was the hotel and restaurant service industry, which catered to the equally wayward peasants and truck drivers. The peasant would bring his wife along to market, and at the end of the business day, would share the booze and festivities with her -- Robbery was unknown in this region."

Nega's grandmother had owned three houses in Asbe Teferi before the Derg took power. She lost two of them and a few others in another town during the revolution. Nega's family as refugees could stay with her for a while. "-- the shops were empty of everything; and we had to wait outside the city limits in order to buy a load of firewood."

[Nega Mezlekia, Notes from the hyena's belly, New York 2000 p 271-273]

In Asbe Teferi, the underground guerrilla units of the EPRP were more active than elsewhere in the province. There was a strong peasant base around the town that provided a great deal of support for the party. The forest cover in the areas nearby furnished hideout. Furthermore, there was a number of armed insurrections in the region, among the the Oromo National Liberation Movement. When a local member of the Meison party was grazed by a bullet from an unknown assailant, the Meison searched houses in Asbe Teferi from door to door. Nega Mezlekia was found and questioned, but he was released.

1978 One year later the environment in Asbe Teferi was less tense than before. "It seemed that most of the threatening political opponents of the regime were dead, in exile or rotting in prison, and the going was good for those in power."

Nega as above, p 280-281, 316]

1980s Population about 11,300 in 1984.

1990s "Asbe Teferi is a strange little place. Tucked away in the Arba Gugu foothills, it has a hot, dusty feel that is more of the plains than of the highlands. It is rescued from total anonymity by an attractive setting and a few balconied double-storey legacies of the Italian occupation. --- there's generally a bus to Hirna in the afternoon. But if you're in need of nourishment or even a bed for the night, the unmarked restaurant in the row of buildings at the top of the sloping bus station has acceptable food, and a few adequate rooms." [Bradt 1995]

Population about 18,700 in 1994 and about 23,000 in 2001.

2000s "The Thursday market at Asbe Teferi is amongst the most colourful in the country."

[Lonely planet 2000]

By 2003 Ashalew Hotel had 10 rooms, and Kasa Korebeta Pension 17 rooms.

picts K Lubinski, Hochzeitsreise...,Leipzig 1929 p 124 simple buildings;

Gli annali ..., anno IV vol 3, Roma 1941 p 854-855[6]

plant nursery of the Milizia Forestale

asbi (A) one who fattens /cattle/ to sell

HFF34 Asbi, see Inda Silase

JEA17 Asbole (area) 10/40 [WO]

JDG53 Asboti (Wadi Azboli) (recorded in 1841) 09/40 [WO Ha]

JCK05 Asbuli (Usbelli) 358 m 06/43 [LM WO]

JDP05 **Asbuli** (Osboli, Osbole) 09°59'/41°10' 698 m 09/41 [Gz Ro WO Mi]

halfway on a northwest-southeast trail between Gewane and the railway.

Near Asbuli salty waters are exploited in salines. It is a continuation of

the salty sources occurring in Bale province.

[Mineral 1966]

1960s "The post at Osboli has about 200 persons, including the families of the policemen, and is surrounded by a stone wall with rifle and machine gun emplacements. The policemen and their pack of noisy dogs seem to be guarding an empty world, except for some vultures and storks scavenging at the site where a cow purchased from the Somalis is butchered every other day to supply the post with fresh meat.

One night the commander, a lieutenant -- looked out across the moonlit plain and described some of the contact between this outpost of the empire and the nomadic tribes. 'We don't know where they are, what they're doing -- One day I'll drive around and not see a single person for miles, the next day a whole tribe will suddenly be there. If there is some trouble, they suddenly appear from nowhere, and you see them behind every rock!'" [Natural History, March 1968 p 52]

- HCS89 Asc Coculia, see Ash Kokuliya
HEK66 Asca, see Aska
JDD05 Asca Adale, see Aska Adale
JDJ12 Ascabni, see Askabni
HDM64 Ascalena, see Askalena
HER94 Ascana, see Askana
HEC15c Ascefa, see Ashefa
HEJ92 Ascera, see Ashera
JBU93 Asceraf, see Asheraf
JBS59 Asc Ad, see Ashi Ad
HET79 Ascialaco, see Achalako
HEM92 Ascianghi, see Ashenge
HDJ68 Asciani, see Achane Maryam
JCA33 Ascjar, see Ashar
HDU03 Ascjar Ag., see Ashel Ager
?? Ascifa, see Ashifa
HEC63c Ascjuda, see Ashuda
HCK93 Ascjura, see Ashura
GDF12 Ascjuri, see Ashuri
JEB07 Ascjar, see Askol
JEB40 Ascjar, see Askoma
HDR95 Ascjar, see Askun
JDP11 Ascjar, see Askur
JER51 Asdaga (volcano) 13°11'/41°44' 13/41 [WO Gz]
JDN48c Asdahara (Asda-hara) (mountain) 10/40 [Gu]
Asebe .., see Asbe ..
HDL81 Asebo 09°47'/38°33' 2881 m 09/38 [Gz]
JDG19 Asebot 09°10'/40°40' 1523 m 09/40 [Gz]
JDG27 **Asebot** (Assebot, Assabot) 09/40 [Ca Po Ad]
09°15'/40°34' (with sub-post office)
Railway station 60 km east of Awash Station.
Centre in 1964 of Asebot sub-district.
- 1900s Friedrich von Kulmer passed the place on 15 November 1908 on his way to the coast. They tried to collect some water as it would be almost a day's march to reach the next source of water. After departing they saw the savannah having grass fire at a distance. Marabu storks were sitting in some trees.
[F von Kulmer, Leipzig 1910 p 231]
- 1930s In the Silase church there are paintings made by Emailaf Heruy (around 1930?).
1950s Surrounded by plains with almost no trees, but there was a small sawmill. Plantations of cereals. The remains of agricultural machinery from some farm were standing near the

- railway.
- 1960s Population 1,756 as counted in 1967.
There is no telephone within the public system mentioned in the 1954 directory but by 1967 there was one of Telecommunications itself and one each for Ahmed Salim, Lij Menelik Iyassu, Said Abdulla Shamire, and Said Ahmed.
- JDG28 **Asebot** (Assabot, Jebel Assibote, Assobot, Azabot) 09/40 [Gz Ca WO Ne]
(mountain with **Abuna Samuel** monastery)
09°16'40"30' or 34', 1159 or 1523 m
"Several kilometres off the main road to the NE is Asebot Mountain, at the top of which is one of Ethiopia's most famous monastic enclaves: the monastery of Asebot."
[Camerapix 1995]
- geol Assabot is a steep denuded cone whose crater walls are only poorly preserved on the western side, and its lava flows have been buried around the flanks of the cone under the pluvial lacustrine sediments of the Rift. The cone of Assabot is composed of thick columnar phonolithic and trachytic lava flows.
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 221]
A grandson of Lij Iyasu, by name Girma, was born in 1961 (1953 Eth.Cal.) and grew up in Abuna Samuel monastery at Asebot. He left Ethiopia in 1973 with the help of the French governor in Djibouti. He studied in Germany and became a teacher at the university in Bremen.
[Girma Iyasu 1998 in correspondence with R Seltzer, USA]
- HEE16 Asecha Gebriel (church) 11°00'/39°02' 11/39 [Gz]
?? Asede Mikael (Asädä Mika'él) (church) ../.. [Pa]
HFD89 Asedobo 14°18'/38°25' 1814m, near map code HFE80 14/38 [Gz]
HFF63 Asegara 14°06'/39°42' 2904 m 14/39 [Gz]
HEU62 Asegeda (Sogoda, Sugoda) 13°12'/39°35' 2206 m 13/39 [Gz Gu WO]
(with church K'irk'os), see under Kwiha
- JFB31 Asegela, see Asagela
- JDA.. Aseko (Aseco) (visiting postman under Nazret) 08/39 [x Po]
Centre (-1980s-) of Aseko wereda.
- ?? Aseko sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aseru) ../.. [Ad]
(-1964-1997-)
- JDA.. Aseko wereda (in 1992 in Arba Gugu awraja) 08/40 [n]
Since Aseko wereda was difficult to reach from any direction, it was to be largely excluded from both ARDU and EPID rural development programs around 1974-1984.
- asela: *asella* (asälla) (A) 1. cause to succeed, put into good condition;
2. figure out, think deeply, calculate; 3. sharpen, provide with a keen edge;
asello (O) god
- HCT87 **Asela** (Asella, Assela, Assella, Aselle, Assala) 07/39 [MS Te Ad Po]
07°57'/39°05' or 08', 2182, 2399 m 07/39 [Gz WO x]
Centre in 1980 of Chilalo awraja.
Distance 175 km from Addis Abeba.
Within a radius of 10 km there is at km
9N Kulumsa (with experimental farm)
- 1800s Occupied by the Shewans in 1882.
- 1920s Around 1927 there was also a customs post called Asela near the northern end of lake Ziway. [Anna-Lena Jönsson 1928 p 185]
- 1930s Before the Italian time a small shop in Asela was operated by a former Austrian air force officer. He had been collector of animals for a zoo in Europe and also started his own farm with birds. In 1935 he had bought a second-hand truck in the capital and tried to drive it down to Asela but its engine broke down before he reached there.
[G Agge, Med Röda Korset .., Sthlm 1936 p 30]
About 500 inhabitants. *Residenza*, post, telegraph, clinic. A kind of "zootechnical"

exhibition was held there in 1937.

[Guida 1938]

- 1938 Post office of the Italians was opened 3 October 1938. Its cancellations read ASELE * (HARAR). The post used spelling ASSELLA around 1963. The CISAC company specialized in cattle-farming. "A farm is already shipshape at Aselle, where a saw-mill for the utilisation of the large timber resources has just been completed. The first shipment of Italian stock for cross-breeding is now on the scene." [F Quaranta, Ethiopia .., London 1939 p 57]
The Italian occupants wanted to develop Asela as a province capital, but they did not get time to build much more than a two-storey building and some long masonry storage buildings.
Beow a hill at the edge of a meadow they started a station for sheep from Australia with wool suited for the textile industry. By 1945 nothing was left of these sheep.
A landing strip had been used mostly for the private airplane of the Duke of Aosta, who built a villa at Asela as his vacation retreat (he suffered from tuberculosis and thought the air there would be good for his lungs).
- 1941 In the beginning of April 1941, the 6th KAR Brigade and two companies of the 5th KAR Brigade moved southward from Nazret and Mojo in pursuit of Italian units who had left the main force and were in retreat towards Asela. It was General de Simone who led this retreat. Earlier, he had been in command of a large resistance force out of Dire Dawa. The 5th King's African Rifles companies moved south from Nazret, only to find the bridge across the Awash river destroyed and a strong Italian defending force dug in on the south banks of the river. Two of the KAR armoured cars were put out of action by anti-tank fire.
On 7 April the 54th East African Field Company joined the British forces on the north bank. In three days a Bailey bridge was constructed across the river, enabling the KAR's and their reinforcements to move with several armoured cars and anti-tank guns to capture the town of Asela without opposition. To their surprise, they found that the town was already under siege by roving bands of Patriot guerrillas.
Brigade headquarters were established at Asela. A small force supported by armoured cars continued south to capture Bekoji, but because of heavy mud, increasing rains and a shortage of fuel, most of these advance units had to return to Asela. Then it was decided that the clean up forces in the south should switch their main advance to a more passable road from Mojo through the heart of the Rift Valley, and only a small force was left at Asela.
[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 169-170]
- 1944 After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened in 1944.
- 1945 Traditional round houses were the most common in town in 1945. The few Arabs in Asela were all merchants.
Bitwoded Negash was governor of the Arussi-Kambata Province. He was a rather young man who was a grandson of Negus Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam. He had started by using the old provincial capital Ticho and had moved to Asela recently. Colonel Sebsebie had been district governor before 1945.
Dr Agge of the Swedish Mission BV visited Asela in 1945 to reconnoitre a site for their hospital. The Emperor wanted to visit the new capital about the same time. The Governor had no car and no telephone! Housing for the Emperor was arranged at Simba Farm about 10 km north of Asela, and at the farm there was even electric light.
[BV julkalender 1945 (Sthlm) p 60-70]
- 1940s Asela "is a considerable settlement and trading centre on the slopes of Chilalo, high enough to be very cold on occasion. It has a splendid site, midway between the heights and the depths. Behind the town we see the forested slopes of Chilalo rising steadily to 13,000 feet, the higher levels being often smothered in cloud."
[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 137-138]
Very near Asela the soil is reddish brown or red clay/loam-clay.
[FAO]

- 1946 In 1946 Swedish Mission BV laid the foundations of a hospital and a school in Asela. Doctor Gunnar Agge (b 1900) with wife Tenzen (b 1893) and daughter arrived there in April 1946. Dr Agge fell in disfavour with the Ethiopian authorities and was forced to leave Ethiopia in 1948, together with his family. Instead Dr Walter Giselsson with wife Gunvor stayed at the Asela mission hospital for a period of four years.
[Mission source]
Some Evangelical Ethiopians were prisoners in Asela in the 1940s.
Ras Asrate Kasa (b. 1918) was Governor-General of Arussi 1946-1952, and then Ras Mengesha Seyum (b. 1927) held the post 1952-1955. He received the title of Ras eleven years later. Next Governor-General 1955-1960 was Tsehafe T'ezaz Welde-Giyorgis Welde-Yohannes (b. circa 1902), after having been Minister of Pen, so it was regarded for him to have been "moved down" by the Emperor.
"The Governor General, Dejazmach Asrate Kassa, lunched us /the British ambassador/ royally and warned us that we had need to be thus fortified, if we were to face with tolerance and equanimity the horrors of the road ahead. No normal wheeled traffic proceeds beyond Aselle and in a few minutes we could understand why. For part of the way southwards the Italians had built a road, but it had either never been completed or the surface had worn off, leaving a ribbon of -- large stones over which the cars lurched agonizingly -- It looked, and felt, like the spinal column of a dinosaur -- but this backbone stretched for miles instead of feet. Worse still were the bridges; if they existed at all, they were supported by aged timbers that inspired no confidence."
[D Busk, The fountain of the sun, London 1957 p 55-56]
- 1947 A party in two motorcars arrived to the Swedish Mission BV station in early November 1947, at the occasion of a visit to Ethiopia by the BV leader in Stockholm, Axel B. Svensson. The visit is described in his book.
There was a total of 45 buildings at the mission station, of which the hospital had 50 beds, a wing for epidemic cases and a wing for outpatients.
There were deep ravines on both sides of the station, with forest and baboons and at the time also a leopard.
The visitors were invited for lunch by the Governor General Asrate Kassa. His residence at some distance from town was a villa built by the Italians for the Duke of Aosta.
[A B Svensson, Det återuppståndna Etiopien, 1948 p 86-91]
- 1949 The BV Mission staff were 3 male and 4 female in 1949, and one female less in 1951, but nurse Ruth arrived new, see below.
- 1951 Nurse Ruth Håkansson arrived to the BV hospital in 1951.
Teacher Elsa Olofsson (b 1923) was transferred to Harar. She left from there for Sweden in the second half of 1953, and when she returned to Ethiopia a couple of years later she was placed in Addis Abeba.
[Min mor var missionär, 1988 p 10-12]
- 1952 BV staff around 1952 were
Dr Walter & Gunvor Giselsson with 4 children
agronomist Anders & Marta Andersson with 2 children
Martin (b 1917) & Birgit (b 1919) Hjort with 3 children
nurse Ruth Håkansson (b 1918)
The Giselssons were succeeded by Dr Harald Nyström and his wife Martha in 1952 (Dr Nyström was born in northern Ethiopia as son of a missionary and had already lived for many years in the country.)
- 1953 At least by January 1953 there were at the BV mission in Asela also Martin and Birgit Hjorth with 3 children, Danish nurse Edith Hansen who mostly served at the Monessa (Munesa) clinic, and still Ruth Håkansson. The mission school headed by Martin Hjorth had about 170 students in six classes by 1959, when the number of BV missionaries in Asela was still 4.
[Mission source]
At the Swedish BV mission hospital, nurse and midwife Edith Persson arrived new, and nurse Edith Hansen could leave for rest in Sweden by early April 1953.

The BV mission 6-grade school in Asela had 114 students in 1953, of which 15 female. Its boarding served 15 Oromo, 4 Amhara, 3 Kambata, 2 Wellamo, and 2 Laqi. Teachers were the Swedes Martin and Birgit Hjorth and the Ethiopians Gemachew Debisa, Asfaw Aweqe, Zakeus Edamo, Samuel Demissie, and Twolde Berhan Goitom.

At the BV mission hospital, the outpatient clinic recorded 18,672 contacts during 1953. There were 50 beds at the hospital and 835 admitted as inpatients, with 65 operations and 41 deliveries. About 30 Ethiopians were employed as staff. The Swedes were Dr Harald Nyström and his wife Martha and the nurses Ruth Håkansson and Edith Hansen.

There was a serious epidemic of dysentery in the town during all of 1953 and later.

Administrator of the mission farm was Twolde Berhan Goytom, son of an early mission teacher in Eritrea.

[BV report for 1953]

1954 Florentinus Hällzon visited the BV mission in 1954 and noted that Dr Nyström kept some antelopes and that there was a fine garden. Dr Agge had brought cypresses from Gethsemane and they had attained considerable height. On a Sunday there was preaching in Amharic, translated into Oromo by a young man. Hällzon speaking in Swedish was translated into both languages. The general impression was very positive.

[Hällzon, Afrikanska bilder, Sweden 1954 p 50]

1955 A public address system was installed in the central square in Asela (and in ten other towns), used for receiving transmission from Radio Addis Ababa and re-broadcasting it to the townspeople.

1957 In 1957 Asela was still the end of the telephone line to the south.

1958 In the beginning of 1958 (compare 1952 above) BV staff were still the Nyströms, the Hjorts now with three sons and one daughter, all born in Ethiopia, and nurses Ruth Håkansson and Edith Persson.

1959 Sub-province Governor of Chilalo awraja in 1959 was Colonel Asfaw Sheamt (see above concerning Governor General of the province). Town officer of Asela was Grazmach Worku W. Medhin. Provincial Director of Arussi Teklay Gizat was Kenyazmach Sileshi Zereffu, and Secretary General was Ato Tassisa Ebba. Provincial Chief of Police was Lt.Col. Abebe Wolde Selassie and Deputy Chief was Lt.Col. Hailu Kena (noted in a list as French speaking).

Family Martin Hjort left the BV Mission in March 1959 after having served for 6½ years in Ethiopia. After a year in Sweden they returned again.

1960s By 1960 Asela had one of the ten municipal slaughter houses in Ethiopia, and a branch of the electric authority EELPA had started operation in town.

Ras Dargie secondary school in 1960 had 234 male students and no female.

Among those who passed 8th-grade examination in 1960 were 56 students at Ras Darge school and 32 at Ras Abate Boyalew school (also in Asela?).

Nurse Maj-Britt Persson started at the Taffari Makonnen Hospital (= BV mission hospital) around August 1960. The hospital had 80 beds and two doctors in the 1960s, but it had to serve the whole Arsi province with a population of over 700,000.

Harald Nyström served as doctor and Martha Nyström as matron at the hospital.

1961 A locust invasion in the area took place in April 1961.

In a survey 1961-62 at a Sunday market there were seen about 250 cattle.

In 1962 there was only a dry weather road southwards from Asela.

Besides the BV missionaries of the 1950s there was in 1961 also nurse Maj-Britt Persson. Mr K.I. John was director of the Ras Darge Secondary School in 1961. One among the staff was Abate Teferra.

1962 Out of a group of 14 Swedish SLU volunteers, Axel Paulsson served for 3 months in Asela in 1962.

On 9 or 10 July 1962 the Danish nurse Inger-Marie Lodahl died at the BV mission in Asella after a few days' illness. She was only 31 and had served in Ethiopia for a little more than a year. Around 1963 the Norwegian Per Dagfinn Balsvik worked at the Taffari Makonnen Hospital. Nurse Maj-Britt Persson (b 1935) had replaced/?/ Edith Persson.

1963 Dr Harald Nyström had his 65th birthday on 26 January 1963 (and this would in

Sweden be the age for retirement). Nurse Inga & teacher Jens Ibsen arrived in early 1963, from Denmark.

1965

During the first half of the 1900s Asela was at most a minor market centre, but by 1965 it was the only large town in Chilalo awraja. It served as the administrative centre of both the province and the awraja. It was also a principal commercial and marketing centre. Surveys of the Central Statistical Office in the mid-1960s found that of the town population in Asela ten years of age and older, there were 3,910 men of whom 58.8% literate and 5,680 women of whom 15.9% literate.

Its main market was open all week, although its busiest day was Saturday. Inhabitants' dwelling houses were interspersed with commercial establishments and government offices throughout the town. There was electrical supply and water supply, but in 1965 still no sewerage system. The town was a sorry sight after the provincial governor ordered all trees cut to make the town "look modern".

In 1965 Asela had the only senior secondary school in the awraja.

EELPA had an electric generator station there. It was possible to receive radio and television programs broadcast from Addis Abeba-

[J M Cohen 1987 p 55, 58]

BV staff in January 1965 were the Nyströms together with Maj-Britt Persson and Ruth Håkanson as before, and Gunnar Nilsson (b 1915) with wife Karla (b 1923) and two daughters born in Harar, plus nurse Inga Ipsen (b 1938) married to a Dane.

On 28 March 1965 the Swedish Association made a trip to Asela in about 15 cars, but they could not immediately meet Dr Nyström because he had been invited for lunch with the Emperor, who happened to be in town. In 1966 Dr Nyström had lived for 50 years in Ethiopia and his wife for 25 years. By then he was no longer employed but the couple continued to live in Asela. Family Martin Hjort returned to Sweden around July 1965. The Norwegian nurse Målfred Steinsland arrived to the hospital around October 1965. Nurse Karin Fritjofsson arrived around March 1966.

In 1965 Asela had one of the smallest populations among provincial capitals, but a population boom started, based on economic activity in the area, and in 1966 its population was determined to be 13,886.

[Cohen p 68 note 75]

According to the 1954 telephone directory there were then telephones only for the office and residence of the governor and one each for Asseres Abay and Mussa Awali.

By 1967 Asseres' office and home had three numbers and Mussa was still there. The directory at that time lists 58 numbers in Asela of which 20 for administrations. There was no clearly Western name except Swedish Mission BV. Personal names were Basha Abebe Wolde Maskel, Abraham Taha, Sheik Ahmed Abbas, Bogale Feldaso, Bulbula Iniso, Woizero Elfinesh Beyene, Engda Endaylalu, Getachew Dube, Gezahegn Molla, Girma Akale Hiwot (adv.), Major Haile Mariam Felleke, Hassen Ali Birra, Kasim Ali, Kebede Belayneh, Kifle Talila, Lukas (Bitsue Abune), Merid Bekele, Mohammed Nur Nawed, Mulugeta Intefa, Mussa Awali, Taddese Deboch, Tedla Abebe, Lt. Tedla Sebsibe, Teferra Mekuria, Tesfa Redie, Tesfaye Gabre Selassie, Wubet Bogale, Wudie Demena, Zelleke Desta. There was also a bar and a transport society. Hardly any of the names gives the impression of being an Oromo one.

A branch of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia was established in Asela within the period 1965-1968. In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for the town.

The BV mission hospital, started around 1946, worked for 20 years and was then ordered by the authorities to be closed (around 1966) as a government hospital had been built on the other side of Asela. However, the old Taffari Makonnen Hospital building was changed into a school, with the name Lutheran Theological Seminar. There was a 3-year course for priests and shorter courses for evangelists. The building had always had a lot of cracks, so after the first 3-year course it was demolished and the seminar found other premises.

[BV julkalender 1989 (Sthlm) p 61-65]

Governor General around 1967-1968 was Sahlu Defay.

A large primary school in 1968 had 897 boys and 599 girls, with 25 male and 4 female teachers, and another had 472 boys and 348 girls in grades 1-6, with 18 male and 5 female teachers.

Felege Hiwot church school in the same year had 236 boys and 91 girls in grades 1-5, with 6 male and one female teacher.

Nurse Edith Hansen arrived to the hospital around January 1968, after a stay in her home country Denmark. Harald & Martha Nyström, after a visit to Sweden in 1966, returned once more and seem to have left Ethiopia finally around June 1968.

The average daily traffic on the Nazret side in 1962 was 75 buses, 53 cars, and 57 trucks. Official statistics for 1965 say that there were 1,470 owned, 2,040 rented, and 120 unspecified dwellings. Of these 940 used piped water and 2,690 water from streams. No Ethiopian household had flush toilets, 38.8% had pit latrines, and 60.9% had none. 17% of the males and 24% of the females living there were born in the town.

1966 BV staff in March 1966 were the Nyströms, nurse Ethel Bengtsson (b 1937), nurse Karin Fridolfsson (b 1940) and at the school nurse Ipsen who had 2 children.

1967 The population of Asela was 13,886 as counted in 1967, of which 65% illiterate. As published by the CSO in 1968 of the active population 21% were engaged in sales, 19% in service and 14% in "protective service". Ethnically almost 60% were Amhara, 16% Oromo and 9% Gurage, and 95% Christian (the Amhara descent possibly claimed with some exaggeration),

Swedish volunteers at CADU in 1967 were Inger Svebeck and Karin Torhall.

CADU The bilateral agreement for the project CADU between Ethiopia and Sweden was signed on 8 September 1967 and was supposed to cover Chilalo awraja (see under this name) but most of the Swedish staff lived in Asela.

Some land and buildings were taken over from the BV mission:

"Bara vissa saker kan vi inte göra för projektcentret ännu, som t ex att inhägna våra blivande områden. Jag har gått omkring och tittat på dem. De tillhör för närvarande svenska missionen i Asella, som tidigare haft mer jordbruk än vad de har nu. Missionen ska alltså finnas kvar även sedan vi kommit dit. -- Deras sjukhus lades ner då Asella fick eget sjukhus. Sjukhusbyggnaden har vi övertagit, liksom läkarvillan, i vilken vi nu bor då vi arbetar därnere."

"Nere i Asella bor vi fortfarande i det lilla runda huset, min counterpart Lakech och jag. Karlarna bor i tillfälliga baracker i små tvåmansrum. De växte ur läkarvillan. Vi äter som förut i den. -- oftast är vi säkert bortimot trettio. -- Vi far upp /till Addis Abeba/ och ner med projektets buss som går ned på måndagsmorgnar och hem fredagkvällar."

[K Torhall, Brev från Etiopien, Sthlm (SIDA) 1972 p 35, 74]

Construction of a building to be used by CADU started around February 1968.

The main move of Swedes, about 20 families, from Addis Abeba to newly built premises in Asela took place at the end of May and beginning of June, 1969.

On 13 November the young Crown Prince of Sweden made a visit to Asela to study the CADU project.

"I april -- flyttade vi in i kontoret där och bara ett litet kontor är kvar i Addis. -- Det är mest svenskar i villorna, bara de fyra högsta etiopierna har villor här. -- Vi har hus eller lägenhet kvar i Addis för veckändarna, och det är mycket oekonomiskt. -- Området kallas ett svenskt ghetto eller överklassområde. -- Det skulle kostat för mycket att lägga husen /inne i staden/ i Asella och dra vatten till dem osv."

[Torhall p 87, 90]

Swedish CADU staff by mid-1968 included, in alphabetical order:

Bernt Blomkvist

nurse Gunvor Friis (earlier in Yemen)

agronomist Karl-Axel Hansson & wife Ingbritt and 3 children

inspector Carsten Hey & wife Bodil H. Johansson

agronomist Bror Karlsson & wife Siv and 2 children

"lantmästare" Yngve Larsson & wife Sonja and 2 children

G. Löwgren
chief mechanic Erik Mark
veterinarian Carl Moritz (Calle) Wallgren
well driller Bengt Norlén
building engineer Åke Norrman
economist Göran Nyberg & wife Sissi and 2 boys
agronomist Olov Svensson

Ethiopia and Sweden on 22 May 1969 signed an agreement for a joint project to provide water supply and distribution system for the town of Asela. The cost would be about half a million Eth\$.

When the Swedish community made an excursion to the CADU project on Saturday 25 October 1969 they were guided by its head Bengt Nekby and also by Calle Wallgren and Göran Tykesson and at Kulumsa farm by Karl-Axel Hansson and Bror Karlsson. Dr Gunnar Arhammar left CADU around October 1969 and his successor Dr Stig Lundin with wife "Dodo" (to be teacher to Swedish children) arrived about a month earlier. Family Carsten Hey also left around October, and the successor Nils-Inge Albinsson with family arrived in January 1970. Social anthropologist Arne Lexander left in December 1969 after having worked at CADU for almost four years. Gustav Jeansson arrived around January 1970 to be Adult Education Organizer. Ingrid Svensson arrived in April 1970 to be matron of CADU. Nurse Gunborg Friis left on 22 November 1970, and forestry officer Lars Sundin about the same time.

text A sketch map of the areas used by CADU in Asela town, near the airstrip and waterworks, is found on page 96 of B Nekby, CADU - etiopisk utmaning, Sthlm (SIDA) 1971, and how the project was related to Asela town is described (in Swedish) on pages 105, 110;

L Olsson, Hur går det med regionalprojektet, *in* Månadsbladet, A.A. April 1967 p 2-5; Svenskbladet, A.A. September 1969 p 5-8 about the plans of CADU.

1968 The Emperor on 17 June 1968 visited the hospital and the new Medhane Alem church. Ras Darge Secondary School had 19 students in grade 12 who sat for school leaving certificate in 1968, and 8 of them passed.

"Amhara colonization is aggravated by such acts as the naming of the only secondary school in Arussi Province after Ras Dargie who is bitterly remembered for his brutal conquest of the Arussi highlands."

[P T W Baxter 1983]

1969 In January 1969 nurse Edith Hansen worked in Asela, having by then been for 21 years "in the field" in Ethiopia. The mission family Inga & Jens Jørgen Ipsen returned to Asela around June 1969 after a year in Denmark. Pastor Leif Norrgård with wife Gunnel and two children arrived around September to lead the Bible school of the BV mission. A daughter was born to them on 6 September 1971.

The BV mission school in early 1969 had 320 pupils in grades 1-6. The congregation led by Kes Wubishet had 75 communicant members and some 100 non-communicants. They used a chapel in the building of the old school but were planning to build a church. They also had a book-store.

Dr Harald Nyström and his wife arrived back to Asela on 11 January 1969 after 8 months in Sweden.

SVS volunteer Majvor Karlsson worked with adult education at the CADU project.

1970 According to Urban Survey, Second Round 1969-1970 of the CSO, Asela inhabitants were 79.6% 'Abyssinians', 11.1% indigenous population and 9.3% others.

In January 1970 CADU people with address in Asela numbered
29 employees, 19 wives, 31 children

Among the employed, Gunnar Poulsen was Danish citizen, of the wives Sofia Frisk was born Ethiopian, and of the children one was born in Liberia and one in Germany.

At the same time BV Mission staff were nurse Edith Hansen (Danish citizen b 1918), teacher Jens Jørgen Ipsen (Danish citizen b 1939) with wife nurse Inga (Swedish citizen b 1938) and 3 children of which two born in Ethiopia, pastor Leif Norrgård (b 1943) with

wife Gunnel (b 1944) and 2 children.

An attractive new motel was opened in 1970, the Assela Abay. It was managed by a Swiss who had spent many years at the Ras hotel in Addis Abeba.

Asela is "a large village in the process of turning into a country town." The broad main street has low buildings on both sides, some brightly painted (orange is a favourite colour here), and modern streetlights. The town has been planned on a grand scale with straight side-streets running at right-angles to the main north-south road through the centre. Some of the side-streets are paved with rock; many are earth. Assela's principal church, Maryam, is situated in a park-like compound in the south-western part of the town next to the rambling residence of Abuna Lucas.

On the southern end of the town, along an asphalt road which branches off to the west, is CADU headquarters and the Swedish residential area. This suburb includes a school and a community centre.

[P B Henze, *Ethiopian journeys*, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 113]

1971 Spelling used by the post office was ASSELLA around 1971.

Swedish CADU staff in the 1970s

Fodder crop specialist Martin Wik left in mid-July 1971 after 3 years' employment. Curt Widell with wife and son arrived about the same time and lived in Addis Abeba in the beginning. To CADU (and probably to Asela) around September 1971 arrived Bo Gunnar Andersson, Erik & Gudrun Engström, Johan & Vassilike Holmberg.

The Emperor made a visit to the CADU project around October 1971.

In a 1971 study of Asela schools, there were 3,616 pupils in primary school, 757 in junior secondary and 1,549 in senior secondary school. The proportion of girls was 44% in primary, 25% in junior secondary, and 12% in senior secondary school.

By 1971 eight milk collecting stations were operating at the Asela-Bekoji road. Milk was collected once a day and processed with CADU dairy equipment in Asela. The maximum annual volume of collection occurred in 1969-70 reaching 318,000 litres of milk.

[Cohen p 68 note 83, p 82]

1972 At the beginning of 1972 Ingrid Svensson left and Josef Jonsson arrived.

In the second half of 1972 a study trip of 18 female members of Swedish CKF (Centerns Kvinnoförbund) visited Asela. Impressions were printed in the magazine *Budkavle ...* 1973 no 2.

1973 In early 1973 there were 18 CADU expatriate employees with address Asela.

1974 In April 1974, in the beginning of the revolution, there was a demonstration in Asela demanding 'land to the tiller', and it was estimated that 15,000 people took part.

[Addis Hiwet, *Ethiopia from autocracy ...*, London 1975 p 107]

The Governor General, Sahlu Defaye (Diffayei), was imprisoned by the revolutionary military already in April 1974, and executed in November. During his time as governor he had in practice hampered projects of CADU.

Sahlu was replaced by Tesfa Bushen who had been vice minister in the Ministry of Agriculture. Director of the CADU project at this time was 28-year-old Henock Kifle, who together with other staff at CADU took a stand in favour of Tesfa Bushen who, however, was arrested by his own police forces after a shooting at Dehra on 17 May 1974. The Swedish staff at CADU was ordered to suspend work and were evacuated from Asela for security reasons for a while.

[Cohen p 162 + Bondestam 1975 p 135-140]

At a visit to the health clinic in October 1974 there were seen 3 nurses for a population of 150,000.

1976 Governor Tesfa Bushen was dismissed in February 1976 and replaced by Dr. Girma Tolessa.

1977 Lt.. Sileshi Mengesha in 1977 became administrator of Arssi Kifle Hager (the post was not called governor of Arussi Teklay Gizat by then). Sileshi served from November 1977 to late 1981. He was a member of the military's inner ruling circle, a tough man who had organized the "Red Terror" in Tigray before being placed in Asela. He supported the growth of state farms in Arssi.

- [Cohen p 209 notes 61, 63]
- 1978 Population 30,694 as estimated in January 1978. A little over 13% of those living there in 1978 were born in Asela, which indicates one of the most rapid-growing towns in Ethiopia.
At that time there were petrol stations of Mobil, Shell, and Total.
The Swedish mission BV continued to have their largest number of missionaries in the Asela area, as compared with Addis Abeba and Harar. Gunnel Gustavsson was a missionary who was also (-1992-) teacher to the only child in the Swedish School in Asela.
- 1980s In 1984 grain merchants were banned from Asela, their stocks confiscated and facilities transferred to service cooperatives.
[Cohen p 168]
- 1990s Population 41,313 in 1987.
The World Bank through IDA agreed in March 1990 to finance improvement of the water supply system in Asela.
Population 32,954 as estimated around 1993.
"The provincial capital, like the surrounding countryside, has a neat, open highland ambience that makes it an attractive overnight stop between Addis and Bale. Asela may be unremarkable, but it is small enough that you can easily get out and spend an afternoon wandering the quiet country lanes which surround it. A final, and rather persuasive, reason for stopping over in Asela is that it barely registers on the *faranji* hysteria scale. --- The road between Nazret and Asela is well-maintained asphalt, and buses take two to three hours."
[Bradt 1995(1998)]
"The government-run Asela Ras Hotel is fair value with large self-contained rooms --- More affordable accommodation is headed by the Hanna Hotel, a large, clean establishment next to the Ras --- The Lakew Indale Hotel is similar in standard, and perhaps more convenient than the Hanna if you're catching an early morning bus --- The Tinsayye Hotel next door is better value with comfortable rooms --- The Kutal Hotel, unsignposted but readily recognised by its blue-painted exterior, large balcony, and the trimmed hedge and iron fencing that surround it, has large rooms --- There are several scruffier hotels dotted around town."
[Bradt 1995(1998 with simple town plan p 173)]
Claes-Göran Landergren, as representative of the Red Cross, in late 1996 visited Asela to learn about the result of co-operation between an Arsi district and two districts in Sweden. He and his wife found that the best hotel was occupied by a British film team who wanted to report from the home environment of Haile Gebr Selassie, the holder of a number of world records. Landergren's own survey saw examples of good results.
[C-G Landergren, *Medmänsklig ...*, Sthlm 2003 p 146-147]
Along the main street is the bus station and some hotels. The main one is Asela Ras Hotel, others are named Hanna, Lakew Indale, Tinsayye.
[Äthiopien 1999 p 428]
- 2000s Population about 58,300 in 2001.
In Asela there are by the early 2000s two graves, of the mother and one sister of the world famous runner Haile Gebr Selassie. Haile was born in the countryside in April 1973, moved to A.A. at the age of 16, had his international breakthrough in 1992 and 17 world records by 2002. Haile had ten brothers and sisters of whom some died young.
[Lektyr (Sthlm) August 2003]
- 2003 Jens Ipsen returned to Ethiopia for the fourth consecutive year in 2003, called by the Ethiopian Evangelical Lutheran Church to present further details and progress in the constitutional work. A second reason was to make a study for building a new boarding school for very poor, disabled, orphaned, or outcast girls.
[letter from Ipsen]
Assela Ras Hotel has 27 rooms.
With roots in the CADU project/?/ there is the Asela Agricultural Technical College.

map urban map 1:5,000 by Mapping & Geog. Institute, November 1965
text D.Gedion, Existing condition of Assela town; Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole, Foreign Students Department, København/Copenhagen 1986, 35 pages.
picts Missionen i bild, Sthlm 1948 p 260 BV mission school, 261 BV in religious discussion with Muslims, 262 hospital, 265 home of an Ethiopian teacher;
A B Svensson, Det återuppståndna ..., Sthlm 1948 p 97 mission hospital and dwelling;
Bortom bergen vol I, Sthlm (EFS) 1953 p 347 mission stable;
E Olofsson, Upplevelser ..., Sthlm 1954 p 65 BV mission school;
Haile Selassies land, Sthlm (EFS) 1961 pl 64 director Martin Hjort with some 40 students of the BV mission school, pl 66 Dr Harald Nyström at pen for wild boars;
Missionssällskapet Bibeltrogna .. 1911-1961, Sthlm 1961 p 97 air view of BV mission station, 112 missionaries' dwelling and interior of assembly room, 113 exterior of hospital;
B Nekby, CADU ..., Sthlm 1971, a number of pictures from the CADU project with headquarters in Asela, p 96 plan of CADU area near town, p 106-107 (pict 69-73) street and town life;
Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1974 no 2 p 22-24 farmers selling grain within the CADU project;
Bibeltrogna Vänners julkalender (Sthlm) 1989 p 63 post card showing the mission hospital.

Asela : Carnazza farm

A Swiss lady Lilian married an Italian road engineer Carnazza and accompanied him to Ethiopia. During the Italian occupation they could acquire a farm near Asela. They had to flee from there in 1941. She published, in German language, a book *Eine Frau erlebt Abessinien* in Zürich about her adventures, and Asela and its neighbourhood is mainly covered on pages 75-106, 109-142, 165-166, 173-180.

Asela: Kulumsa

9 km north of Asela.

Experimental station for the CADU project which started in late 1967. There tended to be erosion. On 3 July 1968 there was 65 mm of rain in one day.

picts Grundförbättring (Sweden) 1968 no 4 p 172-173 four field photos from the CADU experimental farm in 1968

JFA76 Asele, see Asale

H.... Aselel (centre in 1964 of Bulbula sub-district)/. [Ad]
in Ambasel awraja

HDU91 Asellel (pass) 10/39 [WO]

HCU52 Asen Usman (Moschea Osman) 07/39 [Gz WO]
07°43'/39°33' 2009 m

asendabo, asindabo (A) *Setaria* sp., kind of grass growing among cereals, *Panicum quadrifarium*?

HCR57 Asendabo (Assendabo, Asandabo, Asandao) 07/37 [Gz WO Ad n]
07°46'/37°14' 1555 m
(sub-district & its centre in 1964)

HCN77 Asendabo 07°53'/35°25' 1792 m 07/35 [Gz]

HDK80 **Asendabo** (Asandabo, Assandabbo) 09/37 [AA Ha Gz 18]
Gz: 09°50'/37°33' 2107 m; MS: 09°47'/37°36' 2408/2450 m
(with fort & sub-post office), distance 289 km from Addis Abeba.
In a plain with runoff directly into the Abay.

1800s "All the time Gama-Moras's deepest aim had been to be the king of all Gudru." After a

conflict with a rival Fufi the elders intervened. After many days of deliberation Gama-Moras was left in full control of the market of Asendabo.

[Mohammed 1994]

The Catholic missionary Massaja, while staying in Gudru for four years 1852-1856, founded a charitable home for missionaries and local priests at Asendabo.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 479]

1960s In 1962 the connection to Asendabo was regarded by the Highway Authority as a trail only.

Population 1,092 as counted in 1967.

No telephone is listed in the 1954 directory but by 1967 there were 7 numbers, for Ahmed Sirage, Ali Omer, Aseffa Akalu, Hussein Akber Ali, Hussien Muktar, Yussuf Ali Gulam Ali, and Woizero Zehara Abdulla.

The primary school (in Jimma awraja) in 1968 had 122 boys and 59 girls, with 7 teachers. Another primary school (not in Jimma awr.) had 94 boys and 34 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.

1970s Spelling used by the post has been ASENDABO.

JED00	Asengp (area) <i>asera</i> (A) mat of fibre, bast, reeds or straw which is to be spread on the ground; <i>belay</i> (A) upper, above; <i>betach</i> (A) lower, below	10/42	[WO]
HES34	Asera Belai sub-district (centre in 1964 = Debark)	13/37	[Ad]
HES..	Asera Betach sub-district (ctr in 1964 = Kosso Wenz) <i>asere</i> (asärä) (A,T) 1. tie, fasten, strap; 2. arrest, imprison, put in chains; stop; <i>aser</i> (T) track, trail, trace; (A) dregs; excrement	13/37	[Ad]
HDL23	Asere 09°18'/38°43' 2631 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Aseru (centre in 1964 of Aseko sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
HCL88	Asessa, see Asasa		
HDR68	Asewa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Finote Selam)	10/37	[Ad]
HEJ24c	Aseydibir (Eseydbir) (on lake Tana) "The ferry departs from Konzula at 9.00 am on Monday and arrives at Eseydbir two hours later. This is a pretty if unremarkable town, where you should be able to locate a soda and something to eat." [Bradt 1995(1998) p 276]	11/37	[Br]
	asfa m.: <i>meda</i> (A) field		
HED78	Asfa Meda 11°30'/38°17' 2369 m	11/38	[Gz]
JDG72	Asgafen	09/40	[WO]
JEP28	Asgarbo (Garba) (village & well) 12°55'/41°24' 18 m	12/41	[WO Gz]
HFD55	Asgeday 14°05'/38°01' 1439 m	14/38	[Gz]
H....	Asgedi sub-district (-1997-)	11/39	[n]
HEF21	Asgedo 11°02'/39°26' 3423 m (centre in 1964 of Giragne /Grañ/ Meda sub-district)	11/39	[Gz Ad]
HF...	Asgetse, see Tach Asgetse		
JDE69	Asgoglanyer (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEF00	Asgori 10°55'/39°23' 3145 m with sub-post office	10/39	[Gz]
	asgura: <i>asguri</i> (O) magic; <i>asgari</i> (A) fisherman		
JEH02	Asgura (area)	11/40	[WO]
HD...	Asgure (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 160 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-4, with one (!) teacher.	08/37?	[Ad]
??	Asgwagwa (historical, in Eritrea?)	../..	[Pa]
HCS89	Ash Kokuliya (Asc Coculia, Ashkokulla)	07/38	[+ Gz]

	07°59'/38°19' 2133 m		
HFE..	Ashafi, see Adi Sehafi		
JCJ89	Ashahad (well)	07/42	[WO]
HDJ68	Ashani Maryam (Achene Mariam)	09/37	[Gz]
	09°39'/37°19' 2434 m		
JCA33	Ashar (Asciar) (area)	05/40	[+ WO]
??	Ashar (river)	../.	[Gu]
	On maps around 1930 Ashar was confused with the Little Abay, being of about the same size. "Actually, both rivers run in very similar parallel valleys before they join." "We passed along the left bank of the Ashar River, a big tributary of the Small Abbai, and admired picturesque waterfalls where the river takes a leap of twenty feet off cliffs of lava." [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>ashara</i> (O) coffee hull; (A) fingerprint; lightly curly hair		
HEL28	Ashattan (mountain recorded in 1868) 3380 m	11/39	[18]
	<i>ashebo</i> (A), <i>ashaboo</i> (O) powdered salt		
HBS16	Ashebo (Argasa, Ascebo Argasa, Ascebo, Ashabo) (village) 04°42'/38°08' 1470 m	04/38	[Gz Gu WO Wa]
	Eugenio Ruspoli was the first European to visit Ashebo. The expedition of the explorer Vittoria Bottego arrived to Ashebo in mid-1986, after a tiresome caravan journey from Somaliland. Ashebo was a northern large village of the Borana. The caravan was well received by the locals (the tribal chief at the time also had the name of Ashebo). The chiefs were good-looking and well dressed, seemingly with some Arabic or Indian influence. They believed that they were descendants of the white race and that there were other Borana living beyond the sea. The Bottego expedition continued northwards from Ashebo, with the intention to find and explore the Omo river. [R De Benedetti, Vittoria Bottego .., Torino 1932 p 43, 47-48] Bottego spent time in September 1896 to explore lake Turkana. A scientist Maurizio Sacchi departed from there headed for the coast of Somaliland. He was to secure that exploration results obtained so far would reach Europe and he was also to transport the large quantity of elephant tusks obtained by hunting. Sacchi travelled through the Tertale region along a route not used by white people before and made his own exploration there. It took six weeks to pass through Tertale and some of the caravan members were so weak already at the start that they died during the journey. Sacchi arrived to Ashebo in early December. He also had to recover some goods deposited in the region earlier by the Italians. While doing this he was attacked and killed on an island in lake Ababya, see under Aruro. [De Benedetti as above, p 146-150]		
HEC15c	Ashefa sub-district (Ascefa ..) 2655 m (centre in 1964 = Amuagta)	11/37	[Ad Gu]
HEU83	Ashegoda 13°27'/39°39' 2215 m ashel a...: <i>ager</i> (agär) (A) land, region, district	13/39	[Gz]
HDU03	Ashel Ager (Asciel Ager), see under Sela Dingay <i>ashele</i> (ashälä) (A) to measure; <i>Ashele</i> (Ashäle), Lot's wife in the Bible	09/39	[+ WO]
HED22	Ashemen (Ashimen, Ashmen) 11°05'/37°41' 2097 m	11/37	[Gz]
HED22	Ashemen sub-district (centre in 1964 = Debre Sina) The primary school (in Mota awraja) in 1968 had 102 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	11/37	[Ad]
HEC..	Ashena , a parish in the centre of Gojjam In 1980 the parish covered about 800 hectares with about 350 households. Most of them were self-subsistent farmers who mainly cultivate cereals, with four to five different crops	11/36?	[20]

a year.

When girls are 6-7 years and boys 8-9 years their parents arrange for their marriage. Most of the families attend Sunday mass at the church.

After 1975 land is distributed to households, usually represented by the husband, so that women less than before can have own right to land. Economic decisions are normally made by the husband, including if meat shall be bought from the market.

The largest private organization was the *Senbete*, with the purpose to protect the church and its compound. Everybody belonged to an *Idir*, which serves mostly as a burial organization. A much smaller group, with 10-20 members in Ashena, is the *Mahaber*, with religious connotations. Its members meet and share food and drink on a particular saint's day each month.

In 1975 together with the land reform, a Peasant Association and a Women's Association were established. With time, meetings of the Peasant Association became more of a formality, and the Women's Association ceased to exist. Women seldom meet, especially not as a group.

In the June 1995 elections to the regional council and parliament, there were very few in the beginning who registered to vote, but then they were urged to register "so that they would be able to get land when the redistribution was to take place." In practice, one person could take voting cards of several others and vote on their behalf. There was some pressure from administrators for how to vote. No woman was elected from Ashena and within the *wereda* a few, all of them from Dangila town.

[Eva Poluha, *Beyond the silence of women in Ethiopian politics, in Multi-party elections in Africa*, Oxford 2002 p 67-74]

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| HEC13c | Ashena Mikael (centre in 1964 of Kwakera sub-distr) | 11/36 | [Ad] |
| HED69 | Ashenat 11°28'/38°55' 2655 m | 11/38 | [Gz] |
| HEE60 | Ashenat 11°28'/38°56' 2719 m | 11/38 | [Gz] |
| HEE15 | Ashenga (Malek Sanca, Melech Sanca)
11°02'/38°46' 2835 m | 11/38 | [Gz Wa WO] |
| HEM92 | Ashenge (Ashangi, Ascianghi, Fre: Achangui)
lake at 12°35'/39°32' 2424 m | 12/39 | [LM WO 18 Gu] |
| 1880s | In late December 1885, Emperor Yohannes left Oromo country and made his way to Ashange to meet the French vice-consul at Massawa, Soumagne, but he was forced to return and instructed Ras Alula to conclude the matter with the Frenchman. Soumagne was back in Asmara on 3 February 1886.
In November 1887 Emperor Yohannes left Debre Tabor to march to Ashange, in the context that a special Italian envoy, G.L. Portal, wanted opportunity for negotiations. The matter was protracted so that it was only on 7 December 1887 (a week after the Englishman Portal was supposed to have finished his mission) that he was received by Yohannes at Ashange.
[Ehrlich p 92, 115] | | |
| 1868 | William Simpson followed the track of Napier's expedition to send sketches to <i>The Illustrated London News</i> and together with an Austrian captain Kodolitsch they travelled by themselves. They were not further south than the camp at lake Ashenge when on 14 April 1868 they heard about the fall of Mekdela on the day before. Then they left their servants behind and tried to push forward rapidly to try to meet Napier at his headquarters before the return march was started, but they were too late for that. On the return journey, Simpson was at lake Ashenge on 5 May 1868.
[Journal of Eth. Studies vol VI (1968) no 2 p 12, 14]
From Lieutenant-Colonel Milward's diary for 3-5 May during the British return march:
"-- arrived at Ashangi at 10.30. Rained heavily on arrival. Held the Court of Enquiry /concerning the supposed loss of 364 mules/ and found that Captain Twentyman of the Transport had made a false report, and that his figures could not be depended on. - /Next day:/ This is a nasty low wet place, but very pretty. It rains every day and the ground is damp. -- The Gallas are troublesome and cut off stragglers of our followers. -- /Next | | |

- day:/ Naval Brigade and Penn are to fire over the lake today -- as a good excuse to get rid of some of our ammunition."
- 1884 On 10 February 1884 Gustavo Bianchi wrote from Ashenge where he had his camp near to that of Emperor Yohannes. He wrote that he had reached the Emperor near Libella a few days earlier. He thought he would be permitted to make the planned journey down to Assab.
[G Bianchi 1896 p 14]
- 1895 Menilek's army held a military parade at lake Ashenge in December 1895. When continuing northwards in late December, the emperor changed his route out of the Ashenge area, to avoid the camp of Ras Mikael where an epidemic had broken out among the horses and mules.
[C Prouty, Empress Taytu .., 1986 p 143]
- 1900s The leadership of construction in 1902-1904 of the Italian telegraph line Asmara-Addis Abeba changed at lake Ashenge from Adelmo Bardi to Domenico Tavani.
[L'industria in A.O.I., 1939 p 113]
- 1909 Dejazmach Abraha, son of Araya Sellasie the elder, rebelled and on 5 October 1909 issued an edict calling on the Tigreans to rise up. He was joined by Dejazmach Seyum, Yohannes's grandson, and Dejazmach Desta, son of Wagshum Gwangul. Menilek ordered Dejazmach Abate to quell the rebellion.
By 8 October Abraha was isolated by Abate at lake Ashenge and the next day he was completely defeated with the loss of 300 men. Abate suffered 1,000 casualties, and would not have succeeded without the help of Ras Wale. Abraha was wounded, captured, and sent to Addis Abeba with about twenty-five of his lieutenants.
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 140]
- 1936 Dr Melly's camp was bombed on 4-5 March. The British Red Cross at Ashenge between 7 and 22 April 1936 treated 300 yperite victims for blisters and blindness.
[Sbacchi 1997 p 72]
The Ethiopian army with 30,000-50,000 men succeeded to occupy the northern side of the lake on 21 March.
[Guida 1938]
"-- dawn on 1st April 1936 found the Ethiopian army preparing to set out on what was to be an endless retreat. When the Ethiopian warriors picked up their weapons to march south towards Lake Ashangi and Quoram, few of them had tasted food for more than thirty-six hours. -- Before the sun had risen on 3rd April some 20,000 survivors of Haile Selassie's once proud army were straggling towards Lake Ashangi carrying the wounded on crude litters. The men were so exhausted and their morale so low that they no longer responded to orders but stumbled along the difficult mountain tracks like automata. -- Because the sky was overcast, poor visibility kept the Italian bombers on the ground. But another and more insidious enemy was waiting to pounce: the Azebu Galla. -- The Azebu Galla served the Italians well during the retreat from Mai Ceu --"
"The sky was cloudless on the morning of 4th April; worse still the approaches to Lake Ashangi were devoid of cover. Nevertheless the Ethiopians resumed their march at first light -- afraid they might be cut off and were anxious to put as many miles as possible between the Italians and themselves. -- When the column came in sight of the lake it divided, with the advance guard heading for the eastern shore and the main body taking a route that would bring it to the western side. -- Squadron after squadron of bombers flew in to hammer the Ethiopian column heading for the eastern shore of the lake -- Seventy-three tons of high explosives were dropped on the hapless Ethiopians before other aircraft flew in to spray the area with mustard gas. -- The deadly rain of gas completed the carnage that the bombs had begun. -- When evening closed in and the last of the planes flew back to the Italian base at Makale, the plain of Lake Ashangi was strewn with thousands of corpses. -- During the night the wounded, panting with thirst, crawled down to drink the gas-contaminated water, and many of them had succumbed to its poison."
[A J Barker, The rape of Ethiopia .., USA 1971 p 101, 105]
"Haile Selassie's last army was completely wiped out in the so-called battle of Lake

Ashangi, with a loss of 8,000 dead on the battlefield as compared with Italian casualties totalling, in dead and wounded, 68 Italian officers, 332 Italian other ranks, and 875 black mercenaries."

[G Salvemini, Prelude to World War II, London 1953 p 440]

text F.G. Rohlfs, Der Aschangi-See in Abessinien, *in Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* vol 3(1868) p 229-232

picts R Acton 1868 p 51 surrounding scenery, reproduced in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 21;

J Doresse, Ethiopia, (1956) London 1959 p 151[62] plain at lake; Aethiopien, München (Terra magica) 1958(1963) pl 75 houses in front of lake;

H Neubacher, Die Festung ..., Switzerland 1959 p 193[pl 32] part of lake and plain;

Ethiopia Observer vol XI /1967/ no 4 p 314 the lake.

HEJ92	Ashera (Ascera)	12/36	[+ WO]
	asheraf: <i>ashrafi</i> (Arabic? O?) descendant of the Prophet /a concept within Islam/; (T) money-changer; a coin struck in Harar in the 1780's was also called <i>ashrafi</i> ; <i>ashraf</i> , plural of <i>ashrafi</i>		
JBU93	Asheraf (Asceraf) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
	<i>asheta</i> , <i>asheti</i> , <i>asheetuu</i> (O) be or become ripe /said of grain/		
HEL27	Asheta Maryam (Asheten M., Asceten M.)	12/39	[n Ca x It]
	(rock-hewn church), see under Lalibela Located in the mountain high above Lalibela. <i>ashewa</i> (ashäwa) (A) sand		
JDJ41	Ashewa 09°28'/41°46' 2062 m	09/41	[Gz]
H....	Ashfa, see Ashifa		
GDF53c	Ashi	08/34	[LM]
	ashi ad: <i>ad</i> (T) mother		
JBS59	Ashi Ad (Asci Ad)	04/43	[+ WO]
H....	Ashifa (Ashfa), locality in Damot	10/37	[Gz x]
	10°52'/37°10' near map code HDR96 Early in 1866, a British mission led by Hormuzd Rassam, with Dr H. Blanc and Lieutenant W.F. Prideaux, reached Emperor Tewodros's camp at Ashfa in Damot after having travelled for about a month after leaving Metemma on 21 November. The British captives with Tewodros was the question to be considered. [S Rubenson 1976 p 243]		
HCS..	Ashil	07/37	[x]
	In mid-1970 Gunnar Hasselblatt in this place, at a short motorcar drive north from Hosaina, visited a Moslem school, conducted by a young sheikh Othman. The sheikh was not from the area and he spoke Gurage and Arabic. There were about 300 pupils in the school. [G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien ..., Stuttgart 1979 p 47-48]		
??	Ashimen (Ashmen), see Ashemen		
??	Ashira	../..	[20]
	In the Hosaina region, with Evangelical Christians.		
HDF04	Ashmira 08°11'/39°45' 2388 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDL72	Ashoba 09°41'/38°36' 2805 m	09/38	[Gz]
HCB15c	Ashti	05/36	[x]
	A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area in highland. There used to be a royal dwelling by name Goshomorr and, lower down, those of three traditional priests. The royal compound was divided into three parts by 3-4 m high fences. Women were not permitted to enter there. The area was occupied by the Shewans around 1896. Gurri, who became headman after 1900 and lived until 1937, had 26 wives and		

many children.
[Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29, 32]

HEC19c	Ashua Gundil (east of Injibara), cf Ashewa, Ashuwa	10/37	[n]
HEC63c	Ashuda (Asciuda)	11/36	[+ Gu]
HDN32	Ashuka 10°17'/35°00' 1022 m, alternatively GDU37 ashuki: <i>ashuuqii</i> (O) roaste and half-boiled beans or peas <i>ashura</i> (A) land sale tax, toll, customs; (Arabic?) special Islamic day on the 10th of Muharram; <i>ashure</i> (A,O) grass-land	10/35	[Gz]
HCK93	Ashura (Asciura, Acciura) (area)	07/37	[+ Gu WO]
GDF12	Ashuri (Asciuri), see under Gambela ashuwa: <i>ashewa</i> (ashäwa) (A) sand, gravel	08/34	[+ WO]
GCU91c	Ashuwa	08/34	[LM]
??	Ashuwa Gundil (Ashua G.) (in Gojjam) Under the persuasion of Mission 101 the patriot leaders Dejazmach Mengesha Jemberie and Dejazmach Negash Bezahbu met at Ashuwa Gundil on 24 October 1940 and, standing under the Ethiopian flag and in the presence of a crowd of Patriots, set their seals to a pact, agreeing not to interfere in each other's territory, "one of the finest political achievements of Mission 101". [Shirreff 1995 p 46] <i>asi</i> (O) place from which/..	[+ n]
HEC95c	Asi Nuru (As Nuru) (area)	11/37	[Ch]
HEK43	Asiba (mountain) 12°07'/37°47' 1975, 2683 m	12/37	[Gu WO Gz]
GDU25	Aside (area)	10/34	[WO]
H...	Asik (centre in 1964 of Fogay sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HBR31	Asile 04°49'/36°45' 582 m	04/36	[WO Gz]
HBP18c	Asille (area)	04/36	[Gu]
HED63	Asim 11°26'/37°50' 2349 m	11/37	[Gz]
HFM02	Asimba (Amba Simba) (mountain) 14°27'/39°37' 3054/3247 m Granite rocks crop out near Asimba. [Mineral 1966]	14/39	[Gz 18 Gu WO]
1970s	Armed units of the EPRP took up positions in the Asimba mountain area in 1975. Asimba was isolated thereby and the EPRP was unlikely to be disturbed by the Derg forces whose nearest military camp was at Zalambessa some 40 km away. The leader of the EPRP, Dr Tesfai Dubessie, was a member of the Saho people who inhabit the Asimba area. [Young 1997] The short-lived Tigray Liberation Front, TLF, founded in 1972-1973 under another name and led by the teacher Yohannis Tecele Haimanot and the pharmacist Gebre Kidane, around 1975 drew its support not only around Adigrat but also attempted to gain the support of peasants in the Asimba area. They had some relations to EDU and were heavily criticized by the TPLF. [Young 1997] Although the focus of EPRP (Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party, founded in 1975) activity was in the towns, it established a rural base in the mountainous Asimba region in north-eastern Tigray. The site was chosen for its favourable terrain, its proximity to Eritrea through which supply routes could be established, and because Tigray radicals were prominent in the leadership of the EPRP. Here, in March 1975, a group of about twenty young men, all of them former students who had trained with the EPLF in Eritrea, set up the first base of the military wing of the EPRP. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 254] By the end of 1977 the TPLF and EPRP were no longer talking to each other. The 'Red Terror' of the Derg had taken its toll, the urban organisation of the EPRP was disintegrating, and many survivors took refuge in Asimba. The EPRP numbers rose above		

one thousand, more than half of which were in Asimba. Nearly all were former students untrained and untried in guerrilla warfare, and not a match for the peasant fighters of the TPLF who had gained combat experience in the clashes with the EDU. The TPLF now had an overall force of about one thousand under a cohesive, confident leadership. By contrast, the EPRP leadership was gravely weakened by defeat and murderous factional strife.

[Markakis p 256]

HEC94	Asinwara (Asinuara) (village) 11°45'/37°02' 1830 m, near map code HEJ05	11/37	[Gz It]
JDG86	Asiole (Asi'ole) (mountain) 09°50'/40°20' 854 m	09/40	[Gz]
HFF35	Asir Matra (with rock-hewn church)	13/39	[x]
HEC95	Asiru Debre, see Assiru Debr		
HEE14	Asit (Hast) 11°01'/38°47' 2291 m Coordinates would give map code HEE04.	11/38	[Gz WO]
JBH87	Ask (area)	04/41	[WO]
HEK66	Aska (Asca) (mountain) 12°22'/38°03' 2199 m aska adale: <i>adala</i> (O) kind of wild cat	12/38	[+ WO Gz]
JDD05	Aska Adale (Asca Adale) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
JDS51	Aska Ambarta (area) 1167 m aska kilinta: <i>kilinto</i> (O) kind of tree	10/42	[WO]
JDS61	Aska Kilinta (A. Chilinta) (area) 1042 m <i>askabe</i> (askabä) (A) had /stones etc/ piled up	10/42	[+ WO]
JDJ12	Askabni (G. Ascabni) (area), see under Grawa	09/41	[+ WO]
HDM64	Askalena (Ascalena) (high area)	09/39	[+ Gu]
HER94	Askana (Ascana) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
??	Askare wereda (1960, in Bale) Fitawrari Fatule Takeni was appointed Governor on 23 September 1960.	../..	[x]
HDS16	Askata (Ask'at'a, Asqata) 10°05'/38°06' 1283 m	10/38	[Gz q]
HEE97	Askera 11°41'/39°09' 3177 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDM.?	Askign (w church Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
	askol: <i>askwal</i> (A) egg yolk		
JEB07	Askol (Ascol) (mountain) 10°51'/41°18' 1044/1115 m	10/41	[+ WO Gz]
JEH54	Askoli (Ascoli) (mountain area) 12°18'/41°06' 704 m askoma: <i>askema</i> (A) scapular of monks, with twelve crosses	12/41	[WO Ne Gz]
JEB40	Askoma (Ascoma) 11°13'/40°46'; Gz: 11°10'/40°42'	11/40	[+ x Gz]
HBM57	Askontor	04/39	[WO]
HEJ76	Askoye 12°26'/37°11' 1849 m	12/37	[Gz]
HDR95	Askun (Ask'un, Asqun, Ascuna, Ascuna Ghiorghis) (Quosquam) 10°50'/37°05' 2531/2540 m	10/37	[Gz q Gu WO]
HEC02	Askuna (area)	10/36	[WO]
HEC11	Askuna 11°02'/36°42' 2146 m The primary school (in Agew Midir awraja) in 1968 had 22 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.	11/36	[Gz]
JDP11	Askur (Ascur) (area) 1305 m <i>askwar</i> (A) kinds of shrub or small tree, Buddleja polystachya, Nuxia congesta, Premna angolensis	10/40	[+ WO]
HEU40	Asla Maryam (church) 13°05'/39°26'	13/39	[Gz]
HDF91	Aslam A. <i>aslamay</i> (T) Moslem	09/39	[WO]
JDR53	Aslei (area)	10/41	[WO]
HCD33	Asmalo (locality) 05°44'/37°48'	05/37	[Gz x]

east of southern lake Chamo

The Bottego expedition in 1895-96 brought with them a freed slave girl Batula, and near Asmalo she refound her brother, whom she recognized, but she continued to travel with the Italians.

[R De Benedetti, Vittorio Bòttego ..., Torino 1932 p 57]

asmara (O), *azmera* (A) harvest, crop; *asmare* (A) intercede for;

asmere (asmärä) (T) unite, unify

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|---------------|
| JEB49 | Asmara 11°15'/41°32' 350, 554 m
(mountain near river Awash) | 11/41 | [WO Gz 20] |
| JED11 | Asmarerle (Maerle) (mountains)
10°57'/42°43' 783 m
Coordinates would give map code JED12 | 10/42 | [WO Gz] |
| JEB06 | Asnagera (Asnagera) (area) | 10/41 | [+ WO] |
| HET57c | Asne Gime (Asne Ghime) (valley)
<i>aso</i> (Geez,A,T) malaria | 13/39 | [Gu] |
| HDR97 | Asoa
<i>Asoba</i> , a Somali female name | 10/37 | [WO] |
| HEH34 | Asoba (area) | 12/36 | [WO] |
| JEB70 | Asoklo (mountain chain) 11°34'/40°40' 785 m
near map code JEA79 | 11/40 | [Gz] |
| HEE36 | Asol 11°08'/38°59' 2641 m
(with church Tekle Haymanot at some distance to the south-east) | 11/38 | [Gz] |
| GDU12 | Asosa (Asossa, Assosa, Bari Cossa)
MS: 10°08'/34°35'; Gz: 10°04'/34°32' 1571 m
(with post office) 1530, 1733 m
Historical name Aqoldi.
Border town 163 km from Nejo, 30 km from
the Sudan border and with latitude a little more
to the north than Addis Abeba 673 km away.
Centre of Asosa /& Benishangul/ awraja,
in 1964 also of Gemba sub-district.
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
5S Belmili (village)
9W Govindu (village) 701 m
8NW Uluk (area with mining works)
8NW Agusa (village) | 10/34 | [Gz WO Gu Te] |
| geol | Between Asosa and Gimbi and along the Sudan border the dominant rock type is chlorite schist.
[Mineral 1966] | | |
| meteo | Mean annual rainfall 1176 mm, and mean annual air temperature 23.0°C,
as published in 2004. | | |
| 1930s | <i>Residenza di Béni Sciangùl</i> , important market, post, telegraph, infirmary, airport.
[Guida 1938]
In the Italian time the population of Asosa district was about 8,000
and its chief was Shaikh al-Khojali.
Post office of the Italians was opened 26 May 1938. Its cancellations read
ASOSA * GALLA E SIDAMA. A post office continued to exist and has been
recorded e.g. in 1954. | | |
| 1941 | A Belgian contingent from Congo captured Asosa on 11 March 1941 to completely
destroy the Italian 10th Brigade, capturing 1,500 troops. The remnants scattered or
deserted.
[R N Thompson 1987 p 188] | | |
| 1950s | Sub-province Governor of Benishangul awraja in 1959 was Lt.Col. Sileshe Difabachew. | | |
| 1960s | Annual rainfall 1060 mm recorded in 1960. The mother tongue of 480 persons surveyed | | |

about that time was 200 Oromo, 150 Amharic, 17 Arabic, and 113 other languages. There was an S.I.M. mission station (-1960-).

1962 In 1962 three Swissmen and two Frenchmen almost succeeded to travel the whole of the Abay river inside Ethiopia. When approaching Sudan they stayed overnight at Dabus, an affluent. While sleeping they were assaulted by local men. Two from the expedition were shot and killed. The others could escape and on foot finally reached Asosa, having walked 170 kilometers. In Asosa, strangely enough, they could meet the men who had assaulted them. These men thought that the foreigners were Italians who had come to occupy the country again, and they believed they would be praised for stopping the invaders. Instead, they were hanged.

[R Nehberg, *Drei Mann ..*, Stuttgart circa 1974/75 p 17]

The three main roads out of Asosa were dry weather roads only in 1962.

The landing strip had no radio station.

1967 Population 1,332 as counted in 1967.

In 1967 Ethiopian "ambivalence was indicated in the treatment of David Koak Guok and Stephen Ciec Lam, two southern Sudanese nationalists interned at Asosa by the Ethiopians with the original intent of effecting a trade for Eritrean Liberation Front rebels interned in the Sudan. After several months of vacillation, the Ethiopian government, rather than turn the two men over to the Sudanese officials, enabled them to fly to Nairobi."

[R L Hess p 216-217]

The primary school in 1968 had 146 boys and 100 girls, with 4 male and 2 female teachers.

Sudan Interior Mission school had 39 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-4, with one male Ethiopian teacher and one female foreign.

The junior secondary school had 34 male and 13 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopians).

1980s Population about 4,200 in 1984.

Spelling used by the post has been ASOSSA.

In the beginning of 1985, Harry Belafonte and his group *USA for Africa* came with relief supplies to Ethiopia after a big publicity campaign.

"I accompanied Belafonte and his group on one of their trips to the resettlement site of Asosa. They visited a mobile hospital unit run by Soviet doctors and technicians.

Whatever the expectations of the group were, the Russians talked to them openly, took them around the hospital, and showed them everything. The Russians were given *USA for Africa* T-shirts before we left. What the Americans never knew was that most of the patients in this recently opened hospital were not famine victims at all; most were casualties of the civil war raging in the border area of Wollega."

"Another thing *USA for Africa* never knew was that when I took them to the resettlement sites, they saw only what was programmed by Party officials, who had carefully prepared places for foreign viewing and secretly assigned people they could talk to -- disguising cadres as peasants at the resettlement sites. When foreigners arrived to ask questions, they could tape anything they liked. They found the 'peasants' cheerful, willing, and in excellent health."

[Dawit W. Giorgis, *Red tears, USA* 1989 p 217-218]

1990s Asosa was said to be one of four towns near the Sudan border captured by the OLF in early January 1990.

[News]

After occupying Asosa in January 1990, the Oromo Liberation Front launched no further offensives against Mengistu's army until the end of the year.

[Area handbook 1993]

Population 7,406 as estimated in 1993

In July 1995 Asosa was chosen to be the seat of government of Benishangul Gumuz Region. President of the regional government in 2001 was Yaregal Aysheshim.

There were (-1997-) domestic flights with EAL between Asosa and Addis Abeba, Begi,

2000s Dembidolo, Jimma, Mendi. The unpaved runway has a length of about 1200 m.
 Population about 14,400 in 2001.
 UNHCR maintained an office there (-2000-).
 Asosa is capital of Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State since it was established in 1994 /by Ethiopian or Gregorian calendar?/.
 There is the Benishangul-Gumuz National State Council, its Islamic Affairs Supreme Council, and its Sport Commission.
 President of the Regional State in 2003 was Yaregal Aysheshum.

map Digital map 1:250 000 by EIGS/NGU Ethionor collaboration circa 1997

geol **Asosa: Agusa**
 The Italian L. Usoni in 1952 published about minerals at Uluk near Agusa village. There were old mining works along a 2 m wide quartz inclusion occurring in the Pre-Cambrian schists. The deposit is composed of saccharoidal and glassy quartz. Panning for gold has given negative results.
 [Mineral 1966]

GDU02 **Asosa awraja** (Assosa ..) (ctr around 1980 = Asosa) 10/34 [MS Ad Gz]
 Around 1964-70 there was Asosa & Benishangul awraja 10°00'/34°30'

1980s The EPLF in Eritrea offered to train members of OLF, the Oromo Liberation Front. When the second group of about twenty of these trainees returned in 1980, some of them were sent to set up a base in Asosa district. The OLF hoped to expand its operations from this remote border region into more solidly Oromo areas.
 [Markakis 1987 p 264]
 Concerning the huge resettlement programme in Ethiopia in the 1970s and 1980s, Asosa was one of the early settlements. The cost per family was (US?)\$3,500-4,600 over a five-year period 1979-1984. Until 1985 villages of approximately 500 families were erected in the area. Newly settled population of the resettlement programme by then amounted to 24 per cent of the population of the Asosa awraja.
 [Jansson et al 1987 p 65, 175]
 "Assosa, situated in grassy, low-lying land -- is typical of many of the new settlements. Established in 1979 with 6,000 settlers, its population had grown to 21,458 by early 1984. During these first five years a total of 5,135 hectares of land were cleared, ploughed and planted with a diversified range of food and cash crops -- In addition a long-term afforestation project was started with more than one million tree seedlings planted on an area of 472 hectares. Though predominantly agricultural, the settlement possessed some 3,000 goats and sheep, and 4,000 chickens at the beginning of 1984 and, with financial support from Oxfam, had begun to purchase and vaccinate modest numbers of cattle."
 "In late 1984, as Ethiopia's resettlement programme began to speed up in response to the drought, Assosa suddenly found itself hosting very large numbers of new migrants. Aid workers and agricultural experts warned that the arrival of thousands of destitute people from Wollo and Tigre could be disruptive if not properly handled; however, they also agreed that, with the right kind of inputs and development assistance, there was no reason why Assosa should not be able to support an expanded populations of 50,000 or even more."
 [G Hancock, Ethiopia - the challenge .., London 1985 p 112]
 Asosa awraja, together with Gambela awraja, received the bulk of the settlers from highland Ethiopia in the early 1980s. The indigenous population became a small minority. Amharic language and Amhara culture which were rarely noticed here in the 1960s became the dominant features.
 Refugees from the resettlement, interviewed in 1983, said that during four years they stayed in the settlement camps in Asosa they did not hear from their families (only men were relocated from Wollo and Tigra in the 1979-82 operations).
 In September 1987 this awraja was raised to regional status (*kifle hager*).
 [Mekuria Bulcha, Flight and integration, 1988 p 119, 121]
 In February-March 1985 Niggli, Holcomb and Clay interviewed Tigreans who had escaped to Sudan after the forced resettlement to the Asosa region. One of those

interviewed was Woldeselassie Gebremariam. He said that no food was provided for two days after his group had arrived near Asosa. A first attempt to escape failed, because they were caught by Berta tribesmen and brought back to Asosa. A few days later, Woldeselassie succeeded in reaching Sudan.

At this time, 42,000 people already had been relocated to the Asosa region, mainly east of the Dabus river in order to make escapes to Sudan more difficult. Not a single installation awaited the peasants. Several months of hard labour followed: savannah grass had to be cut, trees were felled, and bamboo forests were cleared. Houses of corrugated iron were built for the militia and party cadres, and large huts were put up for assemblies. Only afterward were the peasants allowed to build smaller grass huts for themselves. Some died in the frequent grass fires.

The peasants were divided into work brigades of twenty-five, called a *guad*. Twenty guads equalled a *tabia* (centre) of 500 people. An *amba* (village) usually consisted of about 7,000 people, or 14 tabias. Each amba was commanded by 70 militia troops, who in turn were under the power of 14 armed cadres from the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

[R D Kaplan, Surrender or starve, USA 2003 p 109-110]

1990s The Oromo Liberation Front forces overran large parts of the Asosa area in December 1989-January 1990. "They sacked the refugee camp at Tsore, killing many people and burning the buildings. They even took Assosa town briefly, but the Ethiopian authorities reacted quickly and reasserted control."

[W James in Ethnicity .. 1994 p 160]

GDU12 Asosa awraja (around 1980 centre = Asosa) 10/34 [MS Ad]
(-1964-1970- Asosa & Benishangul awraja)

GDU12 Asosa sub-district? (-1997-) 10/34 [n]

GDU12 Asosa wereda (centre in 1964 = Asosa) 10/34 [Ad]

In the 2000s it can be described as the area around the capital of the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State.

?? Asoso (Assosso) ../. [Pa]

Samani Danyel, a Falasha converted by missionaries and educated at Chrischona in Europe, served voluntarily with the Napier expedition in 1867-1868. Samani and his friend Agaje in 1874 founded a mission at Asoso, but it did not last long. Both of them died, in 1878 and 1879, and the latter at least of smallpox. [R Pankhurst]

HE... *asra hulet* (A) twelve
Asra Hulet Tekula sub-district 12/39 [Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Simiro Amba)

JEJ54 Ass Ale, see Asa Ale

assa (language?) red

HDS08 Assa, see Chilelo

JEC50 Assa (area) 11/41 [WO]

JEH44 Assa (mountain) 12°18'41°05' 763 m 12/41 [WO Ne Gz]

Coordinates would give map code JEH54

JEH55 Assa (waterhole), see Asso

JEB83 Assa Ale (area) 11/41 [WO]

assa gita: *gita* (O) equal, of the same class

JDG99 Assa Gita (Assa Ghita) (area) 09/40 [+ WO]

assa katema: *katama* (O) town

HDS18 Assa Katema (Assa Catema), see Filkilik

assa koma: *koma* (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. a kind of large tree;

(O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing

JEB98 Assa Koma (Assa Coma, Assacoma) (area) 11/41 [+ WO x]

JEC51 **Assa Koma** (Assa Coma) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]

geol "At Assacoma, north of Adailo /=Adaela?/, a lava termed dancalite is composed of large

phenocrysts of albite-oligoclase and smaller ones of green augite or rare brown hornblende set in a groundmass of sodic plagioclase, analcime, and microlites of aegerine-augite. This rock is essentially a hyperalkaline -- trachy-andesite, and seemingly could not be a differentiation product from an olivine basalt magma."

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 210]

assab (A) thought

HEF24	Assab (inland village), see under Kombolcha	11/39	[WO]
JER10	Assabakare (Assabacare) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
	<i>Assabo, Azebo</i> , name of a Wello Oromo tribe		
JDG25	Assabot, G. (area) 2503 m	09/40	[WO]
JDG28	Assabot, G., see Asebot		
JDP24	Assadabba (mountain range)	10/41	[WO]
HFF56	Assadurua, see Assagaroa		
HEP26	Assaf (small village), see under Metemma 12°56'/36°13' 711 m	12/36	[Gu Gz]
JFB52	Assafoka (Assafoca) 14°00'/40°53' 268, 650 m	14/40	[+ WO Gz]
JFB31	Assagalla (Assagella), see Asagela		
HFF56	Assagaroa (Assadurua) 14°02'/39°57' 765 m	14/39	[+ WO Gz]

assagirt, asagirt (A) network

HDM32	Assagirt (Asagirt, Assagher) (area), see under Gina Ager 2 July 1994: "The central police bureau has disclosed that nine people were killed and eleven others captured in Assagirt district /the source has phonetically written <i>Asaget/</i> in North Shewa in an exchange of fire with members of the security forces." [Horn of Africa Bulletin]	09/39	[+ Ad WO]
HDM22	Assagirt sub-district? (-1997-)	09/39	[+ n]
HDM22	Assagirt wereda (centre in 1964 = Gina Ager)	09/39	[+ Ad]
JEC61	Assagita (Assaghita) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
JFB49	Assahara 14°00'/40°36' -103 m, below sea level <i>Assaho</i> , an Afar tribe in Biru	14/40	[WO Gz]
HEM82	Assahuale, see Assanuala		
JEH26	Assaisi (area), see under Serdo	11/41	[WO]
JEH74	Assaissa (plain) "I re-crossed the Assaissa plain, with the solitary Mount Egralia away on my right hand. To the south-east there was a flat expanse of country called Dagazo, a continuation northward of the Gohoi plain. The Assaissa and the Dagazo lie side by side, on opposite banks of the Galaito watercourse, and both come to an end at the foot of the isolated eminence of Mount Dagar." [Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 246]	12/41	[Ne]
JEB78	Assaita, see Asaita		
HEU02	Assakatti (Assacatti) (area)	12/39	[+ WO]
JDA32	Assako (Assaco) (area), cf Aseko	08/40	[+ WO]
JDA42	Assako (Assaco) 08°31'/40°02' 2089 m	08/40	[Gz WO]
JDP00	Assakoma (Assacoma) (area) 768 m	09/40	[+ WO]
HCT87	Assala, see Asela		
JEA56	Assale (Assal) (lake), see Asale		
JER12	Assale (mountain) 12°48'/41°48' 164 m, cf Asale	12/41	[WO Gz]
JFA47	Assale (Karumbae Bad, Carumboe, Karumbad) (salty lake/swamp), see also Asale, cf Dalol Exploitation of common salt was practiced in Karumbad in the Dalol area around the 1950s. The salt was transported inland on camels. [Mineral 1966]	13/40	[WO Ne Mi]

JFA65	Assale (hill & market) -115 m, below sea level, see Asale	14/40	[Ne]
JFA73	Assale (mountain) 14°17'/40°05' 938 m	14/40	[Gz]
JEA44	Assaleiti, see As Aleyti		
??	<i>assam</i> (A?) bushpig, <i>Potamachorus hassama</i> Assam (battlesite in 1871) "/Wagshum/ Gobazé set out with 60,000 men to capture adwa -- but Kasa, making good use of his British guns, defeated him at the battle of Assam, on 11 July 1871. Kasa then proclaimed himself Emperor Yohannes IV, on January of the following year." [Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 162]	../..	[Pa]
HED13	Assama 10°59'/37°51' 2492 m, see under Mota	10/37	[WO Gz]
JEC80	Assamadu (area)	11/41	[WO]
JEB88	Assamadun, see under Asaita	11/41	[WO]
JEJ96	Assamode 12°36'/42°14' 498 m	12/42	[Gz]
??	Assan (on 50 km road Ticho-Osman)	../..	[It]
JBS30	Assan Dawle (Assan Daule)	04/42	[+ WO]
HDK80	Assandabo, see Asendabo		
HEM61	Assangalla (recorded in 1868)	12/39	[18]
HFM02	Assannati (pass)	14/39	[Gu]
HEM82	Assanuala (Assanuale, Assahuale) (pass) 12°33'/39°39' 2510 m South of lake Ashenge, the pass is 106 km from Lalibela. assara: <i>Asare</i> , unit of the Somali nowadays found (1980s) in the north-east province of Kenya	12/39	[Gz It Gu]
JFA69	Assara	14/40	[Ne]
HCL88	Assasa, see Asasa		
JDP50c	Assassibabiforo (hills)	10/40	[Ne]
JEN63	Assavaha (mountains) 13°22'/40°03' 1039 m	13/40	[WO Gz]
JEC41	Assaydi (Assaidi) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
JEB78	Assayita (Assaita), see Asaita		
HEM84c	Assayu (Assaiu)	12/39	[+ Gu]
JDH01	Assebe Teferi, see Asbe Teferi		
JDG27	Assebot, see Asebot		
JD...	Assebule (Assebulie) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/41	[+ Ad]
HF...	Assefe Sebeya wereda (-1994-)	13/39?	[n]
??	Assel Gerti (A. Gherti) "At the first light of dawn on April 2nd /1936/ the army of the Negus, demoralized, decimated by its heavy casualties and by the numerous desertions during the battle, had retired on the positions at Assel Gherti, where it continued to be harassed by the activity of our aircraft." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 147]	../..	[+ It]
HCT87	Assela (Assella), see Asela <i>assem</i> (T) kind of slender shrub, <i>Clerodendron myricoides</i> , with flowers at any time of the year; <i>assemma</i> (A) preach, proclaim		
HEC15	Assem Sellasie (Fudi) (mountain) 2792 m 11°00'/37°00' 2792 m Coordinates would give map code HEC14 assen daberwine: <i>dabar</i> (Som) to hobble /a camel/	11/37	[WO Gz]
JDS42	Assen Daberwine (Assen Daberuine) (area) <i>assena</i> (O) entry	10/42	[+ WO]
HE...	Assenara Near the south-east shore of lake Tana, a little village at the foot of a mass of rocks named Denar Ambassa. The hunter Powell-Cotton passed there on 1 May 1900.	11/37	[x]

	[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 273]		
HCR57	Assendabo, see Asendabo		
H...	Assenseba sub-district (centre in 1964 = Arboye)	08/39?	[Ad]
HEC14	Assera (Asara) (area), see under Injibara	11/37	[WO Ch]
	<i>assere</i> (A) tie, bind, imprison		
	assey marko: <i>ku marko</i> (Som) make someone suffer;		
	<i>Mareko</i> , name of an ethnic group		
JCE09	Assey Marko (Assei Marco)	05/44	[+ WO]
HDP89	Assi (area)	10/36	[WO Gu]
1920s	Cheesman passed there on the road for Dura valley in March 1927. "We passed, on a ridge overhanging the depression, Assi church, the last westward outpost of Christian Abyssinia for several days."		
	[Cheesman 1936]		
JE...	Assieta (in Awssa awraja)	11/40?	[Ad]
	Atse Gebre Meskel primary school in 1968 had 120 boys and 41 girls, with 3 teachers.		
JDG65	Assikoma (Assicoma) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
	<i>assiru debr</i> (A) the ten churches		
HEC95	Assiru Debr (A. Dabr), see Kilado		
JEC93	Assmayto (Assmaito) (waterhole)	11/41	[+ WO]
JEH55	Asso (Assa) (waterhole with tombs nearby)	12/41	[WO Ne]
JDG28	Assobat, see Asebot		
H...	Assol sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mehal Assol)	10/38	[Ad]
GDU12	Assosa, see Asosa		
	<i>assot, asot, hahot</i> (T) <i>Rumex nervosus</i> , an erect, much-branched shrub growing up to 3 m tall, with masses of winged red fruits		
H...	Assot (centre in 1964 of Keta sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
HFF36	Assot 13°53'/39°55' 1411, 2748 m, see under Atsbi	13/39	[WO Gz]
JDK53c	Assoyna (Assoina) 1850 m	09/42	[+ Gu]
HER46	Assuana Nadir (area)	13/37	[WO]
JEG19	Assussili (area)	11/40	[WO]