

	<i>il</i> (Som) 1. spring of water; 2. eye; 3. light		
JDK72	Il Aladera (area) 2105 m	09/42	[WO]
HDK15	Il Feta, see Ifeta		
	<i>ila</i> (T) well/s/; <i>ila, ija</i> (O) 1. eye; 2. grain, seed;		
	<i>ilaa</i> (O) here, there		
HDE13	Ila 08°19'/38°45' 1765 m, north-west of lake Ziway	08/38	[Gz]
HDG46	Ila	09/35	[WO]
JDJ39	Ila Lemi (peak) 09°21'/42°26' 1771 m	09/42	[Gz]
H CJ80	Ila wereda (Illa ..) (centre in 1964 = Ameya)	07/36	[+ Ad]
	ilal: <i>ilaal</i> (O) watch; (Som) guard, watchman; <i>ilal</i> (T) chat, small talk		
HCS89	Ilal, see under Butajira	08/38	[WO]

Ilala (which one at 07/38 or 07/39?)

1935: After having passed the Lajo mountain, the Swedish Red Cross ambulance on its way towards Goba was assisted by mounted police sent by Blatta Legesse, vice-governor of Bali province, so that they could reach the village Lajo-Ilala. The ambulance staff slept overnight there in a local house.

Knut Johansson passed there a second time in early January 1936. The people in the village were by then very reserved, as they did not know whether he belonged to friends or enemies in the war.

[K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 46, 68]

HCL71	Ilala (area) 1851 m	07/38	[WO]
HCT11	Ilala (area) 1861 m	07/38	[WO]
HDB24	Ilala 08°23'/36°05' 1976 m	08/36	[Gz]
H....	Ilala (centre in 1964 of Heben sub-district)	08/37	[Ad]
HDD21	Ilala 08°24'/37°36' 1656 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDH88	Ilala 09°49'/36°28' 2125 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK88	Ilala 09°51'/38°17' 2574 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	south-west of Tulu Milki (with church - Medhane Alem?)		
HDR59	Ilala 10°27'/37°27' 2140 m, south-west of Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
HEF76	Ilala 11°34'/39°56' 1090 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDH89	Ilala Mikael (Itala Micael) 2270 m	09/36	[LM WO]
	ilala mulo: <i>mullu</i> (O) boiled grain		
HDL22	Ilala Mulo 09°17'/38°38' 2667 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	north-west of Sululta		
	ilala sala: <i>sala</i> (O) wooden pole as object of worship or as fence		
J....	Ilala Sala (Ilala Sala) (plains)	08/40?	[+ Ca]
HDE41	Ilala Sode 08°31'/38°32' 2521 m	08/38	[Gz]
	(with church Maryam to the north)		
HDS60c	Ilala Tsion (church) 2240m see under Dembecha	10/37	[Gu]
HDM63	Ilala Werke (Ilala Uorche)	09/39	[+ WO]
	see under Debre Birhan		
JDJ39	Ilalami, see Illalemi		
	ilale: <i>ilaalee</i> (Som) to patrol, observe, look attentively		
HCL58	Ilale (Coro) (mountain) 06°48'/39°09' 3334 m	06/39	[Gz]
	south of Dodola		
JDH53	Ilale, G. (area) 992 m	09/41	[WO]
	ilalo: <i>ilaalo</i> (Som) 1. policeman; 2. spy sent by a war-party		
HCN77c	Ilalo, cf Ilelo	07/35	[Gu]
HDB78	Ilalo (mountain) 2550 m	08/36	[WO]
	<i>ilalu</i> (O) 1. to visit; 2. to inspect, to look carefully		

ilama (A) aim, target; (T) purpose, target, intention;

	<i>ilame, ilaame</i> (O) agreement		
HDD93	Ilamu 09°01'/37°51' 2085 m, see under Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDE62	Ilamu (village)	08/38	[x]
HDK50	Ilamu 09°35'/37°32' 2187 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL44	Ilamu 09°26'/38°50' 2508 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL71	Ilamu 09°44'/38°34' 2879 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Ilamu 09°50'/38°37' 3002 m west of Fiche (with church Urael)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL92	Ilamu 09°57'/38°40' 1896 m, north-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDT02	Ilamu (with church)	09/38	[AA]
HDL44	Ilamu Duber Urael (church) 09°26'/38°50'	09/38	[Gz]
HDL23	Ilamu Roba 09°17'/38°46' 2597 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[Gz]
JCP98	Ilandid 08°04'/41°27' 1326 m	08/41	[WO Gz]
HDM31	Ilani 09°21'/39°26' 2756 m east of Sheno (with church Maryam to the south-west)	09/39	[Gz]
JEG06	<i>ilbas</i> (Arabic), <i>ilbaadso</i> (Som) stalk, follow, spy upon Ilbasa (area) <i>ilbisa</i> (O) good for nothing	11/40	[WO]
HDF44	Ilco, see Ilko		
JDJ75	Ile Amen 09°41'/42°07' 1160 m		
HDJ59	Ilelo 09°35'/37°30' 2200 m, cf Ilalo near map code HDK50	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL35	Ilema 09°21'/38°56' 2753 m, cf Ilama, Ilma .. north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL81	Ilen (area), over 3000 m	09/38	[AA]
GDF00	Ileo, see Gilawo		
HD...	Ilezof (centre in 1964 of Terra sub-district)	09/39	[Ad]
HDL12	Ileti 09°10'/38°36' 2689 m, west of Sululta	09/38	[Gz]
HBT07	Ilfaitu, Gara, see Gilfatu		
HDJ01	Ilfata (area)	09/36	[WO]
JDB61	Ilfata (area)	08/40	[WO]
HCD32	Ilfate 05°45'/37°45' 1665 m, south-east of lake Chamo	05/37	[WO Gz]
HCD32	Ilfeta (Ilfate) 1665 m	05/37	[LM MS WO]
HDJ01	Ilfeta (Ilfata) 09°08'/36°42' 2875 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ11	Ilfeta (mountain) 09°08'/36°42' 2875 m north-east of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ96	Ilfeta 09°53'/37°08' 2307 m, east of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDK05	Ilfeta (Il Feta, El Feta) (with church Maryam) 09°07'/37°58' 2912 m, north-east of Ambo Within a radius of 10 km there are at km -- Goricha (Goriccia) (surrounding area) 8E Bube (village) 2964 m 4SE hill top 3104 m 6SE Beshinto (village) 7SE grain mill 10SE Werka (Werqa) (village) 9S Siketü (Sigetu) (village) 2492 m 6SW Birbirsä Tereter (chain of hills) 10W Luku (village) 1NW Falicha (village) 2803 m 10NW Beke (village with church) 5N hill top 2924 m 6N Medhani Alem (church)	09/38	[AA Gz Ad WO]

	7N Daba (village with church) 2713 m		
	10NE Gogoba (village		
HDK15	Ilfeta sub-district, properly HDK05 (centre in 1964 = Gute Shemela?)		
HEH06	Ilfign Ber (Elfing Bar) (mountain) 11°47'/36°15' 1216 m	11/36	[+ Gz]
HCK93c	Ilgira (area in southern Kembata) south-west of Ambaricho mountain	07/37	[20]
HDK35	Ilike 09°24'/38°01' 2600 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ01	Iliko 09°10'/41°42' 1810 m, west of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
??	Ililaitu (in the Afar region) Limestone dominates in the high levels there. [Mineral 1966] ililan: <i>ililil</i> (Som) narrow path; <i>ilili</i> , <i>illilli</i> (O) flower	../..	[Mi]
HDK08	Ililan Goro 09°07'/38°14' 2750 m north-west of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDB31	Ilimo (Elemu) 08°28'/35°49' 1838 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDB41	Ilimo, see Elemo		
	<i>ilka</i> (A,O) kind of small or medium tree, <i>Maytenus undata</i> ; (O) ivory, tusk		
HCR35c	Ilke (with iron ore) The annual rainfall averages 1200-1400 mm and the small rains are almost completely lacking. The ground is composed mainly of thick beds of trachyte, more or less crystalline. Pockets of red ochre are found in large quantities at Ilke.	07/37	[Mi]
1930s	In earlier times there was local production of iron. There were ten melting furnaces with single bellows in Ilke. The mass blocks went to the blacksmith after 12 hours of cooling and were reduced into pieces of 3 kg weight. They then went to the forges, of which there were ten, where the blocks completely lost the slag and were transformed into a compact and homogenous mass. The production of iron /at Ilka plus Dekano/ was 2,050 kg for the year 1937 and 5,500 kg up to June 1938.		
1950s	Explorations for iron in 1950-1960 were regarded as discouraging. Traces of former exploitation were seen near the Odonitta river bed. [Mineral 1966]		
HEU81	Ilkin 13°24'/39°30' 2264 m, south of Mekele (with church Abune Gebre Menfes K'idus) <i>ilko</i> (Som) teeth	13/39	[Gz]
HDF44	Ilko (Gara Ilco) (mountain) 08°32'/39°45' 1494/1538 m	08/39	[Gz WO]
HCJ80	Illa, see Ila		
HBU10	Illadu, Gebel (mountain) 04°38'/39°22' 996 m	04/39	[WO Gz]
??	Ilala Sala, see Ilala Sala		
JDJ39	Illalemi (Ilalami) (two mountains) Illalemi, peak 2040 m, see under Funyan Bira	09/42	[WO Gu]
HE...	Illama (cf Ilama?)	11/39	[18]
HDJ28	Illamu (area), cf Ilamu	09/37	[WO]
JCG83	Illasa 07°05'/40°08' 2461 m	07/40	[WO Gz]
JCB16	Illeba (seasonal spring)	05/41	[MS WO]
KCN08	Illik (Illig) 07°17'/45°36' 587 m Coordinates would give map code KCN09	07/45	[Gz WO]
HDD79	Illu .., see Ilu ..		

ilma, *ilmaa* (O) son; *ilma gossa*, one who is adopted into a clan;
Ilma Orma, *Ilm Orma*, "sons of Orma", the Oromo/Oroma people;

HDE35	<i>ilma</i> (T) fabrication /not facts/; <i>illima</i> (O) snare, trap Ilma Zikwala (I. Zuquala)	08/38	[+ WO]
HED51	<i>ilman</i> (O) lineage, origin, posterity; children of age between the small ones, <i>mucha</i> , and the youngsters, <i>gurba</i> Ilmana (area) Ilmana Densa is a district with the Tul river as a boundary towards the district of Ganj. [Cheesman 1936] <i>Ilmane</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of the eastern Oromo;	11/37	[Ch WO]
JDC66	<i>ilmani</i> (O) colt, foal, /horse?/ Ilmeni (area)	08/42	[WO]
JEH03	ilmoti bora: <i>ilmo</i> (O) kind of red snake; <i>bora</i> (O) kind of green snake Ilmoti Bora (area)	11/40	[WO]
HDD54	<i>ilo</i> (T) foal; <i>addo</i> (O) 1. kosso tree; 2. potter, class of potters; (A) killer of an elephant Ilo 08°39'/37°57' 2278 m, north-west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
JBR35	Ilo Addo	04/42	[WO]
JCE27	Ilo Un (Ilo Uen, Llo Uen) 05°39'/44°03' 236/251 m (with waterhole)	05/44	[Gz WO]
JEB94	Ilradia?	11/41	[WO]
HDB00	<i>ilu</i> (T) donkey, foal; (O) be lenient; <i>Ilu</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Digalu of the Borana people Ilu 08°10'/35°44' 1814 m, east of Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HDD78	Ilu 08°50'/38°17' 2066 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL45	Ilu 09°29'/38°53' 2595 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Ilu 09°39'/38°36' 2629 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL80	Ilu 09°48'/38°27' 2491 m (south-east of Tulu Milki), see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD79	Ilu Abadinka sub-district (Illu A. ..) (centre in 1964 = Teji) <i>Ilu Babor</i> (Hillu Babor, Ilu Abba Bor), a Wellega Oromo tribe	08/38	[+ Ad]
HDB10	Ilu Babor, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
HDK39	Ilu Danse 09°24'/38°23' 2771 m (with church) ilu kura: <i>kura</i> (A,O) 1. (qura) crow, raven; 2. (O) (quura) bowl-like deep plate	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL66	Ilu Kura 09°36'/38°59' 2569 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Ilu sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JEN67	<i>imba</i> (T) mountain; (A) tears Imba (Imba Picco) (mountain) 13°16'/40°27' 38 m	13/40	[WO Ne Gz]
HEL89	Imba Gebriel 12°34'/39°19' 2095 m, west of Korem	12/39	[Gz]
HFF81	Imba Iwir (megeb) 14°20'/39°28' 2482 m (with church Maryam), see under Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HEM91	Imba Sebaro 12°37'/39°29' 2532 m, near Hayk	12/39	[Gz]
HET78	Imba Shihak (I. Shihak') (mountain) 13°20'/39°14' 2514 m, south-west of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HET49	Imba Tsemba (mountain) 13°02'/39°18' 2591 m south of Samre	13/39	[Gz]
HFD96	Imba Tsiwa (Amba Zua) 14°28'/38°09' 1738 m near map code HFK06	14/38	[Gz]
HFE09	Imba Zerfent (hill) 13°38'/39°16' 2570 m east of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]

	<i>imbab</i> (Gurage) snake		
HDK70	Imbabo (Embabo) 09°44'/37°34'	09/37	[+ 18 x]
	Menilek of Shewa defeated Negus Tekle Haymanot (formerly Ras Adal) of Gojjam in the battle of Embabo, 6 June 1882, and gained control over all the territories south of the Abay.		
	[Ehrlich 1996 p 35]		
	Menilek had left Ras Darge in command of Shewa and proceeded with his army to Imbabo in the Dilalo valley, in the province of Gubru. With Ras Gobana and Queen Mestewat he faced the Gojjami army under Ras Darrasu, Tekle Haymanot, and his son. The battle began about 10.00 a.m. on 6 June 1882, with firing from the Gojjami cannon. The guns did little damage and soon became inoperable. Riflemen of both armies then advanced to fire, and many soldiers fled. Those who remained engaged in a fierce day-long battle of hand-to-hand combat, with both kings participating as ordinary soldiers. Late in the afternoon the Gojjami centre crumbled, and King Tekle Haymanot was wounded and captured. Ras Bezzabeh's troops surrendered and were taken prisoner. Although Darrasu continued the battle, an attack by Gobana and his cavalry from the rear soon ended the struggle. More than half of the Gojjami were killed, one-tenth were captured, and the remainder escaped. The Shewan army lost 913 killed, 1,648 wounded, 539 horses, and, in the looting that followed, another 50 men.		
	In victory Menilek was prepared to be magnanimous. The ordinary prisoners were allowed to return home to plough their land before the rainy season, although their weapons were confiscated.		
	[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 69-70]		
	"As for the crucial military engagement that resolved the Gojjami/Shewan struggle for the definition of spheres of influence and scramble for Oromo areas, that took place -- at Embabo Meda. In a couple of hours of fighting Tekle Haimanot of Gojjam was captured and by the end of the day the rest of the Gojjami army was ignominiously routed. When the Gojjami prisoners returned home they left over 900 of their men dead and over 1,000 wounded at Embabo."		
	[Addis Hiwet, Ethiopia from autocracy to revolution, London 1975 p 6]		
	The scramble for the conquest of Oromo territory which started in 1880 between Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam and Menilek of Shewa culminated at the Battle of Embabo. The battle was the major turning point in the conquest of the Oromo of south-western regions.		
	[Mohammed 1994 p 199]		
text	Richard Caulk, Territorial competition and the Battle of Embabo, <i>in</i> Journal of Ethiopian Studies XIII, 1(1975).		
HDK70	Imbabo Tekle Haymanot (church) 2425m	09/37	[LM WO]
HDH79	Imbabu (Imbabo, Embabo, Imbabe, Gare Kakarba) (Ambabo) 09°44'/37°34' 2231 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK70	Imbabu (Imbabo) (also name of a river)	09/37	[AA 18]
HFE86	Imbabur (mountain) 14°19'/39°02' 1998 m west of Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
HEK61	Imbachoch Rufael (Imbach'och Rufa'el) (church) 12°23'/37°40'	12/37	[Gz]
HFE42	Imbaza 14°01'/38°37' 2232 m, south-west of Aksum	14/38	[Gz]
HDU03	Imbi Tata (I. T'at'a) 09°59'/39°41' 2407 m near Sela Dingay	09/39	[Gz]
HDT71c	Imbilati, see Soma		
HDM83	Imbok 09°51'/39°41' 2959 m, west of Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz]
HDB28	Imboru Gechi (Imboru Gechi), see Gechi, cf Ambero Gechi		
GDM72	Imbozili, T. (hill)	09/34	[WO]
HEC39	Imbul	11/37	[WO]
HDT18	Imbus Amba 10°04'/39°12' 1857 m	10/39	[Gz]

	<i>imbwacho, imbwacha</i> (A) much-branched shrub with winged red fruits, <i>Rumex nervosus</i>		
HDM53	Imbwacho (Umbaccio)	09/39	[LM WO]
HDM93	Imbwacho Gedel (Imbwach'o G.) 09°54'/39°36' 2865 m, north-west of Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz]
HEE03	Imbwaha Giyorgis (church) 10°55'/38°42'	10/38	[Gz]
HDM21	Imbway 09°18'/39°26' 2863 m, east of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HCS94	Imdibir, see Indibir		
HFF26	Ime Behole (Bohale) 13°48'/39°45' 2562 m south of Atsbi Coordinates would give map code HFF24	13/39	[Gz WO]
HED54	Imegir	11/37	[WO]
HEL27	Imehiny 12°01'/39°08' 2334 m, near Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
JCJ16	Imei, see Imi		
	imenu: <i>imni</i> (T) stone; <i>washa</i> (A) cave		
HDL74	Imenu Washa 09°41'/38°51' 2546 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HES..	Imet Gogo 3986 m, in Simen National Park	13/38	[n]
HEL29	Imete Mesk 11°57'/39°19' 2813 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDT28	Imeto 10°13'/39°14' 2608 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEC..	Imfraz (river into western lake Tana near Zege) 1933: "I was particularly anxious to see the estuary of the Imfraz, a river which I knew some miles upstream, where a caravan road crosses it at a ford made difficult for animals by the gaps between the big lava-cubes which form its bed, into which the mules step unexpectedly. Whenever I had seen the Imfraz its fast-running water was crystal-clear, in contrast to the other streams which are thickened by the smallest shower of rain. Throughout the whole of its course the Imfraz flows through a bed composed of loose scoriaceous lava-cubes, a most unexpected material to hold water. Its source -- was also surprising, for it lies in a lake called Kurt Bahr, which lies in a basin of the same loose material." "We came to the estuary of the Imfraz on March 18th, after a somewhat rough crossing of the bay from Zegi. -- The lake shore is completely screened by a thick fringe of papyrus through which a narrow lane led inland, which the Waitos said was the Imfraz channel." Cheesman saw a large python snake in the channel. "A church, Liblibo Mariam, stands close to the lake near the Imfraz estuary, but the building is of little interest as it has been destroyed by fire and rebuilt three times." Liblibo Mariam was supposed to be called <i>gadam</i> but there were no monks. "We left Imfraz on March 20th. Three other churches were near the lake shore, Lumami Mariam, Salchen Mikael, and Shimbit Mikael, and I landed to visit them as we passed, for I did not want to miss the chance of seeing any old books they might contain, but there also I found nothing of interest. An old man in the village of Salchen said that the church there had been rebuilt thirty years before." [Cheesman 1936 p 146-149]	11/37	[Ch]
HER09	Imfiraz (Imfraz) 12°41'/37°30' 2520 m north of Gondar, near map code HES00, cf Emfraz, Infras Imfraz is one district where grapes have been grown since long ago, usually by priests and monks to get grapes for sacramental purposes. How they are prepared is a closely guarded secret. James Bruce said that they were just bruised and served to communicants by spoon. Civet cats, as mentioned by Poncet around 1700, are not kept nowadays and no civet at all was found by the researcher Simoons in the 1950s.	12/37	[Gz]
JCJ16	<i>imi</i> (O) small /thing/; (Som) I came Imi (Immi, Ime, Imei)	06/42	[Gz Ad 18 Gu]

	(Inei, Hinna) (in 1969: Imi El Kere + Imi Gode) 06°28'/42°10' 442 m, on north bank of Webi Shebele. Administrative post. There are salines in the area. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 7E Gongo (village) 10SE Melka Barrie (ford, at a small river?) 2S tomb of Mohammed Bin Abdulla Hassan 6N Buileesh (village near Webi Shebele)	06/42	[WO Wa]
1890s	Wherever possible, Ethiopian expansion had been opposed by the Somali. Near Imi, Ras Makonnen's troops had suffered a grievous defeat by the Rer Amaden warriors in 1890. Italian travellers in the Imi area in early 1891 found the once prosperous centre 'squalid' and miserable because of assaults from Harar. 'Some of the former inhabitants have fled the place, others were killed by the Abyssinians or turned into slaves. Huge herds of cattle were either slaughtered or bought to Harar and Shewa.' [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 138, 137]		
1930s	Hinna is the southern of two <i>bur</i> . At the top is the tomb of Haji Mohammed bin Abdallah, known as "Mad Mullah". He died in 1921 but already in the 1930s his tomb was a shapeless heap of rubble. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	Yugoslav experts of INGRA in 1961 started an investigation of the Webi Shebele basin, making excursions from Imi and Kelafo. [Eth. Herald 1961-04-19] In 1964 the Bale rebels attacked larger administrative centres, such as El Kere and Imi and, while they failed to capture them, they succeeded in gaining control of the rest of the district as smaller posts were abandoned by government forces. Imi was the only garrisoned town which the rebels at one point captured and held briefly. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .., (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 197]		
1970s	17 policemen were reported killed in an attack on the town of Imi in October 1976. Before mid-1977 well-armed units of the guerrillas in the Ogaden besieged Imi and other main administrative centres. [Markakis 1987 p 228]		
1990s	Around 1998 with airport but no scheduled regular flights? Unpaved runway, length about 1050 m, possibly the shortest in an Ethiopian civil airport.		
JCJ26	Imi (Imei) (locality) 06°35'/42°10' 365 m	06/42	[Gz]
JCJ16	Imi sub-district? (-1997-)	06/42	[n]
JCJ16	Imi wereda (Imie ..) (centre in 1964 = Imi)	06/42	[MS Ad]
??	Imibele wereda (= Imi ..? 1960, in Bale) Kenyazmach Delmer Arey was appointed Governor on 23 September 1960.	../.	[x]
GDE07	Imida, see Inmeda		
H...	Imini Inklalo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adilal)	13/39	[Ad]
HDM42	Imirge Dega 09°29'/39°34' 2324 m south of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDU80	Imiye 10°44'/39°24' 2678 m, north-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
GDE07	Immeda, see Inmeda		
JEJ31	Imminu (Himminu) (area), cf Imenu ..	12/41	[WO 18]
HDG04	<i>immo</i> (O) again; (A) glass for liquid; <i>imu</i> (O) bead Imo (Immo) (ctr in 1964 of Dale Suchi sub-district) A private school (in Kelem awraja) in 1968 had 68 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	09/35	[Ad WO]

(Yimrahana Christos)

With ancient cave church & small cave palace.

Yimrahana Christos is believed by some researchers to have been the third ruler of the Zagwe dynasty. He is considered to have inaugurated the tradition of hewing rock churches.

[P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 51]

After more than half a day's hard ride up to a steep mountain the church is reached. This church has been *constructed* within a cave in typical Aksumite style: horizontal layers of stone alternate with beams, and "monkey heads" protrude on doors and windows. Inside, the capitals of the pillars and the ceiling are decorated richly in different colours or in gold, some of the work being mosaic-like, some depicting ornamental animals similar to thos on the ceiling of Debre Damo church.

[Jäger 1965]

"Imrahanna Kristos appears unexpectedly when the path plunges into the narrow, shadowed head of a valley, from which high mountains rise steeply on three sides. Under the centre mountain is a deep cave, and within this cave stands the church. I first glimpsed it from above, while scrambling down the last rocky thirty yards, but a six-foot wall guards the cave's wide mouth and only the roof is visible from the level space outside the enclosure."

"Nearby stood the priests' residence - a two-storeyed, circular stone hut - and within moments we were surrounded by three priests and sundry deacons. Respectfully I dragged myself to my feet, bowed and handed the Governor's chit to the senior priest, but without even glancing at this official introduction the ordained trio aggressively demanded a down payment of five dollars. They sounded more like *shifita* than clergy and I promptly lost my temper --"

"Then I decided to compromise by offering one dollar -- I was about to leave -- when a tall youth stepped forward from among the *debtaras*. He spoke a few words of English, with which he tried to soothe me -- turning to the priests and suggesting that they read the Governor's chit. Apparently none of them was sufficiently literate for this, so he himself laboriously read it aloud --"

"I beckoned to poor Giorgis - who had been cowering behind a boulder - and started back up the path. Forgetting my tiredness in my rage, I moved fast - but was checked by shouts from below, offering to open the enclosure for E\$1.50. -- So I returned, handed over the 'reduced fee' and was admitted to the cave --"

"This 800-year-old church has horizontal bands of whitish plaster and black wood which, seen through muted cave-light, surprisingly recall medieval England. The building is only forty-two feet long and its sanctuary is roofed by a low dome, not unlike a Buddhist *stupa*. -- Walking around the church, past the tombs of the king /Imrahana Kristos/ and his saintly daughter, I noticed another link with Buddhism in the swastika design which decorates some of the very beautiful carved wood and pierced stone windows."

"At the back of the cave, which is roughly half-moon shaped, lies a mysterious mound of scores of disintegrating mummies. Clambering over them through the gloom I found myself breaking a child's ribs -- there are many more skeletons than mummies - though most of them are still partly enclosed in 'shrouds' of wicker-work, tied with string, which seems to indicate that they are not very old."

(The author was refused to enter the church when she tried next day.)

[Dervla Murphy (1968)1994 p (229-231)233-235]

text A.A. Monti della Corte, Lalibela, Roma 1940 p 154-166
with plan, and 7 photos on plates XXXVII-XXXVIII.

picts I. Bidder, Lalibela, Köln/Cologne 1958 p 92-93 [pl 52-53] exterior,
94-102 [54-62] fifteen photos of interior and decorations,
p 129-132 (in appendix) plan from Monti della Corte and drawings
of individual designs with explanation of their symbolism;
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eight photos of exterior and interior;
W. Thesiger, *The life of my choice*, Great Britain (1987)1988
p 352-353 [15] front of the church;
T. Pakenham, *The mountains of Rasselas*, 2nd ed. London 1998
p 160-161 four photos of exterior and interior.

JDE16	Ina Ogad Bare (area)	08/44	[WO]
HDS18c	Inadajir (spring some way down from Dejen) Caravans used to tackle the crossing of the Abay at Shafartak ford in three stages, making their first halt at Inadajir, a spring some way down the valley. [Cheesman 1936]	10/38	[Ch]
JDR52	Inaegal (area)	10/41	[WO]
H....	Inago (in Gimbi awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 491 boys and 67 girls, with 5 teachers.	09/35?	[Ad]
JEC61	Inaitu (area)	11/41	[WO]
HED08c	Inajanbar (area)	10/38	[Ch]
H....	Inakusa Place not far from the boundary between Damot and Agew Midir, with Thursday market. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HDS57c	Inamai (area)	10/38	[Ch]
HDH10	Inango (Inengo, Enango, Nango) (Inagno?) 09°10'/35°41' 1828 m, near map code HDG19 (centre in 1964 of Lalo Asabi sub-district, with small market and sub P.O.) Spelling used by the post has been ENANGO. Population 2,253 as counted in 1967.	09/35 09/35	[MS Te Po Gu] [Ad]
text	Tadiwos Cherinet, <i>Geology of the Inango and Gimbi sub-sheets</i> (NC 36-12/X and Y). EIGS report, Addis Ababa 1997, 28 p.		
HDH..	Inango Kobra (Enango K.) (in Gimbi awraja) A private school in 1968 had 146 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	09/35	[Ad]
HDB41	Inario, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
??	Inarit, see Enarya		
HDS34	Inascari, see Dinta		
H....	Inasei A track used by Dangab people going to Limu crossed the Abay at this ford. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HDS34	Inaskey 10°18'/37°53' 2538 m south-east of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HEC78	Inassa (Inesa), see Yinesa <i>inatu Maryam</i> (A) the mother of Mary; <i>innat</i> (A) mother		
HEK05c	Inatu Maryam (church) see under Debre Tabor	11/38	[Ch]
HES..	Inatye 4070 m, in Simen National Park	13/38	[n]
HES12	Incasc, see Inkash		
HES12	Incasc Ueivei, see Inkash Weybey <i>inchet</i> (inch'ät) (A) wood, timber, peg, stake		
HEF10	Inchetina (Inch'etina) 10°58'/39°25' 3457 m south-west of Dessie	10/39	[Gz]
HES46	Inchetkab, see Enchetkab		
HDT17	Inchimeny (Inch'imeny, Ucciolimieda) 10°03'/39°05' 2163 m	10/39	[Gz]

	<i>inchini, inchinni</i> (inch'inni) (O) shrub or small tree of the Leguminosae family, <i>Sesbania goetzei</i> , grows near alkaline water		
HBR05	Inchini (Inch'ini, Badda Iccinni, Hichenni, Iccinni) (mountain) 04°35'/37°05' 1863/2146 m	04/37	[Gz Wa WO]
	Inchini (which one?) The Ammaya subtribe of the Mecha/Liban Oromo used to have their <i>gada</i> assembly place, <i>chafe</i> , at Inchini, also the Liban in general.		
HDC70	Inchini (Inch'ini) 08°48'/37°39' 2560 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDD36	Inchini (Inch'ini) 08°28'/38°03' 2169 m (with church Abo)	08/38	[Gz]
HDD72	Inchini (Inch'ini, Incinni, Inkinni) 08°48'/37°39' 2560 m Coordinates would give map code HDD71 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km SE Kuttaye (Cuttae)(area) 8NW Bola Rogghie (Bolao R.) (mountain) 2892 m	08/37	[Gz WO x]
HDK03	Inchini (Inch'ini) 09°05'/37°51' 2533 m north-west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK39	Inchini (Inch'ini, Incini) 09°19'/38°23' 2696 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK65	Inchini 09°39'/38°01' 2578 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL20	Inchini (Inch'ini) 09°18'/38°25' 2676 m (with church Giyorgis)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL54	Inchini (Inch'ini, Uccialle) 09°33'/38°48' 2628 m south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL91	Inchini 09°52'/38°31' 2554 m, east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM50	Inchini (Inch'ini) 09°34'/39°20' 2762 m south-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]