

HFE18	Ind'Abba Selama (Enda Abba Selama) (w rock-hewn church), see under Temben churches Debtera Assggaheñ wrote in a letter of March 1873: "Tekle Giyorgis is imprisoned with his son and his brothers in Temben, on an <i>amba</i> called Inda Abba Selama." [Acta aethiopica III p 145]	13/39	[+ x n]
HFE15	Ind'Abba Yohanni (End'Abba Y.) (w rock-hewn church), see under Abiy Adi	13/39	[+ x]
	Inda .., see also Enda .. (Inda .. is the spelling according to recent practice, but Enda .. is the form usually found on earlier maps) <i>inda</i> (T) 1. place for something expressed by a following word, e.g. <i>inda bret</i> , place for iron = arsenal; 2. kinship group, a basic unit consisting of the offspring of a common ancestor, many generations back, by whose name the <i>inda</i> (<i>enda</i>) is known		
HFD46	Inda Aba Guna, see Indabaguna		
HFE65	Inda Aba Iyosyas 14°07'/38°58' 1920 m (with church Aba Iyosyas) to the south-east near Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HFE56	Inda Aba Tsahma (I.A. Tsahama, Indaba Tsahma) (Enda Abbamas) 14°02'/39°04' 2192 m	14/39	[Gz]
HFE57	Inda Aba Tsahma (I.A. Tshama, Indaba Tsahma) 14°02'/39°05' 1881 m	14/39	[Gz]
HFF31	Inda Aba Tsahma (Indaba Ts.) 13°52'/39°30' 2113 m south-east of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFF..	Inda Aba Tsahma sub-district (-1997-)	../39	[n]
HEC88	Inda Awreat (Enda Aoreat) (church on hill near lake shore) see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ It]
HDF46	Inda Begoyna, see Indabaguna		
HF...	Inda Betsehma wereda (centre in 1964 = Idaga Arbi)	14/38?	[Ad]
HFE17	Inda Emanuel, see Temben churches		
HFE45	Inda Felasi sub-district? (1997-)	13/38	[n]
HFE45	Inda Felasi wereda (centre in 1964 = May Kenetal) <i>inda iyesus</i> , abode of Jesus	13/38	[Ad]
HEU91	Inda Iyesus 13°30'/39°30' 2314 m between Mekele and Kwiha	13/39	[Gz]
HFE64	Inda Iyesus (Enda Jesus) 14°09'/38°47' 2191 m see under Aksum Coordinates would give map code HFE63	14/38	[Gz WO]
HER89	Inda Maryam 13°24'/37°27' 2855 m	13/37	[Gz]
HFF44	Inda Maryam (E. Mariam Bahafeiti) (church)	13/39	[LM WO]
HFE17c	Inda Maryam Hibuito (Enda M. Hebuto) (w rock-hewn church), see under Temben churches at 1½ hour walk from Welegesa	13/39	[+ x]
HFF32	Inda Maryam (Amba Enda Mariam) (mountain) 13°55'/39°35' 2399 m, south-east of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFK07	Inda Maryam (Enda Mariam) 14°32'/38°12' 1401 m	14/38	[Gz]
HFE16	Inda Maryam Itsiwito (Enda M. Etsuto) Rock-hewn church Maryam at about 10 km north of Abiy Adi. "A 20 min au S de la route, à environ 10 km au N d'Abiy-Addi, près de la bifurcation pour Adoua. Basilique hypogée à trois travées; abside tripartite, maqdas à coupole. Nef centrale	13/39	[x]

	surélevée ornée d'une triple croix au-dessus de l'arc triomphal. Porche construit." [Sauter 1976 p 172]		
text	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer December 1970 p 242, with plan and drawings.		
HFF62	Inda Maryam Tsiyon (Enda M.Ts.) 14°11'/39°35' 2698 m, south-east of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz Gu]
HEU42	Inda Medhani Alem (Enda Medani Alem) (Madane Alum) 13°04'/39°31' 2440/2565 m Coordinates would give map code HEU41. Mean annual rainfall 588 mm.	13/39	[Gz WO Gu 18]
1890s	At the circular church of Medhani Alem (also called Bet Maryam?), Major Toselli and four other Italian officers who were killed in the battle of Amba Aradam were buried by Ras Mekonnen with military honours.		
1910s	On 10 July 1907 the corpses of Toselli and the other Italians were excavated for burial in Italy.		
1930s	The church of Medhani Alem was rebuilt by the Italian military forces in 1936, by order of Marshal Badoglio. There was also a recent (Italian-built?) small church of San Giovanni Bosco. Around 1938 there were 719 inhabitants of which 19 Italians. With telephone, two restaurants, <i>spacci</i> , and a workshop for motorcar repairs. [Guida 1938]		
HEU03	Inda Mehone (town) 12°40'/39°39'	12/39	[x]
HEU12	Inda Mehonie wereda (Enda Mahone ..) (centre in 1964 = Maychew)	12/39	[Ad x]
HFF43	Inda Meskel (I. Mesk'el) 13°59'/39°42' 2862 m east of Hawzen	13/39	[Gz]
HFE44	Inda Mikael (Enda Micael) 13°57'/38°49' 1882 m	13/38	[Gz Gu]
HFF03	Inda Mikael (I. Micha'el) 13°35'/39°41' 2245 m	13/39	[+ Gz]
HFF74	Inda Mikael 14°14'/39°44' 2872 m, east of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HFD86	Inda Senbet (Enda Sembet) 14°18'/38°07' 1527 m west of Adi Daro 27 February 1936: "-- the group of Eritrean battalions, moving on Enda Sembet, intervened. Thus a lively fight flamed up -- and continued throughout the whole morning. The enemy were at first stopped short, then were thrust back, and finally retired in disorder, leaving more than 900 dead on the field." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 106]	14/38	[Gz It]
HET66	Inda Sheket 13°14'/39°01' 1994 m, north of Fenarwa	13/39	[Gz]
HFF25	Inda Shum Yaikob (Enda Chum Yaqob) (with rock-hewn church), see under Atsbi	13/39	[+ x]
HET98	Inda Silase 13°30'/39°11' 1943 m, west of Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HFF34	Inda Silase (I.S. Atsbi, Enda Selassie, Inda S.) 13°52'/39°44' 2707 m, north-west of Atsbi	13/39	[Gz]
HFF46	Inda Silase (c 1964 of Atsbi wereda & of Habes and Kurets sub-districts)	13/39	[MS]
HFD58	Inda Silase (E. Selassie, Enda Silasi, Inda Selassie) (Indaselassie, Endasellassie) (with church Silase) MS: 14°03'/38°15'; Gz: 14°06'/38°17' 1953 m Centre -1956-1987- of Shire awraja & & 1964 of Koraro wereda & Gult Wedaj wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	14/38 14/38	[Gz Br WO Wa] [Ad Yo]

NE.. Mugulat (army communication centre in 1980s)
 6SW Abba Sege (A. Seghe) (village)
 10SW Amba Gir Gitsya (A. Ghir Ghizia) (area) 2080 m
 10SW Girgitsya (Ghirghizia) (place) 1850 m
 10W Bet Maryam (Biet Mariam) (area)
 3NW Adi Dakno (Addi Dacno) (village)
 9NW Adi Ademay (village) 1865 m
 (Amba Giyorgis, A. Gheorgis, A. Ghiorgis)

- 1935 After 15 December 1935: The disorganized /Italian/ fugitives were chased by the two columns almost at spear's length up the road that led to the town of Enda Selassie five miles away. Enda Selassie was cleared at the point of the sword, and there the Ethiopians, exhausted and victorious, halted their pursuit. Behind their victorious advance guards, Ras Imru and Ayalew Birru's men moved massively across the Takazze into Tigre.
 [Mockler 1984 p 79-80]
- 1936 "Ethiopians allegedly surprised and destroyed a column of 1,600 Italian soldiers and nine tanks near Enda Selassie in January 1936. The only survivors, corporal Remo Guerrieri and private Egisto Francescuti of the 10th column of tanks were taken as prisoners to Dessie."
 [Sbacchi 1997 p 89]
- 1937 Post office of the Italians was opened 1 July 1937. Its cancellations read ENDA SELASSIE*ERITREA. Later the spelling of the post office has been ENDA-SELASSIE, but around 1975 there was also a round cancellor with ENDA SILASSIE.
- 1950s The expedition of Paul Hartlmaier around 1953/?/ had nine members, all Germans mostly from Munich.
 "From Enda Selassie onward, where we spent the next night, we had two armoured cars for escort. The next 250 miles /400 km/ of our journey could not be traversed without military protection. One of the armoured cars moved ahead of our column, the other in the rear. And so we roared and rumbled through grandiose mountain scenery."
 [P Hartlmaier, Golden Lion (1953)1956 p (88)79]
 There were 4 telephone numbers in 1956, and by 1957 a 20-number telephone switchboard had been installed in Inda Silase.
 Sub-province Governor of Shire awraja in 1959 was Lt.Col. Bekele Ferew.
- 1960s The average daily traffic on the Adi Abun side in 1962 was 4 buses, 11 cars, and 29 trucks.
 "On the east side of Enda Selassie there is a local hotel, the Lul Mengesha. It will suffice for those travelling by bus, which stops here overnight on its way north. If this hotel is full there are other local hotels on the main street near the centre of the town."
 [Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 177-178]
- 1967 Population 7,198 as counted in 1967. By then there were 13 telephone numbers in use. There were two for the Governorate and one for Leul Ras Seyum Mengesha Hotel. The ones on personal names were for Asgedom Ghabru, Gabre Yohannes Wolde Selassie, Irga Kefela, Mehret Tekle Haimanot, Grazmach Mohammed Bushira, Mohsin Amudi, Tekle Haimanot Tesfazghi, Zesulus Woldu.
 "The large, comfortable Addis-Asmara bus left Gondar at 7.10 a.m. and arrived here at 5 p.m. /on 15 February 1967/. It was only slightly overcrowded and had a cautious Eritrean driver whose caution was fully extended as we zig-zagged through the western extremity of the Semiens. -- To cross the Takazze Gorge we descended steeply for eight miles in a series of tight hairpin bends and then climbed north in a twin series."
 "Enda Selassie is a regular over-night stopping-place for bus-travellers and we are staying in the most pretentious of its few small hotels. The chief snag about a pretentious hotel in a drought area is the loo. Here it is unspeakable - and my room is next door. It would be far healthier to scrap this impractical Italian innovation and revert to the wide open

spaces, where everyone is responsible for digging their own hole or finding their own flat stone."

"We left Enda Selassie at 7.30 a.m. /on 16 February/ and two hours later came to the Tigre-Eritrean boundary. Here a tall stone monument commemorates the re-unification of Ethiopia and the rough, gravel-topped road changes to smooth, well-kept tarmac."

[Dervla Murphy (1969)1994 p (183-184)186-187]

1968 Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 472 boys and 190 girls, with 10 male teachers and one female.

A mission school had 250 boys and 158 girls in grades 1-5, with 5 male teachers and one female.

1970s The Swede Curt Jonsson was area supervisor at EPID in Inda Silase, and he arrived to Ethiopia on 15 March 1971.

"Although lacking in many urban attributes, including a high school, the town of Inda Silase was not immune from the intellectual ferment of the 1960s and 1970s. While party identifications were largely absent, student and teacher-led demonstrations calling for equality, land to the tiller, and opposition to the Amhara nobility, were held in the town."

[Young 1997 p 79]

1975 Gesesse Ayele, member of the Parliament under Haile Selassie, was distrusted as a Tigrayan nationalist. He actually became one of the founders of the TPLF (with field name "Suhul"), and they left from Gesesse's house for the field on 18 February 1975. His daughter Lemlem fled to the field in 1976 and was one of the first women fighters. She was interviewed by Jenny Hammond in London in July 1988.

[Hammond 1999 p 440]

The first clash of the TPLF with government forces came about in late July 1975, when Mehari Tekle, a member of the leadership, was arrested and taken to prison in Inda Silase, the administrative capital of Shire district. In the first offensive action of the TPLF, a squad of eleven men burst into the prison, killed two policemen, and freed him.

[Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 253]

1976 "Although teh EDU did acquire a small basis of support in urban Tigray, it never gained the allegiance of many of the politically dynamic students and teachers who quickly gravitated to the TPLF and EPRP. Based in western Tigray's two major towns of Endaselasie and Sheraro, the development project TAIDL became a centre of urban dissent after the collapse of the old regime. A number of TAIDL's professional staff, such as Aregesh Adane, who was to become a senior figure in the TPLF, had been sent to the project at the behest of the TNO with the objective of mobilising peasants in anticipation of the emergence of the Front. The EPRP was also well represented in TAIDL, and the two groups competed for support of the unaffiliated staff. After learning of an EDU plan to rob the projects's offices, TPLF employees turned the finances over to the Front, thus bringing about the demise of TAIDL, after which they fled to the countryside."

"-- in spite of the deep antipathy between the TPLF and Teranafit, peasants continued to believe that members of both movements were 'sons of Tigray' and they should set aside their differences and build a united opposition to the 'Amhara' Derg. This created a dilemma for the leadership of the TPLF who were opposed to Teranafit, but did not feel comfortable at openly opposing the peasants. However, Teranafit's opposition to the Derg and its considerable peasant following to which the TPLF wanted to gain access, did convince the Front of the need to conduct negotiations and Suhul and Ghidey were assigned that task. How sincere the TPLF was in this quest, and how much of the negotiations were mere posturing for the benefit of the mediating peasant elders, remains unclear. At any rate Teranafit's killing of Suhul in June 1976 ended any possibility of an alliance at that time."

[Young 1997 p 102-103]

"The peasants' initial failure to recognise the difference between Teranafit and the TPLF speaks to the confusion that existed in Ethiopia after the overthrow of the old regime and the fact that both movements espoused Tigrayan nationalism. Under the slogan 'lunch at Endaselasie and dinner at Mekelle', EDU leaders told peasants that Mengesha was their

leader -- In time, however, Teranafit and EDU armies became renowned for their lack of discipline, drunkenness, raping, and pillaging, to the point that many peasants today insist that they were not political organisations at all, but simply gangs of marauders."

[Young p 103]

1980s Population about 12,800 in 1984.

1988 TPLF stuck to its strategy of not holding territory, and allowed the government troops in their 1988 counter-offensive to reoccupy most of the towns on the main roads. The troops pushed north, taking Inda Silase in early July.

[Africa Watch 1991]

"The focus of the struggle was -- Endaselasie which was 'a centre of gravity in the Derg's military strategy', and particularly Hill 2005, which dominated the town and served as the army's headquarters. With some 35,000 soldiers in and around the town, the Derg's 604 Army Corps was the key to the regime's hold on western and central Tigray. -- For months before the battle TPLF fighters ambushed Derg positions on the hills surrounding the town and sent sharpshooters to kill or wound exposed Derg soldiers in the vicinity of the town."

"The battle for the town began with an attack on the Derg's communication centre of Mugulat in the north-east and, after it was destroyed, the TPLF launched offensives against the army bases at Aksum and Adwa -- So quick was the collapse of these towns that Derg forces sent from Endaselasie to relieve the garrisons found themselves attacked at Selekleka -- The brunt of the TPLF attack, however, involved moving large numbers of fighters at night from the surrounding hillsides of Endaselasie, across the plains that circled the town, and launching a dawn attack on Derg positions, first, on a small bluff immediately adjacent to Hill 2005, and then on the hill itself which served as the final defence of the town. The TPLF relied on light artillery and, most importantly, sudden and rapidly launched attacks, while the defenders operated from well-fortified positions with underground trenches, heavy artillery and tanks, and were able to call upon MiGs for support."

"The fighting, which was the heaviest of the Tigrayan war, went on for two days before the army's positions were overrun. But before Endaselasie fell Derg troops went on a rampage and their own imprisoned soldiers were taken to nearby Dagabuna, sprayed with fuel, and burned to death. The fall of Endaselasie caused terror among Derg forces throughout Tigray, and in the following days Derg garrisons were evacuated from /several towns including Adigrat/."

[Young 1997 p 161]

1989 "In the event, the Derg's collapse in Tigray came more quickly than the TPLF anticipated. Once again the struggle focused around Endaselasie where the 603rd, 604th, and 605th Army Corps and the elite 103rd Commando Division combined to provide the Derg's last hope of reversing its fortunes in Tigray. -- Attempts to open supply lines between Endaselasie and Asmara in September and again in December /1988/ were repulsed, and in February the Commando Division was completely defeated. -- The end was now only a matter of time, and on 19 February 1989 the area in and around Endaselasie was captured and 12,000-13,000 Derg soldiers killed or taken prisoner in a joint operation of the TPLF forces supported by a small EPLF armoured brigade. The presence of the EPLF brigade represented both the result in tangible form of the recent unity agreement and the TPLF's continuing weakness in the sphere of heavy artillery."

[Young p 164]

"-- in nine days of engagements from February 19, the huge garrison at Endeselasie was wiped out and the 604 Army Corps and several division, some thirty thousand strong, were destroyed with massive taking of prisoners."

[Hammond 1999 p 199]

"One day, I went with Solomon up into the hills around Endeselasie where last February's battle had raged -- Tanks littered the fields and hillsides. -- The detritus of the battle extended over several kilometres -- We had to watch our feet because of unexploded shells and bullets sprayed over the ground."

"The Dergue had inflicted maximum damage on the towns before their evacuation, destroying the electricity-generating and water-pumping stations. -- in Endeselassie they destroyed - deliberately, I was told - an ammunition store absurdly sited next to a clinic full of their own wounded soldiers. I walked with Heshe through the dusty run-down streets to see what remained of this atrocity. -- two ruined and roofless buildings faced one another across a huge yard. A litter of metal debris from a depth of a few inches to three feet stretched right across the yard and out onto the access road -- It was the mangled remains of thousands of weapons and ammunition -- some still unexploded. -- leafless trees stood next to the path, charred and topless --

Both buildings were blasted open to the sky and in front of the one, which had been a clinic, was a pile of twisted stretcher frames, hubs of truck wheels and spare parts for tanks. To the right, was a building still intact, its windows blown out and framed with scorch marks and its blue-washed walls pockmarked by thousands of exploding bullets. This was the annex to the clinic and had contained wards full of the seriously wounded -- a huge triumvirate of Marx, Engels, and Lenin stared down at us -- The earth floor of one room was heaped halfway to the ceiling over a mass grave --"

[Hammond 1999 p 203-204]

At 11 a.m. on 21 March, airplanes bombed the generator at Inda Silase, inflicting some damage. One woman was killed.

[Africa Watch 1991]

The British researcher/author Jenny Hammond in Inda Silase interviewed the prostitutes Yomar and Rahma on 4 June 1989, the prostitute Abrahmet Teklemuze on 15 June and the laundry woman Berhan Gebremikael on 16 June, and on the same day Liknesh Tekle with field name "Lichy".

[Hammond 1999 p 445]

1990s Jenny Hammond on 16 April 1991 in Inda Silase interviewed Asgede Gebreselassie, one of the founder fighters of the TPLF.

[Hammond 1999 p 439]

Population about 25,300 in 1994, a doubling in ten years' time.

Inda Silase is known locally as Shire, after the district in which it lies. It is by far the largest town along the Gondar-Aksum road.

"It's a sizeable place, and reasonably attractive, but there's little to hold you and plenty of transport through to Aksum, 60 km to the east. If you do get stuck, there are several hotels in the dollar-a-night bracket. The Tekaze Hotel behind the Agip Garage looks the best, with clean rooms and an excellent restaurant."

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 299]

2000s Population about 31,100 in 2001.

The town would get Internet service in late 2001.

HFD58 Inda Silase wereda (I. Silasie ..) (-1994-) 14/38 [n]

HFF52 Inda Tekle Haymanot (Enda Teclaimanot) 14/39 [Gz WO Gu]
14°04'/39°35' 2474/2503 m
(with small church)

1930s At the easternmost end of the village there was an Italian war cemetery with 22 graves.
[Guisa 1938]

HFE56 Indaba Tsahma, see Inda Aba Tsahma & HFE57

HFD47 **Indabaguna** (Endabaguna, Inda Aba Guna) 13/38 [Gz Po Ad]
(Inda Begoyna, Dembeguina, Dembegwina, Dambagwina) [WO Gu Pa n]
MS: 14°00'/38°15' = HFD48; Gz: 13°59'/38°05' 1269 m
(centre in 1964 of Tsimbila wereda, with sub P.O.)

1930s "On 15 December 1935, in one of their most daring attacks in the course of the whole war, the Ethiopian forces had routed a force of *askaris* (colonial soldiers) commanded by Major Luigi Criniti at a strategic pass called Dambagwina - a name that made Emeru

/=Ras Imru/ the abomination of Italian Fascism."

[Bahru Zewde 1991 p 155]

1950s	Population 2,045 as counted in 1956.		
1960s	The primary school (in Shire awraja) in 1968 had 102 boys and 70 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.		
1970s	The postal agent around 1975 used spelling ENDABAGUNA.		
1989	By the evening of 19 February 1989 the victorious rebel forces completely controlled the town of Shire /=Inda Silase/. Retreating government forces were ambushed on the way to Indabaguna and seriously damaged. [12th Int. Conf. 1994]		
HFD08	Indabaguna Maryam (church) 13°35'/38°17' west of Sekota	13/38	[Gz]
HF...	Indachiwa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Beliho)	14/38?	[Ad]
HDS44	Inde Amanuel 10°21'/37°57' 2483 m east of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
H...	Indeberet (name from <i>inda bret</i> , arsenal?) (centre in 1964 of Sayint sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
??	Indegagn (Endegegn)	../..	[x]
HCS63	Indegany 07°51'/37°50' 2363 m <i>Indeganyi</i> , traditionally a Gurage area, also its language <i>Indegen</i> , an ethnic sub-group of the Gurage	07/37	[Gz]
HCC96	Indegera 06°20'/37°09' 1597 m, near code HCJ06	06/37	[Gz]
HET28	Indeher Giba 12°51'/39°11' 2035 m north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
??	Indele (on the Mereb-Belesa front) The Border Commission in The Hague ruled in April 2002 that Indele shall be Ethiopian (and not Eritrean) territory. [AddisTribune 2002/04/12]	14/..	[20]
HDU21	Indelicha (Indelich'a) 10°11'/39°29' 2765 m west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
HCN46	Inderacha (Inderaccia, Inderasha) (Anderaccia dei Moccia) 07°38'/35°20' 1934 m	07/35 07/35	[+ Gz WO Mi] [Gu]
HFF02	Inderta, see Enderta		
HFF12	Inderta (Enderta, Intärta) (area) 13°15'/39°30' see under Agula Ras Araya Selassie was its governor (in the 1800s?), then Ras Gugsu Araya (d. 1933), then his son Dejazmach Haile Selassie Gugsu until 1935, but he became a prisoner from 1941 because of collaboration with the Italian occupants.	13/39	[LM WO Gu 20]
HEU94	Inderta Adal sub-district (centre in 1964 = Hara Gure)	13/39	[Ad]
JEN38	Inderta awraja 13°00'/40°30' (centre -1964-1994- = Mekele) In 1965 there was one industrial establishment (food sector).	13/39	[Gz Ad n]
HEU91	Inderta wereda (centre -1964-1980- = Mekele)	13/39	[Ad]
HCU37	Indetu (area) 07°34'/39°54' 2238 m Coordinates would give map code HCU36 <i>indes</i> (Borana) kind of large timber tree, tid, <i>Juniperus procera</i>	07/39	[WO Gu Gz]
JDK81	Indeys (Indeis) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]

HDP08	Indi 2210 m	09/36	[WO]
HER38	Indibina 12°52'/37°20' 1189 m	12/37	[Gz]
HCS94	Indibir (Imdibir, Indbir) (Endiber, Endeber, Endaber, Ciaha) MS: 08°10'/38°00' = HDD05, 2130 m Gz: 08°07'/37°56' = HCS94, 2164 m Town 50 km south of Weliso, with Catholic Mission and church Maryam. Centre in 1957 of Chaha wereda and in 1964 of Sebat Bet Gurage wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4SE Dakuna (Dak'une, Dacun, Dakonna) (village) 2343 m 7S Essessie 9S Metana (Tambore) (village) 2133/2393 m 5SW Dorighevea (=Doro Gebeya?) (village) 2160 m 10N Wegerao (Mogar), village in Aklil (Aclil) area 1935 m	08/37 08/37	[Gz Ca x] [Po WO Gu]
1930s	In the early 1930s there was a Catholic mission of the Capuchins, usually with a <i>Père</i> and a <i>Frère</i> . They did some medical work and had a school. At Mareko (near Indibir?) one Armenian had a fruit and vegetable plantation. These three mentioned here were perhaps the only foreigners in Gurageland at that time. The Indibir market was held every Friday and many kinds of products were sold there. [Zervos 1936] In the Italian time the Catholic mission became Missione della Consolata. [Guida 1938]		
1940s	Post office of the Italians was opened 16 February 1940. The locality first belonged to <i>Galla e Sidama</i> but by 1940 its cancellations read ENDEBER*(SCIOA).		
1950s	A road to Indibir branches off towards the south-east at about 155 km from Addis Abeba. Then there is only about 40 km distance in to the most densely populated part of the Gurage country. [Report after 1957]		
1960s	Around 1962 there were only trails from three directions but not even a dry weather road for motorcars to Indibir. Population 908 as counted in 1967. Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 1147 boys and 176 girls, with 15 male teachers and one female.		
1970s pict	There were petrol filling stations of Agip and Total (-1978-). Gli annali ..., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 716-717 [pl 16] Italian-built large church.		
HCS95	Indibir : Dakuna Settlement of Shewans around their leader, which in 1935 was Grazmach Zewdu, but the Gurage were unwilling to regard it as the capital of their province. The population of the village at that time was estimated to be around 1000. [Zervos 1936]		
HCS94	Indibir wereda (Endeber woreda)	08/37	[20]
	In the 2000 elections a rather anonymous candidate was elected for the House of Representatives. The main thing for the local Gurage was that the unpopular wereda administrator lost his seat. He had tried to make the people send their sons to the Eritrea war. When they refused because it was voluntary, he insulted them by calling them cowards, "let them wear women's clothes". After he had lost the election, the EPRDF replaced him. [S Pausewang, Nordem Report, 2001]		
HDS18c	Indijr	10/38	[LM]
HDT74	Indiras 10°44'/38°51' 2447 m, east of Ajibar	10/38	[Gz]

HEM81	Indiriya Silase (church) 12°31'/39°26', west of Korem	12/39	[Gz]
HEU01	Indirkan (Indirk'an, Indirqan) 12°45'/39°26' 2589 m	12/39	[Gz q]
HDL98	Indirtya 09°52'/39°12' 2648 m (with church Igzi'abher Ab)	09/39	[Gz]
HDU30	Indo 10°14'/39°20' 2734 m, near map code HDT39	10/39	[Gz]
HEF16	Indobe, see Indode		
	<i>indod</i> (A), <i>indode</i> , <i>indodi</i> (O) kind of plant, soapberries, soapwort, <i>Phytolacca dodecandra</i> , with small flowers clustered as long spikes and with fruits used as soap		
HDF81	Indod (Endoda) 08°57'/39°28' 1654 m between Aliyu Amba and Gorge, see under Bollo Selassie A plant school there produced about 150,000 plants annually in the 1990s. One of its advisers (from the Mekane Yesus Church?) was Ketema Teka. [Lutherhjälpen]	08/39	[Gz WO]
HDM52	Indod 09°31'/39°31' 2860 m, south of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDM82	Indod Washa Aregay (church) 09°50'/39°31'	09/39	[Gz]
HDE71	Indode (village) 08°48'/38°31' 2135 m south-west of Sebeta	08/38	[Gz x]
HEF16	Indode (Indobe) (village) 10°59'/39°55' 2037 m	10/39	[Gz x]
HEF16	Indode (mountain) 10°59'/39°56' 2232 m south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz]
HDE73	Indodie, see Endode		
HEM92	Indodo 12°38'/39°32' 2667 m north-east of lake Ashenge	12/39	[Gz]
HEE26	Indoti (Indot'i) 11°02'/38°58' 3061 m	11/38	[Gz]
HEL83	Indris Hulaban 12°33'/38°44' 1805 m south-west of Sekota <i>ine</i> (T) muck; (A) I, first person singular	12/38	[Gz]
HDL50	Ine Gofa (Ine Gofa) 09°34'/38°27' 1978 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDE88	Ineguha, cf Eneguha	08/44	[MS]
HDM30	Inegura 09°21'/39°24' 2704 m, north-east of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HDL93	Inegwal (Nequal) 09°55'/38°46' 1784 m (with church Fasiledes), north of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCJ16	Inei, see Imi <i>Inekor</i> , <i>Inneqor</i> (inäqor), an ethnic sub-group speaking East Gurage		
HDG49	Inemay 09°28'/35°36' 1874 m, east of Nejo cf Enemay	09/35	[Gz]
HDJ25	Inemay 09°14'/37°06' 2230 m, south of Haratu <i>Inemor</i> , <i>Innemor</i> (inämor), traditionally a Gurage area, also a Western Gurage dialect	09/37	[Gz]
HCS92	Inemor sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sarzigba) cf Ennamor <i>inesa</i> , <i>inessa</i> (O) kind of large coniferous timber tree, <i>tid</i> , <i>Juniperus procera</i> (in Kenya called African pencil cedar)	08/37	[Ad]
HDS89	Inesa 10°45'/38°24' 2364 m north-east of Bichena, cf Yinesa	10/38	[Gz]
HDM92	Ineshirbo 09°57'/39°34' 2687 m (with church Medhane Alem), west of Sela Dingay	09/39	[Gz]
HDL98	Inewari (Innewari, Inwari, Enewari, Eneware, Enwari) (Enawari, Noari) Gz: 09°53'/39°09' 2621 m MS coord. 09°40'/39°15' 2710 m give map code HDL69 and refer to a different place?	09/39 09/39	[Gz MS Ad Po] [WO]

(centre in 1964 of Deyo sub-district, with sub P.O.)

Near this locality is the edge of the high plateau where the ground drops several hundred metres almost vertically.

- 1860s In late 1868 Menilek began a lengthy pacification of Wollo. He founded the strategic *ketemas* (garrison towns) of Warra Hailu and Enawari (Were Ilu and Inewari). From there he carried out raids into Wollo.
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 35]
- 1870s Around May 1871 Menilek had his camp at Inewari and letters from there at that time are preserved.
[Acta aethiopica III]
There was a state prison at Inewari. On 4 May 1977 Dejazmach Meshesha Seyfu and his son Semu Negus were transferred there. Abba Wato was also incarcerated there.
[Marcus p 51]
- 1960s The primary school (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) in 1968 had 390 boys and 147 girls, with 7 teachers.
The junior secondary school then had 80 male and 10 female students in grades 7-8, with 2 teachers (Ethiopian).
- HFL07 Infara 14°30'/39°05' 1881 m, north of Inticho 14/39 [Gz]
HFF71 Info 14°13'/39°27' 2600 m 14/39 [Gz]
(with church Mikael), near Adigrat
- HEK30? **Infranz** (Infrantz, Infranz, Enfranz) 12°05'/37°33' 12/37 [MS Po]
MS coordinates would mean far out in Lake Tana on WO map
(with sub P.O. under Gondar)
By 1967 there was a pay station of Telecommunications
but no telephone subscribers.
Village 62 km to the south-east of Gondar. From here the ruin of the castle of Guzera can be seen high up on a hill.
- HEK42c Infranz sub-district (centre in 1964 = Koga) 12/37 [Ad]
- JEG73c Ingabella (recorded in 1841) 12/40 [Ha]
JEP64 Ingalta (springs) 13/41 [MS WO]
GDF91 Inghi, Tulu, see Tulu Ingi
HDS82 Ingia (Jnja) (mountain) 10°42'/37°42' 2741 m 10/37 [Gz]
north-east of Dembecha
- HEC14 Ingiabara, see Injibara
ingida (A,T) stranger, foreigner, guest, /adj:/ unusual, queer
- HCK85 Ingida (Inghida) (area) 2070 m 07/37 [+ WO]
HDL84 Ingofe 09°50'/38°50' 2143 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
(with church Mikael), east of Fiche
- HEK11 Ingor Merkorios (I. Mercurios) (church) 11/37 [Ch Gu]
On the Fogera plain. "Dedicated to a foreigner and a martyr, whose name I have not been able to trace in the literature."
[Cheesman 1936]
- HDL76 Ingoye 09°44'/38°59' 2588 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
HED48 Ingudada 11°16'/38°15' 2308 m, south of Goradit 11/38 [Gz]
HED68 Ingudada 11°26'/38°14' 2505 m, near Goradit 11/38 [Gz]
JDG09 Ingudetu (plantation) 09°04'/40°41' 09/40 [Gz]
near map code JDH00
- HFF14 Inguleyta (Inguleyto) 13°42'/39°45' 2333 m 13/39 [Gz]
(with church Maryam), east of Agula
- HFE97 Inine 14°25'/39°10' 1931 m, north of Inticho 14/39 [Gz]

HFE98	Inine 14°25'/39°12' 2009 m (with church Maryam), north of Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
HEC14	Inja Bara, see Injibara		
HEL48	Injafat (Injefat, Endiafat) 12°09'/39°14' 3053 m north of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz WO]
HEL..	Injefat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Latgie)	12/39?	[Ad]
HDS99	Injerer 10°50'/38°24' 2363 m near map code corner HDT90/HED09/HEE00	10/38	[Gz]
HEC14	Injibara (Injabara, Inja Bara, Enjibara, Engiabara) (Enjabara, Injbara, Ingiabara) 10°55'/36°58' 2890m MS: 10°55'/36°58' = HEC04, 2890 m; Gz: 11°00'/36°55' = HEC13, 2736 m. Centre in 1964 of Ankesha wereda & of Baja wereda, with sub post office. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5SE Kwollela (Quollela) (hill) 5SE Akayta (Acaita, Achifa, Achfa) (village) 2613 m 6SE Gawcha (Gaucia) (village) 2540 m, with small lake Zangana 8SE Quoezza (church) 8NE Assera (Asara) (area)	10/36 10/36	[Gz MS Po WO] [Ad Gu]
1930s	Population about 3,500 in the built-up place and 40,000 in the region. <i>Residenza dell'Agaumedèr</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938] Near this place there was a battle on 16 March 1938 between the Ethiopian Patriots and the Italians. The Italian side was supported by aircraft, but the outcome of the battle was indecisive. [Bondestam 1975 p 68 based on Tesfay Abebe 1971]		
1940s	Bombed by the Royal Air Force on 21-22 October 1940, and it was a boost to Patriot morale rather than making much damage. [Shirreff 1995 p 54] The road from Gondar to Debre Markos passed through four garrison towns, of which Injibara was the third in order. General Nasi ordered all Italian forces to withdraw from Dangila northwards and from Injibara southwards. [Mockler 1984 p 340] Orde Wingate arrived at Injibara on 18 February 1941 together with a section of Sudanese and a platoon of the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion under Lieutenant Enko Haile Mariam. Azaj Kabada and his men were already there. When Wingate left for Faguta on 21 February, Enko and his platoon was left to garrison Injibara, and this was the first independent command by an Ethiopian officer during the liberation campaign. Wingate returned to Injibara on 22 February and found that the Gideon Force had arrived. [Shirreff p 87, 89] "At Engiabara they met the Australians of No 1 Centre -- Despite patriot looting Engiabara was full of food. Harris and Johnson collected six camel loads of biscuit for their companies, found Wingate lunching and 'joined him in a meal off tinned delicacies washed down with excellent Chianti'. Tutton and Body also went in on an authorized looting expedition, collecting flour, tea and sugar for the men and tinned delicacies for themselves, and seeing 'great drifts of macaroni and case upon case of tinned goods and piles of great Parmazan cheeses'. They invited Body to a six-course supper --" [Shirreff p 89] "-- the British officers who went forward with Wingate into deserted Engiabara -- enjoyed their first and most memorable spoils of war - soup, mushrooms, spaghetti, peaches and cream, all washed down with Chianti. -- The striking column of Gideon Force assembled outside Engiabara on the afternoon of 23 February. It consisted of 700 camels, 200 mules, three companies of Boustead's Frontier Battalion, Boyle's 2nd Ethiopians, No. 1 Op		

Centre, and a Propaganda Unit - 1,500 men in all. This small force proposed to rout an army."

[Mockler 1984 p 341-342]

Gideon Force started the march south from Injibara on 24 February 1941. They were to bypass Burye where there were strong Italian forces. The 2nd Ethiopians were leading during the march, "for political reasons" as the British officers wrote in their accounts.

[Shirreff 1995 p 91]

When the Emperor's convoy passed Injibara on its march from Dure to Burye 10-14 March, the Emperor was filmed holding a review of Dejazmach Mangasha Jemberie's troops. "Whatever the reason, Mangasha and Nagash and their men played no further part in the Gojjam campaign."

[Shirreff 1995 p 124-125]

1960s "Near Injibara, a small village on the road, is the source of the Little Blue Nile /see Gishie Abay/. It is just east of Injibara near the village of Abbai. -- After passing a great standing rock, the road /when travelling southwards/ begins a descent from Injibara."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 200]

Population 1,664 as counted in 1967.

The primary school in 1968 had 607 boys and 124 girls (in Agew Midir awraja), with 9 male teachers and one female.

The junior secondary school then had 56 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with 2 teachers (Ethiopian).

HEC14 Injibara sub-district 10/36 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Akayta Medhane Alem)

geol The more recent basalts are generally associated with preserved cones and craters, and these are especially numerous in the vicinity of Injibara and Bahir Dar, and from where the pimply, scoriaceous young basalts have generally flowed northwards.

The lavas and cones are associated with explosion craters.

[Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 216, 223]

HES11 Inkash sub-district (Incasc ..) 12/37 [LM Ad WO]
(centre in 1964 = Amba Giyorgis)

HES12 Inkash Weybey (Incasc Ueivei) (area) 12/37 [+ WO]

JEA43 Inkese 11°13'/40°03' 1325 m, near Bati 11/40 [Gz]

HDD72 Inkinni, see Inchini

H... Inkoftu 08/39 [18]

HED94 Inkoko (Ink'ok'o, Inqoqo) 11°43'/37°52' 2080 m 11/37 [Gz q]

HCU10 Inkolo (Enkuolo, Encuolo) 07/39 [Ad Wa WO]

07°22'/39°21' 3806/4340 m, see Filfo

(second highest mountain in Ethiopia?)

JDJ57 Inkuftu (Ink'uftu, Inquftu) (mountain chain) 09/42 [Gz q]

09°33'/42°14' 2390 m

HEL25 Inkway Beret 11°57'/38°54' 2078 m 11/38 [Gz]

HF... Inlidj 14/39 [18]

GDE07 Inmeda (Immeda, Imida) 08°14'/34°05' 459 m 08/34 [Gz WO]
at Baro river

inna (Som) 1. we all; 2. nothing; *ina* (T) while

JEA14 Inna (area) 11/40 [WO]

HDR72 Innabara 10/36 [WO]

HDS60 Innamora 10°35'/37°32' 2257 m, near Dembecha 10/37 [Gz]

JEB94 Innale 11/41 [WO]

innessa: *inesa*, *inessa* (O) kind of large coniferous timber tree,

tid, *Juniperus procera* (in Kenya called African pencil cedar)

HEC78 Innessa (Innassa, Inassa), see Yinesa

ino: *inno* (T) mother

JDE89 Ino Gu Ha 08°55'/44°15' 1226 m 08/44 [Gz]

on the border of Somalia

- HDS88c Inogar 10/38 [Ch Gu]
1927: "Our next stage was -- Inogar, and we had the climb out of the valley before us. The path across the valley bottom was level, through flat corn-lands growing tef and red pepper, but too low and hot for wheat. Then came the rise up the precipice, which was truly appalling."
[Cheesman 1936]
- HDL95 Insarro (Insaro) 09°55'/38°55' 1271 m 09/38 [Gz WO]
north-east of Fiche
- HDL85 Insarro wereda (centre in 1964 = Kabi) 09/38 [Ad]
- HCT90 Inseno 08°04'/38°28' 1989 m, near Butajira 08/38 [Gz]
insesa gedel: *gedel* (gädäl) (A,T) cliff, steep place, precipice, abyss
- HEM41 Insesa Gedel 12°10'/39°28' 2301 m 12/39 [Gz]
inshi, inshu (A) dik-dik, Madoque guentheri, M. phillipsi,
M. saltiana
- HCE31 Inshi 05°44'/38°30' 1746 m 05/38 [WO Gz]
inshilalit (A) lizard
insilal (A) anise or dill, Peucedanum graveolens;
insilala, inshilala (O) anise plant
- HDE75 Insilale (Ensilale) 08°55'/38°57' 2709 m 08/38 [Gz]
south-east of Addis Abeba
Coordinates would give map code HDE85
- HDK55 Insilale 09°33'/38°02' 2153 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HEC74 Insway 11°33'/37°01' 1883 m, north of Dangila 11/37 [Gz]