

??	Leado (Le'ado)	09/40	[18]
	Small lake near the left bank of the Awash. Lieutenant William Barker passed there in late January 1842 on his way to the coast. [R Burton, First footsteps .. (1894)1987 appendix V p 228]		
JEB41	<b>Leadu</b> (area)	11/40	[WO 20]
	A site west of Mille. Maurice Taieb and his guide Ali Axinum had found fossils of animals there in 1971. A wide area was surveyed in March-April 1972 with Kelati Abraham from Asmara as assistant. The Leadu site itself was less than a square kilometre in size. The hope to find hominid fossils was not fulfilled yet. The thick plateau surface of quartzite and volcanic rocks had the gravels coated with "desert varnish" and in this surface there were found Acheulean handaxes and cleavers. [Kalb 2001 p 47-48, 55-56]		
	<i>leba sefer</i> (A) thief camp		
HCH01c	Leba Sefer (Leba Safar)	../.	[+ Gu]
	Between Shasha and Maji, name means "Thief Camp" in Amharic.		
JBN29	Lebbikolo	04/40	[WO]
HEK44	Lebbo, see Libo		
	<i>lebe</i> (O) garrulous; <i>lebe dulli</i> (O) war of words?		
JDR87	Lebedulli (area)	10/42	[WO]
	<i>Lebekela</i> , a probably nomadic tribe known since the 1300s		
??	Lebekela (Läbäkäla) (historically recorded district)	../.	[Pa]
	When Amdä Seyon in the 1330s marched against Muslims of Ethiopia, some of the soldiers that attacked him were from Läbäkäla. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HEE25	Lebet 11°06'/38°56' 1833 m	11/38	[Gz]
	<i>lebi, lebbi</i> (Som) kind of tall tree with beautiful flowers, <i>Delonix elata</i>		
JCS68	Lebi Aboger (L. Abogher) 07°50'/43°14' 1039 m	07/43	[+ WO Gz]
??	Lebiolale (waterhole)	07/46	[MS]
HDT28	Lebka (Lebk'a, Lebqa) 10°13'/39°09' 2209 m	10/39	[Gz q]
??	Lebo	../.	[Ch]
	"Behind Ifag the highlands of Lebo can be seen rising to a height of 10,000 feet above sea-level, forming the water-divide between Lake Tana and the Takkazze River." [Cheesman 1936]		
HDD37	Lebu 08°29'/38°09' 2323 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE93c	Lebu (village)	08/38	[x]
HDP03	Lebu 10°01'/36°01' 1096 m, south of Abay river	10/36	[Gz]
JDA26	Lebu 08°23'/40°22' 1555 m, south of Mechara	08/40	[Gz]
JDA69	Lebu 08°42'/40°36' 1902 m, south-east of Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
HDG04	Lecatae, see Leka Taye		
HDL00	Lecha 09°08'/38°26' 2554 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	north-east of Addis Alem		
HDM52c	Leche, see Liche		
JDJ74	Lecheca, see Lekeka		
??	Lechelugu (place at the lower Omo)	../.	[n]
	A chief Delkaro, son of Dobulkama, was buried there. Delkaro's younger sister, Jalugu, was installed as chief and her group stayed at Lechelugu for three years. [K Fukui]		
HEC07	Lechema (Cafacit) (mountain) 10°57'/37°17' 3161 m	10/37	[Gz]
HDH09	Lechempte (Lechempti, Lechemti), see Nekemte		
GDM34	Lecheti, see Leketi		

HEC07	Lecma, see Lichma		
HDE44	Ledi (area) <i>lee</i> (Afar) water	08/38	[WO]
HEF83	Leebso, see Libso		
	lef: <i>lef</i> (Som) to lick; <i>lafti</i> (O) early in the morning		
JBj61	Lef Left (Sciau) (area) lefe isa: <i>lafa</i> (O) land; <i>isa</i> (O,Som) he, him; <i>Issa</i> , name of a major people in eastern Ethiopia	04/41	[WO]
JDK65	Lefe Isa (Lefeisa, Lefeissa) 09°37'/42°59' 1705 m north-east of Jijiga (sub-district & its centre in 1964), cf Lafa The primary school /at which Lefe Isa?/ in 1968 had 15 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	09/42	[Gz Ad]
JDK67	Lefe Isa 09°49'/43°10' 1563 m near the border of Somalia leflf: <i>liflefa</i> (A) rambling conversation	09/43	[Gz]
JBj42	Leflef (Lef Left, Leleftu) (locality) 04°00'/41°50' 219 m, near the border of Somalia <i>lefo</i> (O,to A) foot-soldier; (T) falcon	04/41	[Gz]
HDK39	Lefo 09°21'/38°23' 2689 m, cf Leffo north of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT86	Lefo Belo 10°45'/39°02' 2278 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>lega</i> (A) fresh /butter/; <i>legga</i> (A) hurt, touch in passing, hit a ball; <i>laga</i> (O) 1. river; 2. people; <i>Lega</i> , one of the main groups of the Oromo		
HDL24	Lega 09°17'/38°49' 2780 m, north of Addis Abeba Lega, cf Laga, Lege, Liga	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL72	Lega 09°41'/38°37' 2797 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDS25	Lega 10°11'/38°01' 2417 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEK10	Lega, see Hod Gebeya		
HEK11	Lega (Legas)	11/37	[WO Gu]
HDL05	Lega Dadi, see Lege Dadi		
HCE..	<b>Lega Dembi</b> (Laga D., Legadembi) (with gold mine) 350 km south of Addis Abeba, see also Shakiso The runway /named Shakiso/ serving the gold mine was constructed in 1947 under the direction of Lars Knabe, a Swedish building engineer employed at the Air Force. In 1950 N.H. Doorninck made a sketch map of Lega Dembi valley in scale 1:10,000. According to him the following rocks have been found: diorite, gabbro, pyroxenites, and peridotites. Kaolin deposits are known to exist in the environment. A gold placer has been exploited in handwork operation (photo on page 368 of the book cited here). It is stated that 220 pits wer dug. [Mineral 1966] The Emperor visited the gold mine on 16 March 1968, and it was called Shakiso in the press. [News] A feasibility study for development of the Lega Dembi gold mine was mentioned in July 1986. In December 1987 the European Investment Bank agreed to lend ECU 21 million to develop the Lega Dembi open-cast gold mine and construct an ore processing plant. The scheme would create 650 jobs. It was estimated that 32 tonnes of gold would be possible to recover from the ore reserves. The processing was planned to start in 1990. February 1988: "The UK's Davy McKee has started work on a two-year service contract to set up the country's first commercial-scale, non-alluvial gold treatment plant. -- The	05/39	[Mi n]

plant will have a capacity to process 3,000 tons a day of ore; it will include a tailings dam and workshops. Gold will be recovered by crushing, grinding, cyanide leaching and carbon-in-pulp methods. -- The unit - to be built near Shakiso in the Adola gold field - is part of the Lega Dembi mine's overall development plan."

[News]

The treatment plant was opened in 1991. The Lega Dembi mine was producing about 3 tons of gold per year by 1995, and it was the only gold production in Ethiopia working in the form of a mine.

Lega Dembi was privatised in 1997 in a deal worth around US\$ 172 million. The government estimate of the total resource is 60-200 tons of gold.

After privatisation Lega Dembi was operated by Midroc Gold, owned by the Saudi-Ethiopian businessman Sheikh Mohamed Al Amoudi. In July 1997 it was published that an offer to take over from Al Amoudi at US\$ 175 million would be preferred to another offer from a South African bidder.

[News + On location in Africa, Sthlm 1999 p 51 with two colour photos]

JCP74	Lega Hida, see Lege Hida		
H...	Lega Kidane Mihret (centre in 1964 of Kimbwat sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
??	Lega Oda (rock paintings), 37 km from Dire Dawa <i>lega robio</i> , hippo river? <i>laga</i> (O) river; <i>robi</i> (O) 1. hippopotamus; 2. Wednesday	../..	[20]
HDL57	Lega Robio	09/39	[WO]
HDL05	Legadadi, see Lege Dadi		
JD...	Legagera, see Lege Gera <i>Legagora</i> , an Oromo tribe		
JDK31	Legah Gelal 09°23'/42°39' 1794 m, west of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HEF73	Legaida, see Duda Arba Legamara, see Lagamara		
	<i>Legambo, Lege Ambo</i> , name of a Wello Oromo tribe		
HEE16	Legambo, see Lege Ambo, also Koso Beret		
HEE19	Legambo (mountain) 11°00'/39°15'	11/39	[LM WO]
HDT98c	Legambo sub-district? (-1997-)	10/39	[n]
HDT98c	Legambo wereda (centre in 1964 = Akista)	10/39	[Ad]
HEK10	Legas, see Hod Gebeya		
HFE83	Legas 14°20'/38°44' 1792 m, north of Aksum (with church Abune Gebre Menfes K'idus)	14/38	[Gz]
HEM33	Legas Weyra Mikael (church) 12°02'/39°37' south of Kobbo	12/39	[Gz]
HDL05	Legatafo, see Lege Tafo		
HEF56	Legda (cultivated hills) 11°23'/39°54' 2008 m east of Hayk	11/39	[Gu Gz]
	<i>lege</i> (O) wild plant with edible tubers; <i>batu</i> (O) if .. not Lege .., here generally not Laga ..		
HEK41	Lege, see Layge		
HDB..	Lege Agafalte (Laga A.) In the direction of the Didessa valley. A deposit of coal which is 0.5 m thick is located in Arjo near Lege Agafalte. [Mineral 1966]	08/36	[+ Mi]
HEE16	<b>Lege Ambo</b> (Legambo) 10°54'/39°21' 3221 m cf Koso Beret The primary school (in Were Himeno awraja) in 1968 had	10/39	[Gz]

156 boys and 39 girls, with 2(!) teachers.  
 The junior secondary school had 22 male and 2 female students  
 in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).  
 Enrolment in the Environmental Education Project at Lege Ambo  
 Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish assistance)  
 was 200 individuals in 1985/86 and 80 in 1986/87.

??	Lege Baddo (Laga B.) (in Wellega) A small gold placer has been indicated at Laga Baddo, an affluent of the Birbir river in Wellega. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[+ Mi]
HDA..	Lege Bagudu, see under Yubdo	08/35	[+ Mi]
HDD97	<b>Lege Batu</b> (Legebatu) 09°02'/38°12' 2170 m see also under Ginchi Lege Batu is a village situated 84 km west of Addis Abeba on the main road to Gimbi. The land around this village was in the early 1900s Imperial domain. The peasants' production was used to supply the Imperial palace in the capital with foodstuffs. Later on Empress Menen received it as her personal property. When she died her children - Princess Tenagne Werk, Prince Makonnen, Prince Sahle Selassie - inherited it. They in turn granted some part of the land to servants while their own children inherited other parts. A study of ten peasant families living in a continuous area comprising 91 hectares was made in 1970. All ten farmers were tenants cultivating the land of three absentee owners. Some years before 1970 the owners had abandoned the share-cropping system in favour of payment of a fixed amount or grain or money from the tenants. This system was called 'contract' among the farmers. According to Mulugeta Tessemma (see below under "text") the fixed amount of grain to be paid was in 1971 a somewhat better deal for the farmers than 1/3 of the harvest would have been. The three owners were not personally present in Lege Batu. Their interests were handled by a local representative, who collected the rent. According to the representative a tenant may stay in the area as a farmer as long as he is hard working and pays the rent on time. If he is careless and not obedient enough, he can be evicted. In addition to the rent, the tenants paid an agricultural income tax to the Government. This tax varied between Eth\$ 1.50 and 6.00. The owners paid tax, too, but a negligible amount in relation to their incomes. One owner occurring in the study paid Eth\$ 90 in tax while in the same year collecting 4.500 kg of grain as rent, equivalent in market prices to about Eth\$ 1.000. [M Ståhl, Ethiopia: Political contradictions .., Uppsala/Sweden 1974 p 120]	09/38	[AA Gz]
text	Mulugeta Tessemma, Land use study in Lege-Batu, A.A. (H.S.I Univ., Dept. of Geography) 1971.		
HDL06	lege beri: <i>beri</i> (Som) day, time period; <i>berri</i> (Som) 1. land, country; 2. tomorrow Lege Beri (Legeberi) 09°06'/38°58' 2486 m see under Sendafa (centre in 1964 of Lege Dadi sub-district) Lege Beri, to the south there is a stream of the same name lege bobi: <i>bobe</i> (O) good quality sorghum	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDL76	Lege Bobi (Leghe Bobi), see Lego		
J....	Lege Buro (Lagaburo)	08/40	[+ 18]
HDL05	lege dadi: <i>dadi</i> (O) 1. patience; 2. chances for success; <i>dadi</i> , <i>daddi</i> (western O) porcupine, <i>Hystrix cristata</i> <b>Lege Dadi</b> (Legedadi, Leghedadi) (Lega Dadi, Legadadi) 09°05'/38°55' 2376 m	09/38	[AA Gz Ad WO]

Lege Dadi, to the south there is a stream of the same name.

A dam for the Municipality, at 32 km from Addis Abeba along the Dessie road, was started in November 1967 and the major work was done from June 1968 to July 1969. The Senate approved a loan of Eth\$ 25 million from *Istituto di credito italiano* on 11 August 1967. The Emperor laid the foundation stone on 23 April 1968.

The Sendafa river starts 60 km north of the dam and combines all streams from the surrounding mountains. The Municipality obtained a loan from Italy for the project. Contractor was the firm Salini. The project is a 40 m high and 450 m long gravity dam. On 25 August 1969, when the project was about 80% completed, they started preliminary water storing, as the purpose of the dam was securing water supply for Addis Abeba. [Eth. Herald 1969-08-24]

- ?? Lege Dembi, see Lega Dembi
- ?? **Lege Emyo** (Laga E.) (river) ../.. [+ Mi]  
 "The Laga Emyo River is an affluent of the Dambi River. The placer has been panned by local inhabitants by means of pits about 3-5 m deep. A total exhaustion of the deposit is supposed  
 The gold of Laga Emyo originates from the Tulu Bollo and Laga Brokis chromitic quartz breccias sedimented in the region between Tulu Bollo and Laga Brokis, an affluent of the Dilla. The conglomerates contain quartz grains with a limonitic matrix having 30-50 g of gold near the surface and 8-10 g at a depth of some 10-15 m, as indicated by the pits already dug."  
 [Mineral 1966]
- ?? Lege Gabro (Laga G.) ../.. [+ Mi]  
 Minerals containing titanium have been found in Lege Gabro, a wadi south-east of Dire Dawa.  
 [Mineral 1966]
- ?? Lege Gayo (Laga G.) ../.. [+ Mi]  
 In 1950 N.H. Doorninck made a sketch map of Lege Gayo and surroundings in scale 1:25,000.  
 [Mineral 1966]
- HE... Lege Gedi sub-district (Legegedi ..) 11/39 [Ad]  
 (centre in 1964 = Jibgodo)
- JD... Lege Gera (Legagera) (in Webera awraja) 09/41? [+ Ad]  
 Mennonite Mission primary school in 1968 had 34 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.
- JDJ56 Lege Hama (Legehama, Lago Hama) 1640/1692 m 09/42 [+ Ad WO]  
 (centre in 1964 of Lege Hama sub-district)
- ?? Lege Hardim (Laga H.) ../.. [+ x]  
 (on Harar-Awash route)
- pics F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 122 Euphorbia, 125 German group, 127 Acacia
- JD.. Lege Hare (Legehare) (in Dire Dawa awraja) 09/41 [+ Ad]  
 (separate locality? or part of Dire Dawa town only?)  
 The primary school in 1968 had 696 boys and 385 girls, with 12 male and 2 female teachers.  
 Tilaye Wolde Yes school had 29 boys and 25 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.  
 The junior secondary school in 1968 had 275 male and 96 female students in grades 7-8, with 9 teachers (Ethiopian).
- lege hida: *hida*, *hidhaa* (O) 1. tether; 2. captivity, detention  
*Lege Hida*, *Laga Ida*, name of a Tulama Oromo tribe
- JCP74 **Lege Hida** (Legehida, Lega Hida, Laga H.) 07/41 [LM Ad Gz WO]

(Leghida, Beltu) 07°56'/41°04' 1541 m in Were Ilu awraja  
Enrolment in the Environmental Education Project at Lege Hida  
Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish assistance)  
was 28 individuals in 1985/86 and 80 in 1986/87.

??	Lege Hida sub-district? (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDT79c	Lege Hida wereda (Legehida ..) (centre in 1964 = Derek Amba)	10/39	[+ Ad]
JCP74	Lege Hida wereda (Legehida w.) (centre in 1964 = Beltu)	07/41	[+ Ad]
HE...	Lege Iwa sub-district (Lege'iwa ..) (centre in 1965 = Tilfi)	11/39	[Ad]
HD... geol	Lege Jima (Lagajima, Laga Jima, Jima) It is the second left affluent of the Labbu river in the Upper Muger area. There is 2.5 m limestone layer of flint and 5 m of limestone. The Jurassic in this area is similar in fossil content as well as in facies with the Middle European Jurassic of Kimmeridge. The Jurassic limestones are exposed in only two places in Lege Jima and Labbu. [Mineral 1966]	09/38	[+ Mi]
HD... ??	Lege Kolutte (Laga Colutte) (area?) Lege Korma (Laga K.) (in Wellega), cf Korma The Lege Korma gold placer is situated at an affluent of the Dilla in the Karakore region in Wellega. The deposit is located in quartzites containing white quartz, amphiboles, and pyrite. The gold content is lower than in Tulu Bollo and Lege Brokis. [Mineral 1966]	09/37 ../..	[+ Gu] [+ Mi]
??	<b>Lege Shoni</b> (Laga S.) (in Wellega) Lege Shoni valley is a left tributary of Aragalfi brook, which in turn is a left affluent of the Didessa in western Wellega. An outcrop of Pre-Cambrian rocks in this locality is composed of amphibolites, amphibole gneiss, and granite with pegmatites. Forty-five metres of marly grey sandstones with transition to the sandy marls have been deposited in this rock complex. These sediments are superposed by quartz sandstones with accessory pyrite. The sandy clays have been sedimented with intercalations of the coal to a total thickness of 16 m. The coal formation is covered by crystalline marly limestones and by green sandstones 50 m thick. Finally, the sandy clays and tuffic sands have been sedimented 30 m thick. Volcanics of the Trap series comprise the sediments composed of kaolinized tuffs. They contain pieces of basalt and small intercalations of volcanic glass about 25 m thick. The coal formation contains seven seams of coal with depths varying between 15 and 45 cm. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[+ Mi]
HDL05	Lege Tafo (L. T'afo, Legatafo) 09°04'/38°53' 2441 m between Addis Abeba and Sendafa The primary school in 1968 had 135 boys and 35 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDL34	Lege Tama (L. T'ama) 09°23'/38°48' 2693 m north of Addis Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD... ??	Lege Uteki (Laga Utechi) Lege Waldo (Laga W.) (river) "The Yeda River -- rises in the Chokai Mountains, and in its lower reaches in the ravine it is known as the Laga Waldo." [Cheesman 1936]	09/38? ../..	[+ Gu] [+ Ch]
HDL82	Lege Werke (L. Werk'e, L. Werqe) 09°50'/38°39' (with church Yohanis) 2965 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]

HDD97	Legebatu, see Lege Batu		
HEF64	Legehida (Legaida), cf Lege Hida	11/39	[LM WO]
HDE36	Legersa, see Lejersa		
HDL05	Leghedadi, see Lege Dadi		
HEC69	Legiatena, see Lejatena		
HEJ06	Legiome, see Lijomi		
HDL76	Lego (Leghe Bobi) 09°43'/39°02' 2571 m see under Webera	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDM21	Leguan (pass), see under Shola Gebeya	09/39	[WO]
	<i>leh</i> (Som) 1. having; 2. saying		
HBL19	Leh (area), cf El Leh	03/39	[WO]
JEJ13	Lehado (Iader) (area)	11/41	[WO]
JEJ33	Lehadu (area)	12/41	[WO]
??	Lehma	../..	[x]
	Town in Chilalo awraja within the CADU project?		
text	Göran Bergman, Vår borgmästare, <i>in</i> Svenskbladet, A.A. May 1970 p 6-7 about an important man Tatu		
??	<b>Leimo</b> (in Kembata), about 18 km from Hosaina The hospital (-1958-) was operated by the Sudan Interior Mission. Shortage of medical personnel first delayed the opening of the hospital. In the meantime a young local graduate, Marta, of the Girls' School at Hosaina, started teaching at Leimo. Once during a mission conference at Hosaina, she marched the entire school back and forth from Leimo to attend the daily meetings. From the Leimo mission station there is a view of Hosaina town in one direction, and of Lambuda mountain in the other direction. [H M Willmott p 129]	../..	[x]
HDG87	Lein (Leincha) (mountain) 09°47'/35°27' 1210 m	09/35	[WO Gz]
HEC69	Lejatena (Legiatena) (mountain area)	11/37	[+ It]
HDE36	Lejersa (Legersa) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
	<i>leka</i> (läkka) (A) to measure, to adjust <i>Leka, Leqa</i> , first part of the names of several Wellega and Mecha Oromo tribes		
GDM05	Leka (Lek'a, Leqa) 09°03'/34°49' 1471 m near map code GDF95, north-east of Gidami	09/34	[Gz q]
HCN99	Leka (Lek'a, Leqa) 08°05'/35°40' 1842 m Leka, south-east of Gore	08/35	[Gz q]
HDB68	Leka (Lek'a, Leqa) 08°45'/36°28' 2131 m, near Arjo	08/36	[Gz q]
HDC52	Leka, G. (area)	08/36	[WO]
HDC81	Leka (Leca)	08/36	[Gu]
HDL00	Leka (Lek'a, Leqa) 09°05'/38°28' 2423 m see under Genet	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDJ30	<b>Leka awraja</b> (Lek'a .., Leqa ..) 09°20'/36°40' (centre c1980 = Nekemte) Fitawrari Kibret Zemichael was appointed Governor on 31 October 1969.	09/36	[Gz q]
HD...	Leka Dulecha sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDB88	Leka Getema sub-district (Lieka ..) (centre in 1964 = Getema)	08/36	[+ Ad]
GD...	Leka Golebo (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 62 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/34?	[Ad]
HDC80	Leka Gurgur sub-district (Lieka ..) (centre in 1964 = Bandira)	08/36	[+ Ad]

HDG04	Leka Taye (Lecatae) 1495 m lekeka: <i>lekkeke</i> (läqqäqä) (A) 1. released, set free; 2. abandoned, left, moved somewhere else; <i>lekaka</i> (läqaqa) (A) having a large opening	09/35	[+ WO]
JDJ74	Lekeka (Lecheca) (area)	09/41	[+ WO]
HDH09	Lekemte awraja (centre = Nekemte) cf Leka awraja	09/36	
HDH09	Lekemti (Lekempti, Lekemt), see Nekemte leketi: <i>lekti</i> (T) shrubby herb up to 80 cm growing at altitude 1800-2350 m, <i>Malva parviflora</i> , poisonous to people but regarded by some as good food for cattle; <i>lekete</i> (läqät'ä) (Gondar A) threw mud for plastering a wall; <i>leket</i> (A) small bread		
GDM34	Leketi (Lecheti) 1521 m	09/34	[+ WO]
HF...	Lekhai (historical? area NW of Adigrat)	14/39?	[x]
HDS41	Leklechita (Lek'lech'ita) 10°20'/37°38' 2320 m (with church Maryam to the east), west of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDS45	Lekma (Lek'ma, Leqma) 10°20'/38°01' 2479 m south-west of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
HEC07	Lekma, see Lichma		
HEC12c	Lekoma sub-district (centre in 1964 = Addis Kidam)	11/36	[Ad]
	leku: <i>laku</i> (O) twin; <i>leko</i> (läqo) (A) 1. small plants which grow up after the slightest rain; 2. lush herbs which bend by being very tall		
HCL50	<b>Leku</b> (Locu) 06°52'/38°27' 1845/1924 m (sub P.O. under Shashemene) (centre in 1964 of Shebedino wereda) Population 3,890 in 1967. In 1971 there was an extension area and marketing centre of the so-called Shashemene Minimum Package Project for agricultural development. [M Ståhl 1974 p 139] With a sub-post office; spelling used by the post was LEKU around 1975. Population about 8,700 in 1994 and about 10,700 in 2001.	06/38	[Gz Po Te WO]
HCL62	Leku (Lacu) 06°55'/38°40' 1850 m	06/38	[MS Gu]
HDH26	Leku 09°15'/36°18' 1495 m, north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ55	Leku 09°34'/37°04' 2739 m, near Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDT02	Leku 10°00'/38°37' 1675 m	10/38	[Gz]
	<i>lela, lola</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Teclea nobilis</i> , anything from a shrub to a tall tree; <i>lele</i> (leelee) (O) dirt; (lelee) hang down loosely /hair with beads/; <i>Lele, Halele</i> , name of a Nole tribe of the eastern Oromo		
HBL37	Lele 03°56'/39°02' 1219 m mountain north of Moyale	03/39	[WO Gz]
JCH37	Lele (mountain) 06°42'/41°27' 1233/1615 m	06/41	[WO Gz]
JDH29	Lele 09°18'/41°30' 1943 m, near Deder	09/41	[Gz]
JBj42	Leleftu, see Leflef		
JFA73	Lelegeddi (Lelegheddi) 14°15'/40°00' 514 m lelisa: <i>lellelisu</i> (O) 1. sing; 2. praise /with a song/; 3. like, love; <i>lellis-</i> (O) praise	14/40	[LM WO Gz]
HDL91	Lelisa (Lellisa)	09/38	[LM WO]
HDT02	Lelisa (Lellisa) 09°59'/38°38' 1965 m	09/38	[AA Gz]



	(with church Maryam), north-west of Fiche		
HDA86	Lelocheli, see Lalo Kile		
??	Lelu (ford), see Mabil		
HE...	Lem Dingay (centre in 1964 of Angot sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>lema</i> (Sidamo) mountain bamboo, <i>Arundinaria alpina</i> , cf <i>lemma</i> (A); <i>shilin</i> (Som) tick, kind of parasite; <i>shillin</i> (Som) kind of large tree with edible fruit; <i>shiillin</i> (Som) frying		
JBR35	<b>Lema Shilindi</b> 04°50'/42°07' 233/350 m	04/42	[MS]
	(Alamshindo, Lama Scillindi, Lammascillindi)	04/42	[Ro WO Gu]
	MS coordinates would give map code JBR25. Occupied by Graziani's troops on 22 November 1935.		
JFA43	Lemale, see Berahle, cf Lammale		
HES74	Lemalema (Lemalmo), see Lamalimu		
JEB24	Lemalie (Lemalle) (waterhole)	11/41	[MS WO]
	lamanyaw dimma: <i>dimma</i> (O) business, task, problem		
HEE85	Lemanyaw Dimma (Lemagnau Dimma)	11/38	[+ WO]
	<i>lemat</i> (A,Gurage) eating table of basketwork; <i>lemata</i> (O) table as above; altar; <i>limat</i> (limat') (A) prosperity; <i>lemt</i> (lämt') (A) leprosy		
HDK83	Lemat (Liemat) 09°49'/37°50' 1539 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
	south of river Abay		
HDK83c	Lemat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ansoyie)	09/37	[Ad]
HEK60	Lemba (Lamba) 12°21'/37°30' 1801 m	12/37	[Gz WO Gu 18]
	near map code HEJ69		
HDS58	Lemchen sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bichena)	10/38	[Ad]
JFB04	Lemebuyi	13/41	[Ne Wa]
J....	Lemem Bar (waterhole)	05/44	[MS]
HDE30	Lemen 08°29'/38°26' 2981 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE32	<b>Lemen</b> (Liemem) MS: 08°27'/38°38' (centre in 1964 of Malima Aba sub-district) With a sub-post office (-1978-).	08/38	[MS Ad]
HDK09	Lemen Chito (L. Ch'ito, Lemenchito)	09/38	[AA Gz]
	09°08'/38°23' 2676 m, see under Addis Alem		
HDL72	Lemen Menya (Lemmen) 08°45'/38°36' 2090 m	08/38	[AA Gz]
	south of Sebeta		
HEL49	Lemeta 12°12'/39°16' 3116 m, north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
H....	Lemi (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	../..	[Ad]
HDL62	Lemi 09°40'/38°41' 2674 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HDL75	Lemi 09°46'/38°53' 2603 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz]
	5 km south of one at HDL85, see under Debre Libanos		
HDL85	Lemi (Medani Alem) 09°48'/38°55' 2557 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	(with school and church Medhane Alem), east of Fiche		
HDT74	Lemi 10°40'/38°49' 2403 m, east of Ajibar	10/38	[Gz]
HEL69	Lemiya 12°23'/39°16' 2318 m, west of Alamata	12/29	[Gz]
??	Lemlem Chefe (visiting postman under A.A.)	../..	[Po]
	<i>lemma</i> (A) to be green, to flourish, to thrive		
HCP65	Lemma 07°51'/36°11' 2247 m, cf Lema ..	07/36	[WO Gz]
	<i>lemmen</i> , <i>lemman</i> , <i>lemen</i> , <i>leman</i> (O) mountain bamboo, <i>Arundinaria alpina</i> ; <i>lemin</i> (A) why; <i>lemmene</i> (A,T) ask for, beg		
HDL72	Lemmen, see Lemen Menya		

	<i>lemmi</i> (O) 1. messenger of a clan, ambassador of a local king; 2. patrikin, relatives on the father's side		
HCD39	Lemmi	05/38	[WO]
HCD04	Lemmu (Lemu), see Gembo		
	<i>Lemu</i> , a sub-group of the Hadiya people, who settled in their present area north of Hosaina around 1780-1815. They were defeated by Shewan forces in 1889-1893. [Grenstedt 2000]		
HCS44	Lemu, see Limu		
HCS45	Lemu (area)	07/38	[WO]
H...	Lemu (in Arussi) Sudan Interior Mission had a hospital there (-1955-).	07/39?	[x]
HCT48	Lemu (Sirba) 07°36'/39°13' 2671 m	07/39	[Gz x]
JEH33	Lemu (Lemoo) (waterhole), cf Limu	12/40	[+ WO Wa]
??	Lemu Aria, in Arsi Lemu Aria Service Cooperative was started in 1977 and is an example of 155 service cooperatives existing in Arsi in the late 1980s. By then Lemu Aria S.C. had 1,600 members from producer cooperatives and 172 individual farmers as members. Secretary was Tadesse Gemachu. The main activity was grain purchase. [20 years of development, Sthlm (SIDA) 1988 p 28-29]	../.	[x]
HCT39	Lemu & Bilbilo wereda (centre in 1967 = Bekoji?)	07/39	[x]
??	<b>Lemu Chemari</b> , in Arsi Lemu Chemari is considered to be the second best cooperative of SEAD (South Eastern Agricultural Development Zone). Practically all household heads in the village are members. A few old and handicapped people are not allowed to enter but receive support from the community. The village climbs the slopes on both sides of the trunk road south from Asela. The houses are square and spacious, with roofs of corrugated iron sheets and they are all equipped with electric light from the main line along the road. The 329 member households share 1,300 hectares of land. Each family has 1,000 square metres around the house where vegetables are grown. They also keep 2-3 cows, fed on the communal grazing land. SEAD has introduced the piece rate system on a trial basis in this cooperative. Before, each member got workpoints according to hours worked and type of job. Now the fields are divided between the members. They cultivate the plot on a contract basis, using the cooperative's oxen, but in their own individual way. They are allowed to keep all yield above 20 quintals per hectare for themselves (the harvest has risen to 32 quintals). "But the individual concept has grown stronger", says Ato Degafe Abebe, secretary of the cooperative. "Now the farmers want to work day and night on their contract plots and it is very difficult to convince them to cooperate in communal work like school building, road maintenance etc." Female heads of household are also members of the cooperative. Female cultivators take care of 16 hectares of irrigated vegetable fields. Some women have received training in weaving and now run a handicraft workshop and some others make soap from oil residues. [20 years of development, Sthlm (SIDA) 1988 p 33-34]	../.	[x]
picts	20 years .. p 33 communal field, p 34 Beshadu Gudeta of women's organisation		
	<i>lencha</i> , <i>leencha</i> (O) lion, <i>Felis leo</i> ; <i>Lencha</i> , name of a group of Oromo around year 1700		
GD...	Lencha (in Kelem awraja) Seventh Day Adventist Mission school in 1968 had 30 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.	08/34?	[Ad]
HBS40	Lencha (Lencia, Lenja)(hill) cf Liencha	04/37	[+ WO Wa]

HCK56	Lencha (Lencia) (area) 1493 m	06/38	[+ WO]
HDC73	Lencha (Lencia, Socso Lencia?) (area)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDD13	Lencha (Lench'a) 08°19'/37°49' 1858 m near Welkite	08/37	[Gz]
HDH99	Lencha (Lench'a) (mountain) 09°57'/36°34' 2154 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK38	Lencha (Lench'a) 09°22'/38°18' 2606 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL06	Lencha (Lench'a) 09°03'/39°03' 2453 m near Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]
HDL13	Lencha, see under Sululta	09/38	[AA]
HDL79	Lencha (Lench'a) 09°45'/39°15' 2690 m north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
JDB30	Lencha (Lencia) (area)	08/40	[+ WO]
JDK10	Lencha (Lencia, G.) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
HDL59	Lencha Gebi Giyorgis (Lench'a ..) 09°35'/39°18' church south-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDM82	Lencha Giyorgis (Lencia Gheorghis) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDK75	Lencha Kecho (Lench'a K'ech'o, L. Qecho) 09°42'/38°01' 2507 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDS08	Lencho (Lench'o) 10°01'/38°16' 2530 m south of Abay near the main bridge to Gojjam	10/38	[Gz]
JDC88	Lendama (area)	08/42	[WO]
HBR37	Lenia (Lengia) 04°49'/37°17' 1198/1512 m	04/37	[WO Gz Gu]
JCJ05c	Lenka lenksa: <i>lenkesa-u</i> (lenqesawu) (O) be weak from exhaustion	06/42	[Wa]
HDA63	Lenksa (Lencsa), cf Lankisa	08/35	[+ WO]
HDJ02	Lentacha (Lentach'a) 09°06'/36°50' 2020 m east of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HBR37	Lenya (Lenia)	04/37	[+ MS WO]
??	Leo (Läo) (in the Jimma direction)	../..	[Pa]
HDM54	Lepsata (valley), see under Ankober	09/39	[Gu]
HDL00	Leqa, see Leka		
HED60	Lera (village)	11/37	[It]
HER27	Lerdan (area)	12/37	[WO]
GCT65	Lero	07/33	[WO]
HCK93	Lesho (Lescio)	07/37	[+ WO]
??	Lesles Uaver (mountain pass) 3865 m <i>lessese</i> (A) took a handful of; <i>lezzeze</i> (A) almost completely dried	../..	[Gu]
HCK50	Lessesso (area)	06/37	[WO]
JBS05	Let, see Yet <i>let</i> (A) night .. /"night of" when followed by a defining word, otherwise <i>lelit</i> /; <i>let</i> (lät) (A) day; <i>marefiya</i> (A) accommodation, night rest, cf <i>marefiya bet</i> , custody; also: <i>let marefiya</i> (A) weak-stemmed herb with nodding flower-heads, "Lie-and-Sleep, Galla cotton", <i>Crassocephalum</i> <i>macropappum</i>		
HDM64	<b>Let Marefiya</b> (Let Marefia, Marafiya, Lit M.) 09°38'/39°45' 2468 m (1940s source: 09°37'/39°54' 2408 m) see also under Ankober	09/39	[Gz Gu WO Wa]
geol	At Let Marefiya, a soda-rich pantellerite occurs, and there is an interesting report from this locality of hypersthene basalt associated with hyalobasaltic tuffs.		

[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 130]

Menilek granted this place to the expedition of the Italian Geographical Society under Orazio Antinori in December 1876, two months after they had reached Ankober.

A station under Antinori was founded in January 1877, on land that had been available already to Mons. Massaia, because Menilek had not kept his promise to arrange a special site for the station. The general geographical intention was to explore the Equatorial lakes, but in a sense it was also the first colonial undertaking of the Italians in East Africa.

[Guida 1938]

The journalist and traveller Sebastiano Bernardo Martini and Antonio Cecchi with a caravan of 120 camels departed on 15 March from Zeila, arrived to Shewa in September and met Antinori and Giovanni Chiarini on 30 September 1877. Antinori had suffered an accident when a gun went off by accident, and his hand was so damaged that he could not use it. Martini returned to the coast in October. He then transported the collections of Antinori and carried a request for arms for Menilek.

[G Puglisi, Chi è? .., Asmara 1952]

In the beginning of the journey from the coast Cecchi had three white servants with him, but they returned when they realised how difficult and dangerous the caravan journey would be.

When Antonelli and Antonio Cecchi returned to Let Marefiya on 6 March 1880, after a difficult journey of 26 months towards the south-west, he found that the Italian station had been much developed in the meantime. Antinori had initiated and supervised this transformation of 95 hectares of land during four years. Antonelli and Antinori made long expeditions in Shewa together.

[A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cacchi, Firenze 1940 p 70-82, 134-135]

Cecchi left Let Marefiya on 3 August 1881 with a caravan of men and camels supplied by Menilek. He was to return to Italy but had to wait for two months at the watercourses impossible to pass during the rainy season. In the meantime he heard that the expedition of Giulietti, intended to open the way from Assab to Shewa, had been massacred.

[Ribera p 136]

Antinori died at Let Marefiya on 26 August 1882. His tomb was made in the shape of a hut with a cross at the top, at some hundred steps from the station.

[Guida 1938]

There was an Italian traveller and surgeon Raffaele Alfieri (born about 1840-42) who stayed in various places in Africa, among them Debre Markos. He was taken prisoner by Menilek's forces on 15 June 1882 and came to the court of Menilek in time to make the coffin for Antinori. Alfieri stayed for six years in the service of Menilek. He returned to Italy in 1888 but never wrote anything about his adventures.

[Puglisi 1952]

The medical officer Vincenzo Ragazzi arrived together with Antonelli in 1884. Later he succeeded Antonelli as director of Let Marefiya and worked together with doctor Leopoldo Traversi (b 1856).

Ragazzi was not as interested in political questions as Antonelli but was foremost a scientist. He accompanied Menilek's military expedition to Harar 1886-87 and made geographical surveys. He sent many samples of animals and plants to Italy in 1886. In October 1887 he was sent on Menilek's behalf to Italy and returned to Shewa half a year later.

Luigi Capucci and Emilio Dulio arrived to Let Marefiya 12 November 1885 after having travelled from Assab. They had nearly been stopped by the Sultan of Awsa. Their companion Luigi Cicognani had to stay behind with the goods they were supposed to bring to Ethiopia. Cicognani finally got all the goods spoiled and did not reach Menilek's camp at Boru Meda until 3 March 1886.

Emilio Dulio returned to Let Marefiya in mid-December 1886 after having spent half a year in the Jimma region. He then returned to Italy, where he published about slavery in 1887.

[G Puglisi, Chi è? .., Asmara 1952]

By mid-1889 a grave animal typhus epidemic was raging in Shewa. At Let Marefiya one-third of the population died, and only one cow survived.

[Marcus, Menelik II, p 135]

Huts of engineer Chiarini were at 15 minutes walk form the station.

1890s Count Augusto Salimbeni around October-November 1890 recovered from an illness during a two-week stay with Dr Traversi at Let Marefiya where, "with its prosperous farm gardens, he found a pastoral heaven. He was enchanted with Dr Traversi's little girl --" As a kind of diplomat, Salimbeni sent coded dispatches (at least one of 12 November) to Italy.

[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1986 p 86-87]

On 16 February 1893 Traversi informed Menilek of his arrival at Let Marefiya. He had been instructed to attempt to regulate Italian relations with Ethiopia.

[Marcus p 145]

Traversi was the last/?/ Italian director of Let Marefiya station, and like other Italians he had to leave Ethiopia because of the war 1895-96. Together with Colonel Piano he returned to Italy in 1894.

Engineer Capucci remained, was accused of espionage and sentenced to death but pardoned. Let Marefiya as an Italian station was completely abandoned in 1895.

[Guida 1938]

texts G. Grablovitz, *Il clima della stazione di Let-Marefià nello Scioa*, in *Bollettino Soc. Geogr. Ital.* (Roma) 1888, 8 pages;  
L. Traversi, *Let Marefià, prima stazione geografica Ital. nello Scioa*, Milano 1931.

pict Bianchi 1896 p 249 general view

HDE44	Leta 08°31'/38°49' 2101 m Leta (with church Giyorgis), at mount Zikwala <i>leta</i> (let'a) (A,O) 1. bare-back, non-saddled animal; 2. not pregnant, unmarried; 3. (O) /clothes/ without fringe; <i>kolfa</i> (O) laughter; <i>kolfi</i> (O) key; button	08/38	[Gz]
HDK16	Leta Kolfe (Geldu, Jeldu, Djeldu) 09°12'/38°07' 2962 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
--	Letche, see Liche		
HDK02	Lete 09°05'/37°43' 1921 m, cf Lata	09/37	[AA Gz]
KCH38	Levi Abdulla Weyn (L. A. Uein)	06/46	[+ WO]
JDK71	<b>Lewenaji</b> (Lovenaggi, Lovenagge) 09°41'/42°36' 1516/1654 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) leweso: <i>lewwese</i> (A) 1. knead flour for bread; 2. sink into mud; 3. strike forcefully; <i>lewwesew</i> (A) lost a litigation in court, was fined	09/42	[Gz Ad Gu WO]
HDK71	Leweso (Sabart) 09°41'/37°40' 2460 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HEF76	Lewlew 11°30'/39°56' 1362 m, north-east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
HDK62	Lewoso 09°38'/37°45' 2353 m near Guder river south of Abay river	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDU90	Leyehida 10°46'/39°21' 2804 m north-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HEK60	Leyin 12°22'/37°32' 1853 m, north of lake Tana	12/37	[Gz]
HFE98	Leyto 14°24'/39°14' 1996 m, north of Inticho near the border of Eritrea	14/39	[Gz]
??	Lezebsheha (Läzäbsheha), in Lasta Emperor Yohannes I (1667-1681/82) held a religious council at Läzäbsheha on the unorthodox beliefs of the people of Lasta. [7th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 219]	12/39?	[x]

HEF50 Lgot, see Ligot