

HEJ32	Li Lambaz Mariam 1958 m (=Lay L.Maryam?) <i>lib, libb</i> (A) 1. heart; 2. courage; 3. spirit, attention	12/36	[WO Gu]
HDM46	Lib Argi 09°27'/39°55' 1258 m south-east of Ankober <i>libaan</i> (Som) success, prosperity, blessing; <i>liibaan</i> (Som) success, victory, triumph <i>Liban, Liben</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe and of its region, one of four groups making up the Afre in the 1500s; also a present-day male name among the Borana	09/39	[Gz]
HEC94	Liban, see Liben		
JBN63	Liban (area) <i>libana</i> (O) incense	05/40	[WO Wa]
HDT38	Libanos 10°18'/39°13' 2615 m	10/39	[Gz]
H...	Libanos (centre in 1964 of Barna sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HEE86	Libargye (Libarghie), see under Bete Hor	11/39	[+ WO]
HDK57	Libas 09°31'/38°12' 2475 m (with church Tekle Haymanot) <i>libasa</i> , name of a <i>gada</i> age grade among the Borana <i>libash</i> (A) much-worn clothes starting to be in rags	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL46	Libaso 09°29'39°00' 2654 m, north of Sendafa	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCF25	Libeli Aval (Libeh Aval) 05°41'/44°51' 330 m	05/44	[WO Gz]

-- **Liben** (Libän, Liban) (historical)

1500s A confederation of four Oromo clans, the Hoko, Chaliya, Gudru and Libän, known corporately as the Afré, from *afur* meaning "four", came into existence during the Robalé *luba* (1570-1579).

A chronicle describes the Libän as the largest and most powerful clan of the Oromo. [Pankhurst 1997]

1600s The Libäns "moved forward in 1608-9, and seized many Gafat cattle. They also captured herds from neighbouring groups: the Chomé's, Agäws, and Damots, killing many people, and seizing numerous women and children. While returning with their booty they were, however, attacked by Susneyos /reign 1606-1632/. A fierce battle was waged, in which the Oromos suffered serious casualties."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 346]

Several Oromo groups, the Libän among them, rejected Emperor Iyasu's attempts at reconciliation. These groups were commanded by Dilamo, who was the Abba Gada, or clan leader, of the Libän. Iyasu's men, though apparently fewer in number, were in possession of fire-arms, and used them to full advantage.

"The Mächas, faced with these weapons, rapidly succumbed. Dilamo fell from his horse, and was seriously crushed, after which a certain Zämbeté -- castrated him. -- large numbers of Oromo soldiers were wounded. The survivors fled."

"The defeated Oromos then accepted Iyasu's rule. The Täläta Libäns came to the Emperor dancing ceremonially, and brought him much tribute consisting of clothes, wheat and donkeys, while the Täläta Wäbos brought fattened cattle, honey and butter. A great Oromo chief and *qallecha*, or religious leader, called Abeko likewise sent his sons with tribute in cattle, honey, and innumerable male and female slaves. Iyasu responded by presenting him and his offspring with many fine gifts, including a golden saddle."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 315]

"-- wealthy individuals were not only making names for themselves, but were becoming hereditary leaders as well, a practice contrary to the established tradition of the *gada* system. While the *gada* leaders marched at the head of the Matcha /Mecha/ warriors and fought against their enemy, the wealthy individuals were making peace with the same enemy. The best example is Abeko, the wealthiest man among the Liban -- At the very time when Dilamo was fighting against Iyasu, Abeko was sending Iyasu a large gift

consisting of numerous cattle, many slaves, and a lot of honey. In return, Iyasu gave a golden saddle to Abeko and decorated his sons with beautiful ornaments."

[Mohammed 1994 p 61]

"Iyasu's numerous expeditions and political initiatives -- resulted in many Oromos entering into imperial service. One of the most important was Awadi Nāto, a Tālāta -- whom the Emperor, according to the chronicle, loved and trusted more than any of his courtiers, but who, like so many nobles later rebelled. Another Oromo functionary was Tigé, a Libän leader, whom Iyasu elevated to the rank of Däjazmach. He was put in charge of the Horo and Dewise Tälätas and the Mächas, all three of whom had by then allied themselves to the royal cause. Iyasu told him also to guard the Libän country, and established a town in Gend Bärät. To assist him in this task he provided him, significantly, with men who knew how to handle rifles."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 316-317]

The Libän took to the offensive in 1691. They crossed the Abay and were reportedly bent on occupying all Gojjam. Iyasu responded by riding to the province, whereupon the Oromo once again fled.

[Pankhurst 1997]

1700s Emperor Bäkäffa (reign 1721-1730) was among those who employed Libän troops.

HBU77	Liben (Libän) (in Sidamo) 05°13'39°58'	05/39	[n]
	In 1963, a miscellaneous rebel group of Somali known collectively as Eji operated under a man called Hadj Mohammed.		
	[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 196]		
HDS04	Liben 09°58'37°56' 1127 m, north of river Abay	09/37	[Gz]
HDT00	Liben 10°01'38°27' 1783 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEC94	Liben (Liban, Liven) 11°41'36°57' 1872 m	11/36	[Gz WO Gu It]
	(with church Medhane Alem), south-west of lake Tana		
HDS04	Liben sub-district 10°01'38°27' 1783 m, cf Liban	10/38	[AA Gz]
HDS04c	Liben sub-district	10/38	[Ad n]
	(centre in 1964 = Kedie) (-1962-1997-)		
	Coordinates would give map code HDT00		
HBU83	Liben wereda (ctr in 1964 = Negele) (1964-2000-)	05/39	[Ad 20]
??	Liben Zikwala (visiting postman under A.A.)	../..	[Po]
??	Liben Zikwala sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HEB44	Libka (Libca) 11°17'36°03' 1220 m	11/36	[Gz]
	liblibo: <i>libleba</i> (A) light burning, singeing;		
	<i>liblib</i> (A) bad language; <i>liblabi</i> (A) bran of flour		
HEC88	Liblibo Maryam (Livelivuo Mariam)	11/37	[+ Ch Gu It]
	(small church near shore), see u. Bahir Dar		
HEF01	Libo 10°55'39°25' 3548 m, south-west of Dessie	10/39	[Gz]
HEK..	Libo (historical locality)	12/37	[x]
	Fasilädäs when he became emperor in 1632 was confronted with the dissidents of Lasta. "Conflict came to a head in 1634-5. The insurgents took the offensive and advanced into Bägémder. Fasilädäs was obliged to flee from his capital Libo, and took his crown with him, to avoid its capture, but Mälke'a Krestos seized the palace, sat on the throne, and had himself crowned."		
	[7th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 218]		
HEK44	Libo (Amba Libo, Lebbo)	12/37	[Gz Gu]
	12°12'37°53' 2823/3065 m, east of northern lake Tana		
HEK65	Libo awraja (Libbo ..) 12°20'38°00'	12/37	[Gz Ad]
	(centre in 1959 = Libo, about 1964-1980 = Addis Zemen)		
	Sub-province Governor of Libo awraja in 1959 was		
	Dejazmach Asfaw Tessema.		
HEK34	Libo Giyorgis (L.Georgis) 12°07'37°55'	12/37	[LM WO]

HEK35	Libo Iyesus (Libo Jesus)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEK33c	Libo Kamkam wereda (-1994-)	12/37	[n]
	<i>libs</i> (A) 1. clothes; 2. the part of a hay-stack which narrows towards the top		
HEF83	Libse, see Mehal Amba Sudan		
HEF83	Libso (Leebso) (recorded in 1841) 1836 m	11/39	[WO Wa Ha]
HDL58	Libso Kidane Mihret (church) 09°30'/39°13' south-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
	libwasha: <i>libb washa</i> (A) cave of courage?		
HDT07	Libwasha (Libuascia)	10/39	[+ WO]
HFE63	Licanos, see Likanos		
HDM72	Licce, see Sariya		
	<i>liche</i> (O) stick, bat to strike with		
HBK28	Liche (mountain) 03°49'/38°25' 1542 m	03/38	[WO Gz]
HDM52c	Liche (Leche, Letche) (historical), west of Ankober	09/39	[x]
	Menilek's frequent stays at Liche are reflected in the dating of important letters which he wrote from there in February-March 1869, March & July 1870, May-June 1873, December 1875, June & October 1876, October 1877, November-December 1878. [Acta aethiopica III pages 7-10, 55, 61, 153, 163, 199, 237-247, 264.265. 280, 287-290, 295-310]		
1872	Father Massaia was called to Liche in 1872 to explain to Menilek and his council why explorers of the Italian Geographical Society wanted to come to Ethiopia. Menilek "attended to public relations" and in 1872 sponsored a three-day feast in Liche, for which a new dining hall was built. The feast was observed and described by Cardinal Massaia. [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 36-37]		
1876	The 65-year-old Marchese Orazio Antinori together with Giovanni Chiarini and Lorenzo Landini, and their Italian servants, arrived to Liche via Ankober on 7 October 1876, and there they could meet Menilek, the king of Shewa. For the last two hours of the journey they were escorted by 400 horsemen under Azzaj Welde Tsadiq. They were taken to the <i>addarash</i> to be received by Menilek, whom Antinori described as an imposing fellow of about 32 years. 'He loves weapons above all else,' and was delighted with the weapons presented to him by Antinori. [Marcus p 46]		
1877	In the 1870s young men were trained at Liche in European military techniques by Louis Pottier, an ex-sergeant of the French army in Algeria. Pottier himself was killed on 2 May 1877 in the battle at Gorebela. [Marcus p 51] Around mid-1877, Weyzero Bafena came to Liche and with orders forged on stationery stolen from Menilek proclaimed that everyone was to obey her commands. [C Prouty, Empress Taytu .. p 19] Antinori and Chiarini were reinforced in late 1877 by Sebastiano Martini and Antonio Cecchi. Chiarini and Cecchi left Liche /on 14 May? 1878/ for exploration inside Ethiopia. Antinori was too old to go with them. [A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, Firenze 1940 p 87] Menilek stubbornly more or less forced the Italians to reach an agreement by which Martini would return to Italy as Menilek's agent and at his expense, to buy weapons in Italy. Menilek would support travel by Italians to Kaffa and the south, and he provided a permanent station for the Italian Geografic Society, see Let Marefiya. Martini left Liche on 1 December 1877. [Marcus p 47-48] Meshesha Seyfu was a first cousin of Menilek and heir apparent to the Shewan crown. Menilek's consort Baffana (Bafena) supported Meshesha, and they made schemes to		

overthrow Menilek but did not succeed.

On 20 December 1877, a ceremony of reconciliation was held at Liche, at which time Meshesha's troops received a general pardon and permission to remain with their leader, who was elevated to the rank of *dejazmach*, and given government of two provinces in the south.

[Marcus p 53]

1878 Emperor Yohannes entered Menz in late January 1878. On 3 February Menilek and his army left Liche. On 6 February Menilek learnt that Yohannes had reached Sela Dingay. After some probing and sporadic fighting between the 6th and 10th Menilek retreated towards Liche. A council was held on 12 February and seems to have decided not to take the field against the Emperor.

[Marcus p 54]

Yohannes IV reached a political settlement with Menilek in March 1878, the so-called treaty of Liche. Menilek was forced to renounce his claims to the imperial throne by dropping the title king of kings, and accepting Shewa as a fief from Yohannes.

[S Rubenson 1976 p 338]

Menilek, who had for ten years been unsuccessfully claiming the title of King of Kings, realized the impossibility of resisting the Emperor's superior forces.

[Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 168]

In the Treaty of Wedara (Wadara) of 20 March 1878 between Menilek and Yohannes one condition was that the capital of Shewa would be transferred from Liche to Debre Birhan.

[Marcus p 54-55]

The Liche Agreement, as it has come to be known, forms a landmark in the history of the Ethiopian state. It resolved the political uncertainty of the post-Tewodros period.

Yohannes's suzerainty was unequivocally recognized. In the formal ceremony of submission, Menilek had to carry the traditional stone of penitence and prostrate himself in front of his overlord. The Shewan ruler also agreed to pay annual tribute to the emperor and to provide supplies for the imperial army when it passed through Shewa.

Yet the agreement was also a clear demonstration of the emperor's liberal approach to the issue of political power, his objective of being a feudal suzerain rather than an absolute autocrat. He sanctioned Menilek's assumption of the title of *negus*. On Menilek's side, too, his decision to submit was a mark of his tactical wisdom. Humiliated though he was, he came out militarily intact.

[Bahru Zewde 1991 p 46]

pict Bianchi 1896 p 201 general view and ruins
HDM72 Liche (Lichie, Licce, Litce, Leche) 09/39 [MS Ad WO 18]
(ctr in 1964 of Werana wereda) see under Debre Birhan

HEC07 Lichma (Lich'ma, Licma, Lecma, Lekma) 10/37 [Gz Ch Gu WO]
(mountain) 10°57'/37°17' 3161/3296 m
The Zagazh river on its way from Lichma Hill to join the Leh river crosses a very level plain to the north of the volcanic lake Gudera.
[Cheesman 1936]

HEM40 Licho Beret Giyorgis (Lich'o ..) 12°10'/39°25' 12/39 [Gz]
church west of Kobbo

HDE29 Licurgo, see Likurgo

HC... Lida (centre in 1964 of Habiela Wendo sub-district) 06/38 [Ad]

HE... Lida (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 11/38? [Ad]

?? Lidetta Maryam/. [x]

Cave church south-west of Lalibela.

pict Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 3 p 145-146 church with murals
lido: *liido* (Som) be weak

JCH39 Lido 06°41'/41°32' 890 m 06/41 [WO Gz]
Lieka, see Leka

HDK83	Liemat, see Lemat		
H....	Liemen, see Lemen		
HCU..	Liemu Mariam (church)	07/39	[Gu]
HCT98	Liencha (Liencia) (wide area), cf Lencha	08/39	[+ WO Gu]
HEC38	Lieu (Liyu) (mountain) 11°09'/37°19' 2742/3498 m south-west of Debre May	11/37	[Gu Gz]
HEC28	Lig Ambera (Lig), see Lij Ambera		
HET61	Liga (mountain) 13°16'/38°36' 2339 m, cf Lega	13/38	[WO Gz]
	<i>ligaba</i> (A) official introducer, master of ceremonies /at court/, royal chamberlain		
HCT99	Ligaba (centre in 1964 of Hetosa sub-district)	08/39	[Ad WO Gu]
HCU90	Ligaba 08°05'/39°20' /which Ligaba?/: At Ligaba junior secondary school 2 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. The primary school in 1968 had 306 boys and 61 girls, with 7 teachers. The junior secondary school had 28 male and 4 female students in grades 7-8, with one teacher. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	08/39	[Gz]
HDF01	Ligaba	08/39	[Gu]
HFM00	Ligat 14°28'/39°23' 2247 m between Adigrat and Senafe	14/39	[Gz]
HEF66	Lige 11°29'/39°57' 1221 m, north-east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
HE...	Liggo (centre in 1964 of Wulawula sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HEJ06	Ligiomi, see Lijomi		
HDL58	Ligo 09°32'/39°13' 2677 m	09/39	[Gz]
HEF50	Ligot (Lgot) 11°19'/39°23' 2690 m south-east of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HEF..	Ligot sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gwasa Meda) <i>ligwam</i> (A,T), <i>lugama</i> (O), bit of a bridle; (T) bridle, harness	11/39	[Ad]
HDT87	Liguama, see Lugama		
JEA84	Lihadi 11°39'/40°08' 822 m, at the Mille river	11/40	[Gz]
JDG54	Lihadu (lakes, It: Laghi Lihadu)	09/40	[Ne WO]
HDR28	Liim Asterio (Liyim A.), see Digim Asterio <i>lij</i> (A) son, child, young gentleman		
HDT16	Lij Agba Tekle Haymanot (church) 10°04'/38°58'	10/38	[Gz]
HEC28	Lij Ambera (Lijambera, Lig Ambera) (mountain) 11°07'/37°24' 3172/3607 m	11/37	[+ WO Gz]
HEC28	Lij Ambera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Keteb)	11/37	[+ Ad]
HEJ06	Lijomi (Ligiomi, Legiome) 11°48'/37°10' 1810 m at the mouth of Little Abay into lake Tana Consul Cheesman had a camp there and started his survey of the Lake Tana area from there on 30 November 1932. "Lijomi Church, dedicated to Saint Gabriel, is built on a toe of Zibdan Tarara, on what seems to have been part of the lava-flow from the crater. The priest told me that the first church had been founded by San, a local squire, during the reign of Yekuno Amlak (1268- 1283), on low land near its present site. This building had been repeatedly demolished by wind and waves from the lake, and in the reign of Fasiladas (1632-1665) it was removed higher up the hill and is now 60 feet above the water. My informant remarked that the lake-levels were higher in those days, and it is a tradition that some low-lying level flats to the east of the church, which now contain millet fields and coarse pastures, were once	11/37	[Ch Gz Gu WO]

under water and formed part of the lake."

"-- led me to the discovery, which was confirmed later in other districts, that since the reign of Fasiladas three hundred years ago the lake has gone down six feet."

"In the churchyard I was shown a lemon tree, the fruit of which is believed to have healing properties. It was growing on the grave dug for a man who had been to all appearances dead. His corpse had been brought to the graveyard by his sorrowing relatives and was left at the side of the grave while they adjourned for the preliminary ceremonies of the wake, which took the form of light refreshment before the actual interment. Some friends arriving late for the funeral and carrying a picture of a saint passed by the bier, when, to everyone's utter astonishment, the dead man arose and walked with them. As bread and beer are always supplied by the relatives for the refreshment of the mourners, he was able to take an unexpected part in his own funeral and lived for several years afterwards."

"Another tree, a fine specimen of the cedar, called in Amharic *ted*, grows near by and is renowned far and wide. An oath taken under it is considered as binding, and men who have quarrelled swear friendship beneath it, breaking off a twig from its branches as a visible sign and swearing by Saint Gabriel that they will respect their oath. There was also a small thatched hut containing two hand-mill stones where wheat is ground for the Communion Bread."

[Cheesman 1936 p 107-109]

lik abo: *lik* (liq) (A) 1. chief, head /in religious context/;
2. exact! absolutely! 3. measure, quantity, caliber of a gun;

abo see under *abbo* as first part of a name

HEJ47 Lik Abo (Likaba) (small island), see under Gorgora 12/37 [Ch WO]
A quarter of a mile in length (400 m) and contained no buildings.

[Cheesman 1936]

?? Likamakos Abata (his residence not named so?) ../. [18]

16 February 1897: "-- having passed -- Bareilu, and having made a brief daytime stop at the city of Likamakos Abata, we climbed Mount Tibye. The shum of Likamakos killed a ram for us, and here we took part in the Lenten church service."

Bulatovich says that "Chalea, Chalea-Wobo, Gobu, Tibye, and Sibü are populated by the Javi tribe" and governed by Likamakos Abata.

[A Bulatovich 1897]

likanos: *Abba Liqanos*, one of the "Nine Saints"
of the 6th century

HFE63 Likanos (Licanos) 14°09'/38°44' 2119 m 14/38 [+ Gu Gz]
mountain 2339 m, see under Aksum

JDA54 Liki (Lik'i, Liqi) 08°36'/40°11', west of Mechara 08/40 [Gz]
liklik (liqliq) (A) rinsed, whitewashed

HEJ58 Liklik (Lik'lik', Liqliq) 12°17'/37°24' 1785 m 12/37 [Ch Gz]
near Gorgora at northern shore of lake Tana
liko (Som) one who stands out among others

HEB43 Liko 11/35 [WO]

HET16 Liktaba 12°49'/39°01' 1926 m, north of Sekota 12/39 [Gz]

HC... Liku (in Sidama awraja) 06/38? [Ad]
Princess Tenagne Work primary school in 1968 had 551 boys and 145 girls,
with 10 teachers.

HDE29 Likurgo (Licurgo) 08/39 [+ WO]
lil: *liil-* (O) whirl

HCA29 Lilibai (Liilibai) (plain, mountain) 05/35 [Ca WO n]
(with hot spring)

JDA08 Lilimis 08°10'/40°33' 1372 m 08/40 [Gz]

	<i>lilmo</i> (O) needle /for sewing/		
GDF23	Lilmu (mountain, cf Gara Lilmo)	08/34	[WO]
	<i>lilo</i> (A) kite type of bird, <i>Milvus migrans</i> ?		
HDA94	Lilo	08/35	[WO]
HDL32	Lilo 09°22'/38°40' 2549 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>lilu, lillu</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Piliostigma thonningii</i>		
HDE61	Lilu (village)	08/38	[x]
HDK58	Lilu 09°34'/38°14' 2225 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>lim</i> (A) fine dust, flour; <i>ber</i> (A) gate, door; <i>bar</i> (Som) livestock; <i>baar</i> (Som) peak		
GDD27	Lim Nuer Bar 08°21'/33°13' 284 m	08/33	[WO Gz]
	Lim Nuer Bar, at a river being border of Sudan		
	lima: <i>limma</i> (O) kind of wild plant eaten as vegetable		
HDK84	Lima (area)	09/37	[WO]
HES64c	Limalimo	13/37	[LM]
HER19	Limama Mikael (church) 12°48'/37°29'	12/37	[Gz]
	north of Gondar		
JDB58	Limar (area)	08/41	[WO]
	<i>limena</i> (A) petition, request		
HDK27	Limeni 09°16'/38°13' 2450 m, NW of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz Po]
	Limeni (=Limen? = sub P.O. under A.A.?)		
JDB58	Limey 08°39'/41°29' 1387 m	08/41	[Gz]
	<i>limiti</i> (O) very dark		
HDG13	Limiti 09°10'/35°03' 1525/1559 m	09/35	[WO Gu Gz]
JEN14	Limmo (mountain) 12°48'/40°15' 331 m	12/40	[WO Gz]

Limmu, Limu, a group of the Sadacha confederay of Oromo who formed the first modern Gibe state

HCR73	Limmu, see Kossa		
HDC13	Limmu, see Limu		
HDH88	Limmu (district) 08°10'/37°00'	09/36	[WO]
	/which Limmu?:/ In the 1980s with one of the three state coffee plantations operated by the Coffe Plantation Development Corporation (CPDC).		
text	Guluma Gameda, <i>Gomma and Limmu</i> : the process of state formation among the Oromo in the Gibe Region, c.1750-1889; MA thesis, A.A. University 1984		

-- **Limmu Enarya** (historical small state)

Limmu Enarya was the second, after Gomma, of the petty Oromo states to be converted to Islam. It occupied part of the region of the old Sidama state of Enarya and covered the mountainous territory between the valleys of the Gibe and the Didessa, and had Saka for its capital.

[J S Trimmingham, *Islam in Ethiopia*, 1952 p 200]

Among European travellers and authors who are important sources of information, there are Antoine d'Abbadie, Charles T. Beke, Cardinal Massaia, Antonio Cecchi, Enrico Cerulli. D'Abbadie was in the Gibe region in 1843-1846.

[Mohammed 1994]

It was the Limmu group of the Sadacha confederacy that formed the first modern Gibe state and gave their name Limmu to the new entity. Historians prefer to add also the name of the older state Enarya, hence here Limmu-Enarya.

The Limmu group were the first whose mode of production was transformed from pastoralism to one in which mixed agriculture was dominant. The fertile highlands yielded a plentiful cereal crop. By the late 1700s, the Muslim traders from the north

intensified their trade with Limmu-Enarya. It was here that an Oromo merchant class, the Afkala, was born.

The division of the society into classes of rich and poor became noticeable. Some wealthy men owned as many as 7,000 head of cattle and a large number of slaves (d'Abbadie). Raids conducted by Abba Dulas (holding the office "father of war") became not only a source of wealth and power, but also a means by which free peasants were reduced to the status of tenants on their own lands.

[Mohammed 1994 p 101-102]

1800

The state of Limmu Enarya was created by Bofo, a famous Abba Dula, who was known popularly by the name of his war horse Gomol. Abba Gomol founded the kingdom probably between 1800 and 1802. The records of this are all written between 1843 and 1879, and the oral traditions recorded do not give a definite year for a particular event. Abba Rebu, who was still alive in 1843, was the most important and wealthy man among the Limmu. He failed to stop Bofo's rise to power. He gave his daughter as wife of Bofo (Abba Gomol), so that Abba Rebu was Abba Gomol's father-in-law. There was later war between the two so that Abba Rebu had to flee to Gumma. Trying to invade from there he was made prisoner of war, then was forgiven for his rebellion and made one of Abba Gomol's principal advisers.

Abba Gomol was the first Oromo king who embraced Islam in the Gibe region. He was deposed in 1825, and by the time Massaia visited his tomb in the late 1850s it had taken on the character of a shrine. There is nothing to show that Abba Gomol himself received any Muslim education, but his capital at Sappa was teeming with Muslim merchants and teachers. He may have been able to read the Quran, and his correspondence was conducted in both Oromo and Arabic.

[Mohammed p 103-106]

Throughout his reign Bofo was a bloodthirsty tyrant and was even cruel to his own flesh and blood. He abdicated about 1825 in order to ensure the succession of his son Abba Bagibo (according to European visitors, but it seems more likely that Bofo was deposed by his immediate family) and he then retired to the *massera* (royal enclosure) of Sappa where he died in 1837.

[Abir 1968 p 78]

1825

Abba Bagibo, who reigned 1825-1861, is remembered for encouraging Muslim Jabarti traders to settle in his capital, Sappa, where they intermarried with the Oromo women, thus increasing the Muslim population in the capital. Luxury goods from Limmu Enarya such as the best quality ivory, musk, spices, precious skins, slaves, and above all, gold, built a bridge of understanding and good relations between the governor of Gojjam and the king of Limmu Enarya. Baso was Limmu Enarya's commercial outlet in southern Gojjam.

[Mohammed p 133-136]

In 1841 it was reported that there still no mosques in Limmu Enarya. In 1846 Antoine d'Abbadie saw pilgrims (*jila*) from several regions gather in Limmu Enarya before their departure on the long journey to the land of Abba Muda. This was a pre-Islam cult which seems to have had continued support from the officially Islamic kings. In 1861 the Catholic missionaries were expelled. When Cecchi visited in the late 1870s there was only one mosque, and that was at the *massera* of the king. "Naturally the mosque of the people was under a village tree." (Trimingham)

[Mohammed p 152-155]

Abba Bagibo built a new capital at Saqqa. The transformation of Saqqa into a new capital was connected with the implementation of a new commercial policy. The policy which had the most fruitful influence in the short run was that of banning the Jabarti traders from going beyond Saqqa. This gave the Afkala the monopoly of the trade beyond the Gojeb. The importance of Limmu Enarya in the trade of the southwestern region was laid in the 1820s and reached its climax in the 1840s.

[Mohammed p 166-167]

The general picture which Abba Bagibo presented during the last twenty years of his

reign (1841-1861) was one of defender rather than aggressor. The first major success of his new policy was the peace agreement reached with his main rival, Abba Jifar I of Jimma. The peace agreement was confirmed by the marriage of Abba Bagibo's son Abba Dula to a daughter of Abba Jifar. Abba Bagibo himself married wives from all the ruling houses of Gibe, as well as from Kaffa. Around 1846, at the age of forty-four, he married a fifteen-year-old daughter of the king of Kullo. Arnauld d'Abbadie was selected to be among the elders who were to negotiate this marriage. It was Abba Bagibo's 13th queen. Abbadie writes that he had about 300 concubines and that he had 27 sons and 45 daughters.

Abba Bagibo eliminated his first son for a conspiracy in 1835. The next heir apparent (Abba Dula or "minister of war") made one in 1847, aimed at removing Abba Bagibo from power. There were some mysterious deaths at the court. Abba Bagibo was the more sly and courageous part, so the crown prince's men abandoned him and the crown prince drowned some time later.

Abba Bagibo reformed administration, brought in younger men, and by 1848 he had removed many restrictions on trade and traders. He even lifted the monopoly on some important commodities. Only the royal monopoly on gold was maintained.

[Mohammed p 171-194]

Even during the golden period of the reign of Abba Bagibo, the population of Enarya probably numbered just over 100,000 and its area covered only a few thousand square kilometres.

As in all the Oromo areas in southern Ethiopia, there were no villages in Enarya. Small groups of huts belonging to a family or a chief were separated from each other by cultivated fields. Sakka, the so-called capital of Enarya, was described as a town of 10,000 or 12,000 people with at least a few hundred Muslim *Ulama*. The market village constantly expanded and contracted with the arrival and departure of caravans.

Enarya was surrounded by several lines of defence. First there was the *Mogga*, a belt of land circumscribing the country and left uncultivated. The *Mogga* was a battlefield in which all the wars were fought. Next came the lines of defence proper, made up of palisades, ditches, rivers, swamps and thick forests. Wherever a road entered the country, the defences had a gate called *Kella*. Each such gate was guarded by a unit of cavalry commanded by an officer called *Abba Kella*. Its most important function was not to be a customs post but to be a look-out for attacks. A high platform was constructed beside the *Kella* and a soldier continuously scrutinized the *Mogga* from it.

[Abir 1968 p 80-82]

1850s In the second half of the 1800s, Jimma eclipsed politically Limmu Enarya, and its famous market town Hirmata eclipsed Saqqa's commercial importance. The most important of all routes leading out of Saqqa was the one that went to Baso in Gojjam and further on to Gondar etc.

Abba Bagibo died in 1861, a year of extraordinary rains in the Gibe region.

[Mohammed p 135, 194]

1870s By the beginning of the last quarter of the 1800s, just before the great expansion of Shewa into the south and south-west, it was quite apparent that Enarya had lost its position in south-western Ethiopia to her sister Oromo monarchy, Jimma-Kakka.

[Abir 1968 p 93]

1890s In 1891 Enarya was conquered; the last king, Abba Gomboli, submitted to Menilek, and his son, after baptism, was known as Fitawrari Gebre Sellasie.

[Greenfield 1965 p 104]

text Mohammed Hassen, *The Oromo of Ethiopia*, (Cambridge Univ. Press 1990), American edition: *The Red Sea Press* 1994 p 100-200.

HDC03 Limmu Saca, see Seka, Limu Seka

?? Limo (same as one Limu below?)

../. [x]

A sawmill of Yugodrvvo Co. was started in 1955.

(Background: Marshal Tito made a state visit to Ethiopia in that year and showed

considerable interest in the country - also as a possible refuge in case he would be toppled in his own country Yugoslavia?)

HEP15	(Limona, name of area in Sudan) This area is just beyond the border of Sudan and Ethiopia. The Sandford party, "Mission 101" reached the frontier on 12 August 1940, escorted by mounted infantry. The British members of the party were Colonel Sandford, Captain Critchley, Captain Drew, CSM Grey, and Corporal Whitmore. The Ethiopian members were Azaj Kebede, Getahun Tessema, Asegaiheu, Mavid Mengesha, Gebre Meskel, ten signallers, and fifty bodyguards and muleteers. They crossed into Ethiopia at Limona, about 38 km south of Metemma, a rendez-vous arranged with Fitawrari Werku of Kwara whose men, however, were ambushed on their way to the frontier by one of /the Italian officer/ Braca's patrols. This caused consternation as it was feared that Sandford would also be ambushed. It seemed that the Ethiopians had talked openly of Limona as meeting place. As it turned out, the mission could penetrate into Ethiopia. [Shirreff 1995 p 39]	12/36	[WO n]
HCS44	Limu (Lemo, Liemo?, Leimo?), cf Lemu 07°37'/37°57' 2339 m, north-east of Hosaina	07/37	[Gz]
HC...	Limu (in Chilalo awraja) (wereda & its centre in 1964) The primary school in 1968 had 71 boys and 56 girls in grades 1-3, with one(!) teacher.	07/39?	[Ad]
HDA08	Limu 08°11'/35°35' 1762 m, near Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HDC13	Limu (Limmu) (sub P.O.) 08°15'/36°55' 1773 m	08/36	[MS Po Gz]
HDJ65	Limu 09°36'/37°05' 2570 m, near Shambu /which Limu?/: Highlands at the left bank of the Abay. [Cheesman 1936]	09/37	[Gz]
HDC04	Limu awraja 08°10'/37°00' (-1964-1992-) (centre at least 1964-1980 = Agaro)	08/36	[Gz n]
HCT..	Limu & Bilbilo sub-district? (-1997-)	07/39	[n]
HCT39	Limu & Bilbilo wereda (centre in 1967 = Bekoji?)	07/39	[x]
HD...	Limu Gelila (in Gudru awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 493 boys and 32 girls, with 4(!) teachers.	09/37?	[Ad]
HCR93	Limu Genet (in Limu awraja), see also Suntu The primary school in 1968 had 189 boys and 72 girls, with 6 teachers. Spelling used by the post was LIMU GENET around 1979.	07/36?	[Ad]
HCR93	Limu Kossa sub-district? (-1997-)	08/36	[n]
HCR93	Limu Kossa wereda (centre in 1964 = Suntu) Kossa was administrative centre of Limu province in the early 1930s. Governor then was Bitwoded Wolde Tadik, who was also President of the Senate. [Zervos 1936]	08/36	[Ad]
HDC22c	Limu Seka sub-district? (1997-)	08/37	[n]
HDC22c	Limu Seka wereda (centre in 1964 = Atnago)	08/37	[Ad]
??	Limu Shaye (visiting postman under Jimma)	../.	[Po]
HD...	Limu sub-district? (-1997-)	09/36	[n]
HD...	Limu wereda (centre in 1964 = Gelila)	09/36	[Ad]
H...	Limzameg (centre in 1964 of Nabara sub-district)	10/37?	[Ad]
HC...	Lincho In the second half of 1977/?/ Hjalmar and Marianne Andersen re-visited their old pioneer	07/39?	[x]

station in Lincho. There was unrest in the area then, and the Danish mission station at Dodola had been crowded first by fleeing people and then by militia soldiers. Andersens wrote their first letter from Lincho on 1 October.

Lincho was calm, they told, even if many people had fear and there were guerrilla fighters in the forest edge behind the station. The thatched church had been repaired, and the little bell steeple which had been toppled by cattle was raised again. Some soldiers received Bible texts in Amharic, and others complained that they could not be had in Oromo language. Single cases of shooting were heard.

[F Hylander, Crabatto 1980 p 99-104]

HEJ34	Linkwatit (Linquatit)	12/37	[+ Ch WO]
HEF83	Lipso, see Mehal Amba Sudan		
HEJ74	Lisag 12°25'/37°01' 2104 m, south-west of Chilga lisana: <i>lisene bahir</i> (A) inlet	12/36	[Gu Gz]
HC...	Lisana (ctr in 1964 of Lisana Shashago sub-district)	07/37	[Ad]
HED84	Liscia, see Lashat <i>liset</i> (lisät) (A) rock		
??	Liset (visiting postman under Dessie) <i>lisha</i> (A) abundant herbs which bend down by being very tall; <i>lesha</i> (O) whip of hippo hide; <i>lisho</i> (O) hide of hippopotamus	../..	[Po]
HED84	Lisha (Liscia) 2463 m	11/37	[+ WO]
HET67	Lisha (A. Liscia) 13°13'/39°06' 1864 m north-west of Samre	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>liso</i> (Som) milk for oneself; <i>lisso</i> (southern Eth) whip which can also be the symbol of a dignitary		
HBK90	Liso (area)	04/37	[WO]
HBS00	Liso (area) 1052 m	04/37	[WO]
HDP09	Lisu (Tasu) 10°02'/36°30' 1781 m	10/36	[It Gz]
JDG56	Lit. Bilen (hot springs) (full name? Italian <i>littorale</i> = coastline)	09/40	[Ne]
HDM64	Lit Marefiya, see Let Marefiya		
HEL58	Litaka 12°17'/39°07' 2566 m north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
HDK08	Liti 09°05'/38°19' 2353 m, see under Addis Alem Little .., see Tinishu .., Tinshu ..	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCC12	Livata	05/41	[Wa]
HEC88	Livelivuo Mariam, see Liblibo Maryam		
HDD59	Liven, see Bantu		
HEC94	Liven, see Liban		
??	Liware, see Lware		
HDR28	Liyim Asterio, see Digim Asterio		
HEC38	Liyu, see Lieu		
HDL18	Lizib Dingay (with church Gebri'el) 09°09'/39°12' north-east of Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]
JCE27	Llo Uen, see Ilo Un		