

	She..., check also Sce..., Scia..		
	<i>She</i> , ethnic group (sub-group related to the Bench) numbering about 13,290 according to 1994 census		
??	She (small Gimira kingdom around 1700)	../..	[Pa]
	Tato Gali Ginocho, who reigned about 1675-1710, is believed to have incorporated, or reincorporated, the nearby small Gimira state of Shé into Kefa/Kaffa.		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
HED04	Shebba (Scebba) 2987 m	10/37	[+ WO]
HCP39	Shebe (Shebie, Shebel, Shabe, Sciabe)	07/36	[Gz WO Gu]
	07°20'/36°31' 1726/1766 m		
	(with Tuesday market and sub P.O.), midway between Jimma and Bonga Centre in 1964 of Diedo wereda & of Shebe sub-district		
1960s	Population 1,510 as counted in 1967.		
	Shebe Chekorsa primary school (in Jimma awraja) in 1968 had 161 boys and 25 girls, with 5 techers.		
	With sub-post office using spelling SHEBIE on its postmark.		
1970s	There was (-1974-) a Dutch (Lazarist) Catholic Mission with Abbe Jacob.		
	The local people had financed a school building with five classrooms, simply built from traditional materials. At the mission were school, hospital, clinic, wood and metal workshops.		
	/same Shebe? a small village near Jimma:/ With a mission station of the Finnish Pentecostal mission.		
??	Shebe (in Sidamo)	../..	[20]
	Strange bovids carved on the rock at Shebe are interesting to see.		
	[S Munro-Hay]		
HCK58	Shebedino (Sciabadino) (plain)	06/38	[Ad WO Gu]
HCL50	Shebedino sub-district? (1990s)	06/38	[n]
HCL50	Shebedino wereda (centre in 1964 = Leku)	06/38	[Ad]
	<i>Shebel</i> , <i>Shäbäl</i> was an early Amhara family group name in eastern Gojjam.		
??	Shebel (Shäbbäl) (historically recorded), cf Shabel	../..	[+ Pa n]
	In 1611 Emperor Susneyos fought against the Wäränsha and the Ittu Oromo at Shäbäl in Gojjam. He sent back to the Wäränsha an old woman that had been captured and told her to negotiate a peace agreement with her people. This was duly effected.		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
H....	Shebel Berenta sub-district (-1997-)	10/38	[n]
H....	Shebel sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yedemes Abo)	10/38	[Ad]
	<i>shebele</i> (shäbäle) (A) tall and handsome, straight and well-built /youth/		
JDK21	Shebele (Sciavelli) 09°16'/42°40' 1528 m	09/42	[Gz]
	(village not at the river of this name)		
JDK83	Shebele (Shebelli, Shaveli, Shavelli, Sciaveli)	09/42	[Gz x Gu WO]
	(Sheble, Shebelie, Shebole, Sciabellei)	09/42	[MS Ad WO]
	Gz: 09°47'/42°46' 1386 m		
	MS: 09°45'/42°38' = JDK71 (09°41'/42°46' = JDK73) 1400/1450 m		
	Sub-district & its centre in 1964.		
1930s	A locality of some importance. On a wide terrace below the principal slope of the high plateau, with a difference in level of about 36 m. With an enclosure of masonry of an open area. Good potable water.		
	[Guida 1938]		

Shebeli, *Shabeli* (Italian: Sciaveli), a somalized Bantu group living

	in the middle part of the Webi valley		
HDL60	Shebeli 09°37'/38°30' 1985 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
KCP30	Shebeli (Shebelli, Scebeli) 07°32'/45°43' 600/700 m	07/45	[+ Mi WO Gz]
geol	Mineral exploitation was located about 31 km south-west of Jijiga in the Fafan river catchment area. Mica deposits in pegmatites were mentioned by E.W. Molly (1928) and French companies worked in these areas before the Italian occupation. In 1939 the Italian company Mica S.A. commenced exploitation and some 40,000 kg of raw mica and 12,000 kg of cut mica were extracted from the Shebeli and Carrara fields until 1941 when the Italians had to leave Ethiopia.		
	Shebeli was connected by a good road to the Harar-Jijiga main road. The muscovite of Shebeli represents sixth-class 'stained mica' and cannot compete with commercial Indian mica in quality or size. According to tests the Shebeli mica is not very good as an electrical insulator. The known reserves in the areas are small.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
1930s	The war in 1935-1936: "Olol Dinle, the sultan of the Schiaveli clan in southern Ogaden, was the most prominent Italian collaborator. He carried out raids in the Kelafo area prior to the invasion, and later joined the invading force in Bale.		
	[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 172]		
KCN46	Shebeli Gerer (Scebeli Gherer)	07/45	[+ WO]
H CJ32	Shebero 06°40'/36°47' 1277 m, south of Omo river	06/36	[Gz]
HCP39	Shebie, see Shebe		
JDK83	Sheble, see Shebele		
	sheboka: <i>shoboka</i> (O) kind of corn with large grain		
HDJ06	Sheboka , MS: 09°05'/37°10' 1785/1830 m	09/37	[Gz Ad]
	(Sciaboca, Soboca) Gz: 09°06'/37°07' 1828 m	09/37	[Gu WO]
	(centre in 1964 of Tibi Kola sub-district), see also under Tibbe		
	Population 2,073 as counted in 1967.		
1970s	"By far the largest landlord is the Imperial family. In and around the project area in Sheboka (close to Bako) appr. 12,000 hectares are registered in the name of the late Prince Sahle Selassie. The holding is administered by a representative on behalf of the heirs. The tenants cultivating the land of the Imperial family pay rent, agricultural income tax and tithe, and they cultivate fields for the personal use of the administrator."		
	"For the agricultural year 1974 the commercial farmers are going to enlarge the mechanized area. An additional one hundred tenant families have been told that their lease agreements will be terminated by 1974. Among them is the minimum package project's model farmer in Sheboka. The project is considering closing down its activities in Sheboka."		
	"News reports in June 1974 -- relate violent clashes between commercial farmers and tenants threatened by eviction in Sheboka. Employees of the commercial farmers set fire to tenants' huts and tenants reacted by hindering tractors from plowing. The police was brought in and many tenants were arrested."		
	[M Ståhl, Ethiopia: political contradictions .., Sthlm 1974 p 118, 127]		
text	Dagens Nyheter 5 June 1974, Gobena överger aldrig sin jord.		
??	Shecha (visiting postman under Jimma)	../.	[Po]
HCD61	Shecha, see under Arba Minch	06/37	[Br]
	When it was still a new town the administration of Gemu Gofa province was moved to there from Chenchä in 1962.		
??	Shedala (Scedala) (mountain)	../.	[+ Gu]
	Below the mountain are waterfalls first described by the Duca degli Abruzzi.		
	[Guida 1938]		
HCH79	Shedda (Sheda, Schadda, Sciadda)	07/36	[WO Gz]
	07°02'/36°30' 2402 m, south-east of Bonga		

HEE85	Shedebo Mekiet wereda (Shädäho ..) (centre in 1964 = Filakit)	11/38	[Ad]
HCM53	Shedem (Scedem) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
JDK76	Sheder 09°41'/43°08' 1710 m, not far from Somalia	09/43	[Gz]
JCN12	Shefela 07°23'/40°00' 2261 m <i>shefere</i> (shäfäre) (A) thornless tree, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> ?	07/40	[Gz]
HDL93	Shefere Amba (Shefere) 09°56'/38°43' 1750 m north of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
	shefta: <i>shefete</i> (A) to rebel; <i>shifita</i> (A,T) bandit, rebel, highwayman		
HEU82	Shefta (Scefta), see Shibta		
HE...	Shegez Iyesus (S. Eyesus) (centre in 1964 of Yilmana sub-district)	12/37	[+ Ad]
HDS98	Shegit 10°49'/38°18' 2389 m, near Mertule Maryam	10/38	[Gz]
HEF54	Shegra 11°23'/39°47' 1991 m, east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
??	Shegura (Shägura) (formerly a slave-hunting area) Sheh .., see also Shek/..	[x n]
HEF13	Sheh Ibrahim Mukni Mesgid (mosque) 11°00'/39°42' south of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEF76	Sheh Kemal Mesgid (mosque) 11°30'/39°53' north-east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
HEF34	Sheh Mehamed Ali Mesgid (mosque) 11°09'/39°44' east of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
JDH08	Sheh Mehamed Mesbay Mesgid (mosque) 09°05'/41°25', south of Deder	09/41	[Gz]
HEF23	Sheh Mehamed Nur Mesgid (mosque) 11°06'/39°32' on the south-western outskirts of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HEF13	Sheh Umer Aliyu Mesgid (mosque) 11°01'/39°32' south of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HCS95	Sheha 08°05'/37°58' 2343 m, near Indibir	08/37	[Gz]
KCR83	Shehada, at the eastern triangle of Ogaden, on the border opposite Buuhoodle in Somalia	08/46	[20]
HFE75	Shehagne (mountain peak) 14°15'/38°55' 2073 m north of Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HFE84	Shehagne (Shahagni) 14°22'/38°51' 1695 m (with church Mikael), village north of Adwa The naturalist Schimper lived there in the early 1800s before the government of Inticho was awarded to him. It was said that a huge crocodile was once killed in a sort of natural well near the village. [M Parkyns vol I p 288]	14/38	[Gz 18]
	shehet: <i>shahatt</i> (T) kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Terminalia brownii</i> , with purple-red fruits that from a distance look like flowers		
HEU74	Shehet (Sechet, Secchet, Shiket) 13°22'/39°45' 1482 m (with English mission school & church Mikael), south-east of Kwiha	13/39	[Gz]
HEU74	Shehet sub-district (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HFF33	Sheheyti Maryam (church) 13°50'/39°41' west of Atsbi	13/39	[Gz]
??	Shehoch (Shehotch), cf Shekosh The Muslim Gurage have developed a shrine in honour of a contemporary saint, Shehoch, which attracts pilgrims from many parts of southern Ethiopia.	../..	[+ x]

[D N Levine]

- Sheik ..., Sheikh ..., see Shek (also Sheh above)
- JCP50 Sheik Hussein, see Shek Husen
sheikh halal: *halala* (O) 1. holy; 2. cud /cows chew the cud/
xalaal (Arabic,Som) purity; what is allowed under Muslim law
- HEH53 Sheikh Halal, see El Gulut
- JCT34 Sheikshosh (area), cf Shekosh 07/43 [WO]
Shek ..., see also Sheh ..
shek (A) sheikh, title of important man among Islamic peoples, religious leader and/or head of a tribe, etc;
sheekh (Som) learned man of religion;
abdo (Som) value, hope, chance, profit, importance
- JCN85 Shek Abdoy (Scek Abdoi, G.) (area) 2090m 08/40 [WO]
shek adare: *adar* (Som) large bowl for cooking
- JCN93 Shek Adere (Sheh Adere, Scek Adare, Gara Shek A.) 08/40 [+ Gz WO]
(mountain) 08°06'/40°06' 2515/2550 m, see under Gololcha
- JBP06 Shek Ahmed (Scek Ahmed) (area) 04/41 [+ WO]
- JDJ08 Shek Ahmed Shek Idris (Sheh Ahmed Sheh Idris) 09/42 [+ Gz]
09°04'/42°23' 1567 m, south-east of Harar
shek alif: *alif* (Arabic) first letter of the Arabic alphabet
- JDC89 Shek Alif (Scek Alif) 1370 m 08/42 [+ WO]
- GDM71 Shek Atalam (Sceich Atalam) 09/34 [+ WO]
shek aw kalaf: *aw* (Som) father, ancestor
- JDL14 Shek Aw Kalaf (Scek Au Calaf) (area) 09/43 [+ WO]
- HC... Shek Bado (Shekbado), in Mocha awraja 07/35? [+ Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 38 boys in grade 1-4 and no girls, with one teacher.
- HEH42 Shek Gilmu (Sheikh G.) 12°09'/35°54' 724 m 12/35 [+ WO Gz]
shek hasan: *Hasan, Hassan* (Som) a man's name
- HEH32 Shek Hasan (Sheikh Husain, Sheikh Hasan) 12/35 [LM Ro WO Gz]
(named from a revered teacher in the 13th century)
Shek Hasan 12°04'/35°53' 704 m, cf Shek Husen
- JDJ29 Shek Hassan Dufi (Scek Hassan Dufi) 09/42 [+ WO]
see under Funyan Bira
shek hosh: *hosh* (O) expression to pacify mules etc.
- JCT24 Shek Hosh, see Shekosh
- JDK11 Shek Hum (Scek Hum) (w church?/mosque?) 09/42 [+ WO]
- JCP50 **Shek Husen** (Sheh Husen, Scech Husse/i/n) 07/40 [Gz Ro WO Gu]
(Sheikh Hussein, Shaykh Husain, Shek Hussain) 07/40 [n]
(Fre: Cheikh Hussein), cf Shek Hasan
Gz: 07°45'/40°42' 1386 m; MS: 07°35'/40°40' = JCN39, 1489 m
Shek Husen was a Muslim mystic and teacher of the Sufi order, revered as a saint in Arsi where he is said to have introduced Islam in the 13th century. The village where he is believed to be buried attracts some 30,000 visitors in February every year.
[C Prouty 1981]
The Oromo took possession of the area in the 1500s, and an Oromo family became hereditary custodians of the tomb.
"On September 17, 1894 -- /Arthur Donaldson Smith/ met up with the first Ethiopians. -- Sheikh Hussein was all that Smith expected, a town of stone houses set high up in the mist-covered mountains. There were only a few Ethiopians in the town, but they were clearly in control of its Galla population."
"After two weeks in the fog and rain of Sheikh Hussein, two Ethiopians appeared on October 1, 1894, and told Smith that Menelik's governor of the region /Welde Gebriel/

wanted him to come to Ginea (Ginir). -- Smith, Dodson, and Gillett put their heads together and decided that only one of them should go to Ginea. Gillett agreed to go with eight men, confident the Ethiopians would not attack with the main Somali force and Dodson and Smith at Sheikh Hussein. During the week Gillett was gone, Dodson and Smith collected natural history specimens, and Smith drilled his Somali in preparation for a possible Ethiopian attack.

A week later, a message came from Gillett saying that it was safe for the entire caravan to proceed to Ginea. When Smith arrived there three days later, he was warmly greeted by the Ethiopian governor."

[P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 112]

"The order /of Qadiriyya/ has spread amongst the Muslim Galla of the Arusi region from the Web and Wabi, and 'Abd ash-Shakur, *amir* of Harar (1783-94), had a mosque built on the holy site of Shaikh Husain and dedicated to 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani."

/Citing A. Donaldson Smith 1897 and E. Cerulli 1932:/ "The sanctuary of Shaikh Husain in the plain of Goba -- is one of the most interesting religious phenomena in north-east Africa. The foundation of the original sanctuary goes back to the old Muslim Sidama kingdom of Bali and today local Harari tradition claims him as the first missionary to the country. When the Galla conquered Bali in the sixteenth century they took over the cult of the shaikh as it had been developed by the islamized Sidama -- The result is a strange amalgam of Islamic saint-cult and Mecca pilgrimage ceremonies. The sanctuary has been visited by a number of travellers, but the ceremonies have only been fully described by Dr. E. Cerulli --"

"The main pilgrimage takes place in February of each year, the anniversary of the saint's death, and bands of pilgrims will be found arriving from all over the region. -- the village contains the tomb and the valley of Kachamsare. The entrance to the sacred zone is marked by two trees -- where the pilgrim gets his first view of the sanctuary and recites the *Fatiha*. Then the way opens out into the arid plain of Shaikh Husain with, on the horizon, a view of the hill of Dodola which, the Galla say, the saint caused to be miraculously transported from Gedeb. Near the pool of Dinkiro, fed from a miraculous spring, is the mosque of the shaikh."

"The remains of the saint are in a crypt surrounded by four stone columns. Within the area is also the *qubba* of the father of the shaikh, a mosque said to have been partly constructed by the saint which has a phallic monolith in its courtyard, and a mosque dedicated to 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani --"

"A path, which is flanked by various venerated symbols (the footprints of the dove and mule, and the tree of Abul-Qasim), leads to the valley of Kachamsare where the pilgrim visits the grotto of the snake, so called from a formation due to the action of water on the rock, before entering which he burns incense. Other objects in the grotto petrified by the shaikh according to tradition are a nude woman in the act of combing her hair and a group of horsemen -- Other places to be visited are the grotto of the sinners, from which the pilgrim collects pebbles and earth called *jawara*; the valley of the sinners into which he throws the pebbles, after which he is in a state of ritual purity; a wishing-cave from which the pilgrim collects grass and utters his wish; the skull for contemplation; the honey grotto where water, symbolical of the honey made for the saint by his bees, trickles out of a black rock; and a precipice which opened up to engulf a sacrilegious person who had dared to spy upon the Shaikh conversing with the Prophet."

"The custodianship of the tomb is the hereditary charge of a Somali family -- the *Imam* is the head of the whole sanctuary; another al-Hajj Mahmud, teaches Islamic law in the school attached to the chief mosque, whilst the third, Shaikh 'Abd al-Qadir, is the *qadi* of the sanctuary."

[J S Trimmingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 240, 253-255]

The mosque of Shek Husen in dry stone masonry is near the pond of *Dinkiro* where there is also a spring with "miraculous" water. There is a "jajaba" tree. Near the pond of Imaro there is the mosque of Shek Husen's father, both with a *gubba* of Harar type.

There is also a mosque of Shek Abdelkadir al Jilani. Before the bottom of the valley

Kachamsare there is the "cave of serpents". There are also a "cave of herbs" and a "cave of honey" and rock formations said to be petrified persons.

[Guida 1938 p 469 based on Cerulli]

The missionary Johan Sonne Lindblom visited Shek Husen in 1949 or 1950. He wrote that "Islam had no place" for the followers of Husen. "His religion is still a mystery." Shamsuddin Abdo wrote: "The big celebrations you see today are not supported by Islam, yet many muslims -- individually go to Shakh Hussein to claim his baraka or blessing. -- Popular Islam is very difficult to define as it changes forms from people to people from area to area."

[T Salmelid, Kallets kamp i Bale, Oslo 1990 p 21-22]

Charles Birch-Iensen, employed at the Air Force training school in Debre Zeyt, visited the Shek Husen area in early 1955, mostly for the purpose to study a large rock picture which he had discovered from the air, see under Einage.

The following are some comments made by Birch-Iensen about the the pilgrim sites at Shek Husen itself, in a book which he published in Swedish language.

Enrico Cerulli found three texts telling about Shek Husen: *Nisbat ash-sharif + Kitab nuzhat al-asrar wa taharat al-adqar + Rabi al Qolub*. They were later published in one volume by a society in Addis Abeba for revival of Arabian books.

Birch-Iensen could make his camp inside the compound of Imam Mahmud. He was well received at the tomb of Shek Husen and could take photos without problems. This he attributed to the comparatively lenient Qadiriyya order of Islam.

The most important holiday for pilgrims is Arafa on 29 August.

Kachamsare as reported by Cerulli is not a valley but a mountain. The two trees at the entrance of the holy area are wild figs called *kiltu* in the Oromo language (*Ficus sycamorus* or some related species). The mosque of the Shek is near a steep waterhole Haro Lugo, and there is a rainwater pond Dunkure at 300 m south of the mosque. Smith's estimate of the size of the tomb may be a little too large, and his figure for the size of the area fenced in by stone walls is clearly too small.

The cleft sticks carried as a symbol by Shek Husen pilgrims are too small to serve as walking sticks and are not utilized for any practical purpose.

[C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecka, Sthlm 1960 p 127, some traditions retold and commented p 149-162]

"Twice a year, thousands of Oromo converge at a site -- to honor -- Sheikh Hussein. The first pilgrimage occurs in February-March to commemorate Sheikh Hussein's death; the second occurs in August-September to celebrate the -- birth. -- Of the approximately 50,000 Oromos who participate in each pilgrimage, some will make the journey only once in their lives, others will return again and again."

"Sheikh Hussein was an Islamic missionary from the Red Sea Coast who spread Islam in the Ethiopian interior in the 13th century -- During the /pilgrimage/ journey -- pilgrims are not allowed to cut their hair or sleep indoors. They traditionally carry forked walking sticks known as *Oule Sheikh Hussein* -- Once they arrive at the shrine, the pilgrims take their turns entering Sheikh Hussein's tomb by crawling through a small doorway."

[S Gish, Ethiopia, New York 1996 p 75]

The Italian diplomatic mission headed by Duca degli Abruzzi passed Shek Husen on their return journey after having signed a treaty in Addis Abeba in 1928.

Pilgrims go to this holy place at the birthday of the Shek in February, and also at *Maulid an-Nabi*, the birthday of the Prophet which does not occur on a fixed date in the Christian calendar.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 432]

Naturalists from Chicago travelled in this region in late 1926:

"At Sheikh Hussein in a school for mullahs, or priests, a low structure of loose stones with weeds growing between the interstices. Two old mullahs sat all day in the shade teaching a class of boys, mumbling interminably, passages from the Koran. They eyed us with stares of mingled hostility and aversion; clearly we were not of the anointed and our invasion was resented; an insult to the memory of the dead sheikh, perhaps. Women

carried water from the goat-watering, cow-drinking, clothes-washing hole and the village men reclined on the dirt floors of tukuls or outside in the shade. Boys, herding a few goats and cattle on nearby hills were doing the only work beside water carrying. The inhabitants lived as their ancestors a thousand years ago. Sheikh Hussein gave the impression of a community long dead but whose members, strangely enough, were still living. The apathy, the lack of interest or curiosity, was distinctly noticeable even to us who had seen much of it."

"The headman of the village, a mullah, ignored us completely. He neither visited camp nor sent a representative. -- The spirit of resentment so noticeable in the lowering glances of the inhabitants and their refusal to give any information on trails, water or game, was deep and uncalled for. The mullahs had evidently forbidden the people to give us information and the villagers appeared to be colossally ignorant."

A boy of twelve was the only one in the village who would guide the visitors to the next water.

[J E Baum, *Savage Abyssinia*, New York 1927 p 179-182]

The missionary Dr Fridtjof Hylander with family arrived to Shek Husen by caravan in the beginning of 1930, on their way to Ginir:

They camped at a large pond excavated to receive rain water, within view of minarets and walls. When they walked to have a look at the town they saw many graves and cupolas but at first no people. They were gathered for praying at the tomb of Sheikh Hussein. Hylander learnt at some time that there were contacts between Christians and the Muslims, and that the governor of Ginir used to send yearly a bull for conciliation offering at Sheikh Hussein. Hylander's caravan men being Christians, however, were clearly afraid at the place. A contact man sent from the headman to the camp told that as much as 100 oxen might be slaughtered in one day during the period of pilgrimage. Local stories said that Hussein was born 500 years after the flight of the Prophet from Mekka, which would mean 1122 AD. After his death in the town which Hussein established, there was a famine so that the locality lay abandoned for some time. It was rebuilt under Sheikh Muhammed Tillmo, an Arsi Oromo. The head of the town in 1930 was Sheikh Imahma Abdul Kadir, a great-grandson of Muhammed Tillmo. He lived in a stone house of the type seen in Harar. Concerning some strange limestone shapes outside the town, there was a legend that Sheikh Hussein had fixed his eyes on attacking enemy cavalry so that they became turned into stone.

When leaving Sheikh Hussein in the beginning of the rainy season, Hylander's caravan still had great difficulty in finding water along the route.

[F Hylander, *Ett år i tält*, Sthlm 1934 p 54-66]

Feast days take place during May and October, with minor ones during February and September; the exact dates depend on the lunar calendar.

[*Lonely planet* 2000 p 252-253]

- text B.W. Andrzejewski, A genealogical note relevant to the dating of Sheikh Hussein of Bale, *in Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* (London) 1, 1975 no 38.
- picts F Hylander, *Ett år i tält*, Sthlm 1934 p 59 temple from distance, p 61 three gates and Ficus tree;
D Buxton, *Travels ...*, London (1949)1957 p 96-97[15] pilgrim with Y-shaped stick;
C Birch-Iensen, *Ett okänt Mecka*, Sthlm 1960 p 80 two air views;
112-113 two views of grave buildings, 128 detail of tomb, 129 three gates and tree.

JDC88	Shek Kalif (Scek Calif), see Dendema		
JC...	Shek Mahamed	07/40	[18]
JDD53	Shek Mahamud (Scek Mahamud) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
JDE05	Shek Mohamed Gulet (Scek Mohamed Gulet) there is also an area named only Gulet	08/43	[+ WO]
JDE81	Shek Momen (Scek Momen) (area) 1508 m	08/43	[+ WO]
HEP08c	Shek Shekedi (Scec Scechedi)	12/36	[+ Gu]

Village with tomb of the hermite saint Shek Shekedi. There is water in the stream.
Population about 300 in the 1930s.

[Guida 1938]

??	Shek Sheriff	../..	[+ x]
	Sheik Sheriff was a refugee camp in Ogaden with about 5,000 people in 1984. They were Ethiopians who had returned from Somalia after having fled there during the war in 1977-1978 and also Somali and Oromo who had not been to Somalia but for whom livelihood had been destroyed. Collaborating aid agencies invited about twenty journalists to see the camp and tell them that a project had been started for rehabilitaion into livestock tending and agriculture.		
	[Vi (Sweden) 1984 no 4 p 5-6]		
HEP39	Shek Umer (Sheh Umer, Sceic Omar) (mountains) 12°59'/36°34' 971 m, east of Metemma	12/36	[+ Gz WO]
JDA09	Shek Umer Ali (Sheh U.A.) 08°14'/40°36' 1559 m	08/40	[Gz]
??	Sheka (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDT67	Shekefoch 10°33'/39°05' 2254 m, west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>sheki</i> (O) same as <i>shek</i> above		
HCR23	Sheki (Scechi, Shaki) 07°15'/36°50', cf Shaki Gz: 07°27'/36°53' 2468 m; MS: 07°15'/36°50' = HCR02 south-east of Jimma at a distance of 31 km. Dedo Sento (Sheki) primary school in 1968 had 211 boys and 45 girls, with 5 teachers.	07/36	[Gz WO Gu]
	<i>Sheko, Shako</i> , ethnic group living in the Kefa region, numbering about 23,785 according to the 1994 census. In the early 2000s there was a political party the <i>Sheko Mejenger Democratic Unity</i> which represented opposition to the central government.		
HCK01	Sheko 07°04'/35°39' 1750 m (in Gimira awraja) east of Waka The primary school in 1968 had 63 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.	07/35	[Gz Ad]
HC...	Sheko sub-district? (-1997-)	06/35?	[n]
??	Sheko wereda (in the 1990s), in the Bench-Maji Zone, later Sheko & Mesunger wereda (-2002-). The wereda was established in 1996 and has sedentary population, with the exception of the Guraferda area.	06/35?	[n]
2000s	Four opposition parties, the Council of Alternative Forces for Peace and Democracy in Ethiopia, the All Amhara People's Organization, Southern Ethiopia Peoples' Democratic Coalition and Oromo National Congress reported that 1,760 people were killed and thousands of others wounded in Sheko & Mesunger wereda in late March and early April 2002. According to the parties, the massacre by the ruling party's armed force took place while people were demonstrating to express their anger over an election fraud. The parties also stated that thousands of people were apprehended while they were attempting to escape from the area. Those who came to Addis to appeal to the central government were also put in jail, the parties said. "The rest have displaced to Gambela and other neighbouring towns and the area is almost deserted now." [AddisTribune 2002/05/31]		
JCT24	Shekosh (Sheikosh, She/i/k Hosh) (with sub P.O.) Gz: 07°22'/43°55' 701 m; MS: = 07°30'/43°47' 916 m	07/43	[Gz WO x]
JCT24	Shekosh sub-district (-1997-)	07/43	[n]
HET25	Shekura Mikael (church) 12°55'/38°57'	12/38	[Gz]

HD...	south-west of Fenarwa Shel Afaf (centre in 1964 of Bita & Bilew wereda)	09/38?	[Ad]
	<i>shela</i> (shäla) (A) kind of hay-fork;		
GD...	<i>Shela</i> , a small society in eastern Gemu-Gofa Shela (in Kelem awraja)	08/34?	[Ad]
	A private school in 1968 had 59 boys and one girl in grades 1-3, with one teacher.		
??	Shela Mela, on the western shore of lake Chamo	../..	[x]
	The Ganjule people from the island of that name relocated to Shela Mela around 1990, numbering only about 50 by then. They speak the same language as the about 500 Kachama on Gidicho island in lake Abaya. [Summer Institute of Linguistics]		
JCF75	Shelabo, see Shilabo		
	shelada: <i>shellate</i> (O) tortuous, crooked, winding		
HCM81	Shelada (Scelada, Scedala) (area)	07/39	[+ WO Gu]
HET78c	Shelamara (recorded in 1841)	13/39	[Ha]
HE...	Shele Beza (centre in 1964 of Begela sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
HDC97	Sheleabo, see under Ijaji or Tibbe, cf Shilabo	09/37	[WO]
	<i>shelel</i> (shäläl) (A) toilet place outside		
H....	Shelel Gebreal	10/37	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Degemo sub-district)		
HCC83	Shelema 06°11'/36°55' 1510 m, east of Bulki	06/36	[Gz]
HF..?	Shelfa (historically recorded)	13/37?	[18]
	The country of the Barea (Shankalla) north of Tigray was almost unknown area and regarded by the Tigreans as enemy territory in the early 1800s. One of the Tigreans, who was captured by the Barea and later escaped, said that he was taken to a town Shelfa with a chief Ammu, and tha it took him twelve days after the escape to reach his home at Amba Abraham in southern Wolkayit. [M Parkyns vol I p 339]		
HEU.?	Shelikot (Scelicot)	13/39	[+ Gu]
	16 km from Mekele, with some irrigated cultivations. [Guida 1938]		
HFE75	Shelloda, see Sulloda		
HED62	Shelma Matebiya (.. Mat'ebiya) 11°27'/37°44' 1886 m	11/37	[Gz]
	south-east of Bahir Dar, below Tis Isat waterfalls		
	<i>Shelo</i> (Uruga Shelo), very small ethnic group. By the 1950s they lived in an area only about 10 x 10 km on the Yanase hill not far from the market place Dinto in the Girmancha area.		
text	E. Haberland, Galla Süd-Äthiopiens, Stuttgart 1963 p 346-347.		
HDT08	Shema 09°59'/39°09' 1815 m	09/39	[Gz]
HCT59	Shemage (Shemange) 07°46'/39°15' 2714 m	07/39	[Gz]
	south-east of Asela		
HEL96	Shemandan (Scemandan) (area) see under Sekota	12/39	[+ Gu]
HEL85c	Shemandel (centre in 1964 of Sidib sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
HEJ99	Shembekit (Shembek'it) 12°40'/37°30' 2443 m	12/37	[Gz]
	north of Gondar, at map square corner HEJ/HEK/HER/HES.		
HDM95	Shembeko (Shembek'o) 09°55'/39°52' 1759 m	09/39	[Gz]
	north-east of Debre Sina		
HEM40	Shembeko (Shembek'o) 12°12'/39°22' 2550 m	12/39	[Gz]
	between Lalibela and Alamata		

	<i>shembekoch</i> (shämbäqoch) (A) reeds of a kind used for cutting pens		
HE...	Shembekoch (Shembeqoch) (centre in 1964 of Kerker sub-district) Shembera .., see Shimbira ..	12/37	[+ Ad]
HDJ55	Shembo (Shembu), see Shambu		
HE...	Sheme Giyorgis, cf Shame .. (centre in 1964 of Mehal Endebet sub-district)	11/38	[Ad]
HDR88	Shememel (Bot Ghiorghis, Iofoda Gheorghis) 10°45'/37°24' 1910 m, east of Bure	10/37	[Gz]
	<i>shemena</i> : <i>shemmane</i> (A) weaver		
HC...	Shemena Kedida (farm settlement in Sidamo) In Sidamo about 33 km from Awasa, the nearest town. A settlement of some 103 farms on 15 <i>gasha</i> of land was organized there by the Ministry of National Community Development around 1970. Among the conditions for participation was an Amharic literacy test - "something that would automatically exclude most of the local people who are Sidama or Oromo." [Gilkes 1975 p 131]	07/38?	[x]
??	Shemera (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HEL58	Shemzemo 12°13'/39°10' 3282 m north-east of Lalibela and north of Abune Yosef	12/39	[Gz]
HD...	Shenbeko Ber, cf Shembeko (centre in 1964 of Sengota sub-district)	09/39?	[Ad]
HDR73	<i>shenda</i> (shända) (A) gutter for water from roof Shende (Shendie Gebreal, Shinde Gabriel) (Shindi Gabriel) 10°38'/36°56' 2050 m (centre in 1964 of Wemberma & Gwagussa wereda) The primary school (in Kola Dega Damot awraja) in 1968 had 155 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	10/36	[Gz Ad]
HCK85	Shene, see Shone		
	<i>shenen</i> (T) saunter		
HDC69	Shenen 08°44'/37°28' 2540 m, south of Gedo	08/37	[Gz]
HDD70	Shenen (centre in 1964 of Nono wereda) (visiting postman under A. Abeba) The primary school in 1968 had 232 boys and 28 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	08/37	[MS Ad Po]
GDF45	Shenena Deko sub-district (Shenienna Dieko ..) (=Shenen & Deko ..?) (centre in 1964 = Dembidolo)	08/34	[+ Ad]
HCC51	Shengema (mountain chain) 05°58'/36°45' 1864 m north-east of Bako	05/36	[Gz]
HEE14	Shengodafe 10°59'/38°52' 2861 m	10/38	[Gz]
HER69	Shenhi (Scenhi) 13°17'/37°27' 2220 m	13/37	[+ WO]
H....	Shenie Setema sub-district (centre in 1964 = Setemasheni)	08/36	[Ad]
JDJ72	Shenile, see Shinile		
HCS22	Shenkola (Shenk'ola, Shenqola) 07°26'/37°45' 2598 m (mountain), south-west of Hosaina	07/37	[Gz q]
HCS23	Shenkola (Shenk'ola, Shenqola) 07°28'/37°46' 2300 m south-west of Hosaina	07/37	[Gz]

shenkor (shänkor) (A) sugar cane
/which Shenkora (Shankora)?:/ According to Wylde the Shenkora market, held on Fridays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.

HC...	Shenkora (Sciankora) 1981 m	07/37	[+ Gu]
HDE50	Shenkora (Ciancora, Ger: Schankora) (with church Medhane Alem) 08°36'/38°26' 2409 m The Rosen commercial mission on 4 February 1905 found their camp site at Shenkora a little beyond Balchi. They wondered because of the name if there had been any sugar plantation before. The place itself was not inhabited, but there was a marketplace and a hut used by the judge on market days. At Shenkora the Germans received their first mail, with letters and also the first newspapers since forty days. About at the same time arrived one Griebeschock, "a pure American from Warsaw", who travelled for a consortium which wanted to open a bank in Addis Abeba. He was accompanied by one Bertois, a merchant from Dire Dawa. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 162] Friedrich von Kulmer camped at Shenkora /a second time/ on 6 November 1908 which happened to be a market day, so they found it quite amusing to stay there. [F F von Kulmer, Im Reiche Kaiser Meneliks, Leipzig 1910 p 228]	08/38	[Gz It x]
HDH17	Shenkora 09°10'/36°22' 1584 m north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HDT12	Shenkora (Shankora, Sciancora, Fre: Chankorra) (valley)	10/38	[+ n WO]
HDF80	Shenkora sub-district? (-1997-)	08/39	[n]
HDF80	Shenkora wereda (centre in 1964 = Balchi)	08/39	[Ad]
HDH47	Shenkori (Bulo) (mountain) 09°26'/36°24' 1236 m	09/36	[Gz]
HCK85	Sheno, see Shone		
HDM30	Sheno (Shano, Sciano), in Selale awraja, cf Shino Gz: 09°20'/39°18' 2837 m, HDL39 nearby MS: 09°10'/39°15' = HDL19, 2784/2918 m Centre in 1964 of Kimbibit wereda & of Mieta Robi sub-district, with sub P.O. under Debre Birhan. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5E Kotugeber (Cotugheber) (village) 6E Sholage (Sciolaghe, Salamghe) (church) 2375 m 10SE Shimbira (Shimbera, Scimbira) (village) 10SW Chirene (Cirene) (pass) 7W Gara Ole (area) 10NW Tega Dinketu (Aragecha, Aragheccia) (area) 2855 m 6N Garakora (Cora Uha) 2830 m 8NE Argisha (Arghischia) 2855 m	09/39	[Gz Po WO Gu]
1930s	Post office of the Italians was opened on 24 May 1937. Its cancellations first read SCIANO'(AMARA) but were modified to SCIANO'*SCIOA after the transfer to <i>Governo dello Scioa</i> on 1 September 1938. [Philatelic source] Rather important centre, with two restaurants. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	Population 1,909 as counted in 1967. At the Sheno junior secondary school 3 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. The primary school in 1968 had 360 boys and 112 girls, with 8 male teachers and one female. The junior secondary school had 53 male and 15 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers of which two foreign. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
2000s	Sheno is a meat and butter centre.		

- [J Graham]
 pict D Buxton, Travels ..., London (1949)1957 (p 66) p 96-97[3] mountain view with church of Kidus Mikael.
- HC... Shento (in Welamo awraja) 06/37? [Ad]
 The primary school in 1968 had 315 boys and 25 girls, with 5 teachers.
- GCT68c Shentwa (Shentoa) 07/34 [+ Wa]
- HCP08 Sherada (Sciaradda) 07°21'/36°27' 2253, 2560 m 07/36 [Gz WO Gu]
 north-east of Bonga
 Coordinates would give map code HCP18
 Sherada was once the seat of the Ethiopian governor of Kefa/Kafa.
 [Guida 1938]
- HFF12 Sherafu 13°42'/39°33' 2139 m, west of Agula 13/39 [Gz]
- HFD94 **Sheraro** (Shararo, Scheraro, Cheraro), cf Shiraro .. 14/37 [Gz Po x]
 14°24'/37°56' 1246 m (with church Medhane Alem to the west)
 Small town in Tigray near the border of Eritrea.
 Spelling used by the post was SHIRARO around 1975.
- 1970s Based in Inda Silase and Sheraro, the development project TAIDL became a centre of urban dissent after the collapse of the old regime. Many of the politically dynamic students and teachers quickly gravitated to the TPLF and EPRP.
 [Young 1997]
 The first Women's Mass Associations were established in 1978 in Sheraro and Zana, which were among the earliest weredas to be liberated and were deemed to have a high level of political consciousness.
 Initially the TPLF established separate associations for young and old women, but they were later dissolved in favour of a united organization of all women between the age of 18 and 50.
 [Young 1997]
- 1980s The first *baito* was organised in 1980 in Sheraro, and when the town was shortly thereafter captured by the Derg, many citizens and the *baito* officials moved to the surrounding countryside and continued working to expand their operation to include the entire wereda.
 During the entire course of the war the Derg was never able to exert more than temporary control over Sheraro in spite of its relative accessibility. The army's impending arrival would bring about a rapid move to the countryside for all but the old and sick, and the army's departure would signal their return.
 Holding Sheraro in a area almost completely hostile to the Derg proved too difficult and the town was eventually abandoned.
 [Young 1997]
 Sheraro was evacuated by the Derg around 1985, but they left land mines and hidden bombs which injured some of the people who returned from hiding as soon as the Derg soldiers disappeared.
 [M Peberly, Tigray, 1985]
 "On my first visit /in 1986 or 1987/, Sheraro looked like a slightly enlarged version of other tiny Tigrean towns - dusty and unkempt overgrown villages - except that here, there were some trees in the streets, even more children and a few packed camels chewing in the shade. -- We made all the basic visits that first time - the clinic, the school, the executive of the *baito*, the handloom weavers -- 'the only industry in Tigray' /a joke/ -- proved to be a sesame grinding mill -- The *baito* was the first to be established in liberated Tigray. -- both the chairman and vice-chairman of the executive were Muslims - - The *baito* established the clinic in 1980 and the school two years later with the help of the Front. -- The director of the school /was/ Ashebir Zeleke."
 [Hammond 1999 p 135-136]

"Ashebir was an Amhara and had taught for twenty-one years in Addis before he joined the Front -- He was unable to use the purpose-built schoolhouse because its tin roof and isolated position on the edge of the town made it an easy target for MiGs, so the school was semi-mobile in whatever buildings they could find -- was called March 28 School /what name by Ethiopian calendar?/ -- in memory of the war between the TPLF and the EDU."

[Hammond p 136]

"-- in every conversation, in every encounter with people in Sheraro I had been getting messages about this past. In the house of the *baito* -- I had been very taken with a huge banner hanging on the wall. Each half was divided into five horizontal sections and each of the ten sections represented a different year in the history of the Front, like elongated frames in a comic. -- A huge python (the Dergue) almost filled one frame; a mountain denoted an important battle. The frame for 1977 showed the Front -- caught between the double onslaught of the feudals (a locust) and the Dergue (a raza bird). 1979 -- showed the Front organizing its first Congress. -- The 1983 frame recalled the Red Star Campaign of the Dergue -- Sheraro was there in the right hand corner - in flame."

"Every house has an air-raid shelter like a large rabbit hole dug out of the road in front, its roof supported by three branches. I have never seen them fenced or covered. It must be easy to fall down them in the dark. On the edge of the market square a chunky masonry monument looks down on market stalls sparsely stocked -- But the people need no reminders of the day in 1983 /Africa Watch says 21 November 1989/ when MiGs killed thirty-one people, injured sixty-one more, destroyed thirty houses and slaughtered many animals. The raid was in retaliation for five or six days of heavy fighting around Sheraro after which the fighters pushed the Dergue troops right back. -- The shelters have been built since then and the early warning system has grown more sophisticated, both through spies and advance intelligence radioed from the Front."

[Hammond 1999 p 137-138, same figures of casualties by Africa Watch 1991]

"Nationality is an issue, even within Tigray. -- In Sheraro, close to the traditional Kunama homelands, long-term Tigrayan oppression of the Kunama people is a hot topic. The Front is trying to persuade the population that if they are justified in fighting for freedom from Amhara domination, then they should be critical of their own history of discrimination against the Kunama."

[Hammond p 174]

HFD85	Shere awraja (Scire .., Shire ..) 14°20'/38°00'	14/38	[Gz]
HD...	Shere Setema (in Buno Bedele awraja) cf Setema wereda	08/36	[Ad]
	The Shere Setema primary school in 1968 had 89 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
??	Shereda Agaro (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>sherer</i> (T) top /which spins round?/; <i>sherer ale</i> (A) jump away /etc./ for fear; <i>sherero</i> (T) windmill		
HDL74	Sherer (Shärär) 09°45'/38°49' 1884 m (with church Silase), south-east of Fiche (mountain range in Bulga and south of the lowland of Debre Libanos), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA n Gz]
HDS59	Sherer 10°28'/38°20' 2353 m, east of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
HDL19	Sherer Libanos (church) 09°13'/39°16' south-west of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
JDH13	Sherifa 09°13'/40°58' 1830 m north-east of Asbe Teferi	09/40	[Gz]
	<i>sherit</i> (T) ribbon, tape; <i>shererit</i> (shärärit) (A) spider		
HCS63	Sherit (Scerit) (mountain) 2397 m	07/37	[+ WO Gu]

HCU..	Sherka (Sherca), for modern place, see Shirka		
HC...	Sherkha (Shärkha)	07/39?	[+ Pa]
	"Shärkha, one of the smaller Muslim provinces in the region, was situated west of Däwaro, and north of Bali. The territory came under the control of the Ethiopian Christian empire in the early medieval period, and at about the same time was converted to Islam."		
1300s	"The territory was ruled in the early fourteenth century by a governor called Yoséf, who joined the -- conspiracy of Haydära, governor of Däwaro, against Emperor 'Amdä Seyon. The plot was, however, foiled by the Christian monarch, who, according to his chronicler, broke up the conspiracy. Yoséf was apprehended at the town of Bähela, and bound as a prisoner. The Emperor thereupon sent his troops to Shärkha, where they laid waste the country and seized cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and donkeys in 'great numbers', as well as much fine clothing. They then returned to the king their master." "Shärkha was later briefly referred to in al-'Umäri's report. It states that the province measured five days' journey by three, i.e. around 100 kilometres by 60. -- Its produce, cereals, legumes and fruit were similar /to that of Däwaro/, and it likewise made use as currency of small pieces of iron called <i>hakunas</i> . The Shärkha army was, however, substantially smaller than that of either neighbouring state, for it comprised little more than 6,000 infantry and around 3,000 horsemen." [R Pankhurst, <i>The Ethiopian borderlands</i> , 1997 p 73]		
1500s	Shärkha became involved in the war against the Imam a little later than Däwaro. "However, in the spring of 1531, the Imam summoned Vizier 'Addolé, and ordered him to march to Janbah, an area below Shärkha. -- Ahmääd added that 'Addolé should march ahead of him, for, if he remained in the rear, he would be unable to share in either the battle or loot. 'Addolé duly set forth and arrived at Janbah -- 'Addolé and his followers then advanced into Shärkha. There they discovered one of Lebnä Dengel's principal courtiers, Behtwädäd Bädlay, who had fifty horsemen and five hundred foot-soldiers, all equipped for war. Some had stationed themselves on a hill inaccessible to cavalry. 'Addolé's men differed as how to proceed. Some declared that they should withdraw to obtain reinforcements, but others replied that they had no other aim than the Holy War, and no choice but death or victory. This latter view soon triumphed. Shouting with a single voice that God was Great, the Imam's men scaled the hill, charged, and began a fierce hand-to-hand battle. Bädlay, realising that defeat was inevitable, fled, whereupon his men followed his example. Many were killed, though others escaped. The victors, who reportedly suffered not a single casualty, then returned to Janbah where they presented the Imam with many prisoners." "After his victory the Imam appointed Gärad Siddiq as governor of Shärkha. The province's inhabitants then submitted to his authority." [Pankhurst 1997 p 201-202] After the Imam's death in 1543 Shärkha was probably merged in a neighbouring territory, for it disappears from view. In 1576 Emperor Särsä Dengel made his way to Wäj and then established himself at Shärkha, whence he despatched thirty horsemen to report on the whereabouts of Amir Muhammäd. The latter had entered the Hadiya area. [Pankhurst 1997]		
H....	Sherkin	13/36	[18]
??	Sherkole, near the border of Sudan At the latitude of Abay river. A 5 km firebreak was established in Sherkole in 2000, with the assistance of UNHCR.	../.	[20]
HET08	Shero 12°42'/39°12' 2105 m, north-east of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
HCL66	Sherofta (Scerofta) (area) cf Serofeta <i>sherree</i> (O) straight and beautiful	06/39	[+ WO]
HDK28	Sherro (Scerro) (area) 2650 m, cf Shero, Shiro	09/38	[+ WO]

	<i>shersher</i> (shärshär) (A) slope;		
	<i>sherasher</i> (shäräshär) (A) 1. kind of easily eroded red soil; 2. gully, ravine; slope;		
	<i>shereshere</i> (shäräshshärä) (A) to erode		
HCS98	Shershera (village)	08/38	[x]
HDE00	Shershera (Scerscera) (place and area) see under Butajira	08/38	[+ Gu WO]
HCS99	Shershera sub-district (Sherhera .., Scerscera ..) (centre in 1964 = Koto)	08/38	[+ Ad]
HCL92	Sheshamane, see Shashemene		
??	Sheshendi (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Sheshira	../..	[20]
	Qelbero Arache, with three wives and 18 children, had with his whole family joined the Evangelical Christians in the 1940s, and their house was often visited by Wellamo evangelists. [Grenstect 2000 p 68]		
HES80	Shetan Amba Zaul (Scetan A. Zaul) (area)	13/37	[WO]
HET95	Sheti (Shet'i) 13°32'/38°58' 1705 m south-west of Abiy Adi	13/38	[Gz]
HEL65	Shewa (Amba Sh.) (mountain) 12°23'/38°54' 2295 m north-west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz]
HCR65	Shewa Ber (Shoa Ber) Shewa Gimira (area) <i>Shewa</i> here does not refer to the province in central Ethiopia but is a local name rather pronounced <i>Sheu</i> and referring to an ethnic group. Their area includes the place Wota.	07/37	[+ Ad]
HCH71	Shewa Gimira (Scioa Ghimirra, Sceui Ghimira) (Shoa Ghimirra, Shoa Gimira, Shaw G., Sceu Ghemira, Shay) (Uota, Wota, Wolta, Ghimirra, Chimirra, Ch'ebera) (Fre: Choa Ghemira) Gz: 06°58'/35°46' = HCH70, 2039 m MS: 07°01'/35°50' (07°00'/35°55' = HCH72) 2240 m Centre in 1964 of Shewa Gimira wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 7NE Woltu (Uoltu) (village) 1530 m Major Henry Darley returned to Ethiopia after World War I and served as British Frontier Agent at Maji: "The largest slave caravan I have ever seen arrived at Jimma while we were camped there -- It seems that the chief of Shoa Ghimoera -- had been 'removed' by the new Government. He was a rich man, and had at least one thousand soldiers under him. On moving out, he and his men carried off enormous numbers of his former subjects. -- I went out of my compound to see what was happening. To my amazement I saw an unbroken string of slaves, the men roped together, the women and children walking alongside -- I gazed in astonishment at this throng, and tried to count them, but the number seemed endless -- Each soldier conducted his own little mob. I marked the hundreds by throwing bits of stick on the ground. At nightfall the procession of misery halted, and camped on the spot, marching on again at break of day. For nearly four days they streamed along. I counted six thousand in the first two days. Unfortunately I was then called away on other business --" [H Darley, Slaves and ivory, London (1926)1935 p 130-131] In the 1920s Dejazmach Hayle Maryam made slaves of his own tenants in Shewa Gimira. Then Dejazmach Debebe systematically gathered captives there until late 1934. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 700]	06/35	[Gz Gu WO]

Dejazmach Taye was official governor of Gimira province in 1935, but resident instead of him at Shewa Gimira was Dejazmach Debebe /as above/, and he was a descendant of Negus Wolde Giyorgis.

[Zervos 1936]

- 1938 On cultivated slopes at the upper part of the Dima stream. Used to be the main seat of the province of Shewa Gimira.
Important market with cereals, beeswax, coffee and skins, and there used to be even leopard skins.
About 2,000 inhabitants, Italian *Residenza del Ghimirra*, post, telegraph, infirmary, two churches.
[Guida 1938]
- 1940 Post office of the Italians was opened on 28 June 1940.
Its cancellations read SCEU GHEMIRA * GALLA SIDAMA.
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 109 boys and 26 girls, with 7 teachers.
The junior secondary school had 11 male and 2 female students in grades 7-8, with one teacher (Ethiopian).
- HCH71 Shewa Gimira sub-district (-1997-) 07/35 [n]
- ?? Shewa Kidane Mihret (Scioa Chidane Meret) ../.. [+ Gu]
Small church in an area with plenty of horses.
- HDL69 **Shewa Meda** (Shoa Meda) (area) 09/39 [+ Ha]
1700s Sebastie (Sebastyanos), Meridazmach of Shewa, was killed at Shewa Meda on 27 Yekatit (1718 A.D.) in a battle with his revolting son Abbiye or Abihie.
Sebastie had reigned for 15 years.
[A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 238-239 + M Abir 1968 p 146-147]
- 1800s In May 1840 some 200 Oromo asked for instruction from the missionary Johann Ludwig Krapf. They had recently been summarily baptized by order of Negus Sahle Sellassé.
[G Arén 1978]
- HDU17 Shewa Robit, see Robit
- Shewa sugar estate (Shoa ..), see under Wenji
which was also established by the same HVA company
- picts Ethiopian trade journal 1963 no 3 p 44-45 wide view of factory at inauguration;
Ethiopian economic review 1963 no 6 p 61 interior of sugar factory, and plantation along Awash river.
- ?? Shewada (Shoada) (historical area of Begemder) ../.. [x 18]
cf Shewat'a 13°18'/38°57'
A battle of Shewada in the early 1800s was won by Ras Marye and Wube had to take refuge on his mountain.
[M Parkyns vol II p 114]
- HET75 Shewata (Shewat'a) 13°18'/38°57' 1685 m 13/38 [Gz]
north of Abergele
- HEM41 Sheway Maryam (church) 12°11'/39°30' 12/39 [Gz]
south-west of Alamata
- HEL17 Sheyt 11°51'/39°05' 3323 m 11/39 [Gz]
- HFC41 Shibebit, J. (area) 14/36 [WO]
- HC... Shibido (Shibibo?), at lake Shala 07/38 [x]
There are local people belonging to the Harimana clan of the Arsi Oromo, and in former time they used to live in the highland.
- ?? Shibil (in Wellega) ../.. [Ad]
Population 666 as counted in 1967.
- HEU30 Shibrera 12°59'/39°24' 2633 m 12/39 [Gz]
north-west of Maychew
- HEU82 Shibta (Shibt'a, Scefta) 13°26'/39°31' 2390 m 13/39 [Gz WO Gu]

(with church Maryam), see under Kwiha
Coordinates would give map code HEU81

- HC... Shidda 07/36 [x]
Doctor John Eriksson was there on 8 February in the mid-1960s:
We started the march to about 2,500 m altitude. There are high plaited bamboo fences around the houses and coffee shrubs at each of them. We approached the large bamboo forests. We passed the police station at Shidda without being checked. A large ibis with a black beak sat in a tree in the village. Inside the forest a woman was selling *talla* kept in a two metres long bamboo tube. At 2,700 m altitude the forest consisted entirely of dense and heavy bamboo. They camped there and it was a rainy night, but they could see fireflies. They even found ensete growing wild in the forest.
Later, somewhere between the ancient Shadda and Anderacha, they passed a village Shidda Giyorgis at an altitude of 2,300 m. There were many bee-hives in the flowering Erythrina trees.
[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 89-90, 94]
- HCL83c Shifachafa, between Shashemene and Kofele 07/38 [x]
There are local people belonging to the Qanchaqocha clan of the Arsi Oromo.
- HC... Shifo, in Agere Maryam region 07/39 [x]
There was a large evangelical church building there in the 1960s.
Wolde Senbet was evangelist for many years. He was sometimes put in prison. One important man in Shifa gave a site on a hill for the church, which had a classroom with corrugated sheet roof added so that the building could be seen from far away. It was a carpenter Haile Maryam who erected the church. The important man for a time wielded more power than was suitable, but when he took a young second wife he was excluded. Some 12-15 groups of evangelicals were formed in the area. Shifo lost its position as centre for them when the Norwegians discovered that Gedeb was the better place for such a centre.
[T Salmelid, Trollørna .., Oslo 1974 p 55-57, 59]
- ?? Shifra wereda (-2000-), cf Chifra ../. [20]
- HCK04 Shigima 06°25'/37°56' 1176 m, in lake Abaya 06/37 [Gz n]
Village where there are people who speak Baiso (Alkali), but they are bilingual.

shikaro (Kefa) mountain bamboo, *Arundinaria alpina*;
shakaro (Kefa) kind of tree, *Macaranga kilimandscharica*
- HCE36c Shikaro 05/38 [Br]
- HEU74 Shiket, see Shehet
- HDU70 Shikif 10°39'/39°2' 2622 m, west of Were Ilu 10/39 [Gz]
- HDR85 Shikudad, see Bure & Shikudad wereda
- HDK35 Shikute 09°23'/38°01' 2591 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HEL99 Shikwa 12°39'/39°19' 2084 m, east of Sekota 12/39 [Gz]
shil afaf: *shiil* (Som) heated stone, grill; *shil* (A) foetus, embryo; *shila* (T) falcon; *afaf* (A) brink of a cliff, hilltop, ridge-line; (Som) languages; *afaaf* (Som) doorway, entrance
- HDT48 Shil Afaf 10°23'/39°11' 2569 m 10/39 [Gz]
- JCF75 **Shilabo** (Shilabe, Scillave, Shelabo, Fre:Chilabo) 06/44 [Gz Ro WO Gu]
Gz: 06°05'/44°46' 395 m; MS: 06°00'/44°45'
(centre in 1964 of Shilabo wereda)
- 1930s Dr Agge passed there in 1931 and saw large acacias which signalled the presence of water. This water was brackish and smelling of sulphur and hardly drinkable. Some ten years earlier a big fight had taken place there and remains of human bones from that battle

could be seen in the grass.

The story about the battle said that an Italian force was hunting Somali men who had murdered an Italian governor in Somaliland. However, at Shilabo it was the Italians and their force who were ambushed and killed.

[G Agge, I svart tjänst ..., Sthlm 1935 p 49-51]

By June 1935 the Ethiopian government soldiers in Ogaden may not have been much more than a thousand highlanders. Some 200 men were placed at Shilabo to guard the wells there.

[Agge p 217]

1970s President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia, who was at the height of his rule around 1975, was born in the Shilabo area in Ethiopia. "He hailed from a violent camel-herding nomadic culture in Mudug region - the Somali equivalent of Texas."

[Abdullahi Dool, Failed states, London 1998 p 170]

1990s The mayor of Shilabo, Hassan Ali Omar, was arrested in July 1995, suspected of being active for the ONLF. He was kept in prison during 1996 without trial.

[Amnesty International]

JCF75 Shilabo sub-district? (-1997-) 06/44 [n]

HCC95 **Shile** (Shili, Scili) 06°18'/37°07' 1853 m 06/37 [Gz WO]
WO has Shili at HCJ06

Place where the chiefs of the Zala people used to have their seat. There is also a church. At some distance from Shili on a hill Dola are the pieces of a broken stone monument, "the woman stone", which has been much venerated, and offerings have been placed there. The locals did not dare to touch these stones. It is uncertain if the pieces can be put together to a shape which represents a woman. It seems that the monolith broke when an Orthodox priest caused it to be thrown downhill in the 1930s, but the Zala people used oxhides to carry the pieces up to the holy site again.

The road to the site is described in detail by W. Schulz-Weidner in Straube's book.

[H Straube 1963 p 243-245]

shili: *shillimat* (A) present, prize

HEP04 Shilitei, J. (area) 12/36 [WO]

HC... Shillali, in the Gidole region 05/37 [x]

The local woman Sue Bengere went to a Bible school of the Norwegian mission. As her first employment after that she taught hundred children in the school at Shillali. She was also a "Bible woman" in the area. Later she did many other things. She was such a remarkable woman that Jorunn Hamre wrote a book about her in Norwegian, the title of which means "From woman sorcerer to evangelist".

[J Hamre, Fra trollkvinne ..., Oslo 1982 p 131]

HE... Shiloch (centre in 1964 of Kete sub-district) 11/39 [Ad]

HEC89 Shimabo (Scimabo), an island in lake Tana 11/37 [Ch Gu]

This island belongs to Gojjam although the next island belongs to Begemdir.

[Cheesman 1936]

shimagile (A) old man

?? Shimagile Giyorgis (Shimagle Giorgis) (battle site) ../.. [+ n]

The rebel Ras Wolde Maryam was defeated by Ras Adal in a battle at Shimagile Giyorgis in the 1870s, by orders of the emperor.

[Zewde G. Selassie 1977]

HFF11 Shimaglat 13°43'/39°29' 1938 m, west of Agula 13/39 [Gz]

HDS.. Shimal Agabo 09/37? [Ch]

near the Abay river on the Gojjam side south of Debre Markos.

"We decided to spend the night at Shimal Agabo, part of the way up the valley --

The water was green and slimy and there was no milk. There was one small hamlet a few miles away on a hill-top."

[Cheesman 1936]

	<i>shimala</i> (O), <i>shimel</i> (A) male bamboo, cane; <i>shimela</i> (A) stork; <i>shimelay</i> (T) gerenuk, long-necked antelope, Lithocranius walleri		
HDB72	Shimala (Scimala, Simalla) 1959 m	08/35	[Gz WO]
HFE14	Shimarwie (centre 1964 of Meteka sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HET07	Shimbarge Abo (church) 12°07'/39°41' north-east of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
HFD94	Shimbelina 14°28'/37°53' 1100 m	14/37	[Gz]
	<i>shimbira</i> , <i>shinbira</i> , <i>shinbra</i> (A) chick-pea, Cicer arietinum, also Lathyrus sativus (<i>shimbura</i> etc is an old widespread word for this plant in African languages); <i>shimbiro</i> (O) bird		
HDM20	Shimbira (Scimbera, Scimbira), see under Sheno <i>shimbira kore</i> , chick-pea swamp	09/39	[+ WO Gu]
HDF..	Shimbira Kure (Shembera Koré, Shimbra Kuré) (Fre: Chembera Kourié) (battle site) Area between Mojo and Awash rivers about 80 km east of present-day Addis Abeba. On 7 March 1529 Imam Ahmäd achieved a notable but extremely costly victory at Shembera Koré. Despite the success, the Imam withdrew to his own country. [Pankhurst 1997] At the great battle of Shimbira Kure, which took place in March 1529, Lebna Dengel is said to have had 16,000 cavalry and over 200,000 infantry, while Grañ had only 560 horsemen and 12,000 foot soldiers. Grañ was, however, victorious for he was very well supplied with fire-arms. "The Imam returned to his town of Harar happy, contented, triumphant and victorious." [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 54] "Emperor Lebna Dengel mobilized a vast force -- and encamped about fifty kilometers east of what is now Addis Ababa. The huge army suffered from poor logistics -- Imam Ahmad's army, by contrast, was united in its command structure, and its smaller size permitted mobility and flexible tactics. Moreover, the Adal soldiers enjoyed superior weapons and were led by a brilliant leader. -- It is not surprising therefore that, in 1528, the Christians were defeated at the decisive battle of Shimbra Kure, allowing the Muslims to occupy Dawaro, Shewa, Amhara, and Lasta." [Marcus 1994 p 32] Imam Ahmed fought a major battle with Emperor Lebna Dengel at Shembera Kuré, 80 km south-east of present-day Addis Abeba. "Lebna Dengel was decisively defeated, and his men suffered immense casualties. Many of the Imam's soldiers were also killed or wounded." [R Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 86] "After defeating various Somali chiefs /Ahmad/ organized and trained this heterogeneous mass of tribes with remarkable skill into a powerful striking force -- In 1529 Ahmad won a decisive victory over the Abyssinians at Shembera Kure, but his nomads were still unreliable and difficult to control, and after the campaign, in spite of all his endeavours, many of them dispersed with their booty." [J S Trimmingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 86-87]	08/39	[+ Pa 20]
JDF63	Shimbirele (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEC89	Shimbit Mikael Church near the shore of lake Tana between Emfraz and Bahir Dar. Consul Cheesman passed there in 1933 and found no books of interest in that church. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch]
HDS34	Shimburma Medhane Alem (church) 10°16'/37°57' south-east of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HED65	Shime (Semmie) 11°25'/37°58' 2351 m	11/37	[Gz WO]

HES..	Shimelako, see under Dabat		
	shimelis: <i>shimel</i> (A) male bamboo, cane; <i>shemel</i> (western O) lowland bamboo, plains bamboo, <i>Oxytenanthera abyssinica</i>		
HDL43	Shimelis 09°28'/38°43' 1660 m midway between Sululta and Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>shimellis</i> (A) brave soldier who takes on a thousand enemies, small glass which "returns a thousand times" to get more		
??	Shimi (historical) Mentioned around 1350 as a locality within Ifat. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
H....	Shimie Maryam (centre in 1964 of Tach Aferwanat sub-district)	10/38?	[Ad]
HEL71	Shimkiw 12°25'/38°32' 1770 m	12/38	[Gz]
HEL71	Shimkiw 12°24'/38°33' 2036 m	12/38	[Gz]
	<i>shimo</i> (O) boiled grain		
JCN03	Shimo (Scimo, Cimo) 07°13'/40°06' 2415 m	07/40	[Wa WO Gz]
	Shinasha (Italian: Scinascia), a Sidama ethnic group living in area near Sudan, historically recorded in the 1500s, numbering about 32,698 according to the 1994 census (much less in some estimates), speaking a language Boro. Slave raiding of Ethiopian emperors was sometimes directed against them. Särsä Dengel (1563-1597) raided the Shinasha, who are said to have appealed in vain for conversion to Christianity, as the Emperor preferred to keep them as a source of slaves. After some fighting they surrendered. [Pankhurst 1997] The Shinasha had a pagan state in Wellega. [Trimingham 1952]		
texts	Admassu Bezabeh, Death customs in the Shinasha tribe, <i>in</i> Something (A.A.) no 2 1964 p 27-29. Getachew Talachew Dinito, Study of social organisation and social control: the Shinasha (North-west Omotic people), <i>in</i> 15th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian studies, 2003.		
HDP52	Shinasha (Scinascia) (area)	10/35	[+ WO]
GDL89	Shindaga (Scindaga)	09/34	[+ WO]
HDR73	Shindi Gabriel (Shinde Gabriel), see Shende <i>shinet</i> (shinät) (A) kinds of shrub or tree, <i>Myrica salicifolia</i> , <i>Trichilia volkensii</i> ; (T) dagger		
HDU21	Shinet (Scinet)	10/39	[+ WO]
??	Shinfa (river), see under Kena		
HDE92	Shiniko (village)	08/38?	[x]
JCL32	Shinile (Scinnile) (with waterhole) 483 m	06/43	[+ WO]
JDJ72	Shinile (Shinnelie, Shenile, Scenele, Ghiniele) (Cinile) 09°41'/41°51' 1079/1130 m The first railway station east of Dire Dawa. Centre in 1964 of Shinile wereda.	09/41 09/41	[Gz Ad LM WO] [Gu]
JDJ72	Shinile sub-district? (-1997-)	09/41	[n]
JDJ72	Shinile wereda	09/41	[Ad 20]
	In mid-2003 Shinile was one of the worst affected areas in the Somali Zone for food and water shortage. Products such as milk and butter were rarely available, this according to Save the Children UK. Health care was virtually non-existent, with only one medical		

doctor to 446,000 inhabitants. SC-UK and the US worked together to distribute relief food.

[AddisTribune 2003/10/31]

HDL74	<i>shinkurt, shinkwurt</i> (A) onion, <i>Allium cepa</i> Shinkurt 09°45'/38°48' 2522 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	(with church Mikael), see under Debre Libanos		
HDK38	Shino 09°19'/38°16' 2758 m, north of Addis Aelm	09/38	[AA Gz]
	(with church Iyesus), cf Sheno		
??	Shinsheto (visiting postman under Shashemene)	../..	[Po]
??	Shinshicho (with sub-post office)	../..	[Po]
	<i>shinshin</i> (A,T) pleated; divided, cut-up; <i>shinshinna</i> (A) weeping willow		
HEC26	Shinshin (Scinscin) (church)	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>shint wiha</i> (A) piss water		
HDU11	Shint Wiha 10°03'/39°27' 2298 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
HEU11	Shiota (Shiot'a) 12°48'/39°29' 2511 m	12/39	[Gz]
	west of Maychew		
HFD..	Shiraro wereda (-1994-), cf Sheraro	14/37	[n]
	<i>shirba</i> (T, Gondar A) small very strong paprika		
HDN35c	Shirba [in P. Wallmark's book]	10/35	[x]
	<i>Shire</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo		
HCG57	Shire (Scire), cf Sire	06/35	[+ WO]
HCL96	Shire (Sire) 07°14'/38°59' 2850 m, near HCT06	07/38	[Gz]
	north-east of Kofele (river at MS: 07°03'/39°57' = HCM77)		
HCT16c	Shire (in Chilalo awraja)	07/39?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 216 boys and 32 girls, with 6 teachers.		
HFD59	Shire (Scire, Shiree) 14°00'/38°10'	14/38	[x WO 18]
	(area) coordinates would give map code HFD74		
HFD59	Shire (sometimes name for Inda Silase)	14/38	[Br]
HFD69	Shire 14°08'/38°24' 2254 m	14/38	[Gz]
	north-east of Inda Silase		
	For the Italians the battle of Shire, ending on 3 March 1936, was the toughest they had fought. When it was over, the II Corps had suffered nearly 1,000 casualties of whom only twelve were Eritreans. The Ethiopians left 4,000 killed or wounded on the battlefield; for the first time, their losses were a mere four to one - and not the usual ten to one ratio. [A J Barker, The rape ..., New York 1971 p 91]		
HFD58	Shire awraja (Shirie ..), cf Shere awraja	14/38	[+ Ad]
	(centre at least 1964-1980 = Inda Silase)		
	Historical: - Though often the victims of slave hunts the 'Shanqella' were by no means always on the defensive. Taking the offensive in 1689 they reportedly "exterminated" their Christian enemies in the Shiré desert.		
	Iyasu I (1682-1706) punished the people of Adda Dagana in Shiré who had destroyed nearby villages and thereby created a no man's land which had enabled the 'Shanqella' to attack the monastery of Wäldebba.		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
	Dejazmach Gebre Sellasie in 1910 was charged with governing the Shire and Adwa districts.		
	Government studies in the 1960s found that the average size of household land-holdings was highest in the lowlands of Shire and Temben.		
1980s	Shire was one of the semi-secure base areas established by the TPLF for training, treating the wounded, keeping prisoners of war, and as places of refuge.		
	When the Derg announced a state of emergency in Eritrea and Tigray on 14 May 1988, most of the TPLF's forces were concentrated in the Shire region.		

[Young 1997]

After the 3rd Army Division was lifted from Aksum and sent to Eritrea in March 1988, the TPLF in a series of offensives destroyed government forces in Shire and elsewhere. Only about 200 soldiers of the 17th Army Division were able to evacuate Shire and reach Gondar.

Between 19 June and 3 July 1988 the 604th Core Army was able to regain control over 12 districts and reach Shire with no significant resistance from the TPLF forces.

[Tekeste Melake *in* 12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]

The major and decisive war at the Shire front began on 28 December 1988 with an offensive operation of the 604th Core Army of the government and was concluded on 19 February 1989 with the victory of the TPLF forces. The main battles were fought in four stages, with the government side attacking in stages one and two and the TPLF in stages three and four. After a campaign to Adi Hagaray, the government forces retreated and reached Shire by 9 July 1988.

[12th Int. Conf. p 971]

After the defeat of the 9th Army Division in December 1988, the 103rd Commando Army Division with its four brigades and 2,400 conscripts were sent from Mekele to Shire.

Around January 1989 the TRA (Third Revolutionary Army of the Derg) transferred its forward headquarters from Mekele to Shire.

[12th Int. Conf. p 972]

The battle of Shire was started on 18 February 1989 with TPLF's offensive at a time when government forces were in the worst conditions. The rebels launched offensives through three directions: Qoyetsa, Adi Kokob and Af Gaga (Afgahgah) directions. The main offensive was, however, launched from the strategically key places of Qoyetsa, Adi Kokob and Enda Giyorgis.

Government sources show that the number of heavy weapons of the rebels and the way they were operated appeared to be surprising to Derg forces because it was unprecedented in the past. The war in the evening of 18 February went on for the first four hours in conditions which satisfied the command of the 604th Core. Conditions among Derg forces began to deteriorate next morning when the whole force of the Commando Division retreated in a disorganized manner and made its way to the airport of Shire (Inda Silase). The division commander and a group of men went to the command center of the 138th Brigade of the 4th Division. In the meantime the 9th Division left its position on the pretext of being intercepted by the rebel forces and marched toward the airport behind the commando force.

On the other hand fierce fighting was going on between the 4th Army Division and the rebel forces through the key defensive lines to the town of Shire (Inda Silase). By noon the EPLF mechanized brigade moved ten tanks and five Zu-23 anti-aircraft guns into the open battlefield through the Adi Kokob direction and launched an offensive against the 4th government division. The government forces too employed tanks and Zu-23 anti-aircraft guns. Government forces were able to destroy some of the tanks and the anti-aircraft guns of the EPLF.

As the rebels found the 4th Division in a strong position they changed their direction of offensives and moved their tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns towards Af Gaga.

Attacks were the launched against the 4th Army Division from behind.

In the meantime TPLF fighters openly launched attacks on Derg forces stationed at one of the strategic hills known as Gobo Atarit (later renamed Endaba Woyane Tsen'at). After fierce fighting which reportedly cost the TPLF relatively heavy casualties the rebels managed controlling the hill. The 103rd and 9th divisions ran away in the Endabaguna (Inda Aba Guna) direction, being driven by a small force of the TPLF. The Core Command made efforts to stop desertion partly with the use of machine guns and anti-aircraft guns and partly through begging in the name of 'Ethiopian revolution and flag'. But this was to no avail. Two government brigades were eventually forced to leave their position by the rebels' continuous offensive from four strategic places.

At about 4:30 p.m. government forces set fire to the institutions and property found at

Shire. In the afternoon of 19 February the commander of the 604th Core reported to the TRA Commander-in-Chief in Mekele that the rebels had driven government forces out and controlled the remaining military strategic places. The TRA Commander-in-Chief asked the Core Commander as to whether it was possible to conduct a rescue mission and at least save some of the top commanders at Shire. However, it was found to be impossible for by then conditions had already reached a point of no return. By 6.30 p.m. the victorious rebel forces completely controlled the town.

The TPLF reported to have captured about 20,000 government troops and a considerable number of light and heavy weapons including two rocket launchers and ten tanks. The Derg government lost many of its senior officers at the top level of command. Brigadier-General Hailu Berawork and Brigadier-General Addis Agilachew were killed while Brigadier-General Barata Gomoraw was captured. Most of the division commanders were killed or captured. A considerable number of the prisoners of war, even senior officers, decided to join the TPLF forces and continue the struggle against the military government. Others were set free and allowed to go back to government controlled territories.

[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 975-977]

HFD79	Shire Gult wereda (Shirie Gult ..) (centre in 1964 = Semema)	14/38	[+ Ad]
HFD58	Shire Silase (church) 14°06'/38°17' in or near Inda Silase	14/38	[Gz]
HEL65	Shirekut 12°20'/38°58' 2519 m, north-west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz]
HFC19	Shirella (Scirella) (mountain) 13°37'/37°32' 1397 m Coordinates would give map code HFD00	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HET29	Shirf Amba (place) 12°54'/39°16' 1920 m north-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
GDU..	Shirgelo (13.5 km NNW of Asosa) "The quartz inclusion occurs in sericite schists of the Pre-Cambrian rocks. The gold content was found to be too low to have commercial value. Sheih Assam reports that 90 kg of gold were produced by 300 men in four places there. The quartz could be observed at the surface for 4,000 meters; it had a strike of north-east 10° and a dip of 80° east. Its width (Pastori, 1938) was 0.75-1,50 m and it was lens-shaped. In its wider portions the quartz was richer in gold." [Mineral 1966 p 213]	10/34	[Mi]
HCK50	shiri okoto: <i>okkote</i> (O) water jar, large earthenware pot Shiri Okoto (Sciri Ocoto) (area)	06/37	[+ WO]
HE...	Shiridin, near the border of Sudan west of Gondar The EPRDF radio said that forces of the EDU and the Derg government had been defeated near the village of Shiridin on 7 October 1990. [News]	12/36?	[n]
HEJ85	Shirih 12°31'/37°04' 2114 m, near Chilga	12/37	[Gz]
HED61	Shirinjilla (Sciringilla)	11/37	[+ WO]
HCU41	Shirka (Sherka, Sherca), in Ticho awraja, for historical area see Sherkha With sub-post office using spelling SHERCA on its postmark. The primary school in 1968 had 278 boys and 70 girls, with 7 teachers. The junior secondary school had 48 male and 5 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.	07/39	[Ad x]
HCU41	Shirka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gobesa) (-1964-1997-)	07/39	[Ad n]
HCU41	Shirka wereda (-2000-)	07/39	[20]

--	Shirkole, same as Sirkole?		
HDK36	Shirmo 09°24'/38°08' 1540 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>shiro</i> (A) "pea-soup", mush made of peas; (O) roasted pea powder		
HCS80	Shiro (mountain) 08°01'/37°34' 1849 m cf Sherro, Shuro	08/37	[WO Gz]
HED64	Shiro 11°28'/37°53' 2459 m	11/37	[Gz]
HFC72	Shiron (area)	14/36	[WO]
HCH80	Shishinda (on road to Mizan Teferi)	07/35	[MS]
HCP01	Shishinda 07°17'/35°52' 1853 m north of Shewa Gimira	07/35	[Gz]
HFC78	Shiskenna (area)	14/37	[WO]
	<i>shit</i> (A) calico, simple cotton cloth		
HEE81	Shit (Shit') 11°35'/38°35' 2198 m south of Debre Zebit	11/38	[Gz]
	<i>shita</i> (A) birthmark; (T) smell, odour; <i>shitta</i> (A) smell /good or bad/, odour, stink; <i>shitto</i> (A,O) perfume, scent <i>Shita</i> , ethnic group numbering only about 307 according to the 1994 census		
HDS59	Shita (Scita), mountains east of Bichena "The altitude at the edge of the precipice at the head of the Shita ridge was over 8000 feet -- so we had to descend about 4000 feet. The track proved to be easy compared with others we had known, as good gradients had been taken on the steeper parts. We kept a course along the ridge towards the rising sun, and when the edge of the escarp-ment was reached the Abbai water was visible below us, about three miles away. -- On reaching the bottom of the first precipice we hurried along down easier descents among plenty of crops and villages at first, but afterwards through uninhabited country, and so to the river-bank, where we camped, having done eight miles /about 13 km/ from Shita." [Cheesman 1936 p 278-279]	10/38	[Ch WO]
HDT50	Shita (Scita), see Aykolba		
HFC33	Shittene (Scittene) (area) <i>shitu</i> (A) the smell? the calico cloth?	13/36	[+ WO]
HDK88	Shitu 09°48'/38°18' 2553 m south-west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HES46	Shiwada (Sciuada) 13°05'/38°00' 2089 m Coordinates would give map code HES45	13/38	[+ WO]
HFK05	Shiyaboni 14°32'/37°59' 1571 m	14/37	[Gz]
JDB45	Shiyongora (Sciongora) (area)	08/41	[+ WO]
HET19	Shlwamke (Scluamche)	13/39	[+ WO]