

- HCB47 Wib Hamer (Wub H.) 05°49'/36°25' 1236 m 05/36 [Gz]
- HCB79 Wib Hamer (Wub H.) 06°04'/36°35' 1961 m 06/36 [Gz]
The primary school, in Gofa awraja, in 1968 had 109 boys and 31 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.
- HC... Wiba Debre Tseyh (in Gofa awraja) 06/36? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 133 boys and 35 girls in grade 1 (no other grade yet), with two teachers.
- JEH74 Wibara (Uibara) (area), cf Webera 12/41 [+ WO]
- wichale* (A) small monkey;
Wichale, *Wochale*, *Wechalé* *Wuchale*, name of an Ittu tribe of the eastern Oromo known from fighting with imperial forces in the 1620s, also a modern branch of the Arsi-Siqo Oromo living north-east of lake Ziway
- HDB66 Wichale (Wich'ale) 08°45'/36°17' 2165 m 08/36 [Gz]
west of Arjo
- HDL53 Wichale (Uccialle) 09/38 [+ WO]
Population 418 as counted in 1967.
- HDL54 Wichale (Uccialle) (plain) 09/38 [+ WO]
- HEF63 Wichale (Uccialli) (plain) 11/39 [+ WO Gu]
- HEF72 **Wichale** (Uccialli, Utchale, Utchali) (area) 11/39 [+ WO Mi x]
geol At Utchali a thick inter-Trappean bed of shales with sandy lenses contains three thin (20-40 cm) lignite bands. The calorific values vary between 3900 and 6400 cal/g whilst the sulphur content is high. This deposit was worked by the Italians from 1937 to 1940, and they built a cable-railway from the mountain down to the main road.
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 238]
"The coal mine is situated about 4 km from Uchale in the valley of the Waha Titu River, an affluent of the Dedora. The Waha Titu has eroded the volcanic rocks and coal-bearing strata of the district and thrust up the coal layers."
This district was exploited on a small scale by the Italian Army in 1937-1940. Exploration was started in 1937 with two drifts. Both are now destroyed and it is impossible to get in. On the basis of geological prospecting, two coal seams have been obtained, the upper one 25 cm thick and the lower one 30-40 cm thick. According to Usoni (1952), a third layer has also been found by mining, but its thickness is not known. According to Fontana (1938), the coal was analyzed in the laboratory of the Italian Army in Addis Abeba /details are cited in the book/. Megascopically, the coal seems to be of good quality even though it is of Tertiary age.
After the deposition of the coal, the lacustrine sediments were again covered by basaltic rocks. In this way, favourable conditions were according to Jelenc (1956) created for rapid carbonization because of high temperature and great pressure, and the coal thus possesses a relatively high calorific value. Geological conditions for the existence of a large coal basin are not favourable.
[Mineral 1966 p 549-550]
- HEF72 **Wichale** (Wich'ale, Wuchale, Uccialli, Utchali) 11/39 [Gz Te WO]
(Wetchale, Wechalle, Wouchale) 1879/1990 m 11/39 [x Po]
Gz: 11°30'/39°36' = HEF72, 1712 m; MS: 11°20'/39°30' = HEF51
Distance 40-50 km north of Dessie and 461 km from Addis Abeba.
At the main road northwards, with sub-post office.
- 1889 When news of the death of Emperor Yohannes at Metemma in March 1889 reached Menilek and Taytu, the king and queen were at Wichale in Wello, a fief belonging to the queen. Also present in camp was Count Antonelli who had just delivered 5,000 Remington rifles. Menilek sent messages to the King of Italy through Antonelli. On 2 May 1889 Menilek signed a treaty at Wichale with Antonelli. Menilek signed as 'King of Kings of Ethiopia', though he had not yet been crowned.
[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1986 p 61]

The Treaty of Ucciali (this Italian-derived spelling is the one most frequently seen in historical works) was signed on 2 May 1889 by Emperor Menilek and Count Pietro Antonelli. Menilek had his camp at the small town of Wichale on that occasion. The treaty was ratified by King Umberto I on 29 September 1889.

"Article III was in a sense the legal birth certificate of the Italian colony of Eritrea, because it defined for the first time in treaty form a boundary line between Ethiopia and a coastal area under foreign sovereignty."

[Rubenson 1964 p 11]

The later conflict about the discrepancy of interpretation between the Amharic and the Italian interpretation of Article XVII is here regarded as national (not local) history and is here only briefly mentioned. Italy maintained that Menilek was supposed to be under obligation to use the Italian government as his intermediary with other powers, Menilek said that the Amharic version meant that "it shall be *possible* for the King of Kings of Ethiopia to communicate with the kings of Europe with the assistance of the Italian government".

In the peace treaty signed on 26 October 1896 after the battle of Adwa the whole Treaty of Ucciali was annulled, and paragraph XVII had in practice never been applied in the meantime.

[Rubenson 1964 p 19-21]

1960s	There has been a mission station /when?/ of the American Lutheran Mission. Population 2,379 as counted in 1967. The primary school, in Ambasel awraja, in 1968 had 219 boys and 115 girls, with 5 teachers. The junior secondary school had 29 male and 13 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers of which two foreign.		
1970s	Wichale had a postal agent (sub-post office) under Dessie using spelling WOUCHALE on its postmark (-1973-). When journalist Filseth visited in August 1973, he was told that it happened that people fell down in the street of Wichale from famine exhaustion and might even drown from rain because not having force to get up. There was an Australian medical team under Dr D.N. Kirkman. At least 20 cases of smallpox had been observed in Wichale and more in the neighbourhood. There was a mission station, with agronomist Lorns Hovdestad from Canada. [G Filseth, Jordan brenner, Oslo 1974 p 107, 118] Gunnar Hasselblatt on 1 January 1970 passed the place and visited an American Lutheran missionary's house ("Mr B"), on the outskirts of the village Tes Aba Lima. This missionary had since five years contact with the Danakil in the lowland, but they did not have staff and money to do real mission work there. [G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 8, 11]		
1990s	The TPLF and EPDM claimed that they had killed 703 government troops and captured 168 in fighting at Wichale in Wello on 29-30 January 1990. The official news agency said on 2 February that the government had retaken Wichale. [News] "My guides pointed out a large tree across a gorge a few hundred meters from the road as you enter Wuchale, under which the treaty was signed." [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/18]		
HDL55	Wichale Maryam (Wich'ale M.) 09°33'/38°53' (church), south-east of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
??	Wichale Mikael According to Wylde, the Wichale Mikael market, held on Mondays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.	../..	[18]
HEF.?	Wichale sub-district (-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Balie)	11/39?	[n]
HDL64	Wichale wereda (Wuchalie ..)	09/38	[+ Ad]

(centre in 1964 = Sele)

GDD07	Wichgonyuni	08/33	[WO]
??	Wid Ben (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
H...	Wida (centre in 1964 of Midir Gebeta sub-district)	13/37?	[Ad]
HE...	Wido, see Lai Wido, Tach Wido		
JCL62	Widthl	06/43	[WO]
HDM..	Wigir (district in Tegulet)	09/39	[n]
	<i>wiha, weha</i> (A), <i>waa</i> (Sidamo), <i>wi'a</i> (Kambata) water		
HEF53	Wiha Helo (Uaha Helo), see under Hayk	11/39	[+ Gu]
HEF52	Wiha Maryam (church) 11°19'/39°31', west of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
JDN68c	Wihi (Ui-hi)	10/40	[+ Gu]
HDL81	Wijiba 09°49'/38°32' 3002 m, west of Fiche (Italian fort/ruins nearby)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL85	Wijiba 09°47'/38°53' 2619 m, east of Fiche (with church), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEU	Wijig 12°48'/39°36' 1840 m, near Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HC...	Wijigra, village in Awasa wereda There is a megalithic site with patterns engraved on steles.	07/38?	[n]
GCM76	Wika (Uica, Gobus), cf Weka	07/34	[+ WO]
HDL86	Wikir (Wik'ir, Wiqir) 09°48'/38°58' 2518 m (with church Mikael), east of Fiche	09/38	[Gz q]
HDS78	Wikma (Wik'ma, Wiqma) 10°40'/38°16' 1928 m north of Bichena	10/38	[Gz q]
	<i>wikro</i> (T?) excavated, rock-hewn?		
HET86	Wikro (Wik'ro, Wiqro, Uocro) 13°24'/39°04' 1755 m, south of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz q WO]
HFE15	Wikro (Wkro) (with rock-hewn church), see under Abiy Adi	13/38	[+ x]
HFE51	Wikro (Wik'ro, Wiqro) 14°06'/38°33' 2010 m	14/38	[Gz q]
HFE61	Wikro (Wik'ro, Wiqro, Wkro) 14°07'/38°36' 2239 m (with two/?/ rock-hewn churches), west of Aksum see the churches under Nebelet	14/39	[Gz q x]
HFF22	Wikro (Wik'ro, Wiqro, Wokro, Wukro, Wukiro) (Ugoro, Uogoro, Wogoro, Wugro, Woghuro) Gz: 13°47'/39°36' = HFF22, 1972 m; MS: 13°30'/39°30' = HEU91 (with sub post office; rock-hewn church Cherkos nearby) Centre at least in 1956-1980 of Hulet Awlalo awraja and in 1964 of Dirae wereda. At the main road northwards, distance 829 km from Addis Abeba. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4SE Sellasi Adgu (village) 2462 m 8SW Iyesus Awlalo (Jesus Aulalo) (village) 5W Korar (Qorar, Auza) (village) 2233 m ?? Abreha Atsbeha (local centre), see directly under its name (David Buxton collected the following spellings: Agroo, Corou, Oucro, Ouqro, Ucro, Ouqero, Oukero, Ouogro, Uogoro, Woghuro, Wogro, Waqro, Weqro, and he used the variety Wuqro himself.) The Portuguese journey described by Alvares stayed at Wikro (written Agroo by him) on 11-13 August 1520. He describes the rock-hewn church though not quite correctly. [Beckingham & Huntingford vol I p 176-177]	13/39 13/39	[Gz q Ad x] [Gu n]
1940s	The Italian Francesco Baldassare with son/?/ Giovanni started a grain mill at Wikro in 1938, but it was abandoned because of the war in 1941.		

The *Weyane* revolt in Tigray in 1943 was organized mainly by the young Blatta Haile Mariam Redda, who established his headquarters at Wokro. He had the support of the Orthodox clergy and he condemned Catholics, Protestants and others.

[P B Henze, *Layers of time*. London 2000 p 250]

Wikro was recaptured by government troops on 17 October 1943.

[Gilkes 1975 p 180]

1950s Sub-province Governor of Hulet Awlalo awraja in 1959 was
Dejazmach Beyene Tedla.

1960s "I had no political inclinations at the beginning of my army career -- but in 1964 I became involved in a curious program that was my first exposure to world politics. The Emperor had made a secret pact with the Israelis to train the Anya Nya (the Southern Sudanese Liberation Movement) on Ethiopian soil and then send them back to the Sudan to fight the Khartoum government. The Israelis recruited the guerrillas from the southernmost parts of the Sudan, brought them out through Uganda, and flew them to Ethiopia for training. My job was to pick up the recruits from the airport at Asmara in secret and drive them to Wukro in Tigray province, where Israeli officers and I trained them in guerrilla warfare. It was a highly secret affair."

[Dawit W Girgis, *Ret tears*, USA 1989 p 8]

Population 5,962 as counted in 1967.

The primary school in 1968 had 346 boys and 172 girls, with 11 teachers.

The mission school had 67 boys and 35 girls in grades 1-3, with 4 teachers.

The junior secondary school had 53 male and 18 female students in grades 7-8, with 5 teachers of which two foreign.

1970s There was a petrol filling station of Shell (-1978-).

1980s Population about 13,000 in 1984.

In July 1985 an incident with the resettlement programme was reported. An NGO had opened a new distribution point for famine relief at Wikro. The RRC had cooperated in organising the registration of about 1,000 new beneficiaries for the first distribution. When people began to arrive some were taken to resettlement transit camps. According to the NGO concerned the new distribution point had been used as 'bait' for involuntary resettlement.

[Jansson et al. 1987 p 67]

In June-July 1988 Derg government troops pushed north, taking also Wikro.

[Africa Watch 1991]

1990s Agazi was an important fighter who had his mother in Wikro, so the researcher and reporter Jenny Hammond went there in early 1991 to make interviews.

"For all his heroic status I know little more about Agazi than that he had a military operation named after him. -- I am also interested in Agazi's mother on her own account -- Two young women fighters show us where to find her house in one of the back streets."

"My first impression is that she is very ancient, but after a few minutes her erect posture and the humorous quizzical expression in her eyes make her seem much younger than her sixty-seven years. Her name is Kiros Kassa."

She was married at the age of seven years. After ten years she was rejected for infertility by her husband, a secretary of Mengesha Seyoum. She became pregnant at once when she married the father of Agazi, although this marriage too ended when her husband became so sick his parents took him to Addis Abeba for medical care. Having three children to support, Kiros Kassa in Haile Selassie's time became one of the few policewomen in Mekele. She was 21 then but pretended to be 28.

"She talks cheerfully about her own life, but when she moves on to Agazi, the tears start to trickle down her cheeks. -- We sit quietly until she is recovered enough to go on. His last year at school was in Asmara -- From there, he went to university and then to the field, to Dedebeit, to start the revolution in Tigray."

"He came back from Dedebeit after four months and stayed three days at home in Wukro, even though the government was here and I was in the police. I went to buy clothes for him and then travelled with him all the way back to Shire in the west. His older brother

Mulugeta came with me. That was the last time I saw him."

Agazi was killed less than a year after the start of the rebellion. It was in another Wikro about 15 km from Aksum.

"Although I am crying ... I am his mother ... I am crying more for my daughter. She was killed in Aksum, for nothing, in the Red Terror. -- They killed her and threw her in the street. Her name was Tsedal." She was sixteen years old, and the girlfriend of the Derg cadre in Aksum shot her in her house.

[Hammond 1999 p 276-278]

Sheba Tannery SC was established in March 1993, rather by the EPRDF/TPLF.

Board members were W/ro Shishay H/Sellassie W/Sellassie, Tekle W/Gebriel Gezzae, Shewit G/Kristos Birru. Activities were to process hides and skins, make goods from them and sell on foreign and domestic markets.

[T M Vestal, Ethiopia: A post-cold war .., USA 1999 p 216]

Populations about 16,400 in 1994.

"The one sizeable town between Adigrat and Mekele, Wukro has a relaxed if rather nondescript character and -- it's an obvious base from which to explore the surrounding area."

"There aren't that many hotels -- First choice is the Fasika Hotel, on a back street but signposted from the main road. -- The only other hotel that stands out is the Selam Pension, which is similar to the Fasika, but a little scruffier -- /there is a/ restaurant in the hotel between the post office and Shell Garage. There is a reasonable pastry shop opposite the very dirty looking Modern Snack Bar."

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 319-320 with town map sketch]

2000s "The Muslim-run Selam Hotel -- is the best bet for men, but women can't stay there. The second-best (women and men allowed) is the Beheresege Hotel -- The smarter-looking Fasika Hotel is not recommended unless you're after a noisy, flea-ridden brothel. The Fikra Selam has a good restaurant."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 198]

Populations about 20,200 in 2001.

pict C Monty, Ethiopia .., Paris 1968 p 76 painting displayed outside Medhane Alem.

Wikro : Cherkos (Cherqos, Tcherqos, K'irk'os)

The rock-hewn church is visible from the main road just north of the town, across the river. Unlike many of the other rock-hewn churches it has been easy to visit for a long time, and for many years (since the Napier expedition in 1868 which had a camp not far away) it was the only such church in Tigray known to the outside world. Still by the 1940s it was the only one that could be reached by a road for motorcars. Cherkos is different from other rock churches in having windows and door frames made of wood.

"Its plain façade, cut in reddish sandstone, overlooks the highway. The visitor who goes inside will be amazed at the rows of finely-shaped columns, arched vaults and elaborate friezes which adorn the interior."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 118-119]

"The church is certainly delightfully situated, amongst what appears to be almost a rock-garden, with candelabra euphoriba growing evrywhere. The western façade is stepped back, which gives it a curiously homely appearance as if it does not want to intrude. -- The Cherkos façade -- is much weathered and seems to be crumbling away in parts. It has been patched with bricks and stone. -- The interior is small, but very well cut and quite different in style from the churches of the Lalibela group. The barrel roofs and arches have all been covered with stucco and carved with geometrical patterns in deep relief. -- much of the stucco has fallen off. On either side of the main entrance, inside, two Greek crosses standing on shafts about ten feet high remain, curiously enough, intact. There is still a considerable amount of fresco work in the porch at the west end, but it is in dreadful condition and I counted at least three layers of superimposed plaster from different periods."

[B Playne, St. George for Ethiopia, London 1954 p 73-74]

There is an entrance porch with a square pillar in the centre. The roof of the porch

was raised considerably in 1958, and at the same time the floor of the church was cemented.

The church is three-aisled or five-aisled depending upon how one describes the intermediary supports in the transverse section. There are many Aksumite rock details but little in the way of paintings. There is a barrel vault over the first central bay and a low cupola over the third, and the other roofs are flat. The facade has been partially cut free-standing from the rock.

The churchyard has a number of Italian tombs from the time of their occupation.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 212-213]

Il s'agit d'une église cruciforme semi-monolithe. Je renvoie le lecteur au Tome V (p.257) des *Annales d'Ethiopie* pour les mentions et descriptions anciennes.

[Sauter 1976]

Paul Henze visited Wikro around 1970 and writes that Wikro was half Christian, half Muslim:

"We had no difficulty driving right up to the gate -- but we had trouble finding someone to let us inside. This church has a sheer front jutting out of a tannish-pink hillside and is surrounded by a stone wall. At the south-eastern corner of the wall a monk in black smock and round black cap was supervising the building of a new belfry. -- the square tower had already risen to a height of 4 m -- He took us to see his cell, built against the rock on the south side of the church. It was a simple square room with a sleeping-mat at the back and a few pots in a corner. The holy pictures on the wall were European prints."

"The churchyard had several trees, including good specimens of pink-blooming euphorbia, and a number of rather new tombs. The two-storeyed gate had recently been rebuilt and roofed with corrugated tin. Outside, below the gate, was a large area of graves and small round stone huts inhabited by nuns. -- The monk called our attention to the church's bells. They hung from a tree below the new belfry. One was the transmission housing of an old motor vehicle and the other looked as if it had originally been the drive-wheel of an engine. He tapped them with a stone and both gave off clear tones."

"the entrance /of the church/ has a curious feature - a column in the very centre of the entrance hall which blocks a direct view into the church from the door /B Lindahl: such a column is a tradition seen in several rock churches, including also in Lalibela/. --

The basic ground plan is the same as at Abraha Atsbaha, though on a smaller scale, with the *qiddus qiddusan* cut deep into the rock at the eastern side, a cupola in the ceiling above it, and a cross carved into the central ceiling panel with carved decoration around it. -- some of the ceiling carving was flaking off. There are good, clean Maltese crosses cut into the tops of the pillars that flank the door between the entry hall and the main body of the church. The door is framed in sturdy wood and has a double window above. Most of the pillars bear the marks of the sharp tools with which they were originally cut."

[P B Henze, *Ethiopian journeys*, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 71-74

with sketch map and plan]

"After a short walk and a nice welcome at the gate we circumnavigated the church. -- By walking up the side you can climb on top of the church. The view from the top was great, but quite reasonably we were not allowed to walk on the 'roof' of the church. After the usual scramble to find the guy with the key, we were allowed to inspect the church's interior for the customary 20 Birr each."

"The horrible metal doors which have been mounted on the wonderful old wooden frames swung open to reveal a dank and murky interior. -- it would be quite wonderful to explore these interiors with candlelight, but they are now all equipped with electric lights which is much more practical. The unsightly wiring and glaring bulbs detracts from the ambience - but it means you can see every nook and cranny."

"This is in fact three churches in one - with neighbouring holy of holies for Gabriel, Mikael, and Mary. -- As so often in these places, the ambience is not only negatively affected by the unsightly electrical wiring, it is also diminished by the old linoleum, carpets and tacky modern prints of various religious figures. Fortunately the legitimate and august splendour of the place overwhelms these modern intrusions."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/10/15]

A modern bell-tower stands in the grounds and there is a new gatehouse to the compound, as well as some other buildings. On top of the church is a decorative finial. There are apparently to *debalat* (tabots), dedicated to Gebriel and Mikael, in the side rooms off the *qeddesta qeddusan*.

[S Munro-Hay 2002]

/the following two texts probably not describing the Cherkos referred to above:/

- texts A. Raffray, L'église monolithe de Ouquere près Sokota, *in* Bull. Soc. Geogr. 1885;
A. Mordini, La chiesa ipogea di Ucrò (Amba Seneiti) nel Tigray, *in* Gli Annali Africa Italiana II, 1939 p 519-526.
- picts Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John .. vol I, Cambridge 1961
p 161 old drawings /reproduced from Lefebvre/;
D Buxton, Travels .., London 1949(1957) p 96-97[pl 5]
overall front view of church and large euphorbia;
D Busk, The fountain .., London 1957 p 33 the rock-hewn church;
J Doresse, Ethiopia, (1956) London 1959 at p 100[pl 46] diagonal view of front;
L Mosley, Haile Selassie .., London 1964 at p 256 Cherkos rock-hewn church;
G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 p 131 plan of Cherkos,
pl 179 interior, 180 fresco painting, 181 exterior front;
D Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 pl 60 diagonal interior view of church;

- HFF73 **Wikro** (Wkro) 14/39 [Ad x]
(with rock-hewn church), see under Idaga Hamus
Sauter 1976 mentions a rock church Giyorgis, at which Wikro?
Similarly one Enda Maryam, possibly the one at HFE57
/this Wikro? in Aksum awraja:/
The primary school in 1968 had 82 boys and 20 girls
in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.
/this Wikro?:/
Agazi was born in Wikro north of Mekele /or the Wikro listed above? compare also
there/. He became a university student in Addis Abeba and in February 1975 he was one
of the eleven or so members of the Tigray National Organisation who went off to western
Tigray to start the TPLF.
Hiwot Negash, woman fighter with field name 'Laflaf', was interviewed in Wikro
by the British researcher/author Jenny Hammond on 11 April 1991.
[Hammond 1999 p 438, 443]
- HF... Wikro (Wukro) 14/38? [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Barkwa sub-district)
- HFF22 Wikro Giyorgis & Cherkos (Wik'ro ..) 13°47'/39°36' 13/39 [Gz]
churches near place HFF22 Wikro as above
- HFE57 Wikro Maryam (Wik'ro ..) (church) 12°06'/39°04' 12/39 [Gz]
south-east of Adwa
- ?? Wikro Meskele Kristos (Aucher Mascalè Christòs) ../.. [x]
text A.A. Monti della Corte, Lalibelà, Roma 1940 p 171-175 with plan and section,
drawing by Lino Bianchi Barriviera on pl XLI and three photos on pl XLII.
- HF... Wikro wereda (Wukro ..) (-1994-) 13/39? [n]
- HDD29 Wila 08°21'/38°22' 3065 m 08/38 [Gz]
- HDL85 Wila 09°50'/38°53' 2452 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
(with church Gebriel), east of Fiche
- JBP00 Wila (Uila) 04°32'/40°44' 04/40 [Wa WO Gz]
(well, with ford Melka Wila/Malca Uila)
- JBP01 Wila Chama (Uila C.) (area) 04°33'/40°48' 04/40 [+ Gz]
- GDM85c Wilageti 09/34 [LM]
- HEL19 Wilal 11°55'/39°16' 3344 m, west of Weldiya 11/39 [Gz]

HDK25	Wilamarus 09°18'/37°59' 2466 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDH77	Wilatira (Wilat'ira) 09°45'/36°22' 1828 m	09/36	[Gz]
HEF94	Wilawila 11°44'/39°44' 1804 m south-east of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEM91	Wilema Giyorgis (church) 12°39'/39°27' north-west of lake Ashenge	12/39	[Gz]
??	Wilensi, Somali village "Long straggling village" passed by Richard Burton on his way to Harar at the end of December 1854. He describes the Somali type of houses there and how the people lived in them. The Burton party left on 29 December, riding round the northern side of the Wilensi table-mountain "down a lane fenced with fragrant dog roses". [Burton (1856, 1894, 1966)1987 vol I p 181-183, 188]	09/42	[x]
HDL50	Wili 09°33'/38°28' 2048 m, cf Wele <i>wilicho</i> (A) baldheaded person	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK76	Wilicho (Wilich'o) 09°44'/38°08' 2237 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL41	Wilicho (Wilich'o) 09°27'/38°31' 2466 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL50	Wilicho (Wilich'o) 09°30'/38°27' 2477 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Wilkam (Wilqam), region west of Harar	../..	[+ Pa]
HES64	<i>wilkiffa</i> (A) kind of tree, <i>Dombeya</i> spp. Wilkifit (Wolkefit, Uolchefit /Grare/) (village & pass) (Wilkefit, Wolchefit, Ulcheffit)	13/37	[LM Gz Gu WO]
1930s	Gz: 13°12'/37°55' 1991 m; MS: 13°11'/37°54' = HES54, pass 2835 m The road was built in 1936-1937 by the 3:o Ragruppamento Centurie Lavoratori. "Certainly the most grandiose and difficult road construction." The village is rich in water and grazing, with a small church of Enda Gaber. [Guida 1938] "A hazardous engineering feat was accomplished then making the section which joins the craggy mountains of the Semien to the undulating highlands of the Uoghera. On the Uolchefit Pass the workmen dangling over the abyss had to hew with their pickaxes little platforms into the hard and sheer basaltic rock before the miners could take over and insert their fuses. In the process many landslides occurred and many lives were lost." [F Quaranta, Ethiopia .., London 1939 p 89-90]		
1941	This stronghold was in early 1941 commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mario Gonella, "a tough and enterprising Alpini officer", with a garrison of about 5,000 men. General Nasi ordered the withdrawal to Wolchefit of all outlying garrisons in Simen, and this was carried out between 2 and 7 April. [Shirreff 1995 p 169] The first of the Italian outposts to fall in the renewed campaign against Gondar was Wolkefit on the north, following the end of the heavy rains. Wolkefit, at the summit of the escarpment, was formidable in its location. The approach road from the north had 99 hairpin turns on the way up on its northern slope. On top, a small number of defensive gun emplacements should have been able to indefinitely prevent any attacking force from reaching the pass at the top. A Major Ringrose, with a strong well organized force of Patriots, was able to keep the mountain top fortress under continuing gun fire while the S.A.A.F. and the R.A.F. air forces kept the fortress under daily bombardment. This nerve wrecking pressure on the impregnable fortress resulted in a formal surrender on the 27th of September, without major resistance. [R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 191] Ringrose was distrustful of the locals but had a battalion of Indian infantry, the 3rd/14th Punjabis, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Shute, and a British 25-pounder field		

battery, and he marched from Zaremma to Bosa about 16 km to the south-west of Wilkifit. It was planned to attack Wilkifit on 16 July. By that time a patriot force had reassembled under the command of Dejazmach Negash. Railton arrived at Bosa ahead of his company and on 14 July guided the Punjabi battalion a few kilometres up to Mortar Fort. From there B Company of the Punjabis was sent ahead to occupy Surprise Fort, not then held by the Italians and located some 7 km south-west of Wilkifit.

It was a wet, misty day and visibility was poor. Sotto-Tenente Bastiani, who was on patrol with his *banda*, surprised the Punjabi company at Surprise Fort while they were having lunch, attacked and put them to flight. Shute was killed at this encounter. Major Furney, second in command of the Punjabis, brought up two more companies and recovered the colonel's body. Bastiani had got hold of documents revealing the British intention to attack on 16 July. At a conference it was decided to call off the attack and the Punjabis returned to Zaremma. To Railton the retreat and withdrawal were bitter disappointments. Ringrose, distrustful of his Ethiopians, had requested and been sent as his personal bodyguard a platoon from a recently arrived unit recruited in Palestine from Jewish and Arab Palestinians. On 21 July, the 100th day of the siege, Ringrose wrote to Gonella inviting him to surrender, but Gonella declined.

On 1 August Gonella led 700 Blackshirts supported by a mortar section against the British-held lower forts. These were of stone with thick walls, and the attacking white troops suffered a defeat. Ringrose sent up patriot assistance. The Patriots responded promptly and arrived at midday. Railton sent them round to cut off the Italians' retreat. The Italians had to abandon the attack and were hotly pursued. They left 24 dead and 12 prisoners were taken.

The blockade of Wilkifit by C Company and the Patriots on the south and west was effective and, although the Italian garrison obtained some supplies by raids on villages and airdrops from Gondar (31 airdrops totalling 86,780 kg of supplies), they were running out of food.

An attack by the allied against Surprise Fort went in before dawn on 26 August and was a brilliant success. C Company made a noisy frontal attack while the bodyguard commander and 150 men slipped round the back and took the position by assault. Some 105 Italian prisoners were taken, and the attackers suffered 27 casualties, mainly from anti-personnel mines.

On 18 September Gonella and Bastiani put in a surprise attack and were successful. Casualties were not heavy though the commander of the Punjabis was killed.

On 23 September a fighter plane dropped on Gonella's headquarters General Nasi's farewell message from Gondar, conveying his admiration and gratitude to all ranks for tenacity and loyalty. On 25 September Gonella led a sortie against the Patriots, but in the same afternoon he sent emissaries to Ringrose to request an armistice to negotiate for surrender. Hostilities ceased at 2.00 p.m. on 26 September.

In the morning on 28 September Colonel Gonella marched out with the honours of war at the head of a representative contingent of his force, saluted by Brigadier James and a company of King's African Rifles. Ayalewu Birru was released to the British and 71 officers, 1560 national troops and 1450 colonial troops went into captivity. Italian casualties from 14 April to 27 September were 364 nationals and 1340 colonials killed, wounded, deserters or missing, a total of 1704. Anglo-Ethiopian casualties are not known accurately.

[Shirreff 1995 p 237-241, 244-245]

We climbed the Wolkefit pass - the most spectacular piece of road-building in Ethiopia, completed by the Italians at the cost of many lives. The road is here carried up the terrific, almost sheer northern face of a spur of the Simien mountains. It had been warm and sunny below. At the top we met patches of floating mist, it was bitterly cold, and later rain fell in torrents. We continued for some miles over the cold plateau, a fairly fertile and well-populated piece of country, and then began a long, gradual descent.

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 111]

- 1950s "My experience of mountain roads in Europe, Asia, Africa and North America is pretty extensive, but I can recall nothing that approaches this as an engineering achievement. It was only possible because it was built as a military road by the Italians in the early days of their occupation of Ethiopia. For some inscrutable reason they never had the heart or fortitude to wreck it in 1941 with the trifling demolition charges that - in such country - would have been all that were necessary. It is some repayment that Ethiopia can now thus benefit from an evanescent and spiritless occupation."
[D Busk, The fountain of the sun, London 1957 p 91]
- text E. Lombardi, L'acqua dell Uolchefitt (Amara) e le sue possibili proprietà terapeutiche, *in Bollettino della Società Italiana di Medicina ...*, Asmara 1944, vol 4 no 1 p 133-137.
- pict Gli annali ..., anno IV vol 3, Roma 1941 p 854-855[4] tree plant nursery.
- wilo* (A) full day = 12 hours
- HCS53 Wilo 07°43'/37°48' 2512 m, north of Hosaina 07/37 [Gz]
cf Welo, Wulo ..
- HDK63 Wilo 09°37'/37°47' 2457 m, north-west of Kachisi 09/37 [Gz]
- HDE74 Wilso 08°48'/38°51' 2133 m, south-east of Akaki 08/38 [Gz]
- ?? Wilti Dora ../.. [20]
- Scientists and students had a camp there in mid-1975. They collected 99 fossils suggesting an age of about 2 million years for the fauna. Glenn Conroy also found two hominid fossils. Afar fighters happened to burst through the camp in pursuit of Issa, and there was gunfire around the camp for several days.
[Kalb 2001 p 183-185]
- HDU52 Win (Uin), see Gedoye
- HER36 Winchi (area) 12/37 [WO]
- HFE57 Winibo 14°05'/39°07' 1957 m, south-east of Aksum 14/39 [Gz]
- HDK89 Wino 09°50'/38°20' 2518 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
see under Gebre Guracha
- HEC98 **Wira Kidane Mihret** (Ura K. M.) 11°41'/37°21' 11/37 [Gz x]
church on Zege peninsula
Paul Henze was at this church around 1970.
"After 15 minutes of hiking through coffee forest, we reached a thatched gate and entered a clearing, in the centre of which rose an imposing thatched church with a bamboo screen around its outer colonnade -- the Emperor had walked up the same trail three years before -- He had been so taken by the old church that he donated corrugated tin for a complete reroofing. We were shown this tin stacked -- No one knew when it would be put on. The thatch on the roof had been a first-class job -- There are more paintings at Ura than in Kebran Gabriel, but, taken together, they are not as impressive. -- The *memhir* was a handsome tall man with a very Caucasian face. The other monks were all quite young. -- Forty *tabots* from churches destroyed by Grañ were still kept in their *eqabet*. This gave a special holiness to the the place. Lightning had never been known to strike here and snakes in the vicinity never bit human beings ... From the *eqabet* they brought three crowns said to have belonged to Emperor Tewodros and Yohannes IV and to King Tekla-Haymanot of Gojjam. They had a good collection of parchment books."
[Henze as below, p 261-262]
- picts P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (reprint)A.A. 2001 pict 72 exterior of the church, pict 78 priest with large cross.
- HCS67 Wirbarag, see Wulbareg
- HDU72 Wire Ilu, see Were Ilu
- HEF73 Wirgesa, see Wergesa
- HDF93 Wirjine 09°01'/39°39' 1396 m 09/39 [Gz]

??	Wis (Vis)	../..	[Pa]
	A Muslim trading town in northern Shewa, described in several sources as having an important market in the early 1500s. One merchant Corsali had a storehouse there and a plan, which never materialised, of printing books in Ethiopia. [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 56-57] Imam Ahmäd's forces in the 1530s marched to Wis. Shihab ed-Din describes it as "a large town with a considerable market without equal in Abyssinia". He says that it was one in which transactions were carried out only in gold. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HET17	Wisakra (Wisak'ra, Wisaqra)	12/39	[Gz q]
	12°46'/39°08' 1962 m, north of Sekota		
HCC79	Wisemo 06°07'/37°25'	06/37	[Gz]
	1967 m west of southern lake Abaya		
	<i>wisha, wishsha</i> (A) dog		
??	Wisha Seshigne (visiting postman under D. Birhan)	../..	[Po]
	<i>wisha tirs</i> (A) dog's tooth		
??	Wisha Tirs (Wusha Turus) (hill)	../..	[+ Ch]
	"A hill near Ifag rose 1000 feet and made a conspicuous landmark called Wusha Turus, or Dog's Tooth." [Cheesman 1936]		
H CJ76	Wishaye 06°59'/37°13'	06/37	[Gz Ad]
	2063 m, south-west of Waka The primary school in 1968 had 208 boys and 14 girls, with 4 teachers.		
HDS23	Wisho, see Yewish		
HCP04	Wishwish, see Wushwush		
HDT87	Wisil 10°45'/39°05'	10/39	[Gz]
	1945 m		
HDM41	Wisso (Uisso, M.) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEE89	Wist Amba (Wist' A.) 11°38'/39°19'	11/39	[Gz]
	2557 m (with church Kidane Mihret)		
HEL62	Witaba (Wit'aba) 12°22'/38°36'	12/38	[Gz]
	2498 m		
HDS94	Witchet (Wit'ch'et) 10°48'/37°52'	10/37	[Gz]
	3293 m Witchet, south of Mota		
HDL51	Witi 09°34'/39°32'	09/39	[Gz]
	2871 m (with church Medhane Alem)		
HDD26	Witin (Wit'in) 08°21'/38°03'	08/38	[Gz]
	1936 m		
HDL70	Wiye 09°41'/38°28'	09/38	[AA Gz]
	1872 m south-east of Tulu Milki		
HE...	Wiye Meda (Wiy Meda)	11/38?	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Kemir Dengiya sub-district) wiyeleh: <i>wiyil leh</i> (Som) with rhinoceros		
JCK30	Wiyeleh (hills)	06/42	[WO]
HET86	Wkro, see Wikro & HFE51 HFE61 HFE69 HFF22 HFF73		
	wob: <i>woob</i> (Som) yellow		
HED23	Wob (Uob) (area), see under Mota	11/37	[+ WO]
HED23	Wob M. (Uob M/aryam?/) (church), see under Mota	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>woba</i> (A) 1. malaria; 2. shaft or length of bamboo; (O) plague, pestilence		
HCT11	Wobani (Uobani) (area) 1944 m	07/38	[+ WO Gu]
HCP35	Wobba (Uobba) 07°35'/36°11'	07/36	[+ WO Gu Gz]
	1825 m (village, local centre), north of Bonga, cf Oba The most noteworthy centre of Gera. [Guida 1938]		

	<i>wober</i> (Arabic) hyrax, rock rabbit, <i>Procravia</i> .., <i>Heterohyrax</i> ..		
	<i>Wobera</i> , <i>Wobara</i> , a small society in eastern Gemu-Gofa		
GDM12c	Wobera (Uobera) 1933 m, cf Webera	09/34	[+ Gu]
HDL64c	Woberri (Uoberri), cf Uoberi	09/38	[+ Gu]
HDL98	Wobi (Uobi) (area & centre) (centre in 1964 of Dire sub-district)	09/39	[Ad WO]
HHT82	Wobo 10°42'/38°37' 2393 m, north of Ajibar	10/38	[18 Gz]
HDE92	Wochacha, see Wechecha		
HES..	Wochana Berri (Uociana B.) (pass) 2960 m Pass between the peaks of Amba Abier and Tcioa (Chowa). [Guida 1938]	13/38	[+ Gu]
HED64c	Wochano (Uociano) (village)	11/37	[+ Gu]
H...	Woche, in direction of Gore	08/35	[x]
1930s	At some time in 1936 Dejazmach Tekle Wolde Hawariat's force was surrounded by the Italians and there was a battle of six hours. Tekle himself and about 200 of his men succeeded to escape. Many were killed and some taken prisoner, among them Tekle's wife and daughter. [L Bondestam, <i>Feodalismen</i> .., Sthlm 1975 p 67, based on Tesfay Abebe 1971]		
HDK47	Wochodi (Uociodi, Mt.) (mountain area)	09/38	[+ WO]
	<i>woda</i> , kinds of tree, (O) large wild fig tree, <i>Ficus sycomorus</i> ; (A) <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i> , found in swamps in the SW of Ethiopia		
HCU04	Woda (Uoda) (area) 3222 m	07/39	[+ WO]
HEL38	Wodavgiye (Uodavghie)	12/39	[+ Gu]
JDE83	Wodda (Uodda) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDK27	Wodda Abaret (Uodda Abaret) (area) wodda arro: <i>woda aro</i> (O) fig tree lake?	09/43	[+ WO]
JDE34	Wodda Arro (Uodda Arro) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDL31	Wodda Dibihur (Uodda Dibihur) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
JDL30	Wodda Dibik (Uodda Dibich) (area) wodda ena ..: <i>-eenna</i> (Som) our; <i>bakaal</i> (Som) strong person; <i>Bakaal</i> (Som) morning star, Venus	09/43	[+ WO]
JDK49	Wodda Ena Bakal (Uodda Ena Bacal)(area)	09/43	[+ WO]
JDL22	Wodda Feraweyna (Uodda Feraueina) (area) wodda ferenji: <i>ferenji</i> , <i>faranji</i> (Som) non-Islamic European person	09/43	[+ WO]
JDK27	Wodda Ferenji (Uodda Ferengi) (area) wodda gumar: <i>gumaar</i> (Som) 1. hard skin; 2. pubic region	09/43	[+ WO]
JDE35	Wodda Gumar (Uodda Gumar) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDE95	Wodda Gumar (Uodda Gumar) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
JDK49	Wodda Jiha (Uodda Giha) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
JDL32	Wodda Makakil (Uodda Macachil, U. Macahil) 09°20'/43°36', customs post at the border of Somalia <i>wodda mogoldera</i> , strong and tall fig tree? <i>mogole</i> (O) 1. strength; 2. part of the leg; <i>dera</i> , <i>dheeraa</i> (O) tall, long	09/43	[+ WO Gz]
JDK46	Wodda Mogoldera (Uodda Mogoldera) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
JDK36	Wodda Ulka (Uodda Ulca) (area) 1850 m	09/43	[+ WO]
JDL30	Wodda Walithor (Uodda Ualithor) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
	<i>wodde</i> (O) bake, grill, toast		
??	Wode, in the south-west, cf Wede A place not far from the Omo canyon. There occurs a rather ferriferous weathered rock which contains some breccious zones standing out of the terrain like small ridges. These	../..	[Mi]

zones are intersected by iron and manganese oxides and apparently also by silica.
[Mineral 1966]

HCT80	Wodesha, see Wedesa		
??	Wodmit, in Gojjam	../..	[n]
	25 people were killed on 27/??/ September 1958 when more than three <i>gasha</i> of land fell in a landslide towards the end of the rainy season. There were also other landslides in the neighbourhood due to heavy rains. [News]		
HBT86	Wodo (Uodo) (mountain) 05°20'/38°56' 1662/1792 m	05/38	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HBT85 <i>wodu</i> (O) Christian apostle		
HDD05	Wodye (Uodie)	08/38	[+ WO]
	<i>wof washa</i> (A) bird's cave		
HEE80c	Wof Washa (north-west of Zor Amba)	11/38	[x]
HFC28	Wofargif, see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO]
HDF03	Wofayka (Uofaica) 08°11'/39°40' 2662 m	08/39	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>wofi</i> (O) white and friable stone /pumice?/		
HEM81	Wofela (place near lake, on map of 1868) same as Wofla below?	12/39	[18]
HCH11	Wofi (Uofi)	06/35	[+ WO]
HDL45	Wofi, see Woft		
HEE46	Wofich 11°16'/39°01' 2763 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDS..	Wofit, "Place of Birds" at some 20 km north-west of Mertule Maryam in direction of Mota	10/38	[x]
HEM82	Wofla, see Wefla		
HDL45	Woft (Wofi) 09°29'/38°57' 2639 m	09/38	[Gz AA]
JD...	Woftaleh at two days' march from Dire Dawa in direction Addis Abeba F. von Kulmer made his camp there on 6 November 1907. It was an empty spot of ground, with a small pool of water and some grass around it so that the animals of the caravan could find some food. Hunting was not good there. [F von Kulmer, Im Reiche ..., Leipzig 1910 p 135] <i>wofu</i> (O) to push, to urge on /mules/; <i>wefu</i> (A) the bird	09/41	[x]
HDK23	Wofu 09°14'/37°52' 1964 m, north of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK23	Wofu 09°19'/37°50' 1814 m, north of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HE...	Wogadar At the Balarse stream somewhere between Dangila and lake Tana. Powell-Cotton passed there in April 1900. "At Wogadar is one of the most ancient monasteries in Abyssinia, which at one time sheltered many monks, but now the numbers have dwindled to six or eight. They dress in skins, go barefoot, and their clean-shaven heads are uncovered." Large droves of monkeys stayed in the rocks near the monastery and were not driven away, so the monks had to grow food both for themselves and for the monkeys. The outlaws respected them and did not rob their granaries. The monks served as mediators for the tribute which the local people had to pay to the robbers in order to be left in peace. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 268]	11/36	[x]
JEN53	Wogare (Uogare) (mountain) 13°13'/40°02' 1116 m	13/40	[+ WO Gz]
HDM71	Wogda sub-district, see Wegda ..		
HES51	Woged (Uoghed) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HES54	Woged (Uoghed) 13°10'/37°48' 2100 m north-east of Dabat	13/37	[Gz]
HES62	Woged (Uoghed) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HEC08	Wogel (Uoghel) (hill)	10/37	[+ WO]

HEE79	Wogel Tena, see Wegel Tena		
??	Wogen, see Wegen?	../..	[x]
	When driving from the south to Debark one sees a lone volcanic peak which rises high above the undulating plateau. This is the Wogen mountain. There is cultivation to the mid-level on its slopes and scrubby vegetation, indicative of grazing, above. [P B Henze (1977)2001 p 159]		
HE...	Woger Hariba (Uogher H.)	13/39?	[x]
	Gravestones bearing Arabic inscriptions have been discovered at Woger Hariba in Enderta, southern Tigray, one of which has a date corresponding to 6 Aug. 1006. [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 63 note 2]		
texts	C. Conti Rossini, Necropoli musulmana ed antica chiesa cristiana presso Uogrì Haribà nell'Enderta, <i>in Rassegna Studi Orientali</i> XVII(1938) p 399-408; C. Pansera, Quattro stele musulmane presso Uogher Hariba nell'Enderta, <i>Studi Etiopici raccolti da C. Conti Rossini</i> , 1945 p 3-6.		
HES62	Wogera (Woggera, Uoghera) (plateau) 12°50'/37°45'	12/37	[+ x WO]
HEU57	Wogerat, see Wejerat		
HET96	Wogewe (Uogheue) 13°31'/39°00' 1623 m south of Abiy Adi	13/38	[+ WO Gu Gz]
JEH49	Wogeyta (Uogheita) (area) wogga: <i>woga</i> (O) time, year; <i>woagga</i> (Afar) guenon monkey, tota, <i>Cereopithecus</i> spp.	12/41	[+ WO]
HCP26	Wogga (Uogga, Vogga) 07°30'/36°18' 1433 m north of Bonga	07/36	[+ Gu Gz]
HE...	Woggerat, see Wejerat		
HDT62	Wogidi (Wogiddi), see Wegedi, Wegidi		
HDL97	Wogir (Uoghir) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HFF22	Wogoro (Woghuro), see Wikro		
HEM85	Woirā Waha, see Weyra Wiha <i>Woiza</i> , a small society in eastern Gemu-Gofa		
??	Woizazir, see Weyzazir		
HDR56	Wojet (Uoget)	10/37	[+ WO]
HCL62	Wojigra (Uogigra) 2535 m	06/38	[+ WO]
HEU57	Wojirat wereda, see Wejerat ..		
HDS30	Wojit Gorgar (Uogit Gorgar) wojitu: <i>Wajetu</i> , name of an Arsi Oromo tribe	10/37	[+ WO]
HDT32	Wojitu (Uoggitu) (area), cf Wajitu, Wejitu	10/38	[+ WO]
HEU57	Wojjerat, see Wejerat		
HCD81	Wokade, small district south of Chenchā	06/37	[x]
HES02	Wokardebba Maryam (Uocardebba M.) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
HCL84c	Wokelo (Woqolo?), near Kofele There are local people belonging to the Wambanye clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/39?	[x]
HES44	Woken (Uochen) (mountain) 13°06'/37°56'	13/37	[+ Gz]
HET07	Woken (Uochen), same as the one above?	13/39	[+ Gu]
HFE15	Wokien, see Wukien		
HEM82	Woki (Uochi), see under Korem	12/39	[+ Gu]
HEP17	Wokni (on map of 1868)	12/36	[18]
HCI85	Woko (Uoco) 1997 m, cf Weko	07/37	[+ WO]
HDL86	Wokolo (Wok'olo, Woqolo) 09°47'/38°58' 2621 m	09/38	[AA q]
HFF22	Wokro, see Wikro		
HEE94	Wokyeta (Uochieta)	11/38	[+ WO Gu]

- on a terrace to the north of a grassy plain
[Guida 1938]
- HEE94 Wokyeta Maryam (Uochieta Mariam) (church) 11/38 [+ WO]
HCD99 Wolabo (Uolabo) 06°19'/38°22' 2328 m 06/38 [+ Gz]
JB... Woladeyi, cf Uoladdaie 04/42 [18]
HCK64 Wolage, see Alge
- Wolamo*, ethnic group and language, see Welamo
- HCK52 Wolamo awraja, see Welayita awraja
HCK52 Wolamo Soddo, see Soddo HCK52
- Wolane*, a dialect of eastern Gurage
- HDD17 Wolane (Uolane) (area), cf Welana 08/38 [+ WO]
HCR94 Wolango (Uolango) (mountain) 2080 m 08/36 [+ WO]
Wolayta .., see Welayta .. cf Welamo ..
Wolayta, *Wolayyta* as a name has in later time replaced Welamo, Wellamo in a similar way and for similar reason that the name Oromo has replace Galla.
- HCK52 Wolayta Soddo, see Soddo
?? Wolde Ramis (in Harar province) ../.. [Mi]
Lead minerals occur in a small 5 km long valley (Ijabuna?) joining the Ramis river near Wolde Ramis.
[Mineral 1966]
- HFD12 **Woldebba** (Uoldebba, Waldaba, Waldibba, Waldiba) 13/37 [+ WO n Pa]
(Wäldebba, Waldebba, Weldebba, Woldeba) 13°42'/37°45'
Area in the south-eastern part of ancient Amhara country, with a famous monastery Mahbere Samuel.
When Ahmed Grañ was chasing Lebne Dengel in the north and north-west in the late 1530s, he also devastated the monastery of Samuel.
[J Dorese 1957 vol II p 291]
The monastery of Wäldebba was attacked by 'Shanqella' in the 1690s. James Bruce says that they made "constant inroads" notably in Wäldebba and "destroyed many of its inhabitants".
[Pankhurst 1997]
In the 1700s a monk at Woldebba devised a cure for smallpox which became popular in Gondar. Something was written on a tin plate which was then washed off with a medicinal liquor and given to the patient to drink.
[James Bruce]
In January 1813 Pearce summed up "the kings now living in Abyssinia, one of them being Tekle Giyorgis, still in Waldebba."
[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 106]
Cardinal Massaia passed there in early 1851, coming from the Lamalmo pass, but he could not visit the famous monastery. He found the locality to be quite hot.
Gerhard Rohlfs, who visited Ethiopia in 1881, describes the Woldebba region as being "next to Debre Damo, Lalibela and Tekle Haymanot the most famous residence of the inhabitants of monasteries". He mentions that at this time about 1,000 monks were living in 17 communities or villages, and in an 18th one, which may not be entered by men, nuns lived.
- 1960s Continuing from Gondar for about 150 km, the small village of Chew Ber is reached. Only few houses cling to the right side of the road, from which the mountain side falls away steeply. From here arrangements can be made to visit the monasteries. A few kilometres before reaching Chew Ber village, the road, which till this point runs on the left side of the mountain ridge, cuts between two mountain walls to continue on the right side of the mountain. The summit before this division forms a perfect pyramid; on the other side a steep valley falls off from the road. Here a narrow path descends, almost indiscernible for the stranger, leading in about three hours by mule to the Woldebba

monasteries. One passes through long orchards of fruit and coffee trees.

The different churches possess many manuscripts from the 1700s and remarkable wall paintings of the same period. Some of the churches may not be visited by women.

[O A Jäger, Antiquities ..., Stuttgart 1965 p 79-80]

2000s This is a trip that can only be taken by foot and mule, and I /John Graham/ haven't made it there yet. The trip to the closest monastery is a nice, if somewhat long, day trip. Sara & Charles Sherlock and their children made the trip in April 1999.

Woldebba has one of the oldest teaching monasteries of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. The most famous visitors were Mary, Joseph and Jesus, who are said to have come here during their sojourn in Egypt. There are many stories about the visit of the Holy family to Ethiopia, but the stop at Woldebba is the most famous. While there, the Holy family received a divine message that it was time to return to Jerusalem, and they conveniently took a tunnel from Woldebba directly back.

There are a series of monasteries, so the serious visitor can spend several days travelling deep into the Tekeze valley to see them. If you visit Woldebba there is basic accommodation at nearby Sekwar Maryam, named after the famous visitor.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/12/22]

HEM02 Woldia (Woldiya, Wolday), see Weldiya
 GDU60 Woldong (Uoldong) 10°34'/34°22' 720 m 10/34 [+ WO Gz]

?? Wolegheso .., see Welegeseso ..

H... Wolenie, see Welene

HDD98 Wolenkomi, see Welenkomi & HDL30

?? Wolenta ../. [x]

Herrmann Norden passed there around 1930 and states that Wolenta on his route was between Amba Mehari and Gambe.

woli (O) agreeing, like-minded

HDT12c Wolicho (area) 10/38 [n]

H... Wolie .., see Welie ..

HCK04 Wolige (Uolighe, Wolage) (island) shore 1268/1285m 06/37 [+ WO Gu]

Wolige, see Alge

HDF51 Wolinchiti (Wolencheti), see Welenchiti

HDD45 Woliso (Wolisso), see Weliso

wolka (O) cave

HFC17 **Wolkayit** (Wolkait, Welqait, Wolqait, Wälqayit) 13/37 [WO n x Pa]
 (Wälqayt, Welqayit, Ouelkai) (wide area)

see also under Adi Remet

In the early 1800s iron from Wolkayit was transported northwards to make knives at Adwa and spearheads at Antalo. Cotton was brought from there, still in the late 1800s.

Walter Plowden reported in the 1860s that along the Sudan border in Wolkayit, bands of Negroes of up to one thousand men often ambushed caravans, sometimes surprising and slaughtering an entire group.

Yohannes IV wrote on 18 February 1873 to the French vice-consul that the people of Wolkayit had rendered their submission to him.

Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote in March 1873:

"Ras Wereña is the son of Maje Welde Kidan -- now, he rules all the way from Qwara and Welqayit as far as Checheho. He has become very strong."

[Acta aethiopica III p 141, 146]

Immigrants from the Western Sudan known as Takrur are found in Walqayt. "These westerners are robust and intelligent workers, but are despised by the local tribes."

[Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 223]

In 1935 Wolkayit was governed by Dejazmach Ayelu.

1980s	In modern time, Wolkayit is a commercial farming area in the far west of Tigray. In September 1984, at a time of famine and following misunderstandings with the EPLF, the TPLF constructed its own supply line through Wolkayit to the Sudan. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]		
text	G. Ellero, <i>Il Uolcait</i> , in <i>Rassegna di Studi Etiopici</i> 7, 1948.		
HFC61	Wolkayit awraja (centre in 1990s = Humera)	14/36	[n]
HFC17	Wolkayit sub-district? (-1997-)	13/37	[n]
HFC17	Wolkayit wereda 13°43'/37°15' (centre in 1964 = Adi Remet)	13/37	[+ Ad]
HES64	Wolkefit, see Wilkifit		
JEB15	Wolkilli (mountain) 11°00'/41°13' A symmetrical cone with a large crater in basaltic lavas. [Mohr]	11/41	[x]
HDD13	Wolkite (Wolkitte), see Welkite		
HCE..	Wollabo Valley about 20 km west-south-west of Kibre Mengist. In this valley chromite debris was found but serpentinite was not. Residual chromite deposits have no commercial value. [Mineral 1966]	05/39	[Mi]
HDH83	Wollaga (Uollaga) (mountain area)	09/36	[+ WO]
HEJ..	Wolleka (Woleka, Wolleqa), see Weleka		
??	Wollena (in Sidamo), cf Welena Wollena Creek is 11 km long and is a feeder placer of the Mormora river in Sidamo. It had been partly exploited for gold by handworkers. In the mid-1960s the placer was prospected and was found to be commercially interesting. 341 test pits were dug. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
	<i>Wollo, Woollo</i> , name of one of the main groups of the Oromo		
HCL21	Wollo (Uollo) (place and area) see under Agere Selam	06/38	[+ Gu WO]
HCL22c	Wollo Sabola sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bursa)	06/38	[Ad]
HDL49	Wolls (recorded in 1841)	09/39	[Ha]
HDM62	Wolo (Uolo) (area), see under Debre Birhan	09/39	[+ WO]
JEH03	Wolola Deyta (Uolola Deita) (area) see under Tendaho	11/40	[+ WO]
HDL30	Woloncomi, see Welenkomi		
HCH71	Wolta, see Shewa Gimira		
HDA49	Woltega (Uoltega)	08/35	[+ WO]
HCH81	Woltu (Uoltu, Voltu) 07°04'/35°53' 1530, 2011 m see under Shewa Gimira	07/35	[+ WO Gz]
HCT86c	Wolu, between lake Ziway and Asela There are local people belonging to the Shune clan of the Arsi Oromo.	07/39?	[x]
HCJ22	Womba 06°33'/36°47' 1702 m	06/36	[Gz]
HCJ72	Womba (lake), see Wombo		
HCJ92	Womba (Uomba)	07/36	[+ WO]
HCK53	Womba 06°49'/37°48' 1862 m, south-east of Soddo	06/37	[Gz]
HDE44	Womba (Uomba, Oomba) 08°33'/38°51' 2719 m near Zikwala mountain	08/38	[+ Gu Gz]
HDR65	Womba (Uomba)	10/37	[+ WO]
??	Womber (Wember?) In mid-1845 Arnaud d'Abbadie arrived to Asendabo /which one?/ but too late to reach his brother Antoine on his way to the south-west. Arnaud sought the protection of a powerful Mecha Oromo chief who housed him in Womber during the rainy season. He spent the	../..	[x]

time in Womber learning Oromo language. It was a little difficult for him to get permission to leave and finally rejoin his brother.

[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 166]

- HDP70 Wombera, see Debre Zeyit
- HEM71 Womberat (Uomberat, Uomberet) (mount. with pass) 12/39 [+ WO Gu Gz]
12°27'/39°28' 2528, 3160 m, west of Alamata, see under Korem
- HEE81c Wombergye (Uomberghie) 11/38 [+ Gu]
- HDR53 Womberima, see Wanbarma, Wemberma
- HFF04 Womberta (Wonberta, Uomberta, Wenberta) 13/39 [x WO Gz +]
13°36'/39°50' 1789 m, area south of Atsbi
- HFF04 Womberta sub-district (centre in 1964 = Haremerie) 13/39 [Ad]
- HFF04 Womberta wereda (-1994-) 13/39 [n]
- HEC16 Wombeta (Uombeta) (area) cf Gish Abay 10/37 [Ch WO]
- HCI72 **Wombo** (Uombo, Womba?, Shisha) 07/36 [x WO]
In a lake area in western Konta with one that Bieber named after himself, but he never saw Wombo. Locally the name is possibly Womba (for a village?) or Shisha for the lake. Wombo simply means lake in Ometi language.
Dr John Eriksson and Helmer Smeds were there in the early 1960s and the Ethiopians of their party were very reluctant to go there. They camped out of sight of the lake. It was wholly surrounded by acacia forest. On the following day, 5 February, three men with no provisions started to go down to the lake. The difference in altitude from the camp at 1700 m proved to be 600 m. A young village man who was intended to be guide disappeared. There was grass double the height of a man. Helmer and his follower Dokamo decided to return, without John noticing. They set fire to grass with the intention to guide him, but this fire became rather dangerous to John.
John Eriksson succeeded to reach the marshy shore of the lake, believing to be the first white man ever having been there. He saw thousands of birds, but at such distance that he could not determine species. He got so thirsty and exhausted on his way up to the camp that he seemed in danger of dying.
They finally discovered why local people refused to go near the lake. They thought that Setana (Satan) lives in the lakes, and even the domestic animals do not go there.
[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 79-85]
- ?? Wona Badera, south of Angolala 09/39? [Ha]
In the 1840s it was the residence of Abegaz Marech, "with his feudal train of Abitchu".
[Harris vol II p 150]
"The governor, or, in fact, the king of all the Galla now dependent on Shoa, is Abogáz Marech -- At first a bitter enemy of Sáhela Selássie, this haughty warrior chief, renowned for his bravery, was finally gained over by bribes and by promises of distinction and advancement, which have actually been fulfilled. -- he contrives to keep in some sort of order the wild spirits over whom he presides."
[W C Harris, The highlands .., vol III, London 1844 p 40]
- HCK08 Wonago, see Wenago
- ?? Wonchet ../.. [x]
The Swedish BV missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson made a wide caravan trip in 1933/?. She also writes about Wonchet, a border river of the Were Ilu district. She also mentions Wonchet Af-af which locally seemed to have the name Micheg. and be a market place where the products of black wool were sold. The terrain was steep and it was very difficult country to travel in.
[A-L Röstin, Arvet i främlingars hand, Sthlm 1936 p 35-38]
- HEC97c Woncheta Kidus Mikael 11/37 [+ Gu]
(Uoncheta Cuddus Micael) (church)
- HDD74 Wonchi, see Wenchi

??	Woncho Dimma (in Sidamo)	../..	[Mi]
	A copper show occurs near Woncho Dimma near the Shakiso-Dawa River road about 5 km before reaching the river (T. Fesah 1963). Copper shows are connected with epidosite and garnet. Malachite occurs around the garnet. The deposit is not considered to be commercially interesting. [Mineral 1966]		
HEL39	Wondate (Uondate, Uondale) 12°03'/39°19' 3235 m	12/39	[+ Gu WO Gz]
	east of Lalibela		
HEC27	Wondekez (Uondechez)	11/37	[+ WO]
??	Wondera (in Welamo awraja)	06/37?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 173 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.		
HEC..	Wondiye sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kunzila Giyorgis)	11/37	[Ad]
	wondiye got: <i>got</i> (A) hill		
HER38	Wondiye Got (Uondie Got)	12/37	[+ WO]
HCL20	Wondo, see Wendo		
JEG33	Woneds (Uoneds) (mountains) 12°03'/40°06'	12/40	[+ WO]
HDU02	Wonfeso (Uonfosc), see Tentari		
HEC66	Wongeto (Uongheto)	11/37	[+ WO]
GCU02	Woni (Uoni) (area), cf Weni	07/34	[+ WO]
HCS23	Wonjera (Uongera), see Jajura		
HDE39	Wonji, see Wenji		
HDC48c	Wono	08/37	[LM]
HDL86	Woqolo, see Wokolo		
	<i>wora</i> (O) greeing, equal /of the same people, spouse, etc/		
HDG65	Wora Jiro, see Were Jiru		
	<i>woraba</i> (Gurage) hyena /zoological names see under <i>jibb/</i>		
HDM14	Woraba (Uoraba), see under Sidisto	09/39	[+ WO]
	cf Waraba, Weraba, Worraba		
	<i>worabbo</i> (O) antelope, hartebeest; (Som) hyena		
HCN78c	Worabbo (Uorabbo), cf Warabo, Werabo	07/35	[+ Gu]
HBf81	Worabeji Raratu (area)	03/39	[WO]
	<i>worabessa, woraabesa, orabeysa</i> (O) spotted hyena, <i>Crocuta crocuta</i> /see also <i>jibb/</i>		
JDJ96	Worabeysa (Uorabeisa) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
HDN67	Worabile (Worabili, Uorrabile) (area)	10/35	[+ 18 WO]
	cf Werabile		
pict	Gleichen 1898 p 73-74 travellers' camp. worago: <i>worega</i> (O) votive gift		
HDT05	Worago (Uorago), see HDT05 Werk Amba		
HDG06c	Worakalu, see under Aira	09/35	[Mi]
HCL22c	Worancha (Worencha)	06/38	[20 x]
	about 25 km south-west of Arbegona		
	An (unconfirmed) report says that the Ethiopian air force bombed villages in Jamjam in March 1981:		
	"All life, including the vegetation, was burnt up in this large valley in the Worencha district of Sidamo province. Usually, 20-30,000 people live in this fertile and productive valley. Many people fled from the area as the rumour of the attack was heard. Thousands of people were killed in the attack."		
	[Mekuria Bulcha, Flight and integration, 1988 p 108]		
	In 1984 collaborating Swedish missions started a large forest planting project in the Worancha area, 450 km south of Addis Abeba. In 1988 over 700,000 trees were planted		

and in 1989 the plan was to plant one million. The species most commonly planted were *Eucalyptus globulus* and *E. robusta* but also some *Pinus* sp. and *Juniperus procera*. Several thousand people worked in the project.

[Svenska journalen 1989 no 3 p 18]

pict Svenska journalen 1988 no 17 p 16 tree planting in a project started in 1985 by Svenska Journalens Läkarmission.

- JCU20 Worarey (Uorarei) 07/44 [+ WO]
 HC... Worase 05/37 [x]
 A local 'spirit serving' woman Sue Bengere became Evangelical Christian. She was sent by the Norwegian mission as the first teacher in her former home village Worase. Many years later, in the 1970s, Jorunn Hamre made a visit there together with Sue. Riding to there in rather virgin landscape they also had to cross a river. They entered a place Kashe where Sue still had relatives. They also saw the Kinta mountain. Sue proved to be a very convinced and forceful preacher.
 [J Hamre, Tra trollkvinne .., Oslo 1982 p 100, 191-194]
 worche: *worke* (O) gold; *worki* (T?) land tenure by right of purchase
- HDE61c Worche (Uorce) 08/38 [+ Gu]
woreda, wereda (A) district
- HDE84 Woreda (Uoreda), see under Akaki 08/38 [+ WO]
worega (O) votiv gift
- HFE16 Worege (village in Temben) 13/39 [x]
- HDM.. *Woremo*, an Oromo tribe, see Weremo
 Worena wereda 09/39 [x]
 Contains the historical Tegulet and (-1970-) the sub-districts of Moja (Mojja), Wegda (Wogda), and Zanjira (Zandjira).
- ?? Woreta, see Werota?
- HDU72 Woreyilu, see Were Ilu
- HCT46c **Worga**, in Albaso east of lake Langano 07/39? [x]
 There are local people belonging to the Eldidu clan of the Arsi Oromo. In the late 1960s there was a Danish mission station, at two days' riding from Dodola, with a family of missionaries and nurse Edel Jørgensen. She was the one who started there and who worked for a whole year alone. Patients were Arussi and Sidamo, mostly the last-mentioned.
 From around 1964 there were serious disturbances in the area. At one time several hundred rebels came to the Danish mission station at Worga and asked for treatment. Their leader kept his men under strict discipline, and they departed after treatment. He warned the Danes about the risk of staying, but even so they remained.
 When a government officer was killed, the Danes were ordered to flee within an hour. Nurse Edel carried a small sick child with her. They took refuge in the Norwegian mission station at Gata, not far from Ganale Doria river.
 Next morning a young local man went to see what had happened to the Worga station. Everything had been torn apart and spread on the ground, even the roofs and windows, and much property had disappeared. Nurse Edel was not permitted to return, so instead she went on leave to Denmark and took the Sidamo child with her.
 [S Hunnestad, Sidamo i morgenlys, 1969 p 250-252]
- HCS62 Worgabata (Uorgabata) (mountain) 07/37 [+ WO]
 HC... Worgo (in Genale awraja in Bale) 06/39? [Ad]
 The Danish Mission primary school in 1968 had 136 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-4, with 4 teachers of which one foreign.
- JC... Worgoma (mountain) 07/40 [18]
 HDS98 Woriya, see Worya
 HCT72 Worja (Uorgia) (area) 07/38 [+ WO]

JD...	Worji (Wordji)	09/42	[+ 18]
	<i>worka, worrka</i> (A,O) kinds of large wild fig tree, such as Ficus vasta, F. dahro, F. sur		
HCG18	Worka (Uorca) (area), cf Warka, Werka	06/35	[+ WO]
HCP17	Worka (Uorka) 1559 m	07/36	[+ WO]
HEH99	Workada (Uorcada) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
HET28	Workadinu (Uorcadinu)	13/39	[LM WO]
HDA35	Workaye (Worqai) 08°25'/35°17' 1535 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/35	[Gz Ad]
	<i>worke</i> (O) ensete plant		
HD...	Worke, see Werke		
HFE17	Worke Bet, see Werkibet		
??	Worke Nasse, see Werke Nasse		
H...	Worko	08/38	[18]
HFE16	Worku Amba, see Werk Amba		
	<i>woro</i> (Gurage) python snake, Python sebae		
HEK52c	Woro (Uoro) (mountain)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HEK12	Worota, see Werota		
HCL..	Worqa (=Werka, name of a tree?)	06/38	[n]
	Village in the Arenna area straight south of Dodola, centre of awraja since 1989.		
	The Norwegian mission at Agere Selam had to some extent made itself known there. Later the Danish Evangelical Mission sent Gebre Selasse Bune there as evangelist. Ethel Petersen started a clinic at Worqa in 1963. Sven Aage Klarskov became the first head of the mission station. He and his wife Martha worked in Bale in 1958-1968. Ethel took over for a while after they had left. Nurse Nina Pedersen came in 1964. Bent and Lydia Christensen directed the station after Nina. They arrived in 1970 and left in 1977 when all the Danish missionaries had to abandon the field (they fled from Dodola on 14 July 1977). One of the local teacher, Tegene Wolde, then took over to be leader of the station and the district, and he was still at that post at least by 1989. He had been with the SIM in Adaba first before he became a member of the Mekane Yesus Church.		
	A local leader Negash Degefu in Dodola once sent two young Sidamo men to walk home to Worqa from the Bible school in Dodola. Their route was through Oromo country and they were killed. Negash had to feel very guilty that he had not given them money so that they could have gone with some truck or motorcar.		
	[T Salmelid, Kallets kamp i Bale, Oslo 1990, p 35, 28]		
	<i>worra: warra</i> (O) people, family, descendants of /often first part of the name of a tribe/		
HEF12	Worra (Uorra) (area)	10/39	[+ WO]
HEF35	Worra Bicho (Uorro Biccio)	11/39	[+ Gu]
HEF35	Worra Bicho (Uorra Bisciu) (area)	11/39	[+ WO]
	see under Kombolcha		
HBL94	Worraba (Uorraba), see Urabe		
JEA63	Worrababu (Uorrababo) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HEC99c	Worreta, see Werota		
	<i>worro jarso: Warra Jarso</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe; <i>jarsa, jaarsa</i> (O) old, respectable /man/		
HDK96	Worro Jarso (Uorro-Giarso) (area)	09/38	[+ WO]
HEK12	Worota, see Werota		
	<i>worsisa, worseesa</i> (O) rhinoceros /cf <i>wosisu</i> , give milk, breast feed/		
HBK87	Worsiso (Uorsiso, D.) (area) cf Warsessa	04/38	[+ WO]
	wort mirre: <i>mirre</i> (O) plateau, table-land		
JCT94	Wort Mirre (Uort Mirre) (area) 1155 m	08/43	[+ WO]

HE...	Worteya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Jari Filwiha)	11/39	[Ad]
JCC04	Woruoro (Uoruoro, Uaruoro) 05°27'/41°58' 353 m	05/41	[+ Gz]
HDS98	Worya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mertule Maryam)	10/38	[Ad]
HEC37	Wosem (Uosem) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
HC...	Wosera (centre in 1964 of Wasera sub-district) <i>woshi</i> (O) rebel	07/37	[Ad]
HCK21	Wosho (Uoscio) (mountain) 06°32'/37°38' 2189 m west of northernmost lake Abaya	06/37	[+ WO Gz]
HCP04	Wosho, see Wushwush <i>woshu</i> (Gimir) kind of tree, <i>Croton macrostachys</i>		
HCH15	Woska (Uosca) (area), cf Weska	06/36	[+ WO]
HCJ65	Wossi (Uossi) 06°57'/37°04' 1799 m south-west of Waka	06/37	[+ Gz]
HCH71	Wota, see Shewa Gimira		
JDC48	Wotalche (Uotalce) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
HCS03	Wotanna (Uotanna) 07°17'/37°49' 2610 m	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
HCK98	Wotati (Uotati) (area) 2212 m	07/38	[+ WO]
HEE77	Wotegye (Uoteghie), see under Bete Hor	11/39	[+ WO]
HFE05	Wotellako (Uotellaco) 13°37'/38°54' 1682 m west of Abiy Adi	13/38	[+ WO Gu]
JDJ31	Woter, see Weter wotet: <i>wetet</i> (wätät) (A) milk		
HEC55c	Wotet Abay	11/37	[LM]
HDM74	Woti (M. Uoti) 09°44'/39°44' 3190 m mountain at 09°44'/39°45' peak 3200/3677 m (area with church) midway between Debre Birhan and Debre Sina, north of Ankober	09/39	[x WO Gz]
HEF03	Wotie (Uotie) 10°56'/39°40' 2450 m south of Kombolcha	10/39	[+ Gz]
HEH65	Wotta (Uotta)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEF72	Wouchale, see Wichale <i>woya</i> (O) big, better		
HBL92	Woybi, see Web		
HCJ29	Woyde sub-district (Woydie, Uoide) 1909 m (centre in 1964 = Dawi), see under Bole	06/37	[+ Ad WO]
??	Woyu, not far from Kibre Mengist Ritual centre of the southern Guji groups Mati, Uraga and Hoku.	../..	[x]
	wub hamer: <i>hamer</i> (hamär) (A) ark; <i>xamar</i> (Som) 1. tamarind; 2. dark red colour; <i>Hamar</i> , name of an ethnic group in the south-west of Ethiopia		
HCB47	Wub Hamer, see Wib Hamer		
HCB47	Wub Hamer wereda (Wib ..) (centre in 1964 = Gob)	05/36	[Ad]
HEM02	Wubete, see Weldiya		
HE...	Wubetie 2112 m, in Yeju awraja (centre in 1964 of Guba Lafto wereda)	11/39?	[Ad]
H....	Wuchacha (mountain), see Wechecha? <i>Wuchale</i> , a branch of the Arsi-Siqo Oromo	08/38	[Ca]
HEF72	Wuchale, see Wichale		
HFE63c	Wuchate Golo (ancient quarry) see under Aksum	14/38	[Pa]

HCP40	Wuddita, see Gucha		
??	Wudjow (Encata)	../..	[20]
	wufwasha: <i>wef washa</i> (A) bat cave? bird cave?		
??	Wufwasha (forest), cf Wof Washa	09/39	[Ca]
??	Wugen (in Tigray), cf Wukien	../..	[n]
	This locality was controlled by the TPLF after its offensive operation against the 603rd Core Army launched on 1 January 1989.		
	[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994]		
HFF22	Wugro, see Wikro		
HFF23c	Wugura, see Dongollo		
HEC96	Wujow (Wudjow, Encata), see also Enkata	11/37	[+ 20 WO]
	River joining the Abay from the Begemdir side somewhere between the two old bridges. The National Geographic expedition walking along the Abay in September 1999 had to hurry more than intended to be able to cross the Wujow before its water rapidly rose too high to be crossed.		
HFE15	Wukien (Wuqien, Wokien, Waqen)	13/38	[x]
	(with rock-hewn church) see under Abiy Adi, cf Gabriel Wukien		
HFF22	Wukro (Wukiro, see Wikro & HFE61		
JDB92	Wulakuni sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kuni)	08/40	[Ad]
HE...	Wulawula sub-district (centre 1964 = Liggo)	11/39	[Ad]
	wulbareg: <i>Ulbarag</i> , name of a group of Gurage speaking their own dialect <i>Ulbaraj</i> , by 1950 still considered to be mainly pagan [Trimingham]		
HCS67	Wulbareg (Ulbarag, Urbaragh, Urbarag, Ubarag)	07/38	[Gz Gu WO Wa]
	(Urbarak, Wirbarag, Wurbareg, Welbareg)	07/38	[x n]
	Gz: 07°46'/38°11' = HCS57, 2161 m; MS: 07°53'/38°07' 2017 m		
	(area & market), in Dalocha wereda, cf Wurbareg		
1920s	"Urbarak, a teeming open-air market where thousands of people congregated, and where a whole day was spent in trying to alleviate some of the all too evident misery of neglected trachomatous eyes and foul smelling ulcers. Then a long and precitous climb led to Kambatta, --"		
	[T A Lambie, Boot and saddle ..., USA 1943 p 68]		
1930s	Important market, with a caravan route towards the south.		
	[Guida 1938]		
	"Wulbareg has never entirely overcome its mid-century loss of status as the main town of the district."		
	The school was started in 1972/73, with grade 6 added in 1975/76 and grades 1-7 existing in 1993. In 1993/94 there were 167 boys and 95 girls, with 7 male and 3 female teachers.		
	[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 141]		
	<i>wuli</i> (O) agreement		
HDF51	Wulinchiti, see Welenchiti		
HBT25	Wulle, G. (area)	04/38	[WO]
	wulo kode: <i>kode</i> (O) blood relation, brother, sister		
HCK00	Wulo Kode (Kodo, Kotu, Cotu) 06°21'/37°31' 2756 m	06/37	[Gz Ad WO]
	near map square corner HCC99/HCD90/H CJ09		
	The primary school, in Gemu awraja, in 1968 had 43 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
HDL83c	Wulu	09/38	[Wa]
HDP..	Wumbera, see Wembera		
HCB15c	Wummertamer	05/36	[x]

A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area.
[Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]

- HDS.. Wun 10/37 [x]
Village north/?/ of Dembecha. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped close to there in March 1900. To arrive to that camp his party had crossed the Gusar stream by a bridge and forded two other rivers where there were only footbridges.
"Here I doctored several people for itch, a disease which seems very prevalent in this country : whole villages suffer from it /a kind of allergy?/"
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 220]
- HEJ05 Wundee 11/37 [x]
A village near where the Little Abay flows into lake Tana. Powell-Cotton camped there in the beginning of May 1900. The area was well populated, but to the west outlaws had gradually driven the people away so that they had congregated in the south-west corner of the shore area.
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 274]
- ?? Wurabe ../. [n]
A trading community along the main road from Butajira to Hosaina.
The school attained Junior Secondary level in 1987/88.
- HF... Wurahot sub-district (centre in 1964 = Cheka) 14/39? [Ad]
HCS77 Wurbareg sub-district (centre in 1964 = Werabi) 07/38 [Ad x]
cf Urbarag, Werbarag, Wulbareg
wurch (A) mountain land above 3,200 m altitude
- HEF73 Wurgessa (Wurghessa, Wurgiesa), see Wergesa
HBK47 Wurre, G. (area) 04/38 [WO]
HBS30 Wurses, G. (hill) 04/37 [WO]
?? Wurwita (in Borena) ../. [20]
With assistance from the International Lutheran Aid a dam was built there in 1996. It was 8 m deep when full and could supply three villages with water. The name of the Water Committee chairman was Kulele Galgalo. During the drought in 1999 there was only one metre depth of water left.
[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 1]
- HDE72 Wuse (village) see under Sebeta 08/38 [x]
wush (western Eth) kind of tree, *Croton macrostachys*
- ?? Wusha Turus, see Wisha Tirs
- HC... Wushayie sub-district (-1964-1997-) 07/37 [Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Dalie)
- HC... Wushayie wereda (centre in 1964 = Wushayie) 07/37 [Ad]
?? Wushkante 06/36? [n]
Within its local area in Gemu Gofa this village was one of the major receivers of emergency supplies dropped from the air in early 1977.
[Svenska vingar ..., 1999 p 49]
- HCP04 **Wushwush** (Wishwish, Gari) 07°18'/36°08' 2033 m 07/36 [Gz Ad]
(Wush Wush, Wosho? Wushé?), west of Bonga, with coffee farm
(centre in 1964 of Gimbo wereda)
- 1950s The Red Cross pilot and Air Force teacher Carl Gustaf von Rosen received the Wushwush farm as reward for his services to Ethiopia.
It was in 1956 that he received about 80 hectares (or over 200 hectares according to another source) "of jungle in an area that no Ethiopian was interested in". His son supervised cleaning. The farm was operated jointly by the von Rosen family and by Ivar thomsen (a man who had founded the Swedish-Ethiopian Co. in the 1940s) Count von Rosen took loans and said around 1970 that he had not gained any money at all from the farm so far.

- 1960s Operations started in 1961 and the harvest of coffee was 800 kg in the starting year but 4,000 kg in 1965.
Resident at the farm in late 1960 were Count Nils Gustaf von Rosen (b 1950 as son of Carl Gustaf) with wife Britt (b 1936?) Their post address was in Jimma which continued at least during 1965. By March 1966 the family had with them a son born in Sweden.
Nils Gustaf was an air technician and private pilot, but he could not become a commercial pilot because he needed to use eyeglasses.
When Ivar Thomsen died his part of the farm was taken over by his son Bertil Thomsen.
- 1970s By 1971 there were about 100 employed at the farm, or about 300 persons living there including children. These families had their own housing, some land for domestic cultivation and keeping of animals. There was a clinic free of charge and a school for grades 1-2 (the nearest "real" school was at a distance of 6 kilometres).
Nils Gustaf went to Ethiopia in 1975 to fly "food bombing" for the Lutheran Aid. After an air crash he was away for six months but returned again.
[News + Tenaestelin(Sthlm) 1972 no 1 p 20-23 calling the farm Wosho]
In the early 1960s Dr John Eriksson went to Wushwush to see the government-owned coffee plantation administered by a German Mr Buchholz. There were 600,000 coffee trees in the farm. Mail could be received by two men walking for three days to Jimma, staying one day there and returning by walking for three days again.
Eriksson had trouble with the police at the market place who wanted to take his camera. He had shown his papers to the chief of police before and was now given excuse from him for the incident. Eriksson continued some 20 km eastwards to Bonga.
[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 97-98]
- 1980s In late 1984 tenders were invited for prequalification to construct a tea processing factory at the state-owned Wush Wush tea estate in Kefa. George Williamson & Co. from the UK had made the drawings. The factory was expected to produce 1,200 tonnes of black tea annually.
[News]
- 1990s The village is 92 km from Mizan Teferi. At 5 km from the village there is a 1240-hectare tea plantation, 2.3 km off the Mizan Teferi-Jimma road. It has a packaging factory and a guest lodge.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 274]
- text Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1972 no 1 p 20-23 with four photos from the von Rosen farm.
pict R Herrmann, Carl Gustaf von Rosen, Sthlm 1975 p 144-145[29]
Count von Rosen senior at his coffee farm.
- ?? Wusha Turus, see Wisha Tirs
- HDL54 Wusmani 09°34'/38°51' 2640 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- H.... Wutinyi (Wutigni) 08/37 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Agemjai sub-district)
- HFL17 Wutuh (Wut'uh) 14°36'/39°05' 1486 m 14/39 [Gz]
north of Inticho on the border of Eritrea
- HEK.. **Wuzava** 12/37 [x]
In the 1950s, with the aid of funds from the Jewish Agency, Yona Bogala helped set up and run a teacher-training school in Asmara, which was later transferred to the village of Wuzava, near Ambober (Ambover), the largest Beta-Israel village. Two of the school buildings in Asmara were burnt down in 1958. The authorities refused to help the Falashas, who were forced to close the boarding school and send the students home. Around the same time, the Jewish Agency decided to cut off most of its aid to Falasha schools.
Under Yona's guidance the Beta-Israel, relying on their own meagre resources, set up a new central school in Ambover with teachers who had returned from Kfar Batya in Israel.
[L Rapoport, Redemption song, USA 1986 p 45]
- JCG58 Wyndlawn (caves) 06/39 [18]

Arthur Donaldson Smith in 1894 named the underground caves of the Web river after his summer home Wyndlawn near Philadelphia. Of course this foreign-given name did not catch on, see Sof Omar.

?? Wyrambu (with sub-post office)/.. [Po]
The spelling WYRAMBU is used on the postmark.