

Ca., see generally Ka..  
 JCN05 Caacule, see Kaakule  
 HCR15 Caaggu, see Kaaggu  
 JDG56 Caailu, see Kaaylu  
 HES34 Caara, see Caara  
 JEB95 Cabaaitu, see Kabaaytu  
 HDN26 Cababa, see Chababa  
 JCT64 Cabahot, see Kabahot  
 JDE22 Cabal Cabat, see Kabal Kabat  
 HDE83 Cabana, see Katila  
 HBP82 Cabata, see Kabata  
 HCD17 Cabbi, see Chabbi  
 HEH48 Cabcamba Mariam, see Kabkamba Maryam  
 HDD25 Cabena, see Kebena  
 JDC08 Cabenaua, see Kabenawa  
 HDE52 Cabi, see Kabi & HDL85 HEF03c  
 HER46 Cabi Curcuana, see Kabi Kurkwana  
 JBJ78 Cabo Cutab, see Kabo Kutab  
 HDD64 Cabo, see Kabo & JEA16  
 JCU42 Cabri Ali Ghelati, see Gabri Ali  
 KCP81 Cabrin (Cabria), see Kabrin  
 HFF15 Cabtai, see Kabtay & HFF24  
 HCD21 Cabura, see Kabura & HCH11  
 HEP59 Cacarset, see Kakarset  
 JEH18c Cacaun, see Kakawun  
 HCT18 Cacca, see Kecha  
 HCM53c Caccia, see Kacha  
 HDE49 Cacciama, see Kechemema  
 HFE17 Cacciamo, see Kachamo  
 HDB76 Caccian, see Kachan  
 ?? Caccigio, see Kachijo  
 JDG04 Caccin Ua, see Kachin Wiha  
 HDK63 Caccisi, see Kachisi  
 HFC29 Cacha, see Kacha  
 HDA75 Cache (Cachi), see Kake  
 HDA82 Cachi, see Kake  
 GDF32 Cachir (Tulu C.), see Kakir  
 HCJ87 Cacia, see Kacha  
 HDT19 Cacim Amba, see Kachim Amba  
 HDE25 Cacio, see Kacho  
 JFB05 Cacmara, see Kakmara  
 JEB46 Cacombili, see Kakombili  
 HEH34 Cacuaaha, see Kakwiha  
 JEH18c Cacun, see Kakawun  
 HDU44 Cadambo Ghiorghis, see Bar Meda  
 HDA17 Cadami, see Kidame Gebeya  
 JEG35 Cadarmo, see Kadarmo  
 JDP05 Cadda Coma, see Kadda Koma & JDP16  
 JDH64 Cadda Rugdaia, see Kadda Rugdaya  
 JCC55 Caddas, see Kaddas  
 HDK63 Caecisi, see Kachisi  
 HER08 Caela Guot, see Kaela Gwot  
 HEK70 Caena Tesama, see Kawena Tesama  
 HEB12 Caf, see Kaf  
 HEC07 Cafacit, see Lechemema

HEC74	Cafatuo, see Kafatwo		
HCR17	Caffarsa (Caffersa, Cafifarsa), see HCR28 Kefersa		
HFC36	Cafta, see Kafta & HFC63		
JER04	Cafulle, see Kafulle		
HCR77	Cagelo Budonaro, see Kajelo Budonaro		
HCR78	Cagelo Dichi, see Kajelo Diki		
HDC16	Cagelu, see Kajelu		
JDJ50	Caggelu, see Kajelu		
JBU47	Cagiagur, see Kajagur		
HBL66	Cagibo, see Kajibo		
HEL06c	Caigite Mechet, see Kajite Meket		
HCH75	Caia, see Kaya & HCP06		
KCH47	Caia Cobe, see Kaya Kobe		
HDU40	Caiafer, see Kayafer		
GDE15	Caic (Caig), see Kono		
HD...	Caiccia, see Kaicha		
JDK19	Caiderrede, see Kayderrede		
JCH00	Caifa, M. (seasonal waterhole)	06/40	[MS WO]
GDE15	Caig, see Kono		
HDL97	Caighedel, see Kaygedel		
KCP84	Cair Debin, see Khair Debin		
HDE52	Cais, see Kays		
HDN59	Caiter, see Guchar		
GDM51	Cakogulu, see Kakogulu		
??	Calab (Calub), see Kalub		
JEC70	Calaha, see Kalaha		
HDT54	Calala, see Kelela		
HBT75	Calalachi, see Kalalaki		
JDD40	Calalo, see Kalalo		
HBP33	Calama, see Kelem		
HFD42	Calama, see Kalema		
HEK50	Calamac, see Kalamak		
HDA33	Calame, see Kalame		
JDA78	Calamso, see Gelemso		
JDP17	Calaoni, see Kalawni		
HET16	Calbis, see Tsellari		
GDF45c	Calcalcia, see Kalkalcha		
HBS26	Calciati, see Kalchati		
HDA87	Calderini, see Kalderini		
JCC22	Calec, see Kalech		
HCH52	Caliccia, see Kelayka		
JDK38	Calieda, see Kalyeda		
JDK62	Calighi, see Kaligi		
HEF73c	Calla, see Kalla		
JDH33	Calladu, see Dalladu		
JCE18	Callafo, see Kelafo		
JDN77c	Callalu, see Kallalu		
HBP33	Callam, see Kelem		
JEJ35	Callassa, see Kallassa		
HCM17	Calle, see Kalle		
HDE61	Calleccia, see Kallecha		
JB...	Callegia, see Kalleja		
HDG88	Callissi, see Kalisi		
HDE73	Calliti, see Kalitie		
JDF55	Calolwabane (area)	08/44	[WO]

HFD09 Calvedin, see Kalvedin  
 HDB07 Camacce, see Kamache  
 HER00 Camachela, see Kamakela  
 HER24 Camant, see Kamant  
 JCD92 Camar Marie, see Kemarmere  
 HC... Cambata, see Kembata  
 HCK93 Cambatta, see Gambata & HCS03  
 HD... Cambi Biet, see Wanto  
 HCN54 Cambolcia, see Kembolcha & JDJ 45  
 HEF24 Cambolcia, see Kombolcha  
 HEK32 Cameam, see Kameam  
 HBS94 Cameio, see Kameyo  
 HER38 Camfau (Campau), see Kampau  
 JDC97 Cammu, see Kammu  
 HBK99 Camo, see Kamo & HCR43  
 HDA74 Camu, see Gombo  
 HEJ06 Canaela, see Kanawela  
 HEC85 Cancellia, see Kunzila  
 HEJ14 Cancellia (Cansela), see Kunzila  
 JDC31 Cancera, see Kanchara  
 JDB51 Canciara, see Kanchara  
 JDC48 Candarre, see Kandarre  
 JCR92 Candurra, see Kandurra  
 HES98 Canechi, see Kaneki  
 HEH60 Cangiara (Cangiario), see Kunjara  
 HDE67 Cangu, see Kangu  
 GDF65c Caniaz, see Kanyaz  
 HEJ15 Cansela, see Kunzila  
 HCA65 Canta, see Kanta & HCA75 HES41  
 HES41 Canta, see Kenta  
 HEC64 Cantafa, see Kentefa & HEJ87

*cantiere* (Italian) dockyard, /here/ workshop, "workyard";

*C.O.M.I.N.A.* = *Compagnia Mineraria Etiopica*

GCM16 Cantiere (Cant. C.O.M.I.N.A.) 06°27'/34°56' 581 m 06/34 [MS WO Gz]  
 In this particular case the Italian word, used for many places during the occupation, was copied onto the British War Office maps and stayed on in gazetteers so that still in year 2001 it was listed as an Ethiopian place name on Internet.

JEA45 Cantiere /Eloa/, see Eloa 11/40 [WO Gu]

HDK80 Cao, see Kao  
 JDG89 Cao, see Kaw  
 HE... Cao Sillasi, see Kaw Silasi  
 HCJ91 Caoggio, see Kaodsho  
 HDG09 Cape, see Kape  
 HCR86 Caporicia, see Kaporicha  
 JCL35 Capotinac (Captonac), see Kapotinak  
 HFC41 Capta Messil, see Kapta Messil  
 JCL35 Captonac, see Kapotinak  
 HBM72 Cara, see Kara & HCC46  
 HDG76 Cara Bochi, see Kara Boki  
 JDK34 Carabasse, see Karabasse  
 GDM60 Caraboghe, see Karaboge  
 HER67 Carachir, see Kirakir  
 JDK72 Caraggis, see Karajjis

- HBS58 Caraiu, see Keranyo  
 HDU66 Carakore, see Kara Kore  
 HDA83 Caramacco, see Karamako  
 JCC98 Caranie, see Karanye  
 HBS58 Caranyu, see Keranyo  
 Carara, Carrara, ethnic group of Somali origin in eastern Bale.
- JDK31 Carara (Carrara) 09°26'/42°30' 09/42 [WO x]  
 MS coordinates would give map code JDK40 further to the north-west.  
 Area with mine about 32 km from Jijiga and north-northwest of the Gureso mountain.  
 Named from a mine in Italy? - Italian spelling with C is retained here.  
 The place was around 1965 connected by a bad road with the Harar-Jijiga main road.  
 An expedition of the Società Anonima Mica in April 1937 found a site Carara which was prepared for economic exploitation.  
 "From the micaceous rock extracted it is expected to obtain 20 per cent of mica -- grade 3, and if - as seems likely - the deposits of micaceous rock improve at a greater depth it should be possible to obtain 5 per cent of the higher grades. The mineral is being selected and treated on the spot prior to being shipped to Italy."  
 [F Quaranta, Ethiopia .., London 1939 p 69]  
 Mica, though of mediocre quality, was mined during the Italian occupation at the Carara drift near Jijiga.  
 [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 35]  
 "As a change in the granite area, a 100 sq km basic mass composed of green diorite grading locally into the schists crossed by many granite dikes occurs in the basin of the eastern tributary of the Fafan River (Marchan) and occupies the Carrara area."  
 There are mica deposits in pegmatites in the Shebelli-Carara-Tulu Hora area. They were mentioned by E.W. Molly in 1928. French companies worked in these areas before the Italian occupation, but they later abandoned their efforts.  
 In 1939, *Mica S.A. per le Industrie Estrattive in Africa Orientale Italiana* commenced the exploitation of mica without any systematic prospecting. The production, partly of raw and partly of cut mica, in Shebeli and Carrara is given to have been 52,937 kg during 1939-1941.  
 There are gneisses which contain biotite and muscovite. The muscovites of Carrara represent sixth-class 'stained mica' and cannot compete with commercial Indian mica in quality or size. (The Carrara mica did not satisfy tests as electrical insulator.) The reserves known in 1965 were small but might be used for local industries.  
 Garnet (almandine) occurs in large quantities along with the mica of the Carraro deposit. Small-scale operation by local inhabitants takes place.  
 [Mineral occurrences .. 1966 p 104-111 etc]
- JBj67 Carare, see Karare  
 ?? Carawini, see Kara Wini  
 HDB46 Carcarro, see Karkarro  
 HEP49 Carcarset, see Karkarset  
 JCE07 Caren Ef, see Karen Ef  
 HET38 Careza, see Keretsa  
 JDB42 Carfaroca, see Karfaroka  
 HCB80 Cargina, see Gerjina  
 JCT90 Carin Agagh, see Karin Agag  
 JCE16 Carin Arusad, see Karin Arusad  
 JCS06 Carinta Chenleh, see Karinta Kenleh  
 JDD97 Carireh, see Jiriyele  
 HFE16 Carnale, see Amba Kernale  
 HDS85 Carni, see Karni  
 GDF21 Caro, see Aro  
 GDF31 Caro, see Tulu Aro  
 HCB07 Caro, see Garo

HCN64 Caro, see Haro  
 HCR57 Caro, see Karo & JDJ33  
 JDN88 Caroma (Carona), see Karoma  
 JDP40 Caroma, see Karoma  
 HDC95 Caronti, see Karonti  
 HDG84 Carra, see Karra & HDF11 HDJ25 JEA33  
 HCM50 Carra Birole, see Karra Birole  
 HDM45 Carra Magher, see Karra Mager  
 JDJ11 Carra Ormati, see Kere Ormata  
 JDC40 Carrabalci, see Karra Balchi  
 JDA43 Carrafannissa, see Karrafannisa  
 HDF65 Carraiu, see Karrayu & HDM05  
 HBS10 Carraiu, see Kereyu  
 JDK.. Carrara, see Carara  
 HDC51 Carraru, see Karraru  
 HEE88 Carre Yona, see Karre Yona  
 HDF23 Carri (Cari), see Karri  
 HCR65 Carro, see Karro  
 HDJ39 Carru, see Ker  
 HDE52 Carsa, see Kersa & JDJ42  
 HBU76 Carsa Dek, see Kersa Dek  
 HCR66 Carsa Ghesce, see Kersa Geshe  
 HCR55 Carsa Sadecia, see Karsa Sadecha  
 HCF21 Carta Bara, see Karta Bara  
 JEJ30 Cartati (Cartad), see Kartati  
 HEJ98 Carua Mariam, see Karwa Maryam  
 JFA76 Carumboe, see Asale  
 HER84 Casa Iesus (Casa Jesus), see Kasa Iyesus  
 HDM95 Casamba, see Kasamba  
 HEJ79 Casasillit, see Kasasillit  
 HDF20 Cascata (Italian = waterfall) 08/39 [WO]  
 HCA93 Casci, see Kashi & HCG64 HCG94 HCN02  
 GEF02 Casciangaro, see Kashangaro  
 HDU86 Cascim, see Kemise  
 HDD74 Cascio, see Kasho  
 JCC98 Cashi Delli, see Kashi Delli  
 JBU47 Casiagur, see Kasyagur  
 HDD54 Casibi, see Kasibi  
 HCK97 Casieno, see Kasiyeno  
 HDE31 Casim, see Kasim  
 GDL49 Casr, see Kasr, cf Kesar  
 JDR30 Cassandera., see Kassandera.. & JDR40  
 JDP39 Cassandera Chebir, see Hassandera Kebir  
 HBR79 Cassarghio, see Kassargiyo  
 HDL64 Cassin Selassie, see Kasim  
 HDU90 Casta (Cast), see Aksta  
 HES45 Casusa, see Kasusa  
 HEC53c Cat Mariam, see Kat Maryam  
 HDN97c Catabala, see Katabala  
 HCS99 Catama, see Katama  
 HDE54 Catama, see Ketema  
 HDB88 Catama /Argio/, see Getema  
 JDH02 Catamamitti, see Ketemamitti  
 HDG09 Cate, see Kate  
 HDF65 Catelu, see Karrayu

HFC27	Catri Gua, see Katri Gwa		
HEL74	Catseman, see Katseman		
HDJ84	Cattali, see Kattali		
HCH02	Cattalia, see Kattalya		
GDM51	Catugola, see Katugola		
JCE15	Cau, see Kaw & JCE44		
GDM11	Caua, see Kawa & HCM94		
HEL85	Causaua, see Kawsawa		
HCE90	Cavada (Cavado), see Kavado		
??	Cavallanca, see Kaballanka		
HES34	Cavataura, see Kabatawra		
HES77c	Cavea Mariam (village), see under Sawana	13/38	[x]
HDE82c	Cavie, see Kavie		
	Ce.. (in Italian-derived spellings), see Che..., cf Chi..		
HDJ03	Ceca, see Cheka		
HED50	Cecc, see Check		
HFC48	Cefa (Cefa Amba), see Chefa		
JEA83	Cefra, see Chefra		
HCJ46	Cegalo Afata, see Chegalo Afata & HCR66		
H....	Ceher, see Cheher		
HES34	Celaca, see Chelaka		
JDG08	Celeclaca, see Cheleleka		
HEU81	Celecot, see Chelikut		
JDA65	Celelaca, see Cheleleka		
HEU20	Celeua, see Chelena		
HEJ85	Celga, see Akyel		
HER07	Celga, see Chelga		
HER45	Celguana, see Chelgwana		
HCT73	Celila, see Gelila		
JBJ65	Celile, see Chelile		
HET90	Cella Damagdea (Cellada Magdea) (pass) c2750 m	13/38	[WO Gu]
JBG62	Cellago, see Chelago		
GDU06	Cellalaca, see Chelaleka		
HDF92	Celli, see Chelli		
HDF82	Celli Gabriel, see Chelli Gabriel		
HDJ08	Cellia, see Chellya & HDR01		
HDC68	Cello, see Seyo		
HDS84	Celti, see Chelti		
HDU00	Cembrie, see Chembrye		
HFK07	Cena (waterhole)	14/38	[MS WO]
HEJ67	Cencher (Cenher), see Chenker		
HCD91	Cencia, see Chench		
HEJ75c	Cencioa Micael, see Chenchowa Mikael		
HCD91	Cengia, see Chench		
HEP25	Cengia, see Genga		
??	Cenli, see Chenli		
HEJ67	Cenner, see Chenker Maryam		
HEC77	Centa, see Chenta		
JDB04	Cera, see Chera		
HDP01	Cerac, see Cherari		
HDP12	Cerac, see Korak		
HDE67	Cerago, see Cherago		
HCD67	Ceralatto, see Chelelektu		
HDM21	Ceraro, see under Gina Ager	09/39	[WO]
HEM64	Cercer Galla, see Chercher Galla		

HEM84	Cercer, see Chercher & HER08		
JDA88	Cercera Tinna, see Cherchera Tinna		
HEL53	Cercir Abo, see Birkwakwa		
HEJ67	Cercos, see Cherkos		
HEC64	Cercusquam, see Ker Kuskwam		
HDR69	Cereca, see Yechereka		
HDA73	Ceri, see Cheri & HDC65		
HCP34	Cericco (Cerricco), see Chericha		
HCP45	Cericco, see Cheriko		
HES68c	Ceroleva, see Cheroleva		
HEF53	Cerqua, see Cherkwa		
HDB96	Cerraccia, see Cherracha		
HDK09	Cerreccia, see Tereko		
HCK69	Cerri, see Cherri & HDE48		
HCP34	Cerrico, see Cheriko		
HDC95	Cetta, see Chetta		
HDC78	Cettu, see Hamus Gebeya		
HDD54	Cettu, see Chitu		
	Cha.. (in French-derived spellings), see also Sha.., cf She..		
HER75	Chaani (Ciaani) (hill) 13°18'/37°05' 1090 m	13/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
	<i>chaba</i> (O) fractured, ruptured, disgraced; (Wellega Bega) kind of quick-growing shrub		
HDM03	Chaba (Ch'aba), see Welde Ab		
HEJ61	Chaba (Ciaba)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEJ22	Chaba Maryam (Chaba Mariam, Ciabe M.) (church)	12/36	[+ WO Gu]
HDN26	Chababa (Ciababa, Giababa, Jababa, Cababa) (mountain) 10°13'/35°22' 701 m	10/35	[+ It WO Gz]
HCH20c	Chabara (Ciabara)	06/35	[+ Gu]
??	Chabba	../..	[x]

An Oromo by the name of Hordofa was made tax-collector of Chabba /one of the Chaba above?/ by the Italians around 1937. The Oromo men at Chabba refused to give him his due so Hordofa appealed to Addis Abeba for Italian troops. These were attacked and defeated by the Patriot leader Dejazmach Zewde Asfaw who was based at Addis Alem /in the Gondar region/.  
[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1969 p 306]

*chabbi* (O) hail, snow; white sorghum, millet white as hailstones;  
*Caabbi*, Somali name = Abbi

HCD17	Chabbi (Cabbi) 05°34'/38°11' 1828 m	05/38	[WO x Gz]
	see under Agere Maryam		
HCL90	<b>Chabbi</b> (Ciabbi, Chubbi) (volcanic mountain) 07°11'/38°26' 2284/2298 m	07/38	[Gz WO Gu x]

geol The dormant domiform volcano of Chabbi (Chubbi), north of lake Awasa, has extruded several large and very recent flows of rhyolitic obsidian lava with pumice at the base. This volcanic succession lies upon recently faulted lacustrine sediments. It is noteworthy that the only known very recent extrusions of silicic lavas in the Main Ethiopian Rift, those of Chabbi, are associated with transverse faulting, itself extremely rare.  
"There are at least two buried centres of eruption, the higher and larger of which shows some evidence of circular subsidence. East of the summit an older pyroclastic cone manifests intense fumarolic activity around its flanks, minor subsidence in its denuded crater, and a 5m-diameter steam blow-hole descending obliquely into the hillside."  
"-- blow-hole from which great puffs of steam are emitted at fairly regular intervals. There are local reports of the mountain glowing at night, and of ashes falling on Shashemene during the Italian occupation."  
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 214, 222, 228]

HCT67	Chabbi (Ciabbi) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
HCK09c	Chabe (Chabbe) (ravine with rock sculptures) see under Dilla, cf Shabe	06/38	[x]
pict	H Helfritz, Äthiopien ..., Köln 1972 p 80 outline of rock reliefs.		
HCH43	Chabera, see Chebera		
JDJ41	Chabeta (Ciabeta) (lake/swamp area) 2669 m <i>chabi</i> (O) small dish or plate made of clay; <i>chabbi</i> (O) see above	09/41	[+ Gu]
HBE89	Chabi (area), cf Tach Chabi	03/37	[WO]
HBE97	Chabich (Chabi) (mountain) 03°31'/39°07' 922 m (place) 03°30'/39°16'	03/39	[Gz]
HDJ65	Chabir (Ch'abir, Ciabir, Chabr, Sciabr) 09°36'/37°04' 2594 m (centre in 1964 of Abie sub-district) (with churches Gebriel and Markos), see under Shambu <i>chabis</i> ..: <i>dol</i> (A) reddish earth; <i>doll</i> (Som) kinds of bushbuck, <i>Tragelaphus</i> spp.;	09/37	[Ad Gz WO Gu]
JCC23	<i>dool</i> (Som) 1. ferry-boat, pontoon; 2. distant destination; stranger; 3. buttock; <i>dhool</i> (Som) front tooth Chabis Dol (Ciabis Dol) 05°42'/41°57' 502 m	05/41	[n Gz]
	<i>Chabo</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe, living in Shewa as Christians, especially on Dendi mountain. Cerulli considered that Christianity had superimposed itself upon the local paganism without destroying their ancestral beliefs and practices. [Trimingham 1952]		
HDD54	Chabo (Ciabo) 08°40'/37°55', cf Chebo	08/37	[Wa Gz]
HEL06	Chabo (Ch'abo) 11°47'/38°59' 3118 m <i>chabu</i> (O) be broken, be damaged	11/38	[Gz]
HEJ55	Chach (Aloa, Alloha) 12°16'/37°06' 1816 m	12/37	[Gz Gu]
	<i>chacha</i> (ch'ach'a) (A) stop growing, become stunted		
HDF11	Chacha (Ciacia) 2440 m, see under Sire	08/39	[+ WO]
HDM51	Chacha (Ciacia) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM51	<b>Chacha</b> (Ch'ach'a, Tchacha, Ciacia) 09°32'/39°27' 2731/2756 m, stream at 10°01'/39°18' (with bridge; sub-post office?, centre in 1964 of Golela wereda) Village on the Dessie road, 18 km before Debre Birhan, distance 110 km from Addis Abeba. The primary school (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) in 1968 had 199 boys and 83 girls, with 4 male teachers and one female.	09/39	[Gz Ad Gu WO]
HEB64	Chachaho, see Checheho		
HDL99	Chachat (Ch'ach'at), district in lower Wegda 09°55'/39°16' 1907 m (with church Maryam) <i>chachata</i> (ch'ach'ata) (A) noise, chirp	09/39	[Gz]
HEE70	Chachaw (Tchatchao)	11/38	[+ 18]
HEJ98	Chachkuna (Ch'ach'k'una) 12°37'/37°21' 2377 m <i>chaf</i> (ch'af) (A) 1. top, peak, crest, summit; point /of knife/; 2. hem; 3. branch of tree <i>chafa</i> (Bale O) tall grass-like herb, <i>Scirpus</i> sp.	12/37	[Gz]
HCM60	Chafa (Ciafa) (area), cf Chefe	06/39	[+ WO]
HED79c	Chafat (Ciafat) (valley)	11/38	[+ Gu]
GDM76	Chafchafi (Swe: Tjafjtjafi) About 17 km (in a straight line) south-west of Mendi.	09/34	[x]

[EFS mission sketch map]

*chafe, chaffe, chaffee* (O) 1. meadow, grassy place where outdoor rituals and meetings are held;

2. kind of swamp grass, used for covering roofs and making mats

Chafe (Chaffe) ..., see Chefe ..

	chagalla: <i>chagula</i> (ch'agula) (A) nuptial house		
HDL73	Chagalla, see Chagel at HDL74	09/38	[WO]
HE...	Chagassa	12/37	[Pa]
	Described from the 1770s by James Bruce as a district three hour's journey away from Gondar, and well cultivated. [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 77]		
HDL74	Chagel (Ch'agel, Chagalla, Ch'age, Ch'agesee) 09°43'/38°49' 2647 m (with church Amanuel to the east) see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA MS WO Gz]
HEB09	Chagne (Chagni, Metekel, Meteke) MS: 11°00'/36°30' = HEB19; Gz: 10°57'/36°30' 1583 m	11/36	[MS Gz]
HEB26	<b>Chagne</b> (Kedamawi Haile Selassie I Ber, Chagni) Centre at least 1956-1980 of Metekel awraja & of Gwangwa wereda. With post called sub-post office until the 1990s. Distance 504 km from Addis Abeba. Within a radius of 10 km there is the high plateau Belaya (Belaia), average 1950 m	11/36	[Gz Po Ad x]
1950s	Population 1,356 as counted in 1956. Around 1957 Kedamawi H. S. Ber was the westernmost end of telephone lines in Gojjam. Sub-province Governor of Metekel awraja in 1959 was Major Asfaw Gabre Amanuel.		
1960s	In Kedamawi Haile Selassie Ber school 5 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. A health centre was built and ready by 1963. In 1967 there was a telephone for the provincial governor's office and one for Captain Asfaw Gabre Amanuel /= governor's home?/, plus one for the Public Health Clinic. The primary school in 1968 had 535 boys and 144 girls, with 13 teachers. The junior secondary school had 63 male and 13 female students in grades 7-8; no regularly employed teacher in 1968?		
1970s	Spelling used in the post office around 1975 was H.S.I BER KETEMA. Telecommunications used a title KEDAMAWI BER.		
1980s	Population about 8,400 in 1984.		
1990s	Population about 17,800 in 1994 and 21,900 in 2001 - rapid growth.		
??	Chago Because of iron outcrops, a detailed survey of the Chago area was made by Stern and Lapajne and a geophysical survey by Ravnik and Kelhar, all of them belonging to the RUDIS Mining Association (reported in 1964). Diorites prevail in elongated bodies at the east along the river Birbir. Gabbro is outcropping to the west. To the north there were magnetic anomalies, suggesting steeply dipping ore bodies. The occurrence of iron ore 4-5 km south of the Chago village was investigated. The main body is a lens 400 m long with a thickness of up to 2 m. H.A. Quinn in 1962 noted a trench 300 x 5-10 m as evidence of earlier exploitation by local inhabitants. The iron ore itself is rather coarse-grained, massive martite with a little residual magnetite. It contains 70% of iron. In general there are light brown metasedimentary rocks, slate, argillite, gray fine-grained quartzite, light brown arenaceous muscovite schists, and phyllites.	../.	[Mi]

[Mineral 1966]

*Chaha* (Chäha, Chiha), the most important tribe and dialect among the Gurage. [Ullendorff]

Azaïz and Chambard in 1931 listed the Chaha as pagan, also with Muslims and some Christians.

- text J. Leroy, *Ethiopic proverbs in Chaha*, in *Word*, vol 5, 1949.
- HCS94 Chaha wereda 08/37 [x]  
(centre in 1957 = Imdibir)  
later time, see Sabat Bet Gurage wereda
- HEU01 Chahai (Ch'aha'i) 12°45'/39°31' 2408 m 12/39 [Gz]
- ?? Chahit (sub-post office under Gondar) ../. [Po]
- KCP84 Chair Debin, see Khair Debin  
*chak* (ch'aq) (A) resin
- HDU12 Chak (Ciac), see under Molale, cf Chach 10/39 [+ WO]
- ?? Chakata (valley in Adola area of Sidamo) ../. [Mi]  
Graphite deposits have been indicated in the Chakata valley, near a power station at Mormora river. [Mining 1966]
- HDT52c **Chakata** (Ciacata, Tchakata, Ch'aqäta) 10/38 [Ad It 18 n]  
(sub-district, centre in 1964 = Gelebie)
- 1941 Wilfred Thesiger led his force down the escarpment and arrived at the bottom at dawn on 17 May 1941. He followed the valley northwards with the Chakata plateau on his left. "They were sniped at by Muslim Galla tribesmen from the cliff tops, formerly pro-Italian, now waiting to see who would win." (Sketch map on p 200 in Shirreff.)  
"By dawn on 18 May the Italian column was established on the Ciacata plateau, with the 3rd Colonial Brigade facing towards Deraa, after a long hard march from the Boto river (described by Maraventano as the 'Via Crucis'). At 7.00 a.m. the commander of the 3rd Brigade, Nuovo, reported 'several thousand' enemy advancing in attack formation -- This was Wingate's force with Ras Kassa's 1200 rifles -- climbing onto the Ciacata plateau at dawn on 18 May. -- Johnson recalled the shell fire, 'The first salvo went over, the second fell short. We ran forward and avoided their third salvo.'  
"-- patriot forces advanced against the right flank but were held up by heavy machine gun fire. Johnson's Sudanese were withdrawn in the evening having suffered losses of one killed and three wounded. -- Patriot losses were 40 killed and 100 wounded, and the survivors of the 300 Patriots on the left flank 'who had crept forward within a short distance of the enemy MGs, could not be extricated, and remained there until the enemy retired two days' later.' --  
After firing ceased at 5.00 p.m. the Anglo-Ethiopians buried their dead and recovered their wounded from close to /the enemy/ lines, but many had to lie out and 'their groans and cries for help' were heard by the Italians. Maraventano records his own casualties as one officer and 32 *askari* killed and 78 *ascari* wounded.  
On 19 May the Patriots renewed their attack and were met by machine-gun and artillery fire. "Nott noted the difficulties of operating with patriot forces who, although extremely brave, had their own way of doing things. On 18 May he had to quell fighting between two tribes of Ras Kassa's men waiting to go into action --  
/Ras Kassa/ sat on his shooting stick like an English country gentleman watching a pheasant drive."  
The stage was set for a decisive battle. "Maraventano started his march from Ciacata at dawn on 20 May, the 3rd Brigade breaking off contact with the Patriots and passing through the 19th Brigade, which became the rearguard. In the advance guard under Major Torielli were the cavalry and mountad *banda* and the training battalion. Making an early reconnaissance, Wingate and Nott discovered that the Italians were withdrawing."  
"Thesiger -- moved his force to a low ridge near the edge of the plateau. As they took up their positions they saw 'The Italians advancing across the plain in dense formation'. The

Italians then halted and opened with artillery fire; the first shell landed near Thesiger and knocked him over and he received a shrapnel wound in the right leg. The infantry then attacked, but the combined fire of Thesiger's 400 rifles -- brought the attack to a halt." There was also a charge from the Italian side by native cavalry.

"Fearing that his force would be surrounded Thesiger decided to withdraw northwards to a second ridge, which formed the northeast corner of the plateau overlooking the Jescium river gorge." Captain Rowe was killed during the retreat and also two Ethiopian men, Rifleman Haile Abatu and Corporal Wandafrash Falaka. About 30 Patriots were killed or missing.

"Meanwhile Maraventano had reoccupied Uogghidi and at 2.30 p.m. launched two battalions, the 72nd and the 21st, in a counterattack against Ras Kassa's Patriots who were pressing his rearguard closely. -- when Wingate went forward to reconnoitre, 'Maraventano's 7000 fighting men were being contained on the south side by 1500 Patriots, 35 Sudanese and the Mortar Section, on the north by Thesiger's 400.' Italian casualties for the day were one officer and 12 *ascari* killed, three officers and 165 *ascari* wounded, 20 horses and eight mules killed or wounded."

"On the afternoon of 20 May Wingate had sent to Maraventano a letter informing him of the surrender of /the Duke of/ Aosta at Amba Alagi on 19 May and giving him 24 hours in which to decide whether to surrender, saying that he had orders to withdraw all British personnel and leave the conduct of operations to the Patriots."

Maraventano consulted General Nasi at Gondar and called a council of war of all his senior officers. Meanwhile Wingate sent another stronger letter "demanding instant surrender or he would take away the whites and leave the Patriots to finish it off. -- it was a superb bit of bluff."

On 22 May Major Nott and Lieutenant Colonel Nuovo negotiated for two hours at a eucalyptus tree on the plateau. Among terms agreed on was that safety of the Italian column would be guaranteed until arrival at a prisoner of war camp in Addis Abeba.

"It is evident from all Italian accounts of the campaign that the concession of honours of war and the right to bear arms were of immense psychological and historical importance and enabled the Italians to salvage some pride from their defeat in the campaign."

"The day 23 May started badly with a series of explosions from the Italian lines, the *ascari* throwing away their hand grenades. Wingate sent Lij Yohannes, Ras Kassa's liaison officer, at the gallop to tell Maraventano that he would order a general advance if the destruction of war material did not stop."

During the formal surrender (at the eucalyptus tree) Wingate received Maraventano on horseback with Ras Kassa beside him.

Wingate set off from Chakata with his column of prisoners on 24 May on the long march to Fiche, which they reached on 29 May.

[Shirreff 1995 p 199-207, 210]

*chake, chaqee* (O) small hoe with a short handle

HBS50	Chake (Ciacche) (well)	04/37	[+ WO]
HCE24	Chaketa (Ch'ak'eta) 05°39'/38°50' 1570 m	05/38	[Gz]
HDT61	Chaketa 10°31'/38°33' 1423 m	10/38	[Gz]
HER28	Chakirna (Ch'ak'irna, Chakern, Ciachern) 12°16'/37°04' 1828 m	12/37	[Gz WO]

*chakka* (ch'akka) (A), *chaakkaa* (O) woods, forest, jungle;

*chaka* (T) bush, wood, forest

HCD04	Chakka (Ciacca), cf Cheka	05/37	[+ WO]
HDM64	Chakka (Ciacca) (saddle, with market)	09/39	[+ Gu]

see under Ankober, cf Chaka

*chakko* (O) wild plant the leaves of which may be eaten as cabbage

*Chako*, an ethnic group, the most numerous among the Gimira tribes, living in the south-western part of Kefa. Several root crops are their main diet, and ensete is of secondary importance, as is also cattle breeding. Yams is regarded as the most valuable crop. [S

	Stanley 1966]		
HEJ92	Chako (Ch'aqo, Ciaco) (mountain) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	12/36	[Ad x WO]
1800s	Troops of the Gondar government in late 1846 tried to capture the rebellious Kasa (the future Emperor Tewodros). They were defeated once at Chaqo. According to Zeneb's chronicle, Kasa entered this encounter with 400 spearmen and 22 riflemen but captured 100 rifles from his enemy. He is supposed to have captured Kenyazmach Wend Yirad. [S Rubenson, King of kings ..., 1966 p 37]		
HDP77	Chaku (Ciacu) 10°41'/36°22' 1488 m	10/36	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>chala</i> (O) more		
HCP67	<b>Chala</b> (Challa, Cialla, Cira, Ghera) 07°47'/36°22' 2070/2121 m Coordinates would give map code HCP57	07/36	[LM 18 WO Gu]
1800s	Former capital of the Gera kingdom. The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini arrived there on 6 February 1879. See mainly under Gera about what happened too them in Chala.		
HDJ56	Chala Denkenyea (Ch'ala Denk'enye'a) 09°35'/37°13' 2280 m	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>chalalaka</i> (O) ocean		
HBE93	Chalalaka, see Cheleleka		
JDH39	Chalanqo (Ch'alank'o, Ch'alango), see Chelenko		
HCD97c	Chalba, see Chelba, also Tutiti		
HBR12	Chalbi, see Chew Bahir		
	chalchis: <i>chalakkisa</i> , <i>chalaqqisa</i> (O) lightning flash		
HDJ01	Chalchis (Ch'alchis, Tuca, Tuk'a) (mountain) (with church Tuka Giyorgis) 09°08'/36°44' 2845 m	09/36	[Gz WO]
HDA88	Chaldiya (Cialdia) <i>chali</i> , <i>chalii</i> (O) spindle, rod for spinning cotton manually	08/35	[+ WO]
HCB15c	Chali A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. The neighbours Chalia to the south are similar. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
HCC31	Chali (Ch'ali) (mountain) 05°45'/36°45' 2420 m	05/36	[Gz]
HDJ25	Chali (Ch'ali, Ciali) (area) mountain peak 2985 m 09°19'/37°05', see under Haretu	09/37	[Gz WO]
HBP99	Chalia, see Challya		
	<i>challa</i> (O) 1. grain, certain other crops including coffee; 2. production		
HBP99	Challa (Gebel Challa) (mountain) 1335 m 05°23'/36°34' 1335 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
??	<b>Challa</b> (historical capital of Gera)		
1800s	The Gibe kings built merchants' villages known as <i>mandera</i> , sited near their main <i>masseras</i> in their capitals. One such merchants' village was in Challa, capital of Gera. [Mohammed 1994]		
??	<b>Challa</b> (small state)		
1850s	"The following drama was played before the eyes of the first Italian bishop of Oromoland in the late 1850s /Massaja/. The people of Lagamara and Challa went to war over an incident involving a woman who abandoned an Abba Dula of Lagamara for an Abba Dula of Challa. The true motive for the war, however, went far deeper. It was a question of the political and economic ambitions of the three Abba Dulas of Lagamara and their followers. In the battle following the incident, the Abba Dulas of Lagamara routed those of Challa, who fled to safety in the neighboring states. Their followers escaped into the forest but were soon forced by hunger and exposure to return to their land. With tears in their eyes, the unfortunate peasants of Challa begged the victorious Abba Dula for mercy.		

This was granted, but at a terrible price. The three Abba Dulas divided the land of Challa among themselves and only allowed the vanquished to return to their homes on condition of submission and subservience to the victors." [Mohammed 1994 p 120]

"According to Massaja, the victorious Abba Dulas of Lagamara took all the uncultivated land of Challa and divided it among their followers. It was in this fashion that the war leaders and their followers became the owners of extensive land in the Gibe region. When a successful war leader made himself king, even forests became his property. Besides reducing the peasants of Challa to tenants on their own land and taking over all the uncultivated land, the three Abba Dulas of Lagamara made the public pastures of Challa into the common property of the people of both Lagamara and Challa." [ditto p 121]

HDG18	Challa (Cialla) <i>challaba, challabbaa</i> (O) thin, weak, watery /beer/	09/35	[x WO]
HDE64	Challaba (Ciallaba) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
JDH39	Challanqo, see Chelenko <i>challe, challee</i> (O) glass bead		
HC...	Challe Valley in the Soddo coal field of Sidamo: In the Challe valley, a lenticular bed consisting of high-rank coal, carbonaceous shale, and black shale occur towards the side of the Kindo valley. The thickest coal bank is about 0.75 m thick, and the total coal in the seam is estimated at about 10%. The bed is characteristic of a small delta deposit. [Mineral 1966]	07/36	[18 Mi]
HEF26	Challeka (Cialleca) (plain)	11/39	[+ WO]
??	Challo Bashata (Challo Bacheta) Village 50 km south of Ijaji, with Evangelical Christians. A long story about Ato Fite, the first one of them, and of one former cattle thief Gilo (b.1936) is told in Agne Nordlander, <i>Väckelse och växtvärk i Etiopien</i> , Sthlm (EFS) 1997 p 19-30. The first church in the village was burnt. A third church built within a period of 15 years was 8x34 metres with space for 1,500 people, with the lower parts of walls in masonry of Ambo stone. That church was inaugurated 19 May 1996 and had until then cost 198,000 birr.	../..	[n]
HFC19	Challockola (Ciallocola)  challya: <i>challie, chale</i> (O) necklace, glass beads; <i>Chalya</i> (Chaleha, Cheliha, Chellia, Chelea) name of a Mecha Oromo group, same?: <i>Chaliya</i> , name of one of four Oromo groups making up the Afre in the 16th century	13/37	[+ WO]
HBP99	Challya (Chalia, Challa) 05°23'/36°34' 1335 m	05/36	[+ n Gz]
HDP19	<b>Challya</b> (Chalya, Chaliya, Ciallia) (area) (Swe: Tjallia), cf Chellya	10/36	[+ x WO]
1900s	Around 1905 there was a government customs gate at Chaliya on the road Addis Abeba-Nekemte.		
1940s	An Oromo man Ashana grew up in the village Tege three hours' march from Aira. Around 1940 Ashana had become converted by the German missionaries at Aira. His mother in Tege was a sorceress, <i>qallicha</i> , so when Ashana tried to preach there he met much hostility and therefore moved to Challya. After a while Ashana's mother also wanted to become a Christian, so the belief in <i>qallichas</i> was shaken in his home village. The first church hut at Challya was built in 1942, and ten years later there was a three times larger church and Ashana was its Evangelical priest. However, when the congregation first wanted to elect Ashana as their priest, it was believed that he was not suitable because he had remarried (his first wife had died). Instead a young man who knew Amharic was elected, but this man could not adapt himself to the priest school and quit after one term. Then Ashana was unanimously elected. He passed the priest school in Nejo without having any previous formal		

education.

[Bortom bergen vol II 1954 p 201-203, with Ashana's phot at p 161]

Swedish missionary Hagner tells about the carpenter Ashana: Some ten hours by mule from the home of Ashana there was a lowland area known for bands of robbers. One robber who must flee after a fight with his brother tried to find refuge in Challya. The villagers did not want him to stay there but Ashana received him in his home on condition that he should take part in Evangelical gatherings. He was taught at the Swedish mission station at Nejo. Then the former robber returned to his home village and started an evangelical movement there. Ashana himself had been converted by the German missionary Wassmann at Aira. This seems to have been in the 1920s. His mother was a *qallicha* but she also became an Evangelical Christian after her big snake had died. There was a medicine man Abba Terso, "who kept the people in complete slavery". After he had died, and also his eldest son had died suddenly, it is said that demon cult in Challya came to an end.

On 1 February /1948?/ the missionaries Hagner and Lundgren travelled about six hours from Aira to Challya and were received in Ashana's home. The above-mentioned "robber" also came there and was even admitted to holy communion, led by Gustav Arén.

A number of 38 Oromo were baptised on that occasion. An estimated 1,100 persons had gathered in Challya for the occasion, with an open-air service lasting two hours.

[Johan Hagner, Guds under i Gallaland, Sthlm 1948 p 19-21,25-27,29,44-52]

Challya became the centre of an important Evangelical movement in Wellega in the 1940s. The first Evangelical Christian to teach and preach in the area was probably Habte Maryam, who came from Boji. One of his students was later known as Kenyazmach Shuramo Yaddessa, who started Evangelical work in Mendi.

[A brief history of the Mekane Yesus Church, 1980 p 44]

1950s In 1950 the EFS mission had a course for about 50 voluntary evangelists in Challya. Swedish EFS had been caretakers of the German Hermannsburger mission station at Challya, but the Germans returned in 1951.

From early 1948 to 1953 the EFS Mission had some medical service in the Challya area. Nurses Kerstin Perols and Ingrid Hellman were there around 1952 and Margit Larsson (b.1917) worked there at least in 1953.

1960s On 1 February 1964 the German missionary Horst Spingies was killed in a car accident in Challya. He was married to the Swedish missionary Filippa née Mårtensson.

1970s Around 1974 the ECMY project at Challya had brick kiln, electric power, saw mill and workshops for welding, carpentry and building. Mr Kruzer and Ato Berhano were co-ordinators of the project.

1980s The Swedish EFS agronomist (*lantmästare*) Lars-Jöran Edström (b 1948) worked there in 1980-1983. Before that he had been in Sudan 1978-1979.

pict J Hagner, Guds under..., Sthlm 1948 p 53 large mission gathering

HEK13	Chalma (Ch'alma) 11°52'/37°51' 2138 m	11/37	[MS Gz]
HDJ55	Chalte (Ch'alte) 09°33'/37°07' 2292 m	09/37	[MS Gz]
HDB74	Chalti (Cialti) (mountain)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDG85	Chaltu (Ch'altu, Oberache) 09°50'/35°18' 1490 m	09/35	[Gz WO]
HES71	Chalud (Amba Cialud) (area) 13°20'/37°31' 2322 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
GCT35	Cham (Ciam, Tsciam) 07°32'/33°56' 334 m, cf Ciam	07/33	[+ WO Gz]

*chama* (O) clear weather; rays, also symbolically of the sun;

(ch'ama) (A) toil, labour;

*chame* (O) savannah plant with edible carrot-shaped root;

*chamma* (ch'amma) (A,O,T) shoe; sole of the foot

JBH91	Chama (area)	04/40	[WO]
??	Chama (river)	../.	[Mi]

Chama is a right affluent of the Kari river, in the Akobo drainage system of Kefa. The Chama creek, 10 km long and 3-5 m wide, has given coarse gold in enriched pockets with

values up to 10 grams of gold per cubic metre. The creek is too narrow for mechanized operations. [Mineral 1966]

	chamak: <i>chemmeke</i> (ch'ämmäqä) (A) squeeze fruit, wring wet clothes		
HEK52	Chamak (Ch'amak') 12°14'/37°45' 2507 m	12/37	[Gz]
HDF60	Chamara (Ciamara) 08°44'/39°20' 1786 m	08/39	[Gz Gu]
HEJ55	Chamara (Ciamara) (area)	12/37	[Ch WO]
	chamarre: <i>ch'immari</i> (A) increase, increment		
HDE59	Chamarre (Ciamarre) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
HDF50	Chamarre (Ciamarre) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
HCE85	Chambi (Ciambi) (area)	06/38	[+ WO]
??	Chambelga (Tschambelga)	../..	[+ x]
	Largish village in the Simen higland. The Rosen party of Germans passed there in late April 1905 and made their camp further 2 km onwards at Dara, measured to be at altitude 2589 m. They knew that Rüppell had been there in October 1833 when a particularly feared robber Iyasu was believed to approach the area. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 436-437]		
HCS16	Chambulla (Ciambulla) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
HEU10	Chamela (Ciamela)	12/39	[+ WO]
HDA74	Chami (Ciami), see Gombo		
GDF53	Chamo (Ch'amo, Gubi Scianni) 08°39'/34°40' 1814 m see under Dembidolo	08/34	[Gz]
HCD50	<b>Chamo</b> (Ch'amo, Ciamo, Shamo, Chama) (Italian: Lago Ciamò) lake at 05°50'/37°40' = HCD41 Several other names for the lake are used by various local people: Gambalaki, Ganjule or Ganjollo, Bagade/Pagade, Bishan Guracha, Hororo. In Amharic occurs the name Tikur Bahr, 'black lake' also Black Abaya.. The name Chamo means 'blue'. Water from Chamo flowed into the Sagan river for the last time in the late 1880s. [H Straube 1963 p 73] Håkan Pohlstrand could count 130 crocodiles in the lake from one point and at a single occasion, around year 2000. <i>chamu</i> (O) hold off, stop /said of rain/	05/37	[Gz WO x]
??	Chamwaga (river) Cheesman was told in 1927 that the Chamwaga ravine is impossible for mules or donkeys to cross. About half-way up, however, the crossing was found to be not very difficult. Close to Debre Markos, at the head of the chasm, Ras Hailu had taken the initiative to build a bridge, with the help of a Greek mason. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HED92	Chan (Ch'an) 11°44'/37°43' 2046 m <i>chana</i> (O) small arboreal animal "somewhat similar to a baboon"; <i>chane</i> (ch'anä) (A) to saddle, to load up, to impose	11/37	[Gz]
JDA85	Chana (G. Ciana) (area) 1272 m, cf Chena	08/40	[+ WO]
	<i>Chancha</i> , an ethnic group of the Ometo, with their own variety of language		
HDE70	Chancha (village at bridge over Awash)	08/38	[x]
HER31	Chancha (Ciancia)	13/36	[+ WO]
HCD91	Chancha, see Chencha		
??	Chanchan (valley) An occurrence of sand not too much infected by volcanic materials and used in Addis Abeba is found at 120 km on the main road south from A.A. and further 5 km along an access road. The Chanchan valley is 3 km upstream of Wenji which is a tributary of the	../..	[Mi]

	Awash. This sand contains 30-75% quartz crystals. [Mining 1966]		
HEK62	Chanchayo (Ch'anch'ayo) 12°19'/37°45' 2481 m	12/37	[Gz]
HEC69	Chanchera (Cianciera) (area)	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>chancho</i> (O) 1. hot spring, thermal water; 2. muck, mixture of dung and urine		
??	Chancho /which stream?/: A tributary of Alaltu some distance from Nejo. There occurs a greenish clay which may be possible to use for ceramics. [Mineral 1966]		
HDB57	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 08°41'/36°20' 1541 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDD15	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 08°19'/38°00' 1828 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDD37	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 08°25'/38°11' 2398 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDH58	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°33'/36°27' 1242 m	09/36	[MS]
HDK07	Chancho (Ch'anc h'o) 09°04'/38°11' 2337 m see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL23	Chancho (Ch'anch'o, Tchancho) 2 at 3½ km distance Chancho 09°18'/38°45' 2625 m (with school) branch road to quarry nearby	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDL30	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°19'/38°25' 2787 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL33	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°19'/38°47' 2631 m same as the following?	09/38	[Gz Gz]
HDL34	<b>Chancho</b> (Ciancio) (near river of the same name) 40 km north of Addis Abeba, in an area of rolling grasslands and babbling streams.	09/38	[AA Gu]
1960s	Population 1.041 as counted in 1967. The primary school (in Menagesha awraja) in 1968 had 125 boys and 75 girls, with 5 teachers. Swedish volunteers worked at Chancho (-1966-), among them Ulrik Holm at the Community Development Centre in 1967. Its sub-post office is listed in the late 1970s.		
1990s	"Chancho is of little interest in itself, but it's a reasonably large town in attractive surrounds, and -- the springboard for visits to the immense Muga River Gorge - a good day trip from the capital, or first stop along the historic route. If you're looking to overnight in Chancho before heading further north, there is no shortage of dollar-a-night accommodation." [Bradt 1995(1998)]		
HDL52	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°34'/38°41' 1913 m	09/38	[MS Gz]
HDL54	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°33'/38°51' 2671 m /Which Chancho? 70 km north of A.A. would make HDL64:/ "The Addis Ababa City Administration and government security forces this week committed what we call a serious human rights abuse. The first abuse was perpetrated against innocent street children and other occupants of the street. At mid-night on Wednesday (June 12, 2002), security forces in plain clothes rounded up these unfortunate dwellers of the city and drove them to some 70 kilometres north of Addis and abandoned them in the jungle of a locality called Chancho. Although the exact figures are yet to be known, some of these children and elders have reportedly been devoured by hyenas." /The "second abuse" concerned people deported from Assab./ [AddisTribune 2002/06/21]	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Chancho (Ch'anch'o) 09°51'/38°38' 3068 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDC78	Chancho Gefersa (Ciancio Gafarsa) (mountain) 08°48'/37°24'	08/37	[+ Gz]
HDK80	Chancho Gefersa (Ch'anch'o G., Ciancio Gafarsa) 09°50'/37°31' 1677 m, mountain peak 2120 m	09/37	[AA Gz It]

HDF01	Chancho Maryam (Ch'anch'o M.) (church) 08°11'/39°30'	08/39	[Gz]
HDL23	Chancho sub-district (centre in 1964 = Buba)	09/38	[Ad]
HDK93	Chandeto (Ciandeto) 1792 m, cf Chendefo	09/37	[+ WO]
HEJ74	Chandiba (Ch'andiba) 12°25'/37°01' 2090 m also /37°03' 2079 m	12/37	[Gz]
HDC36	Chando (Ch'ando, Gando) 08°25'/37°10' 1781 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDC49	Chando (Ch'ando) 08°34'/37°25' 1928 m	08/37	[MS]
HDD40	Chando (Ciando) 08°34'/37°31' 1892/1920 m (with church Gebriel to the west)	08/37	[Gz WO]
HDG44	Chando (Ciando)	09/35	[+ WO]
HDK51	Chando (Ch'ando) 09°36'/37°39' 1488 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HD...	Chaneho, at 40 km from Addis Abeba	../..	[20]
HDF01	Change (Ch'ange, Cianghe, Changue, Ciangua) 08°10'/39°26' 2189 m (WO shows at map code HDF00)	08/39	[Gz Ad Gu]
HDL81	<b>Change</b> (Ch'ange, Cianghi M.) 09°47'/38°31' 2796 m (with church Mikael), cf Chenge Coordinates would give map code HDL71 The primary school in 1968 had 176 boys and 14 girls, with 4 teachers.	09/38	[AA Gz WO]
HCL85	Changitti (Cianghitti) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
HES53	Chank (Ch'ank', Bosa) 13°09'/37°49' 2881 m Dejazmach Ayaleu's forces during the Italo-Ethiopian war to some extent used the large cave at Chank. One thousand people could easily get inside there, but its moisture was very bad. There was a crooked but fairly wide entrance into the heart of the mountain. By walking for ten minutes one could reach a large pool fed by a considerable waterfall which made a booming sound in the spaces. The outlet of the pool could not be seen but certainly existed. [H Nyström, Med S:t Giorghis ..., Sthlm 1937 p 154] <i>chanka</i> (ch'anqa) (A) shoulder, shoulder blade	13/37	[Gz]
HDA73	Chanka (Ch'ank'a) 08°52'/35°04' 1540 m	08/35	[Gz]
H....	Chanka	08/39	[18]
HDA72c	Chanka Sedi, cf Sadi	08/35	[LM]
HEJ76	Chankal (Ciancal)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEJ76	Chankal Abo (Ciancal Abbo)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEJ76	Chankal Iyesus (Ciancal Jesus)	12/37	[LM WO]
HEJ34	Chanke (Ch'ank'e, Change) 12°07'/36°59' 1816 m, also /37°00' 1813 m	12/37	[Gz q]
HES43	Chanki (Cianchi) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
??	Chankora 2409 m	08/38	
HDE40	Chankora (Ciancora), cf Shenkora	08/38	[+ Gu]
HDE89	Chankora (Ciancora)	08/39	[+ Gu]
HDT12	Chankorra, see Shenkora		
HDE97	Chankova, see Chefe Donsa channa: <i>chenna</i> (ch'änna) (A) burden /figuratively/		
HCH82	Channa (Cianna) (with leprosarium) 1316 m 07°08'/35°53', cf Chena, Chenna	07/35	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HDM66	<i>chano, chana</i> (O) small arboreal animal <b>Channo</b> (Chano, Ciano, Cianno, Chennai) 09°42'/39°54' 1239 m, see also Cheno Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 6SE Sidaha Kama (village)	09/39	[LM WO Ha Gz]

5SW Fare (village) 1166 m  
9SW Dengi (area)  
4W Arramba (area)  
6NW Werk Amba (Werq A., Uork A.) (village)  
9NW Zembo (area)

Channo is a local centre 40 km east of Debre Birhan, on the escarpment of the high plateau.

**Channo : Arramba**

1840s "An extremely steep road -- brought us -- to Arámba. After crossing the district of Arraba Amba, which pays tribute to the crown in agates -- picked up on the face of the soil, the path wound above three miles along the channel of the river Shonkorghie -- The scenery was especially beautiful; and in a romantic glen, partially secluded by a grove of tall trees -- stood the picturesque church and monastery of Our Lady /Maryam/."

"Arámba was taken from the Areeo Galla /Ari Oromo?/ by Abiyé, third monarch of Shoa; and now -- is garrisoned by a strong detachment of gunmen -- No stranger is permitted to enter the village without first giving the personal security of one of the inhabitants; and access is not under any circumstances allowed to the stronghold, which occupies the apex of a rocky ridge, possessing great natural strength. Here, in a succession of long barn-like buildings, are consigned to mould and cobwebs, and jealously guarded, every civilized invention received by the despot --"

"Our camp was formed on a small level terrace, of which the precipitous brink overlooked a deep dark valley containing the sources of the Arámba water, each flowing through a narrow rocky ravine. Extensively cultivated, and echoing to the shrill voice of the partridge, it is studded with cottages -- Wóti, towering amid dense forests of timber, and appearing to bear on its venerable summit the crumbling ruins of a giant castle, shut in the view on one side, whilst on the other, far beyond a remarkable pyramidal hill called Koka, could be traced the jungly banks of the Awádee, gradually fading into the blue perspective of the Adel desert."

"We experienced every civility at the hands of the governor and Shálaka; the latter of whom insisted on mounting guard over our tents in a small temporary bower erected as a defence against the nocturnal cold. Supplies of every description were furnished in regal profusion."

[W C Harris, *The highlands ..*, vol II, London 1844 p 359-361]

HDM66 **Channo : Fare**

Antinori and Chiarini arrived at Fare on 28 August 1876, while their compatriot Martini who had been sent back to Italy to get more supplies, had still not reached Rome.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p XXVIII]

On 2 October 1877 a caravan of Cecchi and others arrived at Fare, in rather bad condition but escorted up from the Awash river by guards sent by Menilek. On Cecchi's map this Fare is shown to be located 20 km north-east of Ankober. Martini had tried to go in advance to Fare to ask for assistance, but he did not arrive there before Menilek had sent the escort. The members of the caravan were met at Fare by Antinori, Chirarini and Martini, and also by the governor general of Shewa, Azaj Welde Tsadik. The Italians did not feel that the local people were hostile in Shewa, compared with in the Afar land which they had passed through.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 156-157]

**Chanoo**, same as Channo, Ch'eno?

In the mid-1800s the village of Chanoo, near Ankober and Aliyu Amba, was allotted to merchants from Tajura.

[Abir 1968 p 62]

Chanoo, on the frontier of Shewa, had one of the royal storehouses. During the second year of the stay of the Harris expedition, this storehouse was struck by lightning and totally burnt to the ground. It seems to have been mainly salt which was destroyed in this accident.

[W C Harris, vol III, 1844 p 343]

JDD35	Chansa (area)	08/42	[WO]
JBR82	Chaptu (area)	05/41	[WO]
HDJ87	Char (Ciar) (area) 2437 m	09/37	[+ WO]

*chara* (O) tip top, very good?

HCB..	<i>Chara</i> , Charra, a sub-division of the main ethnic group Ometo (West Sidama), with their own variety of language and living north of an east-west stretch of the Omo river at 05°/36° and presently numbering about 6,984 according to the 1994 census but 13,051 according to the earlier 1984 census. Some are bilingual in Welayita or Kefa but speak Chara in village and family life. [Summer Institute of Linguistics]		
HCH15	Chara (area) 06°30'/36°10'	06/36	[n]
HCP08	Chara (Ch'ara) (town) 07°17'/36°25' 2421 m	07/36	[Gz]
HD...	<b>Chara</b> (Tchara) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) The primary school (in Buno Bedele awraja) in 1968 had 298 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher. (same Chara?:) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	08/36	[Ad]
HDB39	Chara (Tchara, Ciara) 08°26'/36°32' 1542 m	08/36	[+ Ad It]
HDM30	Chara 09°20'/39°20'	09/39	[MS]
HD...	Chara, near the most southerly point of Abay bend "-- we dropped down into the village of Chara, where we were to rest and camp for the night, and exceedingly glad we were to reach it. The village is built out on a rocky shelf that projects into the valley, and as the platform is not very extensive the ingenious inhabitants had cut the hillside above into a succession of terraces that looked like a gigantic stairway up the cliff-side. On these terraces they grew their crops, and had constructed quite a good scheme of irrigation for the purpose." Rey describes at some length basaltic columns just above the village, a thing about which he obviously did not have geological knowledge. [C F Rey, In the country ..., London 1927 p 109]	10/37?	[x]
HDU66	Chara (Ciara) 10°31'/39°57' 1495 m	10/39	[+ It]
HEC31	Chara (area), cf Chera	11/36	[Ch WO]
1600s	As a result of the 1614 expedition of Emperor Särsä Dengel against all the Agaw of Gojjam, the Agaw of Achefer sought refuge among the Agaw of Chara and elsewhere. [Pankhurst 1997, Mohammed 1994]		
HD...	Chara Abedela (in Buno Bedele awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 84 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/36?	[Ad]
HEC89	Chara Chara	11/37	[Ch]
pict	R E Cheesman, Lake Tana ..., London 1936 at p 161 lava barrier and lake Tana outlet		
HE...	Chara Dudi (in Agew Midir awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 200 boys and 66 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	11/36?	[Ad]
HEC31	Chara sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kwakurta Giyorgis)	08/36?	[Ad]
HDR69	Charaka, see Chereka		
HEK51	Charakit (small island)	12/37	[Ch]
HDF39	Charasiga (Ciarasiga) 13°53'/38°25' 1852 m	13/38	[+ Gz]
HEK61c	Charba Village north-west of Wehni towards the road Gondar-Addis Zemen. Thomas Pakenham's excursion party passed there in 1955.	12/37	[n]

HES22	Charbeta G. (Ciarveta Gheorghis) 12°52'/37°42'	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
HES21	<b>Charbita</b> (Ciarveta) 2435 m (village with church Giyorgis) 22 January 1967: "Ciarveta is a recently-built village on the bleak crest of a 9,000 foot ridge and, despite this being the main road, our arrival caused quite a sensation." "I was given a friendly welcome in this square, two-roomed shack, where an icy wind cuts through the 'chimney-gap' between the tin roof and the tops of the mud walls. There is one iron bed, equipped with two filthy blankets, but most of the family sleep in hides on the floor. For the <i>faranj's</i> supper my hostess scrambled six tiny eggs - a sophisticated addition to the menu. Her method, however, was not sophisticated. The eggs were broken into a dirty enamel bowl and beaten thoroughly with very dirty fingers before being slopped into a probably dirty saucepan containing rancid butter and salt. Yet the result was excellent, though having stupidly lost my spoon I soon discovered that it is not easy to eat greasy scrambled eggs with one's fingers." "The women of this area are more elaborately tattooed than most, mainly on their necks. Among highlanders a long neck is regarded as a sign of great beauty and attractively designed tattooed 'necklaces' are thought to accentuate the length." "Jock /the riding mule/ is now amongst those present, because everyone affirmed that if left outside he would probably be stolen. Such a possibility has never been considered elsewhere, so this suggests that mule-stealing proclivities are among the fringe benefits of a motor-road." [Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 129-130]	12/37	[+ WO x]
HES22	Charbita (Ciarbita) (area) 2479/2608 m	12/37	[WO]
HCL92	Charchamanné, see Shashemene		
JDB70	Charchar (Ciarciar) (area), cf Chercher	08/40	[+ WO]
HES61	Chardakwa (Ciardaqua, Ciarduqua) (mountains) 13°15'/37°39' 1387 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HES71	Chardakwa (Ciardaqua) 13°17'/37°39' 1673 m <i>chare</i> (A) scrape, rake, scratch	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HET58c	Chare (Tchare) (with rock-hewn church Silase), in Selewa wereda	13/39	[x]
text	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer vol XIII no 3 1970, the church is mentioned on p 183.		
HEM91	Charka, see Sharka		
HEF43	Charkema (Charchema) <i>charo, charoo</i> (O) long stick for driving a yoke of oxen <i>Charo</i> , a group of the Sidama people	11/39	[+ Gu]
HDJ55	Charo (Ch'aro) 09°21'/37°07' mountain peak 2244 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDL44	Charole (Ch'arole) 09°28'/38°52' 2523 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE62	Charri Arussi (archaeological site), see under Melka Kunture	08/38	[x]
HDK13	Chasa 09°12'/37°49' 1859 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL98	Chaso (Ch'aso) 09°57'/39°13' 2617 m <i>chat wiha</i> (A) khat water	09/39	[Gz]
HDT29	Chat Wiha (Ch'at W.) 10°10'/39°20' 2165 m A village in Begemdir was known by that name already in the 1700s.	10/39	[Gz]
HD...	Chatu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Masiyet) cf Chettu, Chitu	09/39	[Ad]
	Chau .., see Chew ..		
HDR95	Chava (Ciava) (area), see under Bure Chaw .., see also Chew ..	10/37	[+ WO]

HCN56	Chawaka (Ciauaca, Cumacha, Humaccia) 07°45'/35°23' 2011/2244 m	07/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDB75	Chawaka (Ciauaca) (area) <i>chay</i> (A) enduring, patient, tolerant; <i>chay</i> (cha'i) (western O) kind of forest tree, <i>Teclea nobilis</i>	08/36	[+ WO]
??	Chay (valley) Chay is a tributary of the Abay next to Tammi. The width of the valley is about 10-13 km from cliff-top to cliff-top. It differs from the other river valleys in the region by having about 3 km of flat country at the bottom, with many trees on black cotton soil and much cultivation. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HCU82	Chay (M. Ciai) (mountain) 08°02'/39°31' 2989 m cf Chei <i>chaya</i> (O) shadow, shade	08/39	[+ WO Gz]
HEB43	Chaya (Ciaia) 11°18'/35°58' 1318 m	11/35	[+ WO]
??	Chaza Kunzela (high volcanic mountains)	../..	[Ch]