

	<i>fia</i> (O) arrow		
JER32	Fia, see Fiya		
JFA45	Fia, see Fui		
HFC63	Fiaga, see Fiyaga		
JB41	Fiako	03/41	[WO]
JDR81	Fialu 10°44'/41°44' 617 m	10/41	[Gz]
JDJ38	Fiambiro, see Funyan Bira		
JDJ38c	Fiangia, see Fyanja		
HDL83	Ficce (Fice), see Fiche		
	<i>fich</i> (fich') (A) to grind; (fich) (A) explanation; divorce;		
	<i>fich meret</i> (A) devastated abandoned land		
JCR97	Fich, see Fik		
JDC07	Fich Ierei, see Fik Yerey		
HEL53	Fichaza (Fich'aza) 12°16'/38°46' 2199 m	12/38	[Gz]
	<i>fiche</i> (western O) gazelle-like antelope, Ethiopian oribi, Ourebia ourebia gallarum, O. montana		
HCT30	Fiche, M. (mountain) 2171 m	07/38	[WO Gu]
HDE92	Fiche 08°58'/38°36' 3083 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL10	Fiche 09°09'/38°28' 2670 m, see under Genet	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL64	Fiche 09°37'/38°48' 2639 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL83	Fiche (Fiche, Ficce, Fice, Fitce, Feche) (Fikke) 09°48'/38°44' 2738/2782 m	09/38 09/38	[AA Po WO 18] [x]
	3 km off the main road northwards (with round churches Giyorgis and Medhane Alem & army headquarters) Centre at least 1964-1980 of Selale awraja (in the 1954 telephone directory written Salale & Merhabete awraja). Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	1E Addis Amba (Adis A.) (village)		
	3E Muke Gema 2519 m		
	4E Kere (K'ere)		
	4E Wedes (with church) 2065 m		
	6E Feres Amba (with church) 1997 m		
	3SE Gara		
	3SE Koticho		
	3SE Aleta (with church)		
	5SE Guda 2765 m		
	5SE Felase 2735 m		
	6SE Setane		
	7SE Werabesa 2645 m		
	7SE Dire Bochore 2662 m		
	8SE Gobe 2645 m		
	1S Ariro		
	2S Kumando (Comanda Tabia) 2821 m		
	3S Kemete (K'emet'e)		
	4S Geme Shoka (G. Shoke) 2749 m		
	5S Langeno 2797 m		
	6S Doyu 2735 m		
	8S Biddigo 2775 m		
	8S Iyeta (two) 2662 + 2708 m		
	8S Tembero 2710 m		
	8S Juba 2708 m		
	9S Wenji 2584 m		
	10S Tenebo (T'enebo) 2592 m		
	10S Dido 2642 m		

10S Subo 2692 m
 4SW Dire
 5SW Bolo (area)
 5SW Shabel (Sciabel)
 6SW Sego
 6SW Wetate (Wet'at'e)
 7SW Keteba Dilbo 2843 m
 8SW Menya 2882 m
 9SW Abote 2823 m
 10SW Auso
 2W Torban Ashe 2905 m
 3W Botori (waterfalls near) 2905 m
 4W Tumano (with bridge)
 5W Jila 3052 m
 5W Gishe
 6W Gulele 3102 m
 7W Muteya 3216 m
 7W Mute (with church)
 7W Meskela (Mesk'ela) (area) 3196 m
 8W Fago
 9W Bero
 9W Galey
 9W Chifra (Ch'iera) (with bridge) 3001 m
 9W Jileyi 3001 m
 9W Lege Werke (L. Werk'e) (with church) 2965 m
 3NW Saggo (area)
 7NW Sego
 9NW Sebro
 9NW Haro
 7N Melahe 2554 m
 8N Hudad (with church)
 ?N Shungurti (Sciungurti) (area)
 4NE Angorcha (with church Silase) 2355 m
 5NE Seke Sole (Sek'e S.) (with church) 2355 m
 5NE Adisge (Addisghie) (with church) 1999 m
 10NE Kurkura (K'urk'ura)
 ?? Kara Gada 3276 m
 ?? Sego Kara 2882 m

geol

"At Fiche 400 m of lavas rest horizontally on Mesozoic limestones, and a little to the south-east, upon the Upper Sandstone, but the transition is obscured by the presence of a local cover of more recent basalt lavas. The succession has been reported as:

5. Porphyritic basalt
4. Porphyritic andesitic basalt, with augite phenocrysts
3. Porphyritic hyalobasalt
2. Trachyte
1. Rhyolite

If this succession is accepted then, as at Ankober, there appears to be a reversed sequence from the normal, but the author /Mohr/ considers that the upper basalts of formations 3, 4, and 5 belong to the recent basalts which have flooded down the side of the gorge, and that the rhyolite is not in fact at the base of the Trap Series succession, but is underlaid by basalts as at Debre Libanos."

"At Fiche the young basalts, erupted along the edge of the plateau overlooking the Jamma gorge, are visible as having flowed down over the Trap Series and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks."

[P A Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 130, 224]

- 1880s Artist Aleka Gebre Selassie Adil (1881-1975) was born in Fiche. He completed church education and informally attended classes in traditional painting at Genete Giyorgis church in Fiche. He made wall paintings in various churches.
[Eth. Artists p 9-9]
One Haile Maryam was born at Fiche around 1883 and became a monk in Debre Libanos. He became a priest at the court of the Regent, and in 1929 he was consecrated as Abuna Petros. He accompanied the Patriot resistance, but when he went to Ras Hailu's house he was taken prisoner in July 1936, and the Italians made a show of accusing and executing him in Addis Abeba. [Leijonhufvud 1948 p 80]
- 1900s Artist *Blatta* Emealaf Hiruy (1907-1971) was born in Fiche. He acquired his skill from his father, *Aleka* Hiruy. Among his works are wall paintings in churches and public buildings in Addis Abeba.
[Eth. Artists p 26-27]
- 1920s Artist Alefelege Selam (Alle Felege Selam) was born in Fiche in 1924 or 1925. He became fatherless early and was brought up by his mother and an uncle.
Once at the age of 12-15 he was playing Ethiopian "land hockey" with his comrades when one of the Italian soldiers of the occupants wanted to join the game. The Italian happened to hit a boy rather badly with his club. As a revenge the boys also hit the Italian so that he was badly hurt. The Italian authorities decided on severe punishment - to shoot some people. They were brought to the edge of a ravine, but Alefelege succeeded to throw himself down into the ravine and escape.
He was later brought secretly by his relatives to Addis Abeba, lived with some priests and studied at the Technical School in the 1940s. There he was also given some teaching of art by an Italian artist Vittorio Fumu.
He obtained a scholarship so that he could go to the Chicago Art Institute in 1949. He received a B.A. degree in U.S.A. in 1954. Some time after his return to Ethiopia he earned money from an exhibition and was one of the founders of the Art School in Addis Abeba which opened in 1959. Alefelege became its director for several years. Among his works are wall paintings in churches and designs for stamps. In 1987 he was busy painting in the cupola of the new Maryam cathedral in Nazret.
[Eth. Artists p 38-39 + Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1988 no 1 p 18-22]
- 1932 "In May 1932, Leul-Ras Hailu was involved in the escape of the deposed Emperor, Eyasu, from his captivity at Fiche. Accounts vary as to exactly what happened, except that they appear to agree that the six-foot deposed Emperor was smuggled out in women's clothing while Leul-Ras Kassa, his custodian, was in Addis Ababa attending two royal weddings --" [Greenfield 1965 p 177]
Ras Kassa "thus chosen to be the warder to the deposed Emperor, though of considerable military experience, was by nature a churchman. -- But it was Leul-Ras Kassa's family more than his nature which made him a fit person to guard Menelik's heir. His father had been Hailu of Lasta. His mother, Woizero Tisamé, was the daughter of Ras Dargé, a son of the Negus Sahlé Sellassié. His claim to the throne was thus at least as good as the Regent's, but Kassa was unambitious and for this reason also and because he was trusted both by the progressive Regent Tafari and the conservative bishops, he was singled out to guard the deposed Emperor in his banishment. Eyasu was treated well, and allowed, with a certain amount of contempt, to indulge his appetites as he wished." [Greenfield 1965 p 153]
Lij Iyasu fled from his prison in Fiche in the night between 21 and 22 May 1932. He had been prisoner there for about eleven years. It took some days before Iyasu's escape became generally known in Addis Abeba. Two airplanes tried to spot the escapee. He was caught already on 12 June 1932. [x]
- 1936 Retreating from the Italian enemy "-- the Emperor and his party followed trails across the gorges of the Nile tributaries to Ras Kassa's seat at Fiche in Shoa, reaching it on 28 April. From there he took fifty dignitaries with him to Addis Abeba by car."
[P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 219]
Two sons of Ras Kassa towards the end of 1936 "fought on in Shewa. Eventually,

however, they gave themselves up when the Italians threatened to exterminate the whole population of their Salale fief if they would not accept an offer of safe conduct. Leul-Ras Hailu was the go-between, but the pledge he gave the two young nobles was not honoured and they were executed and their bodies displayed at Fiche." [Greenfield 1965 p 238] Ras Kassa's sons Aberra and Asfa Wossen were taken prisoners on 21 December 1936 and were executed by shooting at dusk on the same day, in the market place in Fiche. [Del Boca]

"On 19 December -- Ras Kassa's eldest son Wondwossen Kassa was killed -- near the source of the Takazze -- the younger brothers, Aberra and Asfawossen Kassa, were by then ready to submit. -- they had fallen back on Fikke and in the quiet months of the rains reopened negotiations with thier fathers-in-law Ras Hailu and Ras Seyum and directly with the Italians. -- /The brothers refused to join the cadets who intended to continue fighting at Gore./ -- In the second week of December, four Italian columns started moving in menacingly towards Fikke. The fifth column was that of Ras Hailu from Ambo. It was he who right until the last minute carried on negotiations with his son-in-law and guaranteed him life and lands."

"Only his cousins had remained with Dejaz Aberra: Mesfin Sileshi and the two younger men, Lij Merid Mangasha and Lij Abiye Abebe. They suspected Italian treachery. 'If you want to be killed', said Mesfin, 'shall I kill you?' But Aberra had decided to take Ras Hailu's advice. More hesitantly, his brother Asfawossen - who had also received a letter, but from Ras Seyoum writing 'as father-in-law to a son-in-law' - agreed with him."

"An aeroplane flew low over Fikke, word came that General Tracchia's advance guard was only a mile away to the north, and Dejaz Aberra, still undecided, took his men out of town to the lowlands. That evening Colonel Belly, who was with Ras Hailu, came - apparently in person - to the camp, and Aberra and Asfawossen finally decided to submit. Aberra however sent his wife and baby son away with Mesfin and the two cousins, a last-minute concession to their pleas and threats. A letter was sent up to General Tracchia who had now occupied Fikke --"

"Ras Hailu in person led Aberra and Asfawossen to General Tracchia's camp. While they were in the tent drinking coffee with the General, the men of their escort were disarmed -- A group of *carabinieri* entered the tent and arrested the two brothers. It was 21 December, three days after Ras Imru had surrendered /in the south-west/.

At 7 p.m. the men in the escort heard a volley of shots in the centre of the town. Tracchia sent a laconic cable to Graziani: 'Dejaz Aberra and brother shot dusk in piazza.'" [A Mockler, Haile Selassie's war, New York 1984 p 169-171]

Those who marched on Fiche in December 1936 were General Tracchia from Debre Birhan, General Belli and Ras Hailu from Ambo, and Colonel Garelli from Addis Abeba. The capitulation of the defending Ethiopians was agreed at a locality Wobari (Woberri?) and the act was intended to be at a place called Bidigon but Aberra had to withdraw to the lowland before it was carried out. The Ethiopian troops that were surrounded were brought by the Italians to a large hall in the town and set free the next morning. The Ethiopian who was next in command to Aberra had a conversation with General Tracchia who showed a telegram from Graziani by which he had been ordered to execute the brothers. The Ethiopians were permitted to recover the bodies and bury them in silence at the Giyorgis church.

[E Leijonhufvud, Kejsaren och hans hövdingar, Sthlm 1948 p 136-139]

1938 About 5000 inhabitants, a mostly Amharic centre in country populated almost exclusively by Oromo, important market on Saturdays.

Post, telephone, clinic, *spacci*. A round church with paintings of recent type.

[Guida 1938]

Post office of the Italians was opened 1 August 1937. Its cancellations first read FICCE'(AMARA) but the town was transferred to *Governo dello Scioa* on 1 September 1938 so then it became FICCE'*SCIOA. This Italian post office was closed 31 March 1939.

Postal hand stamp had spelling FICCE around 1959 and FITCHE around 1964 (like it had

been also around 1932).

[Philatelic source]

- 1939 The road Addis Abeba-Fiche 125 km was gravelled in the 1930s but not asphalted. Kenyazmach Tekle Markos, who had been Minister of PTT, in 1939 was called "fedelissimo residente" of the Italians and was placed at Fiche.
- 1941 At Fiche the defeated Maraventano's troops still had to undergo their final ordeal. A message was received from the Emperor to say that he wished to hold a parade of his prisoners. Against the background of the much publicized victories of Platt's and Cunningham's forces it was important for the Emperor's prestige that there should be a public show of the prisoners captured by his own small army. "Thesiger was sent to inform Maraventano of the Emperor's wishes. The colonel protested that it was barbarous to humiliate prisoners. Thesiger was the very last Englishman to receive such a protest kindly and records how he lost his temper, reminded the colonel of Italian misdeeds and told him to be on parade with his men next morning. Nott records that some of the Italian officers, perhaps imbued with the Fascist, un-Italian colour bar introduced by Mussolini -- in 1938, 'begged the British officers to spare them the indignity of marching with their men (*les noirs*) ... who had fought for them so gallantly.' This was refused, although according to Silvi the 198 officers marched separately when the column filed past the dais on which the Emperor stood with the Crown Prince, Ras Kassa and his surviving son, Asrate Kassa." [Shirreff 1995 p 211]
- 1950s In 1954 only the Governor's office and residence had telephones, but there was a proper post office. Fiche was centre of Selale & Merhabete awraja (-1956-). By 1958 it was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township. Sub-province Governor of Selale & Merhabete awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Amde Aberra. "Finally, /from the north/ I came to a long line of dimly-lit dwellings. -- I had arrived! -- I had missed the turn off to the mission for it lay three kilometres back and, turning, I finally found a rough track made of large granite blocks, that was set high above the surrounding ground. -- Suddenly, ahead of me in the woods, there was a voice. 'Hello?' It was a very English voice. -- The girl was Vera Jarvis, one of the Bible Churchman's Mission. We entered a large old house and came finally to a comfortable sitting-room with old chintz-covered armchairs and a lived-in atmosphere. Barbara Gibbons, also of the mission, and four English schoolteachers from Addis Ababa, were sitting round having tea." "The morning light revealed the forest as being a thick plantation of eucalyptus trees which surrounded the schoolhouse and dormitories." [Barbara Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 179-181]
- 1960s "At Fiché in the early 1960s, the grandson of Leul-Ras Kassa, Fitawrari Amdé Aberra, who is the governor of that region, has a fine house overlooking the deep and beautiful gorge of a Blue Nile tributary below the famous Shewan monastery of Debre Libanos. The *fitawrari* was himself educated at Sandhurst Military Academy in England." [Greenfield 1965 p 153]
- The average daily traffic on the Addis Abeba side in 1963 was 20 buses, 10 cars, and 35 trucks.
- In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Fiche, without engaging external consultants.
- There were 11 telephone numbers in 1967, e.g. for the Territorial Army 1st Brigade, Ground Force new training station, police force, prison, public health office. None on personal names.
- Population 6,483 as counted in 1967.
- Aberra & Asfa Wossen (Abera Asfawossen) primary school in 1968 had 731 boys and 361 girls, with 14 male teachers and one female.
- At Aberra & Asfa Wossen school 35 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

- In 1968 this junior secondary school had 140 male and 38 female students in grades 7-8, with 7 teachers of which two foreign.
- 1970s Fitawrari Amde Aberra was still governor of Selale awraja in the early 1970s. He was executed by the Derg in November 1974.
- Fiche was one of five camps where Mengistu ordered conscripts of the People's Militia (reconstituted in the spring of 1977 as the "Red Army") to undergo a twelve-week basic training with modern weapons.
- [Area handbook (USA) 1981]
- Spelling of a round canceler of the post office was FITHCE around 1975.
- There was a petrol filling station of Shell (-1978-).
- 1980s Population around 17,100 in 1984 and around 21,200 in 1994.
- 1990s "Despite a pleasant, welcoming atmosphere and cool, breezy climate, Fiche is unremittingly ordinary, and really only of interest to travellers as the closest town to Debre Libanos."
- "No transport leaves Fiche for points northwards -- you'll be reliant on finding vehicles coming from Addis. These generally pass through the junction town without detouring to Fiche --"
- "There are several hotels in Fiche itself, but the pick of the accommodation is in the junction town. The Alem Hotel, on the main Debre Markos road immediately north of the junction, is such a gem that you are unlikely to want to look further. Accommodation consists of above-average rooms in the dollar-a-night bracket, adequate rooms with a shower over the toilet." [Bradt 1995(1998)]
- 2000s Population around 26,000 in 2001.
- "The new town is on the road, the old town a couple of kilometres off the road -- There is a church, Beta Gabriel, which is said to be 170 years old, but has been rebuilt in the standard and not very attractive style of a cement rondavel with corrugated metal roof. A museum is under construction to house the treasures of the church - the old storage area burnt three years ago and destroyed some of the treasures."
- "I was searching in Fiche for the prison of Lij Iyasu -- /he/ had been kept in the house of Ras Kassa, until he escaped -- He was recaptured, then sent off to Girawa near Harar, where he was kept in fairly comfortable imprisonment until his death in 1935 -- I was shown the site of Ras Kassa's house, which is on the top of a hill with an amazing view over the gorges of Gojam. Unfortunately the house is entirely gone, and its remains were probably part of a stone wall a farmer had built on the land near the site. This is really unfortunate. They said Ras Kassa had lived in the house until his death in 1957, so the demolition must have been fairly recent. Locals blamed it on the previous Derg government."
- [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/07/14]

pict Bianchi 1896 p 525 summary view
map 1:5,000 by Mapping & Geog. Inst. October 1961

JCR11	Fiche	07/41	[WO]
HDL02	Fiche Lorgis (Ficce Lorghis) (area)	09/38	[+ WO]
HDU31	Fichet (Ficiet)	10/39	[+ WO]
JDC19	Fichi (Fitci) 08°16'/42°30' 1281 m, near code JDD10	08/42	[+ Gz]
H...	Ficho (on the border between Agame and Inderta)	13/39?	[x]
	In the 1800s one of the most important centres for trade with <i>amoleh</i> salt money.		
	[Abir 1968 p 47]		
JDR97	Ficke, see Fik		
JCS12	Fidadedih 07°21'/42°46' 1016 m	07/42	[Wa Gz]
	<i>fid-</i> (O) bring, give		
HCN12c	Fide	07/35	[Ad]
	The primary school (in Mocha awraja) in 1968 had 98 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.		
JB96	Fidegan (Fideion) 04°28'/42°10' 224/250 m	04/42	[WO Gu Gz]

	(area with well)		
	<i>fid-</i> (O) bring, give		
	<i>fidel</i> (fidäl) (A,T) character of the script; "alphabet"		
JDP07	Fideli 09°58'/41°20' 742 m	09/41	[WO Gz]
HFF02	Fidis 13°36'/39°38' 2340 m, cf Fedis (with church Abune Libanos to the north-east)	13/39	[Gz]
HDG17	Fido Geysa 09°10'/35°25' 1528 m	09/35	[Gz]
HES13	Fieria, see Fiyeriya		
HDT15	Fietira, see Fetera		
	<i>fig</i> (A) dung, manure; <i>fiig-</i> (O) run		
HET84	Figisiya (Fighisia) 13°28'/38°50' 1547 m	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>fik</i> : <i>fiiq</i> (Som) 1. point, tip; 2. drink; 3. garbage;		
	<i>fiqh</i> (Arabic?) Islamic jurisprudence		
	<i>Fik</i> , the semi-nomadic Borana living in this region are of the Malingur tribe.		
JCM20	Fik 06°33'/44°16' 455 m	06/44	[WO Gz]
JCR97	Fik (Fich, Fik', Fiq, Feek, Fitschi, Ieri) (with sub post office) 08°07'/42°17' mountain 1184 m, or 08°08'/42°18' 1229 m In an area with many wells.	08/42	[Gz WO Po Wa]
1930s	During some months there used to gather many Hawya with their cattle. Travel by motorcar to Babile was possible on a track. Italian <i>Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]		
1940s	In 1943 the Ethiopian Ogaden was a British administered zone. Some heavily armed Somalis were raiding this area. The Ethiopian Government sent in both territorials and two battalions of the British-trained regular army. This joint effort proved very successful. The British provided nearly all the transport and all the extra cost. British officers came down with the Ethiopian regulars who were based upon Fik. The disarmament of the raiders was carried through with the display, but without the use, of force. Only two Somalis were killed during the whole operation. [M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, 1948 p 365]		
1960s	Postal hand stamp had the spelling FEEK around 1963.		
JCR97	Fik sub-district? (-1997-)	08/42	[n]
JCR97	Fik wereda (centre in 1964 = Fik)	08/42	[Ad]
	<i>fik yerey</i> : <i>yeri</i> (O) lean, emaciated		
JDC07	Fik Yerey (Fich Ierei) (well)	08/42	[+ WO]
HFF90	Fikada Fada (Fik'ada F.), see Fadi		
HFE27	Fikadeamek (with rock-hewn church) see under Temben churches	13/39	[x]
HDL22	Fiko (Fik'o, Fiqo) 09°18'/38°40' 2628 m	09/38	[AA q Gz]
	<i>fikir</i> (fiqir) (A) love, affection		
HEK31	Fikr Asfaj (small island) In free translation "Love, the Destroyer", a bare rock island less than 500 m in diameter and 30 m high, white with the excrement of seabirds. "It is associated in local legend with a romance and tragedy. The story goes that two lovers crossed to the island in a <i>tankwa</i> in order to be alone, and were so occupied with each other that they forgot to tie up the <i>tankwa</i> , which drifted away unnoticed. When the time came for them to return they searched in vain for their raft, but it was not in sight. It was their only means of escape, for they had taken pains that no one should see them go, and they were too far from the mainland to be able to attract attention. Years afterwards their skeletons were found." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[Ch]
HDM65	Fikre Gimb (Feqra Gemb), see Fekere Gimb	../.	[+ x]

- One of the strongest fortifications in Shewa. Meshesha Seyfu was transferred there as prisoner in 1877. [Marcus p 51]
- HET55 Fikre Sini (Fik're S., Fiqre S.) 13°11'/38°59' 1796 m 13/38 [Gz q]
- HD... Fil Amba (Feelámba) 10/39? [Ha]
 On their way to Ankober from Giddem [=H DU45 Gidim 10/39] the Harris embassy visited the thermal springs of Fil Amba, being five with religious names: Aragawi, Selassie, Maryam, Abbo and one more.
 "Descending by an extremely steep footpath to a deep dell below the Aito hill, the road wound above a mile along the sunken channel of the narrow river, through which meandered a rippling brook of crystal water, varied at intervals by miniature cascades, and shaded throughout its tortuous course by trees and flowering creepers of luxuriant beauty.
 In an angle formed by a sudden bend are the hot wells, five in number, rising at some distance from each other -- Aragáwi, the most celebrated of these springs, derives its name from one of the nine missionaries -- He is styled also Za Michael; and is said to have been conveyed on the tail of a huge serpent to the summit of -- Debra Dámo -- Selássie -- is situated close to Aragáwi, and like it rising in bubbles from the sandy bank and bed of the stream. In both the temperature stood at 118° of Fahrenheit (45° Centigrade). Mariam, the blessed Virgin, at 115°, issues from a cave, provided with a rude door, and partitioned by a bar of wood into two cells for new and old complaints, and in these patients were in the act of immersion. Abbo, at 120°F (48°C), percolates from the centre of a steep bank of soft red sandstone, covering basaltic wacke, through an artificial spout inserted for the convenience of drinking the waters. Numbers of dreadfully diseased wretches, the lame, the halt, and the blind, who were here assembled, with victims who had suffered under the Galla knife, formed a horrible spectacle --
 The superintendence of the numerous patients who thus flock hither to undergo the discipline of the baths, is limited to the collection of one piece of salt -- for the use of the wells -- The waters possess a slight taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen; but they may be drunk without creating nausea."
 [W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 355-357]
- JDG02 *fil wiha* (A) hot spring/s/
Fil Wiha (Fil Ua, Filoa, Filloa) 09/40 [+ WO Gu 18]
 (hot springs, called Palm Springs or Palm Baths by tourists)
 Occasionally visited by tourists at least from the 1950s but the road, although passable by ordinary motorcars, was extremely dusty.
- 1950s Dushan and Iva Lalevich studied the water resources at the springs in December 1957- January 1958 with a view to determining their potential for agricultural purposes.
 [Ethiopia Observer, Nov.1958 vol II no 10 p 346]
- 1960s "From the inspection gate on the west side of Awash Station, take the main road north. -- After 28 kms. and two hours over plains country cut by streams and rivers the road comes to Palm Baths."
 "You enter, driving parallel to a great lava outcropping over a hundred feet high, and come to the first palms and the first pools of hot water in a setting that might have come out of a Hollywood studio. The palms are Dum Palms -- These placid steaming waters contain fish and small crocodiles and the shores are lined with ground-clinging grasses where you will see geese, bitterns, storks, cranes and rails. Kingfishers and fish eagles, as well as multitudes of lesser birds cluster in the palm trees. There are caves in the lava cliffs here which are used as sleeping quarters by a band of Hamadryas baboons. --"
 "From beneath the great lava outcropping a large number of boiling springs coalesce to form a little river of hot water, which meanders through a forest of palm trees for several kilometres, and forms an exotic oasis of unspoiled, primeval beauty. Waterbuck, warthog and baboon live at Palm Baths, and oryx, gazelle, lion and leopard are frequents visitors."
 [Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 78]

- 1990s The turquoise-blue pools are not as refreshing as they look, with temperatures touching 36°C. In the cooler areas of the springs crocodiles and hippos are found. After 5 pm, the area comes alive with birds. Hippos feed at night.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 289]
Håkan Pohlstrand of Fauna Safaris arranged for some (mostly Swedish) tourists to spend New Year's Eve and the millenium change into 2000 at this memorable site.
- 2000s "After a fairly rough 30 kilometer drive (at least an hour) to the north side of the main road from the park gates, you are rewarded with a sight of gorgeous hot springs. Out of the savannah rise volcanic cliffs, with accompanying black or dark brown piles of volcanic rock. When you reach the camp, which looks an acceptable if basic place to stay, you are on the edge of the delightful palm tree lined hot pools."
"The first pool is less hot, and supports a variety of bird, fish and crocodile life. -- Further on you come to the really hot pools, which are of course devoid of any life. The water is crystal clear, the soft mud bottom looks alarmingly close. After negotiating a log bridge and a few small streams by stepping on stones, you reach the pools. -- I had swimming trunks under my jeans -- The pool is very hot - my skin turned bright pink - so I could only manage a couple of slow laps before I emerged onto the slippery mud at the sides."
"The pool is the best place I found to meet the traditional Afar people, nomadic traders. -- I was completely horrified on my first trip to the hot springs when Afar men with AK-47's intercepted our car brandishing their long knives. Visions of losing my nether bits flashed before my eyes, but fortunately they were only interested in selling their knives to us!"
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/03]
- picts Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1964 no 1 p 2 Swedish TV team bathing;
G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987
p 181 swimmers in a hot spring;
M Aubert, Ethiopia, Local Colour, Hong Kong 1999 p 134
colour photo of the water itself

fila (A) kind of tall grass, growing especially near lakes and used for roof covering

- ?? Filagober (425-450 km north of Addis Abeba)/. [n]
In February 1996 the Peasant Association area of Filagober (among others) was studied by Alemu Mekonnen for a doctor's thesis "Rural energy and afforestation", Göteborg (Sweden) 1998, but he gives no description specifically of Filagober.
- HEE85 Filakit (Filagit, Filakit, Filaket, Filatit) 11/38 [Gz Po Ad]
11°40'/38°48' 2865 m
(centre in 1964 of Shedeho Mekiet wereda and of Mekwat sub-district, with sub P.O. under Dessie)
- HDL62 Filale, see Fital
- HEE83 Filatit (centre in 1964 of Berkenye sub-district) 11/38 [Ad]
see also Filakit
- filfel* (filfäl) (A) mole; *filfal* (Bale O) giant molerat, *Tachyoryctes macrocephalus*; *filfile* (A) kind of tree/?/, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, of the Leguminosae family;
filfil (A) to hull, to hatch, to shell /benas/;
filfil ale (A) germinate, sprout; *filfille* (O) gap-toothed
- HER13 Filfel (Felfel, Felfei) 1065 m (= Fil Fil?) 12/36 [LM WO n]
- HCU10 Filfo (Encuolo, Enkuolo, Inkolo) (mountain) 07/39 [Gz Wa WO Ad]
Filfo 07°22'/39°21' 3678 m
second highest mountain in Ethiopia?
- HDS17 Filkilik (Filk'ilik', Filqiliq, Assa Catema) 10/38 [Gz q WO]
Filkilik 10°03'/38°13' 1820 m
- JEB89 Fillamake (Fillamache), see under Asaita 11/41 [+ WO]
- JEA57 Filleytu (Filleitu) (area) 11/40 [+ WO]
- JDG02 Filloa, see Fil Wiha

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|------------|
| HDC59 | Filo 08°40'/37°29' 2269 m | 08/37 | [Gz] |
| JBN69 | Filta Gz: 05°07'/40°39' 1229 m, see also Filtu | 05/40 | [Gz] |
| JBN69 | Filtu MS: 04°58'/40°23' 1150 m
(Italian: Tappa di Filtu)
(sub-district, centre in 1964 = Seru)
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
10S Hashlik
10N Gagrga
Administrative post on the road from Negele southwards, 45 km from the Kenya border.
At the SW base of a mountain of the same name. | 05/40 | [MS WO Gu] |
| 1930s | The road Filtu-Negele 115 km during the Italian occupation was maintained but not coated. | | |
| 1941 | British forces advancing from Dolo in March 1941: "Late in the afternoon we topped a long rise in wooded country. In the distance at the end of a long stretch of road stood several square white block-houses, and a few native huts. We concluded that we were approaching Filtu.
We bivouacked there that night in the scrub on the side of the road. The armoured cars of the advanced guard reported having seen an Italian armoured car making off at top speed on the road to Neghelli, as they neared the settlement. This report indicated that our elusive enemy still remained in the flesh; for apart from road-blocks there had been little to indicate his continued existence since we left Gelib."
"Progress was slow owing to the number of sections of road mined by the Italians and the necessity to mark these and cut deviations through the bush."
"One aspect of the country surprised us all. In spite of the lush vegetation and wide stretches of splendid grazing we never encountered any game."
"In the middle of that drowsy afternoon, with heavy rain clouds gathering once more, our uneventful progress was noisily interrupted by the sound of shots from the head of the column. First came a sharp fusillade of rifle fire, followed by single shots -- It transpired that our attackers belonged to a band of Abyssinian Patriots who were alleged to be assisting us, by sabotage and guerilla tactics, to rid their land of the Italians. There can be no doubt that the activities of those marauders had furthered the success of our operations by cutting enemy communications and upsetting Italian morale, but as allies they were unpredictable. At times we wondered whether pillage or patriotism was the impelling force behind them. We should have preferred them less noisy and ebullient, with more strictly disciplined trigger-fingers. In the course of our association with them we discovered in the Patriots a regrettable tendency to loose off a few rounds when moving across country, just through sheer, light-hearted exuberance. We also found them somewhat casual in differentiating between friend and foe. Hence the attack on our column."
[MacDonald 1957 p 156-159] | | |
| 1960s | "Immediately upon their arrival in Sidamo /in 1963/, the Somali fell upon the Boran and the Gudji, making murderous use of newly acquired weapons. -- The imperial regime now found it opportune to implement a plan that had been mooted in the past, that is, to drive the Somali back -- into Bale -- ending this encroachment of Oromo territory. All Somali in southern Sidamo were ordered to move into the Filtu area inside Bale. Harried by the Boran and Gudji, the Somali herders were forced to cross the /Genale Doriya/ river, losing many animals and some lives in the process. In Filtu they found themselves unwelcomed and harassed by local officialdom, and many of them were obliged to join the growing rebel ranks."
[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ.Press) 1987 p 196-197] | | |
| 1970s | During the full-scale invasion of eastern Ethiopia by Somalia in the second half of 1977, the Somali penetrated southern Sidamo as far as Filtu. The advance stopped there, and frontlines changed little during the following months.
[Markakis 1987 p 230] | | |

JBP81	Filtu (El Daud) (spring)	05/40	[MS WO]
JBP91	Filtu (mountain)	05/40	[WO]
JBS61	Filtu 05°05'/42°40'	05/42	[MS]
JBP90	Filtu Daffa (seasonal spring) <i>finā</i> (A) direction; <i>finna</i> (O) heritage	05/40	[MS WO]
GCT98	Fina	08/34	[WO]
GDE08	Fina (Faina) 08°10'/34°14' 447 m	08/34	[Gz]
JB46	Finangiuba, see Hashim		
JD38	Finangiuba, see Funyan Hujuba		
HET46	Finarwa (Fenerwa, Feneroa, Fenaroa) 13°06'/39°01' 1520/1570 m (market), see under Abergele In 1962 the Highway Authority described the north-south connection through Finarwa as a trail only.	13/39	[Gz WO 18]
GDF13	Fincao (Fincau), see Finchawo <i>finch</i> (finch') (A) 1. clue to a mystery; 2. very small hole; 3. (finch) kind of caterpillar		
??	Finch "On the left bank of the Abbai the Finch River was represented by a wide gash between the great land masses of Gudru and Horo. The confluence of the Finch and the Abbai was upstream of what was called the Satana Ford." [Cheesman 1936] <i>fincha</i> , <i>finchaa</i> (O) waterfall, cataract	../..	[Ch]
??	Fincha (sub P.O. under Addis Abeba) Spelling of the sub-post office has been FINCHA around 1974. With airport around 1998 (because of construction of power station?) but no scheduled regular flights. Unpaved runway, length about 1500 m.	../..	[MS Po]
HD...	Fincha (plantation, sugar factory, c350 km W of AA) It was published in February 1989 that it had taken several years to arrange a financial package for a Finchaa sugar complex but that it had finally been approved, with several contributors. A sugar factory was built at Finchaa in 1998 at a cost of US\$ 230 million. [News] The sugar factory started white sugar production in February 2002. It was going to officially inaugurate an ethanol producing plant (located nearer to Addis Abeba) in mid-2002. The ethanol was intended as motor fuel and as cooking fuel. [AddisTribune 2002/06/21]	09/35?	[20]
HDJ99	Fincha, see Finchawa		
GD...	Finchaa (Fincha) (in Kelem awraja) Seventh Day Adventist Mission school in 1968 had 20 boys in grades 1,2,4 and no girls, with one teacher.	08/34?	[+ Ad]
??	Finchaa (which one?) The hydro-electric power station was estimated to cost Eth\$ 75 million and planned to be completed in 1970. The dam would also serve to irrigate 13,00 hectares of adjoining land. The Emperor inaugurated the Fincha dam in November 1973. It was the largest hydro-electric scheme in the country, built at a cost of over Eth\$ 81 million and with a power output of more than the joint output of the four existing power stations. [C Legum 1975 p 25] When the Finchaa river facility in central Wellega was opened in 1974 it had a generating capacity of 84,000 kilowatt. "One plant has now been constructed at Finchaa, west of Addis Ababa, and this has approximately doubled the potential output of electricity from hydro sources in Ethiopia." [Africa south of the Sahara, 12th ed., 1982-83]		

HDJ35	Finchaa (Finch'a'a) 09°21'/37°06' 2450 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ58	Finchaa (Fincha'a)	09/37	[MS]
HDJ99	Finchaa (Finch'a'a) 09°54'/37°27' 1302 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK14	Finchaa (river, with power station here?)	09/37	[AA]
HDK20	Finchaa (river, with power station here?)	09/37	[AA]
HDL52	Finchaa (Finch'a'a, Finch'ar) 09°36'/38°40' 2429 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBS19	Finchawa (Funchaua) 04°37'/38°21' 1652 m	04/38	[+ Gz]
HBS98	Finchawa (Finch'awa, Finchewa, Finchoa, Fincioa) (with waterhole) MS: 05°25'/38°17'; Gz: 05°24'/38°16' 1785 m (sub-district and its centre in 1964) There occurs biotite gneiss, with amphibole gneiss associated with psammitic schist. [Mineral 1966]	05/38	[Gz Ad WO]
HDJ35	Finchawa (Finch'awa) 09°20'/37°06' 2450 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ99	Finchawa (Fincha) 09°54'/37°27' 1302 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDL52	Finchawa (Finch'awa) 09°35'/38°40' 2429 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL90	Finchawa (Finch'awa) 09°56'/38°27' 2118 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Finchawa Maryam (visiting postman u. Nazret)	../..	[Po]
GDF13	Finchawo (Fincao, Fincau, Finchiau) 08°16'/34°36' 536 m	08/34	[Gz WO]
HCD18c	Finchewa (Fincioa)	05/38	[+ Gu]
GDF12	Finchiau, see under Gambela <i>fincho, finchoo</i> (O) open verandah, eaves	08/34	[WO]
GDF54	Fincho (Fencho, Fincie, Fincio) (at a road) Fincho 08°39'/34°45' 1814/1927 m	08/34	[Gz WO]
GDF54	Fincie (Fincio), see Soti		
GDF64	Fincio, see Fencho		
HDE84c	Finfinne (Finfinni) (area) (The name of an area around hot springs in Addis Abeba is Finfinne and the Oromo would prefer to change the name of the capital to this.) When Harris accompanied King Sahle Selassie on a campaign /in late 1841?/ they arrived to "the beautifully secluded valley of Finfinni". There was much plunder and destruction by the Shewan army. "The luckless inhabitants, taken quite by surprise, had barely time to abandon their property, and fly for their lives to the fastness of Entóttö -- Each grim Amhára warrior vied with his comrade in the work of retributive destruction amongst the execrated Galla." Harris estimated that the king was escorted by five thousand cavalry. The Harris embassy and Dr. Krapf, who had witnessed the Shewan foray against the Oromo succeeded to persuade King Sahle Selassie to release all prisoners of war taken at Finfinne. Most of them were stripped naked first. [W C Harris, The highlands .., vol II, London 1844 p 190-191, 198, 211-212] An Italian expedition for exploration in Ethiopia started from Let Marefiya near Ankober. Orazio Antinori accompanied as far as Finfinne and there, on 3 July 1878, the command was transferred to Antonio Cecchi, who was the youngest of the members from the Società Geografica Italiana. There was a second member, Giovanni Chiarini. When leaving Finfinne, heading for the far south-west, they had 23 mules, 4 camels, 7 men to load the animals and 18 men as escort, altogether 21 persons and 34 animals. Menilek had further given six or seven Gurage slaves to be guides to their country. The cash of the expedition was 850 taler. [A Ribera, Vita di Antonio Cecchi, Firenze 1940 p 87-90, 95] fingalat: <i>fingela</i> (fingäla) (A) slave trading	08/38	[x Ha]
HEU50	Fingalat (area) 13°09'/39°23' 2117 m	13/39	[WO Gz]
HEU61	Fingilat 13°13'/39°31' 2073 m	13/39	[Gz]
JDJ38	Finianbira, see Funyan Bira		
JCJ76	Finik (Finic) 07°01'/42°11' 503 m	06/42	[Wa Gz]
JEH26	Finini (mountain)	11/41	[Ne]

HEM72	Finjal Guma 12°26'/39°36' 1458 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDJ57	Finjar (swamp) 09°30'/37°15', cf Chomen	09/37	[x]
JDH88	Finjiyo (Fingio) (area) 934 m	09/41	[+ WO]
JCD80	Finjuni (Fingiuni) (mountain)	06/42	[+ WO]
??	Finkera (district inhabited by Qemant)	../..	[n]
HD...	Fino (centre in 1964 of Jemoyagot sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
HDR68	Finote Selam (Fenote Selam, Funete Salam) MS: 10°30'/37°20'; Gz: 10°42'/37°16' 1917 m (with sub-post office) Centre at least 1956-1980 of Kola Dega Damot awraja & in 1964 of Tehnan wereda & of Asewa sub-district.	10/37	[Gz MS Ad Po]
1950s	Sub-province Governor of Damot awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Ayallew Makonnen. The Emperor visited the school at Finote Selam in May 1959, during a tour of Gojjam.		
1960s	By early 1966, two years after its construction, a hospital for lepers had still not been taken into use. It had been paid for by the private fund "Swedish Aid to Leprous Children in Ethiopia". Population 2,103 as counted in 1967. There were only two telephones in 1967, for the Governor and for the health centre. Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 494 boys and 270 girls, with 12 male teachers and one female. Haile Selassie I junior secondary school 82 male and 14 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).		
1970s	The Swede Björn Eijre arrived to Ethiopia on 15 March 1971, to be placed at Finote Selam as area supervisor for EPID. Spelling used by the post has been FINOTE SELAM.		
1980s	Population about 8,200 in 1984 and about 13,800 in 1994.		
2000s	Population about 17,000 in 2001, a doubling in 15 years' time.		
HEL44	Fintal Feres (Fint'al F.) 12°10'/38°49' 2314 m finterro: <i>fintir</i> (fint'ir) (A) <i>fintira</i> (O) gathering with drink given as reward for helping in business	12/38	[Gz]
HEJ59	Finterro Maryam (F.Mariam, Finero M.) (church), cf Fentero	12/37	[+ WO Ch]
HEJ69	Fintiro (Fint'iro) 12°19'/37°26' 1788 m	12/37	[Gz]
JBN45	Fintoy (Fintoi)	04/40	[+ WO]
HEF93	Finyano 11°47'/39°47' 1442 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEH48	Fiolda (area)	12/36	[WO]
JCR97	Fiq, see Fik		
HDL22	Fiqo, see Fiko		
HCC60	Fire Hiywet 06°03'/36°37' 2575 m, cf Frehiwet <i>firi</i> (O) fruit	06/36	[Gz]
HEE77	Firida Mareja 11°34'/39°08' 2552 m	11/39	[Gz]
JDP11c	Firitili (small crater) <i>firk</i> (firq) (A) half; divided	10/40	[Gu]
J....	Firk (mountain) <i>firka</i> (firqa) (A) plant used for fumigating milk vessels	08/48	[18]
??	Firka (Firqa) (district in Begemdir) Asseggaheñ wrote in 1866: "Dembiya, starting from Firqa up to Dengel Berr, has been deserted." [Acta aethiopica II p 304]	../..	[n]
HEE95	Firkija (Firk'ija, Firqija) 11°45'/38°55' 2469 m	11/38	[Gz q]
JEJ56	Firotle 12°14'/42°09' 561 m	12/42	[Gz]
HET26	Firtata (Firt'at'a) 12°55'/39°03' 1423 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEC99	Fisa (Kudus Mikhael) 11°44'/37°27' 1811 m	11/37	[Gz]
HCD67	Fiseha Genet, see Fisiha Genet		

HFF46	Fisho (Fiscio) 13°57'/39°59' 1244 m	13/39	[x WO Gz]
	Market site some 25 km north-east of Atsbi, on the lower slope of the descent to the salt plain. It is described by Lefebvre (II p 25-29), who says that after a march of about an hour and a half below Fisho he saw the ruins of a church and some houses built by Sebagades, who tried to start a market here. The death of Sebagades in 1832 put a stop to his plans for developing this district. At the time of Lefebvre's visit the place was deserted.		
	According to a preserved document, king Gigar (1821-30) made a chart with certain privileges to the church of Mikael at Fisho. This is probably the church which Lefebvre saw as a ruin.		
	[Huntingford, The land charters ..., A.A. etc 1965 p 69, 100-101]		
	<i>fisih</i> (A) Easter of the Jews and the Felasha;		
	<i>fisiha, fissiha</i> (A,T) joy, pleasure; <i>genet</i> (gänät) (A,T)		
	paradise while waiting to enter Heaven		
HCD67	Fisiha Genet (Fiseha G., Fisha Genet)	06/38	[Gz MS Po]
	(Fisihia G., F. Guennet)	06/38	[Ad]
	MS: 06°00'/38°10'; Gz: 06°07'/38°12' 1986 m		
	(with sub P.O. under Shashemene)		
	(sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)		
	The primary school in 1968 had 167 boys and 13 girls, with three teachers.		
pict	G Ulland, Under Genferkorset ..., Oslo 1936 p 104		
	house of local type		
	<i>fit</i> (A) 1. face, front; earlier; 2. /unfavourable/ judgement;		
	(Sidamo O) Clematis simensis, a herb or climber growing at		
	1500-3000 m, with cream-coloured flowers		
??	Fit Abbo	../.	[x]
	A church built by Emperor Fasiledes (1632-67). Negassi Kristos Werede Qal of Shewa travelled to Gondar around 1700 and died of smallpox before he could return home. He was buried with great honours at Fit Abbo, and the field he camped on became known as Negassi Meda. [Levine 1965 p 32]		
HDA76	Fit Gogo	08/35	[WO]
HCN73	Fit Makonnen (Fit Maconnen, Gherba Dima)	07/35	[WO Gz]
	07°57'/35°07' 1900/2011 m		
HE...	Fita (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	11/39	[Ad]
H....	Fita Bet sub-district (F. Biet ..)	10/39	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Hote Mikael)		
HEC58	Fita Giyorgis (Fita Gheorgis)	11/37	[+ WO]
HE...	Fita Gundi (centre in 1964 of Chirecha sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HDL62	Fital (Fitalie, Fetal, Filale) 09°37'/38°38' 2511 m	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
	(with church Medhane Alem to the west)		
	(centre in 1964 of Gulele wereda, also area)		
HDL83	Fitche, see Fiche		
JDC19	Fitci 08°16'/42°30' 1281 m, near map code JDD10	08/42	[Gz]
	<i>fite, fiitee</i> (O) summit, highest point		
HDD10	Fite 08°19'/37°34' 1524 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDR67	Fitebedi (area)	10/37	[WO]
HEE28	Fito (Fit'o) (village) 11°07'/39°13' 3135 m	11/39	[x Gz]
pict	P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953		
	pl 52 villagers lining up		
HDG02	Fitri Abareih (Fait Abereic) 09°08'/35°01' 1534 m	09/35	[Gz]
GDF96	Fitri Abasbur (Fait Abasbar) 09°01'/34°53' 1800 m	09/34	[Gz]
HDG82	Fitri Girata, see Teyba		

HDA56	Fitri Yamugassi (F. Iamugassi) 08°40'/35°22' 1479 m	08/35	[+ Gz]
JDE02	Fiuk Fiuk (Fiuch-Fiuch), see Fek Fiek fiya: <i>fīa</i> (O) arrow		
JER32	Fiya (Fia) (waterhole)	12/41	[+ WO]
HFF80	Fiya Keshi (F. K'eshi, F. Qeshi) Fiya Keshi 14°21'/39°25' 2748 m	14/39	[Gz q]
HFC63	Fiyaga (Fiaga) (area)	14/36	[+ WO]
JDJ38	Fiyambiro, see Funyan Bira		
HCS95	Fiyat (Egia, Eggia, Esgia) 08°05'/38°02' 2541 m	08/38	[Gz]
HFE01	Fiyel Wiha (Feyel Weha)	13/38	[+ n]
HES13	Fiyeriya (Fieria)	12/37	[+ WO]
JDP65c	Fiyo (Jebel Feeoh) (mountain) (recorded in 1841)	10/41	[+ Ha]
JDJ38	Flambiro, see Funyan Bira		
JBR45	Foca, see Foka & JDA95		
HFF90	Focada, see Forkada <i>focha, fochaa</i> (O) tasteless /liquid/		
HDA43	Foche, see Foke		
HDL11	Foeta, see Fota		
	<i>fofa</i> (Janjero) kind of herb, <i>Brassica carinata</i> ; (O) without ears		
HCS60	Fofa (Foffa) (with churches) 07°51'/37°31' 2506 m (visiting postman under Jimma)	07/37	[Gz Po WO Gu]
1930s	Main centre of the Janjero, among groves of <i>Juniperus</i> , with view over the deep Omo valley, covered market, Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> . [Guida 1938]		
1970s	An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 40 air view		
HES49	Fogay 13°06'/38°22' 3265 m (with church Maryam to the east)	13/38	[x Gz]
HES49	Fogay sub-district (centre in 1964 = Asika)	13/38	[Ad]
HDL54	Fogele 09°30'/38°50' 2632 m	09/38	[Gz]
	<i>Fogera</i> , given as a name but not explained as a word in Baeteman's Amharic dictionary 1929		
HEK11	Fogera (Fogerra, Foghera, Fogara) MS: 11°54'/37°41'; Gz: 11°57'/37°35' 1788 m The plain occupies a large area on the east shore of Lake Tana. For a distance of about 15 km from the shore the land is very little above the level of the lake during the rainy season. The Gumara river winds over the plain. According to James Bruce(?) Fogera had once formed part of Begemdir but had become independent by 1770(?). /In 1933:/ "The old bed of the river can still be seen stretching across the level grass-flats of the Fogara plain. On a hill about nine miles away on the edge of the plain, a clump of trees was pointed out called Tankwa Mawacha, or the place where <i>tankwas</i> come out, and it seems that it was up to this now far-distant and dry harbour lying below the hill that the <i>tankwas</i> used to ply when the plain was submerged and formed part of the lake." "Three churches with a few tall trees could be seen out in the plain -- /Kidist Hanna, Ingor Merkorios, Kidus Giyorgis/. All of them are built on artificial mounds to raise them above the water-level." Birds recognized by Cheesman included spur-winged goose, crowned crane, yellow-billed duck, whistling duck (white-faced tree duck), widgeon, pintail duck, comb duck, glossy ibis, sacred ibis, large white heron, white pelican, wader, curlew. "All the time we spent on the Fogara plain we were unable to obtain wood, as it is a	11/37	[Gz Gu Ch 18]

	treeless and bushless area, and we had to make our fires with cow-dung cakes, the fuel that is used by the inhabitants." [Cheesman 1936 p 182-183]		
1990s	The <i>tankwas</i> , papyrus canoes, are still constructed in the area. [Camerapix 1995]		
HE...	Fogera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Hodgebeya) (-1964-1997-)	11/37	[Ad n]
HED92	Fogera wereda (centre in 1964 = Anbesame)	11/37	[Ad]
HDT97	Fogero 10°49'/39°06' 2596 m <i>fogg</i> (O) vulture	10/39	[Gz]
??	Foha (river in Tigray/Afar) Between the Foha and Dandero valleys, NNE of Arafali, there are traces of malachite and azurite at several places. [Mineral 1966] <i>fok</i> (foq) (A) storey <i>foka</i> (foqa) (A) uncultivated, barren ground	../.	[Mi]
HDJ65	Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°42'/37°06' 2436 m (with church Maryam)	09/37	[Gz q]
HDK63	Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°40'/37°48' 2489 m Foka, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA q Gz]
HDL62	Foka (Fok'a, Foqa) 09°37'/38°38' 2511 m	09/38	[AA q Gz]
JBR45	Foka (Foca)	04/42	[+ WO]
JCC62	Foka	06/41	[Wa]
JCD20	Foka	05/42	[Wa]
JDA95	Foka (Foca, G.) (area)	08/40	[+ WO]
HFE99	Fokada (British camp in 1868), cf Fekada <i>foke</i> (O) pledge, token; <i>foki</i> (fooqii) (O) storey	14/39	[18]
HDA43	Foke (Foche, T.) (hill)	08/35	[+ WO]
HFF90	Fokodo, see Fekada		
JDH79	Foldi, see Adi		
JDH89	Foldi, see Fulde		
HCR75	Folla 07°52'/37°07' 2169 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
HCR86	Folla	08/37	[WO]
JBR41	Follai 04°55'/41°44' 414 m <i>folle</i> (A), <i>foollee</i> (O) vessel made of dried gourd; (O) warrior class, age grade 8-16 years in the Oromo <i>gada</i> system; <i>fole</i> (O) climbing plant with edible large beans; <i>follee</i> (O) 1. large drinking cup; 2. with a large hole; <i>foloda</i> (O) 1. bowels, entrails; 2. ugly; 3. nonsensical	04/41	[Gz]
JEB09	Folodda (area)	10/41	[WO]
HCS47	Fonka (Fonk'a, Fonk'o, Fonqo) 07°39'/37°58' 2353 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/37	[Gz Ad]
HCT75	Fonsho (Fonscio, T.) (area) 2004 m	07/38	[+ WO]
HDF96	Fontale, see Fantalle		
HEF14	Fontanina 10°58'/39°47' 1998 m	10/39	[Gz]
J....	Foo sub-district (Fo-o ..) (centre in 1964 = Dehabo)	10/40?	[+ Ad]
HDL62	Foqa, see Foka		
HEJ04	Forae Iyesus (F. Jesus, Forehe J., Foree Iesus)	11/37	[+ MS WO It]
HED97	Forat 11°43'/38°10' 3660 m	11/38	[Gz]
HFF90	Forkada (Forcada, Focada) (pass), cf Fekada	14/39	[+ Gu]
HEJ52	Foroforo (area)	12/36	[WO]
JEC50	Forole (area)	11/41	[WO]
HBK16	Foroli, see Furroli		
HD...	Forsee (somewhere in eastern Shewa?) [P M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 78-80]	10/39?	[x]

	describes a Church of Christ mission there]		
??	Forte Galliano (Italian name), see under Kwiha	../..	[Gu]
	When going from Kwiha to Mekele, there is at 7.6 km a one-km branch to Forte Galliano, incorporating old rests of the fort where Galliano was once besieged. The fort seems also to have been called Inda Iyesus.		
	<i>fortino</i> (Italian) block-house, redoubt		
KCG93	Fortino Gheldidis, see Geldidis		
HEU82	Fortino Sassari (It. name) 13°25'/39°33'	13/39	[x]
	see Dogea (pass)		
JEB78	Foru (area) 482 m, see under Asaita	11/41	[WO]
	<i>fota</i> (fot'a) (A) towel, dish cloth		
HDL11	Fota (Foeta, Foveita) (mountain)	09/38	[AA Gz WO Gu]
	Fota 09°13'/38°30' 3238/3314 m		
	Coordinates would give map code HDL10		
GDE08	Foual (Fouol) 08°10'/34°10' 449 m	08/34	[Gz]
HDL11	Foveita, see Fota		
JEP64	Franchetti Island (European name), see Afrera Deset		
JEC63	Frasgadada (area)	11/41	[WO]
	<i>fre</i> (A) fruit, product		
HCB98	Frehiwet 06°15'/36°25' 802 m	06/36	[Gz]
HFE64	Fremona, see Endiet Nebersh		
HFF42	Frewini, see Sinkata		
HEM01	Frida Amba 11°50'/39°30' 2081 m	11/39	[Gz]
HEA85	Fuaha (area)	11/35	[WO]
GCT88	Fuchedi (Pacchede) 08°02'/34°12' 450 m	08/34	[WO Gz]
HED83	Fucheriya (Fuceria)	11/37	[+ WO]
HCG63	Fuchinca (Degem, Deghem) 06°55'/35°06' 1043 m	06/35	[Gz]
	see under Guraferda		
	<i>fude</i> (O) union, connection; <i>fuddi</i> (Som) buttocks		
HEC02	Fudi (mountain) 10°55'/36°47' 2453, 3083 m	10/36	[WO Gu Gz]
	"It is a well-known landmark and it was a generally believed story that some of the bolder spirits had climbed to the top of the cone. I invited a party of men, who said they had seen men who had been to the top, to come with me, and challenged them to show me the way up. We scrambled up the smooth face of the lava for about 100 feet and were brought to a standstill, so we decided to try again next day. On reaching the ground again we found the skeleton of a monkey with a broken skull lying at the bottom of the cliff, which so depressed my companions that they were quite ready to agree that the story of the cone having been climbed was a myth, and a second attempt was never made."		
	[Cheesman 1936]		
HEC14	Fudi (mountain), see Assem Sellasie		
	<i>fudu</i> (fuudhuu) (O) to marry		
JDC44	Fugna Hallo, see Funya Hallo		
JDC50	Fugna Maiteno, see Funya Mayteno		
JDB78	Fugna Ualdei, see Funya Weldey		
JDG18	Fugnan Aggio, see Funyan Ajo		
JDJ38	Fugnan Hujuba (F. Ugiuba), see Funyan Bira		
JDJ38	Fugnanbira, see Funyan Bira		
??	Fugnido	../..	[n 20]
	The UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia wrote in a monthly report that including new influx in July 1995, the assisted population from Sudan in the Fugnido refugee settlement area had reached 31,704.		
	An estimated 1,000 unaccompanied minors crossed into Ethiopia from the Nassir area in		

July, having initially fled into Mawit before the recapturing of the town by Sudanese government forces in March. Following registration, the new arrivals were transferred to Fugnido camp.

"General nutritional status of these refugees seems satisfactory despite the long period of time they have spent in transit between Mawit and Gambela."

Donated children's clothes were distributed by UNHCR to over 2,700 pupils in the Fugnido refugee camp in year 2000.

HDA09	Fugo 08°10'/35°38' 1769 m	08/35	[Gz]
HCN99c	Fugo sub-district (Fuggo ..) (centre in 1964 = Iros) The primary school (in Gore awraja) in 1968 had 138 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4, with three teachers.	08/35	[LM Ad]
HCN98	Fugu (mountain) 08°03'/35°33' 2053 m see under Gore	08/35	[WO Gz]
GDE15	Fugual (Fuguol) 08°15'/33°57' 420 m, cf Foual	08/33	[Gz]
HEG15	Fugube (area) 635 m	11/35	[WO]
??	Fugug (historical area south of Webi Shebele)	../..	[x]
1300s	"In one Oromo tradition, there is a reference to a faraway land, the land which is consistently claimed as the first home of the Oromo people, the birthplace of the nation. This land is known as Fugug (see map 2 The probable location of Fugug around 1330, p.5). Today the land of Fugug and Mount Fugug are located in the administrative region of Arsi, the heartland of historical Bali." [Mohammed 1994 p 4]		
1800s	Menilek charged Ras Darge to subdue Arsi. Fitawrai Dufera who was in the vanguard of the invaders, was defeated at Fugug and obliged to withdraw. [Cerulli 1922 p 88]		
JDC39	Fugwanchabsa (Fugunciabsa) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
JFA45	Fui (Fia) (with waterhole)	13/40	[MS WO]
HCG92	Fuia, see Fuya		
GCT88	Fukedi?, see Fuchedi		
HCG63	Fukinka?, see Fuchinca		
GDE09	Fukumu 08°10'/34°18' 458 m <i>ful</i> (Arabic,A) horse beans, broad beans	08/34	[Gz]
HBK56	Ful (Gebel Ful) (mountain) Ful 04°04'/38°06' 2110/2519 m <i>fula, fuula</i> (O) 1. face; 2. small side gate to a fenced-in yard; <i>fulla-a</i> (O) full of holes	04/38	[WO Gz]
HER47	Fulaa (area)	13/37	[WO]
JDH21	Fulamo (mountain) c1330 m	09/40	[Ne]
HDE81	Fulaso (village) 08°55'/38°34' 2360 m	08/38	[x Gz]
HC...	Fulassa (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Alolo)	06/37?	[Ad]
HEH48	Fuldana (mountain) 12°10'/36°28' 1224 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
JDH89	Fulde (Fuldeh), see Adi		
HBT22c	Fuldoy (Fuldoi)	04/38	[+ Gu]
JDB07	Fulensa 08°13'/41°22' 1281 m	08/41 m	[Gz]
JDB17	Fulensa 08°16'/41°24' 1277 m	08/41	[Gz]
??	Fulessa (in southern Ethiopia) There was a camp for refugees from Kenya during the 1990s.	../..	[n]
HDR14	Fuliya (Fuliye, Fuliyo) 10°03'/37°01' 2420 m (centre in 1964 of Amuru Fuliyo sub-district) <i>fullay, fulay</i> (Som) 1. kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia seyal</i> ; 2. coward; <i>fulle, fuullee</i> (O) opposite, across from	09/37	[Gz Ad x]

JBR22	Fulley (Fullei) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
JDK05	Fulleys (Fulleis) (area)	09/43	[WO]
HBK97	Fulli (Gara Fulli) (area) 04°30'/38°12' Mountain near Yabelo. There, alkaline syenite composed of microcline (rarely orthoclase) albite-oligoclase, biotite, aegerine and rarely hornblende, is associated with biotite granite. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 29 + Mineral 1966]	04/38	[WO Mi]
HDR15	Fullva	10/36	[MS]
HBL25	Fulte (area)	03/38	[WO]
HFF45	Fultulo 11°13'/39°50' 2196 m	11/39	[Gz]
HBT42	Fultura 04°54'/38°35' 1374 m	04/38	[WO Gz]
HBT68	Fulu (mountain) 05°08'/39°12' 1126 m	05/39	[Gz]
HDA18	Fulvalle	08/35	[WO]
HBM24	Fun funan: <i>funnan</i> , <i>funnaani</i> (O) nose	03/39	[WO]
HBK85	Funan Gaba 04°25'/37°57' 1492 m cf Funyan Goba	04/37	[Gz]
JBN76	Funan Mesa <i>funansa</i> (O) picking /coffee etc/	05/40	[WO]
HBS19	Funchaua 04°38'/38°21' 1652 m cf Finchawa	04/38	[Gz]
??	Fundinai (Amba Fundinai) Around February 1936 it was an advanced base of materials and supplies for the IVth Corps of the Italians.	../..	[It]
HCT75	Funduro (island) 07°57'/38°53' 1633/1846 m Island in Lake Ziway, with 20 inhabitants in the 1930s. [Guida 1938] <i>funga</i> (A) snub-nosed	07/38	[Gu Gz]
HEC28	Fungi (Funghi)	11/37	[+ WO]
GDL68	Fungsha (Fungscia) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
HCS04	Funto (Funt'o) 07°20'/37°54' 2239 m funya hallo: <i>halo</i> (O) kind of acacia	07/37	[Gz]
JDC44	Funya Hallo (Fugna Hallo) (area)	08/41	[+ WO]
JDC50	Funya Mayteno (Fugna Maiteno) (area) 1485 m	08/41	[+ WO]
JDB78	Funya Weldey (Fugna Ualdei) (area) 1753 m <i>funyan</i> , <i>funnyaan</i> (O) 1. nose; 2. spout /of coffee pot/; 3. tongue or head of a plough; <i>ajo</i> (Kefa) "Galla potato", <i>Coleus edulis</i> , <i>C. tuberosus</i> ; (Som) scum on stagnant water; mildew; <i>bira</i> (O) near, beside; away from	08/41	[+ WO]
JDG18	Funyan Ajo (Fugnan Aggio) (area) 1500 m	09/40	[+ WO]
JDJ38	Funyan Bira (Fugnanbira, Fiambiro, Flambiro) (Fiyambiro, Funyambira, Finianbira, Fugnan Hujuba) (Fugnan Ugiuba, Funyan Jeba, F. Jebe) MS: 09°24'/42°17' = JDJ37; Gz: 09°24'/42°19' 1980/2049 m (with church Raguel & post office) Centre -1956-1980- of Gursum awraja, and in 1964 of Gursum wereda & of Birsug and Menehiyu sub-districts. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 6SE Illalemi (Ilalami) (two mountains) peak 2040 m 8SE Shek Hassan Dufi (Scek ..) (village) 1SW church 9SW Rukeysa (Rucheisa) (area) 7W Aw Barre (Aw Bare,Au Barre,Aubarre)(village) 1960 m near 6NE Sackabedi (Saccabedi) (village)	09/42 09/42 09/42	[MS WO Gu 18] [Mi x] [Gz]

geol	There is sandstone 2-3 m thick with an admixture of feldspar. Reserves are limited. [Mineral 1966]		
	Important centre on a high plateau at the SE base of the Kondudo group of mountains, with a climate similar to Harar and some coffee plantations on the plateau.		
1930s	In the early 1930s there was an agency of Said Bazarah, an export-import firm founded in 1887. [Zervos 1936]		
	Two rows of white small houses and a marketplace, 900 inhabitants. Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]		
1940s	During a period of unrest in the area around May 1942 Funyan Bira was also pillaged and burnt. [Gilkes 1975 p 220]		
	The market was sacked in May 1943, in connection with Geri Jarso Somalis fighting against Ethiopian troops and Amhara residents in the Gursum area. [M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, 1948 p 364]		
1950s	There was a school of the Swedish BV Mission (-1958-). It was staffed wholly by Ethiopians. The mission called the place Funyanhodjoba.		
	Sub-province Governor of Gursum awraja in 1959 was Colonel Yiman Goshu.		
1960s	Population 4,789 as counted in 1967.		
JDK30	Funyan Chali (F. Ch'ali) (mountain)	09/42	[Gz]
	Funyan Chali 09°24'/42°30' 1834 m, near map code JDJ39		
JDK30	Funyan Dera 09°21'/42°33' 1508 m	09/42	[Gz]
	<i>funyan goba</i> (O) "nose" of fortification?		
HBK85	Funyan Goba (Funan Gaba) 1492 m	04/37	[LM WO]
	funyan hujuba: <i>hujuba</i> (O) sacred enclosure		
JDJ37	Funyan Hujuba (Fugnan Ugiuba, Finangiuba) 2169 m	09/42	[+ Ad WO Gu]
	see Funyan Bira		
	God's Shepherd Mission primary school (in Harar awraja) in 1968 had 86 boys and 35 girls, with five male teachers and one female.		
JDJ37	Funyan Jebe (F. Jeba, F. Juba) 09°24'/42°19' 2049 m	09/42	[Gz Ad]
	(Fugnan Hujuba, Funyanhojoba)		
	(centre in 1964 of Weresiya sub-district), see Funyan Bira		
	Coordinates would give map code JDJ38		
1950s	There was a school of the Swedish Mission BV.		
JDJ39	Funyan Jufu (mountain) 09°24'/42°26' 1978 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDL40	Funyan Tede (F. T'ede) 09°29'/38°30' 2455 m	09/38	[Gz]
JDH03	Funyan Timo 09°05'/40°57' 2033 m	09/40	[Gz]
JDH66	Funyane 09°16'/41°37' 1970 m	09/41	[Gz]
GCU52	Funyido 07°45'/34°30' 530 m	07/34	[Gz]
HCD81	Fura 06°10'/37°41' 1168 m	06/37	[Gz]
JEA93	Fura (mountain) 11°44'/40°04' 865 m	11/40	[Gz]
	<i>furda, furdaa</i> (O) gross, dense, fat, stout, obese, corpulent /male/; the central pillar in a traditional house		
JDA24	Furda (area) 08°12'/40°21' 1236 m	08/40	[WO Gz]
JDC43	Furda 08°35'/41°54' 1294 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDJ10	Furda 09°14'/41°42' 2731/2830 m	09/41	[WO Gu Gz]
	(with church Amanuel)		
	<i>furdo</i> (O) fat, plump /female person or animal/;		
	(Som) customs post		
JDB01	Furdo (place) 08°11'/40°54' 1519 m	08/40	[WO Gz]
JDB02	Furdo, G. (Nanofurdo) (mountain)	08/40	[WO Gz]
	Furdo 08°10'/40°55' 1541/1890 m		
JEC42	Furegera (Fureghera) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HDU45	Fureuta, see Hirute		

furi (O) liberty; *furii* (O) taking turns in doing something;

	<i>furri</i> (O) snot, mucus running from the nose		
HDE83	Furi (=Fourra?) (Gara Furi) (mountain) Furi 08°53'/38°41' 2485/2798 m, see under Sebeta "Furi, rising from the waters of the artificial Akaki lake, the great pile of rocks and junipers at its summit looking exactly like a large cairn." [D Buxton (1949)1957] 1990s On a narrow gravel road a motorcar with four-wheel drive can go all the way to the top. On the western side are a series of built caves, inhabited until recently. [Lonely planet 2000 p 279]	08/38	[Gz Ca WO Ha]
HDE83	Furi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bebeli)	08/38	[Ad]
HEC98c	Furi Maryam (centre in 1964 of Zege sub-district)	11/37	[Ad]
HEC97c	Furie (plain)	11/37	[Gu]
HFF02	Furkwa 13°36'/39°38' 2340 m (with church Medhane Alem)	13/39	[Gz]
	<i>furo</i> (Som) 1. open for oneself; 2. rob, pillage		
HDU86c	Furo (plain) <i>furro</i> (A,O) catarrh or cold of animals	10/39	[Gu]
HBK16	Furroli (Foroli) (mountain) 1995/2007 m	03/38	[MS WO Wa]
JEA44	Fursa (with bridge)	11/40	[WO Gu]
HBL09	Fursdima (area)	03/39	[WO]
JDN55	Fursi (Furssi) 10°28'/40°13' 764 m (centre in 1964 of Jarra awraja)	10/40	[Gz Ad]
JDN55	Fursi sub-district? (-1997-)	10/40	[n]
JDN55	Fursi wereda (centre in 1964 = Fursi)	10/40	[+ Ad]
HEE98	Fursot (recorded in 1868)	11/39	[18]
HBL09	Furssor (area)	03/39	[WO]
JEB79	Furzi 11°15'/41°27' 343 m, see under Asaita	11/41	[Ne WO Gz]
JDN69	Futaela (area) <i>futo</i> (Som) buttocks, anus	10/40	[WO]
HBF80	Futo (mountain) 03°32'/39°20'	03/39	[WO Gz]
HCG92	Fuya (Fuia) (area)	07/35	[+ WO]
JDJ38c	Fyanja (Fiangia) (high plateau) 1700 m	09/42	[+ Gu]