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|--------|--|-------|---------|
| HFE66 | Raayo (Ra'ayo) (mountain) 14°12'/39°00' 2525 m east of Adwa <i>rab</i> (A) hunger, famine; (Som) 1. narrow place; 2. want, desire | 14/39 | [Gz] |
| JED01 | Rab (area & place) c700 m Railway station 25 km inside Ethiopia. <i>raba</i> (O) age grade 24-32 years of the Oromo <i>gada</i> system, regarded as the senior warriors | 10/42 | [WO Gu] |
| JDJ70 | Rabal (area), cf Rabel | 09/41 | [WO] |
| ?? | Rabat In 1982 the TPLF negotiated permission by the Afar to operate a base at Rabat in the isolated Magale area. [Young 1997] rabassa: <i>rabbaas</i> (Som) jump /repeatedly/; <i>rabash</i> (Som) trouble, nuisance | ../. | [Yo] |
| JDR10 | Rabassa (area) <i>rabbi</i> (O,Som) God | 10/41 | [WO] |
| HCF65 | Rabbi 05°58'/39°48' 1301 m, cf Rebbi .. | 05/39 | [WO Gz] |
| HEU... | Rabea (village) see under Mekele | 13/39 | [n] |
| HDU54 | Rabel 10°27'/39°42' 2390 m, south-east of Were Ilu | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HDU63 | Rabel (Rabel) 10°33'/39°36' 2965 m south-east of Were Ilu (centre in 1964 of Giske wereda) /this Rabel?/: The first airdrop of relief food was carried out on 13 February 1985 near Rabel, a village situated on a high plateau about 250 km north-east of Addis Abeba. "RRC agreed to the airdrop and gradually became a strong supporter of the operation which utilised a new airdropping technique developed in the United States. The grain was rebagged into double or triple sacks containing 25 kg each and placed on wooden pallets which were dropped from a height of 6 to 10 metres above the ground. No parachutes were used. The RAF planes, making four flights a day, carried 16-17 tonnes, and the Transall planes, which flew three daily flights, eight tonnes on each drop. The technique was called 'heavy free drop' and the drop zones had to be carefully selected to find a level surface and enough manoeuvring space between the hilltops to make the highly precise drops. The drop zones also needed to be sufficiently close to groups of villages so that the grain could be carried to distribution points and to the homes of the famine victims. The operation was called <i>Tesfa</i> ('hope' in Amharic) -- The procedure was very exacting. The pallets, 16 in the RAF plane and eight in the Luftwaffe plane, were pre-positioned on a set of rails fitted with small steel rollers, ready to be pushed out. The plane first made a dry run over the drop zone to be sure everything was in order. Then followed a loop around the plateau and an approach to the drop zone where, at a signal from the pilot, the pallets were pushed out, one on each approach. The crew handling the pallets were secured by attachment to a rail running along the sides of the plane. When the drops had been completed hundreds of people, supervised by RRC officials, rushed down a slope, picked up the bags and carried them to a collection point nearby. Every single grain on the ground as a result of damaged bags was collected. Two Polish helicopters, carrying a British ground party of two or three men and members of an Italian medical team, were the first to fly out each day to select and prepare the drop zone." [Jansson et al 1987 p 40-41] Observers were flown to the area in Polish helicopters to see how British and West German transport planes dropped sacks of grain as famine relief. [UNDRO News, Jan/Feb 1985 p 5] Around 20 January 1990 ENA news agency said that government forces had recaptured Rabel from the TPLF. | 10/39 | [Gz Ad] |
| JDS92 | <i>rable, rablee</i> (Som) jump/ing/ with one's feet together Rable Mahamoud (area) | 10/42 | [WO] |

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|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| JDJ56 | Rabo (Gara Rabu) 09°31'42°09' 2170 m north of Harar | 09/42 | [Gz WO] |
| JDJ24 | Rabsa 09°15'42°01' 1825 m, west of Harar | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| HDT06 | Rachet (Rach'et Wiha) 09°59'38°59' 2350 m (with church Aregawi), north-east of Fiche | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| JDC96 | Raco, see Reko <i>rada</i> (O) heifer, young cow that has not had any calf | | |
| HDE90 | Rada, see under Genet | 09/38 | [WO] |
| JDJ12 | Radaya (Radaia, B/iv/io?) 09°10'41°48' 2287 m see under Grawa | 09/41 | [Gz WO] |
| JDJ10 | Radiba 09°11'41°38' 1646 m, west of Grawa | 09/41 | [Gz] |
| HDF84c | Radza (mountain) circa 08°55'39°40' (on map of 1901), near the Garibaldi Pass | 08/39 | [x] |
| HDC99 | Rafiso (mountain) 09°00'37°30' 2434 m near map code HDD90, east of Gedo | 09/37 | [Gz] |
| JEG02 | Ragden (Ragdeni) (area) 11°48'40°00' 987/995 m | 11/40 | [Gz WO] |
| HEF64 | Ragnena 11°25'39°44' 1795 m, north of Hayk | 11/39 | [Gz] |
| JDB98 | Rago 08°58'41°25' 1236 m, south of Deder | 08/41 | [Gz] |
| KCN38 | Ragumba (area) | 07/45 | [WO] |
| HFF85 | Rahali (mountain) 14°19'39°52' 2245 m east of Adigrat, near the border of Eritrea | 14/39 | [Gz] |
| JED13 | Rahele 10°58'42°48' 751 m, on the border of Somalia | 10/42 | [Gz] |
| HEE98 | Rai Tallet, see Ratelet rai: <i>raiy</i> (T) vision, revelation | | |
| HEM53 | Raia, see Raya & JCP38 | | |
| KCH58 | Raiceno, see Raycheno | | |
| HFE76c | Raio, see Rayo | | |
| JEG82 | Rair (mountains) 12°34'40°00' 801 m | 12/40 | [Gz] |
| JCH39 | Raitu wereda (centre in 1964 = Tedecha Alem) cf Rayito .. <i>rako</i> (Som) platform, shelf, scaffolding; (O) 1. trouble, inconvenience, hardship, distress, misfortune, disaster; 2. sacrifice of an animal carried out as marriage ceremony; <i>raka</i> (raqa) (O) carcass, carrion | 06/41 | [Ad] |
| HBM50 | Rako, G. (area) | 04/39 | [WO] |
| JDC96 | Rako, see Reko <i>rako buri</i> : <i>buri</i> (O) blue-grey root which is boiled & eaten | | |
| JDD80 | Rako Buri (area, with well) rallina gobu: <i>gobu</i> (O) 1. prick with a thorn; 2. beat, strike | 08/42 | [WO] |
| HCE78 | Rallina Gobu (area) 2129 m | 06/39 | [WO] |
| | <i>rama</i> (A) heaven: the third of the seven heavens | | |
| HDT47c | Rama On 2 May 1990 a Derg government air raid on Rama at the Wello-Shewa border killed two people. [Africa Watch 1991] | 10/39 | [x] |
| HEM54 | Rama (area) 2407 m, see under Zobil | 12/39 | [WO] |
| HFE93 | Rama (Lala, Mai Lala) 14°25'38°47' 1385 m north of Aksum-Adwa, not far from the border of Eritrea (with sub P.O. under Mekele) (centre in 1964 of Baito Makoe sub-district) | 14/38 | [Gz Ad Br Po] |
| 1936 | Ras Imru had a young man of 22 years by name Yohannes whom he seemed to trust. In the beginning of February 1936 Yohannes had heard that a team of Italian road workers | | |

were stationed at Rama, at least 50 km behind the war front, so they were not guarded. Yohannes started with about 300 soldiers and by moving about 70 km in darkness they reached Rama at 4 o'clock in the morning. All the about 500 workers were asleep. The wild soldiers of Yohannes shot or cut dead everybody they could hit. Only the engineer was armed and he defended himself and his wife and little daughter like a lion. When he had only three cartridges left, he shot his child, his wife and himself. His local nursemaid was killed by the soldiers.

Some 80 Italian workers had been murdered. The others fled to the forest and escaped, save four of them who were taken prisoners. However, the Gojjam force was also punished because a store of dynamite blew up and killed many of them. When it came to plundering the camp they started quarrelling and shooting each other. Those 95 who were left at the end mutilated the dead men and even the two dead women.

"Everybody loathed what had happened. It was the last time that mutilation occurred on the Ethiopian side of that front."

[H Nyström, *Med S:t Ghiorghis ...*, Sthlm 1937 p 114-115]

- 1950s In late 1959 injera was baked and distributed as food aid from the Mekane Yesus Church.
- 1960s A clinic built by the ESIBT Field Activities ("Building College") was handed over to the American Lutheran Mission on 11 December 1965.
The primary school (in Adwa awraja) in 1968 had 118 boys and 58 girls, with 4 teachers.
- 1970s An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.
[SIDA 1971]
- 1990s Situated at 7 km from the Eritrean border, which in the late 1990s becomes closed at sunset. The bridge which was destroyed during the recent war has been reconstructed.
[Äthiopien 1999 p 372]
- 2000s Still by December 2002 when 98 Ethiopian civilians were repatriated from Eritrea, they were escorted by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) inside Eritrea from Adi Quala to the border, and then inside Ethiopia by other ICRC delegates from the border to Rama.
[AddisTribune 2002/12/27]

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| JEG73 | Rama 12°27'/40°03' 776 m | 12/40 | [Wa Gz] |
| ?? | Ramam, with postal agent (sub-post office) | ../.. | [Po] |
| JB52 | Rambala (area) | 04/41 | [WO] |
| HFF92 | Ramaliye 14°20'/39°36' 2688 m north-east of Adigrat, near the border of Eritrea | 14/39 | [Gz] |
| HDF80 | Rambutu /Balci/(ch) see under Bollo Selassie | 08/39 | [WO] |
| HDM01 | Rambutin, see under Shola Gebeya | 09/39 | [WO] |

- JCP79 Ramis, river outlet Webi 07°55'/41°34' 07/41 [x]
- JDB08 **Ramis** 08°13'/41°26' 1276 m 08/41 [Gz Mi]
Valley in the Chercher area with affluents Jaja, Waju, Soka, Lagagaba, Kotu. The Pre-Cambrian rocks show various degrees of metamorphism and habitus. It is possible to distinguish many types of concordant faulted rocks which form zones from northwest to southeast.
Lead minerals occur in a small 5 km long valley joining the Ramis river near Wolde Ramis.
Graphite schist is found rather south in the Ramis valley, but the graphite content is usually low in the region.
The Ramis valley contains among the largest reserves of marble in the Chercher area.
[Mineral 1966]

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| JCH47 | <i>ramo, rammo</i> (O) worm, earthworm, tapeworm, maggot, moth Ramo (Remo) 06°42'/41°23' 1091 m | 06/41 | [WO Wa Gz LM] |
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| ?? | Ramoda (valley in Tigray) Texas Africa Exploration Co. have done some studies in the valley. There are quartz veins intersecting the schists. [Mineral 1966] | ../. | [Mi] |
| JDJ53c | Ramsadi (hill) c1200 m, see under Dire Dawa | 09/41 | [Gu] |
| ?? | Rante (within the Gidole mission region) The second course for members to be baptized was completed in Rante in April 1979 as a result of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission working there. Those baptized were 43 in number at that time. [J Hamre, Fra trollkvinne .., Oslo 1982 p 187-190] | ../. | [x] |
| JCH67 | Rao (area) | 06/41 | [WO] |
| HCL72 | Rapetti Concession (Con Rapetti) | 07/38 | [WO] |
| HDE82 | Rappez, M. (area), see under Sebeta | 08/38 | [WO] |
| HDF90 | Raratti (with church Maryam), in the Balchi area | 08/39 | [WO x] |
| JCB72 | Rarchi, see Rorchi | | |
| | <i>rare</i> (O) 1. swamp, bog, pool on a road; reed or other plant in a swamp; 2. wrote /a letter/ <i>Rare</i> , name of a tribe of northern Jimma Oromo | | |
| HEM53 | Rare 12°13'/39°37' 1495 m, south of Alamata | 12/39 | [Gu Gz] |
| HEM62 | Rare 12°23'/39°36' 1449 m, near Alamata | 12/39 | [Gz] |
| JDB88 | Rare 08°56'/41°25' 1162 m, south of Deder | 08/41 | [Gz] |
| JDC37 | Rare, see Rari | | |
| JDJ15 | Rare 09°10'/42°07' 1838 m, south of Harar | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| JDJ15 | Rare Ibicha 09°12'/42°07' 1799 m, south of Harar | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| HCM87 | Rareba 07°05'/39°57' 2590 m, north of Goba | 07/39 | [Gz] |
| | <i>rari</i> (O) roll up; return /verbs in the imperative/; <i>raari</i> (Som) species of rice | | |
| JBR73 | Rari (area) | 05/41 | [WO] |
| JDC37 | Rari (Rare) 08°30'/42°14' 989 m, north of Fik rari bosetti: <i>bosetti</i> (O) dirty, sluttish /woman/ | | |
| JDH79 | Rari Bosetti (area) | 09/41 | [WO] |
| HDD70 | Rariesa (centre in 1964 of Gamo sub-district) | 08/37 | [Ad] |
| JCB72 | Rarki, see Rorchi | | |
| | <i>raro</i> (O) untanned skin to put under a saddle or a load or to sit on; (Som) camel's load | | |
| HBL57 | Raro, G. (area) | 04/39 | [WO] |
| JCS14 | Rarrey (area) | 07/42 | [WO] |
| | <i>raru</i> (O) adorn, decorate, embellish skin or gourd /the word has several other meanings less likely here/ | | |
| JEA74 | Raru (area) | 11/40 | [WO] |
| | <i>ras</i> (A) 1. cape, promontory; 2. head, Ras /title/, top, ear of corn | | |
| HDU22 | Ras 10°10'/39°34' 2901 m, north-west of Molale | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HEJ16 | Ras Abay (Ras Abbai, Abbaider) (delta/island) = Abay Dar? A little island, about 800 m across, where the Little Abay divides and then joins again shortly before entering lake Tana. Powell-Cotton was there in the beginning of May 1900. "On this island was a little cluster of herdsmen's huts, built of rushes." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 275-276] | 11/37 | [+ WO x] |
| HES69 | Ras Dashen (R. Dejen, R. Dedjen, R. Deshen) (Ras Dascian, R. Degen, Rasdajan) Ethiopia's highest mountain (early data 4543/4620 m) | 13/38 13/38 | [Ad Po MS x] [Br WO Gu] |

MS: 13°19'38°20' = HES79; Gz: 13°16'38°24' = HES69, 4319 m

ras dejen: *dejen* (däjän) (A) rear guard

1900s The hunter Powell-Cotton was in the area in June-July 1900 and shot several ibex.

1950s A radiometric reconnaissance flight was made by Towle in 1955 and it included a tour around the top of Ras Dashen.

No anomalous radioactivity was detected.

[Mineral 1966]

At Ras Dashen, highest mountain in Ethiopia, the only cultivated plants are wheat, barley, rye, and flax-seed, and this is at an elevation of about 3,350 m and not at the peak.

[Simoons 1960]

1960s A group of Japanese who had scaled Ras Dashen were received by the Emperor in the capital on 1 June 1966. Similarly, a Polish group was received on 25 February 1969, and 14 Bulgarian alpinists were received on 8 April 1969. The Polish team took about 12,000 still pictures and three short films during their expedition.

[News]

"At 10.30 /on 15 January 1967/ a short, steep climb brought us to a wide pass from which Ras Dashan was visible. It is a most unassuming mountain - merely a long ridge of rock on which one point is slightly higher than the rest - and without a guide one could never pick it out from amongst the many other mountains that here sprawl gloriously against the sky."

"Mike was looking ill, but he doggedly tackled the next lap - a long walk around spur after spur, across sunny slopes of golden turf dotted with two-foot lobelias. (The higher the altitude the lower the lobelia.) Between these level stretches there were a few muscle- and lung-straining climbs and by midday thirst was tormenting me -- Foolishly, I had left my water-bottle in camp, not realising that above river-level all streams would be frozen. (They were a very beautiful sight - gleaming tongues of ice hanging from the mouths of dark caverns near the summit of every mountain.)"

"By one o'clock an exhausting climb had taken us on to the Ras Dashan plateau, where the path skirts the western flank of the summit ridge and swings around to run parallel with the ridge on its southern side, across a wide, bleak plain littered with chunks of rough volcanic rocks. Half-an-hour later the mule was tethered to a stone and we were led off the track towards the established route to the summit. The incline was easy, yet at this height our clamberings over rock-slabs and massive boulders felt strenuous enough, and we spent twenty minutes covering that last half-mile. Then a real climb of some fifty feet took us to the highest point in Ethiopia -- I crawled on to the summit, feeling very like a fly that had just been sprayed with D.D.T."

"Twenty minutes later, when we had decided that Mike must have turned back, Ian suddenly glimpsed him in the distance, wandering away both from us and the mule. No one in a normal state could possibly go astray on that plain, with Ras Dashan to guide them, and as we scrambled down from the summit Mike's gait changed to a wavering stumble - so while Ian went straight to him -- I continued south-west to the pass - unable to repress a selfish joy at being briefly alone with Ras Dashan --"

"As we lost height Mike recovered rapidly, and told us that while wandering on the plain he had 'seen things' and heard voices calling from the wrong direction. I hadn't known that these classic symptoms of mountain-sickness could develop at such a comparatively low altitude."

[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 110-111 (1994 p 113-115)]

1990s There are three distinct points, and most trekkers head for the one on the left (when starting from the village of Ambikwa). It takes about 2-3 hours to reach from one peak to another of the three.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 182]

Ras Dashen is outside the Simen National Park, to the east. [Camerapix]

texts J. Bruce, The ascent of Ras Dashan, *in* Explorers' Journal, June 1971,

late printing referring to the 1770s;

A.E. Lovelace, Some notes on the climb of Ras Dashan,

- in Ethiopia Observer* 1961 no 3 p 214-215;
 Aseffa Kumsa, Health survey in Simen Awraja (Ras Dejen area),
in Gondar Health Series no 8, 1963, five pages.
- picts Bortom bergen vol II, Sthlm(EFS) 1954 p 193, 209 upper part of the mountain;
 C Monty, Éthiopie ..., Paris 1968 p 26 wide view;
 G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 158 distant wide view;
 T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, London 1998 (luxury ed.),
 full-page colour photo from 1998 of Simen mountains w Ras Dashen on skyline.
- HCK49 Ras Desta Ber 06°45'/38°23' 1742 m 06/38 [Gz Ad Po]
 (earlier name?), near Yirga Alem
 (sub P.O. under Shashemene)
 (centre in 1964 of Bera sub-district)
 Princess Aida Desta primary school (in Sidama awraja)
 in 1968 had 634 boys and 63 girls, with 10 teachers.
- JDH86 Ras Mittur (recorded in 1841) 09/41 [Ha]
- rasa: *rase* (A) be wet, be damp, be moist;
Rasa, Rassa, a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Basu
 of the Borana people
- HDM55c Rasa, see under Ankober 09/39 [Gu]
 JDC76 Rasa 08/42 [WO]
 JDG93 Rasa (Rassa, Raza) (mountain) 09/40 [WO Ne Ha]
 JEA08 Rasa (area) 10/40 [WO n]
- From an excursion in 1985: The road started at Shewa Robit and wound around through
 the hills south-east of Geweha. It was dirt and full of rocks and ruts. We went through an
 area called Rasa where the fields looked rich and full of teff and sorghum, until we
 arrived at the last village of the Amharas. Gradually we descended a gentle slope and
 there in the distance was a great valley - the Rift Valley and land of the Afar.
 [P M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 156]
- J.... Rasa Goba sub-district (Rasagoba ..) 10/40 [Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Borerie)
 The Rasa Goba primary school (in Yifat & Timuga awraja)
 in 1968 had 33 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.
- HEL69 Rasan 12°18'/39°16' 2024 m, north-east of Lalibela 12/39 [Gz]
 JDN18 Rasdaza (Razdaza) 10°05'/40°31' 562 m 10/40 [Gz Ne]
 south-west of Gewane on the other side of the Awash
 "We left Magu, and came to the foot of Mounta Ayelu. -- Presently trees began to clothe
 the banks of the river again, and on coming to a large and shady group of them we
 decided to call a halt. The place was known as Rasdaza."
 The travellers hunted hippopotamus in the river and succeeded to shoot three animals. The
 local Danakil were very happy for this. "They now had a greater stock of meat perhaps
 than they had ever had before, for their own rifles and ammunition were practically
 useless."
 Elderly men visited Nesbitt's camp from the opposite bank where they had their huts.
 There was only one woman among the visitors, a daughter of one of the elders. "Her name
 was Aysha, and I wish I could have spoken her language."
 [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 123-125]
- raso (Som) layer of a stack
- HDL72 Raso 09°41'/38°37' 2797 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
 (with church), south-west of Fiche
- JEH07 Raso (area) 11/41 [WO]
 HDL72 Raso Gitiye 09°46'/38°36' 3047 m 09/38 [Gz]

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| | south-west of Fiche | | |
| HDL71 | Raso Tembero (R. Tembere) 09°46'/38°34' 2997 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| JDG74 | Rassa (hill in Shewa) 09°45'/40°08' | 09/40 | [n] |
| ?? | Rassa (district in Wello) cf Rasa <i>rasul</i> (Arabic) apostle | ../.. | [n] |
| HEE98 | Ratelet (Rat'elet, Rai Tallet) 11°43'/39°11' 3153 m | 11/39 | [Gz WO] |
| JC... | north-east of Bete Hor Ratitu (in Wabe awraja) | 07/40? | [x] |
| | In April 1964 when the local governor led a police force into Ratitu /or Rayitu?/ to collect taxes, fighting broke out in Wabe awraja. There had been reluctance to pay taxes for as long as ten years. On the way the governor's force was surrounded and defeated. [Gilkes 1975 p 214] | | |
| | rau bashir: <i>baashir</i> (Som) give warm welcome when meeting; <i>Baashiir</i> , <i>Basheer</i> , a name for persons | | |
| HEG49 | Rau Bashir, J. (hill) | 12/35 | [WO] |
| JBR05 | Rau Rau (Hrauri) (area) | 04/42 | [WO] |
| JC... | Rawa | 07/42 | [18] |
| | <i>raya</i> (O) ceremony to bring rain, (A,Arabic) flag, banner; (A) distant country; <i>rayya</i> (O) vanguard army; (A) peasant, usually in a conquered district; <i>Raya</i> , name of a Wello northern Oromo tribe. They are generally Muslims. "The Galla of the eastern highlands -- had accepted Islam as a bulwark against being swamped by Abyssinian nationalism." There was a Muslim block formed in the heart of Christian territory. The Raya and Azebo are not different ribes, they call themselves Raya, but are called Azebo by the Tigreans. There are Raya also in Arussi. The <i>Qadiriyya</i> order of Islam was introduced among the Raya around the 1870s by Sheik Muhammad al-Anni. "The Muslim Yajju and Raya are an unstable element in the process towards unity for they have always been ready to burst out into rebellion, but they constitute provincial problems and are no real danger." [J S Trimmingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 <i>passim</i> especially p 279] | | |
| HEM53 | Raya (Raia) (plain) | 12/39 | [+ WO n] |
| | At 8 km north of Maychew the Raya pass overlooks the plain from Kobbo in the south to Korbeta in the north. [Aubert 1999 p 183] | | |
| JCP38 | Raya (Raia) (area) | 07/41 | [+ WO] |
| JEN06 | Raya & Azebo awraja 12°40'/40°20' | 12/40 | [Gz] |
| | (centre in 1980 = Maychew) | | |
| JEG55 | Raya & Kobo awraja (..Kobo, ..Qobbo) 12°15'/40°20' | 12/39 | [Gz] |
| | (centre in 1980 = Alamata) | | |
| KCH58 | Raycheno (Raiceno) | 06/46 | [+ WO] |
| JCB.. | Rayito sub-district (-1997-) | 06/41 | [n] |
| ?? | Rayitu (Rayito) (in central Bale) cf Raitu .. | ../.. | [x] |
| | Haji Yisihag of Rayitu was one of the Wabe <i>balabats</i> involved in the Bale rebellion 1963- 1970. He had great influence in the eastern part of Bale, though he spent much time in Somalia. [Gilkes 1975 p 215] | | |
| HFE76c | Rayo (Raio) (mountain) 2693 m | 14/39 | [+ Gu] |
| | <i>raza</i> (Gondar A) kind of white stork, <i>Ciconia ephippiorrhyncha</i> | | |
| JDG93 | Raza, see Rasa | | |
| JDN18 | Razdaza, see Rasdaza | | |

- JEP54 Realu (plain) 13/41 [Ne]
 "On making another detour, we came to a place where the upturned stones had been cemented again by a new lava-flow. This had formed a level floor, out of which the older stones protruded like decaying tombstones, set at all angles. Between these latter we threaded our way, bruising and cutting our elbows and knees against them. The camels suffered far more than we did, for it was terribly difficult for such ungainly animals to pass through the narrow spaces between the stones without coming into contact with them."
 "Presently we came to yet another cliff, which overlooked the Realu Plain, to the south-east of Mount Afdera. The southern flank of the great volcano consisted of five successive steps, pointing to the occurrence of five separate eruptions, each one slightly less copious than the one which preceded it. At the apex was a small truncated cone which looked like a toy placed on that huge massif."
 [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 282]
- HCF03 Reata, see Gara Reata 05/39 [WO]
 HFF63 Reayle (Re'ayle) 14°07'/39°40' 2222 m 14/39 [Gz]
 south-east of Adigrat
- HEK24 *reb* (A) anus, bottom, buttocks; *reeb-* (O) beat
Reb (river) 11°59'/37°54' 11/37 [n]
 flowing into lake Tana at its east shore
 Female traveller around 1960: "I came suddenly on the Reb which was a deep muddy gash in the plain. The bank fell away sharply to the water below which made its way through grey alluvial silt. I stopped the car and went down to test the ground. The bank opposite looked reasonably firm, so climbing back into the car I drove to the edge. We dived sharply off the bank, and, as we ran to the base of the river, the weight of the rear swung the back wheels sharply to the left in a bad skid. With a sickening squelch she sank deep in the wet mud. The wheels began to spin and I was completely stuck!"
 "Half an hour later I had moved most of the cargo out of the vehicle and was completely covered with mud. The Land-Rover was a few inches further down in the mud, and now, on the high bank, a row of boys stood watching me with interest. -- Finally I beckoned the spectators towards me and set about organising a line of workers to bring stones to make a quarry. It would take a day or two and probably use up whatever money I had, but it was my only chance."
 "At this moment two men in a red jeep appeared at the top of the other bank. -- It was an I.H.A. vehicle and the men were making a dash for Gondar to pick up a spare part for a lorry. The driver, a Sudanese, greeted me with a wide grin. 'You are lucky,' he said, 'you might not see a vehicle here for weeks.' -- They put a tow-rope on the Land-Rover and she was out in a matter of minutes.
 [Barbara Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 168-169]
 Later a helicopter used to carry Barbara to spend a night on the top of the 'prison mountain' Wehni landed near Reb river before the final flight.
 [Toy p 223-224]
- HFE76 *rebbi* (A) cattle breeding; (*räbbi*) rabbi, master
ribbi (A) fertile
 Rebbi Arienni (R. Erienni) (hill/pass) 2243 m 14/39 [Gu n]
 An imposing block of granite jutting up beside the road. It was from here that the Italians began the last stage of their march into Adwa in 1896.
 Just past the peak of Rebbi Arienni is a small valley north of the road. In this valley is the site of Yeha with an important ancient ruin, a 10 km trip.
 [Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 171, 173]
 The track heads off past the foot of an immense basalt peak. After about 3 km the village of Yeha appears, dominated by the ruins of a temple.

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---------|
| | [Aubert 1999 p 200] | | |
| ?? | Rebne Gebeya | ../.. | [Po] |
| | With sub-post office using spelling REBNE GEBAYA on its postmark. | | |
| JCM25 | Rebreti Dhubo (waterhole) | 06/44 | [MS Wa] |
| HDE62 | Rebto (Rebeto) (village) 08°43'/38°38' 2124 m | 08/38 | [Gz x] |
| | Rebto (with church Gebriel), south of Sebeta | | |
| | <i>rebu</i> (O) 1. go, run; 2. make wet /rain/; 3. beat, hit with stick; | | |
| HDD45 | Rebu (Geno) 08°32'/38°02' 2293 m | 08/38 | [Gz WO] |
| | WO has Geno at map code HDD36 | | |
| | <i>rebui</i> (T), <i>rebu</i> (räbu'u) (A) Wednesday; <i>gebeya</i> (A) market | | |
| HDL33 | Rebui Gebeya (Rebu'i G.) 09°20'/38°42' 2556 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| | (Rebu G.) (with church Giyorgis), north of Sululta, cf Rob .. | | |
| HED84 | Rebui Gebeya (Rebu'i G.) 11°36'/37°57' 2473 m | 11/37 | [Gz] |
| | /this one?/: Rebui Gebeya primary school (in Debre Markos awraja) | | |
| | in 1968 had 130 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers. | | |
| HDT05 | Recha 10°02'/38°54' 2019 m | 10/38 | [Gz] |
| | south-east of Addis Derra | | |
| HCS17 | Reckami (Reccami) (area) 2146 m | 07/38 | [+ WO] |
| KDA43 | Redab Hurshe (area) | 08/45 | [WO] |
| JDF60 | Redabaros (area) | 08/44 | [WO] |
| JDF46 | Redabgele (area) | 08/44 | [WO] |
| KDA23 | Redabhare (area) | 08/45 | [WO] |
| KDA52 | Redabkhatamo (area) | 08/45 | [WO] |
| HDC10 | Reggi, see Rejji | | |
| | <i>regreg</i> (A) marsh | | |
| ?? | Rehayda (mountain in Tigray) | ../.. | [n] |
| JDK52 | Rehoble 09°32'/42°42' 1816 m, north-west of Jijiga | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| JDE65 | Reibet Aieiu, see Reybet Ayeyu | | |
| JDD18 | Reibet Muran, see Reybet Muran | | |
| JCU23 | Reid Abdair (Rejd A.) 07°25'/44°38' 845 m | 07/44 | [WO Gz] |
| | reid ugaz: <i>ugaas</i> (Som) chief, king, sultan | | |
| JCU42 | Reid Ugaz (R. Ugas) 07°38'/44°32' 937 m | 07/44 | [WO Gz] |
| JEN66 | Reindass, see Rendas | | |
| HFE76 | Reiyu (Re'iyu) | 14/39 | [Ad] |
| | (centre in 1964 of Gendebeta sub-district) | | |
| | <i>reji</i> (A) 1. kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Vernonia auriculifera</i> ; 2. assistant, helper; | | |
| | <i>rejji</i> , <i>raji</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Myrica salicifolia</i> ; | | |
| | <i>Reju</i> , name of a group of Oromo known from the 1600s | | |
| HCE35 | Reji 05°42'/38°54' 1801 m | 05/38 | [Gz Mi] |
| | river valley in Sidamo, south-west of Kibre Mengist, cf Riji | | |
| | The Italian COMINA is said to have made systematic explorations (before World War II) | | |
| | in the middle Reji, the old left affluent of the Mormora. Reji Creek and Laga Dembi | | |
| | Creek have been exploited for gold by handwork. Together they have a length of 16 km. | | |
| | A gneiss alignment dominates the Bore basin from Shakiso to the Reji area. | | |
| | [Mineral 1966] | | |
| HDC10 | Reji (Reggi) (mountain) 2175 m | 08/36 | [+ WO] |
| HDK49 | Reji 09°27'/38°20' 2607 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDL44 | Reji 09°25'/38°51' 2601 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| | midway between Sululta and Fiche | | |
| H.... | Rejze sub-district | 10/38 | [Ad] |
| | (centre in 1964 = Mengistu Kidane Mihret) | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|---------|
| GDE15 | Rek Ngor (Nikau) | 08/33 | [WO] |
| JDC83 | Reko 08°56'/41°56' 1610 m, south-west of Grawa | 08/41 | [Gz] |
| JDC96 | Reko (Raco, Rako) 08°58'/42°12' 1581 m south of Harar | 08/42 | [Gz] |
| HDE63 | Reku (village) rel bar: <i>baar</i> (Som) peak; <i>bar</i> (Som) livestock /further meanings, see at Bar Abir/ | 08/38 | [x] |
| GDD38 | Rel Bar | 08/33 | [WO] |
| HDT25 | Rema 10°16'/38°54' 1939 m, east of Addis Derra | 10/38 | [Gz] |
| HDT36 | Rema 10°18'/38°59' 1789 m north-east of Addis Derra | 10/38 | [Gz] |
| HEJ09 | Remha Medhane Alem, same as Rima see below (ancient monastery on island, known from late 1400s) Probably in 1419, Yeshaq made a grant to the Tana island monastery of Rémha Mädhané Aläm. It spelled out the tribute due from six named lands. They paid tribute in the form of salt and wheat. [Crummey 2000 p 41] The island is not on the usual route for visitors. The monastery was founded by a brother of Yishaq (1414-1429) and was renovated by Ras Gugsa in the late 1800s. A Chinese porcelain vase is said to contain the entrails of Emperor Serse Dengel (1563-1597). [Äthiopien 1999 p 261] | 11/37 | [20] |
| JCH47 | Remo, see Ramo | | |
| JCS89 | Renda 07°59'/43°21' 924 m, east of Degeh Medo | 07/43 | [WO Gz] |
| JEN66 | Rendas (Reindass) (with waterhole) 960 m | 13/40 | [LM WO] |
| JCK62 | Rendo (well) <i>renfachu</i> (O) to forget; <i>renfate</i> (O) forgetfulness | 06/42 | [MS WO] |
| HES27 | Renfatz 12°54'/38°08' 1669 m | 12/38 | [WO Gz] |
| GCT71 | Renguall (Rengual) 07°53'/33°34' 302 m | 07/33 | [Gz] |
| JCD75 | Renwena (Renuena) (area) | 06/42 | [+ WO] |
| GD... | Repa Odo (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 121 boys and 19 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher. | 08/34? | [Ad] |
| HDE02 | Repe (Rep'e) 08°13'/38°37' 1918 m (with churches Kidane Mihret and Medhane Alem) north-west of lake Ziway | 08/38 | [Gz] |
| HDE93 | Repi (Räp'i, Repy) (village) A legal notice done 31 October 1945 says that the limit of the city of Addis Abeba runs across the Senga Meda Plain to the 10th kilometre stone at Repy on the Jimma road. | 08/38 | [x] |
| HDU96 | Reqqe, see Rike <i>rer, reer</i> (Som) family, household; home; ethnic group, sub-tribe, tribe, clan, nationality, the offspring of a common ancestor by whose name the <i>rer</i> is known | | |
| JCS11 | Rer Amadbn (area) | 07/42 | [WO] |
| KCP40 | Rer Beydiyan (Rer Beidian) (area) | 07/45 | [+ WO] |
| JDC89 | Rer Chihil (Rer Chilil) 08°57'/42°28' 1471 m rer dalal: <i>dalal</i> (Som) countries, nations | 08/42 | [Gz WO] |
| JCM73 | Rer Dalal (wide area) | 07/44 | [WO] |
| JCS86 | Rer Dut (area) | 08/43 | [WO] |
| JCT13 | Rer Elm (area) rer kabilli: <i>kabelli, kibilli</i> (Som) bat /flying animal/ | 07/43 | [WO] |

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|------------|
| JDK43 | Rer Kabilli (Rer Cabilli) rer sayd: <i>sayid</i> (Som) leader | 09/42 | [+ WO] |
| KCG93 | Rer Sayd (Rer Said) | 07/45 | [+ WO] |
| HDF15 | Reribero 08°17'/39°49' 2791 m | 08/39 | [Gz] |
| JEB85 | Reru 11°37'/41°12' 367 m, west of Asaita <i>resa</i> (A) corpse; <i>ressa</i> (rässa) (A) forget | 11/41 | [Gz] |
| ?? | Resa | 09/37 | [Gu] |
| HEJ06 | Resta Maryam (Resta Mariam) | 11/37 | [+ Ch] |
| ?? | Retmet (river) Bids were invited in December 1984 for construction of a Retmet river bridge. | ../.. | [x] |
| ?? | Retwa (historical place known from the 1400s) The Muslims under Säbr ad-Din's brother Muhammäd, with Harb Jansh, a defector from the Christian side, in the 1410s attacked the imperial Ethiopian forces in Retwa. The Emperor's commander and many other Christian leaders fell in battle. Säbr ad-Din ruled the district for some time. [Pankhurst 1997] | ../.. | [Pa] |
| JDE65 | Reybet Ayeyu (Reibet Aieiu) (area) | 08/43 | [+ WO] |
| JDD18 | Reybet Muran (Reibet Muran) (area) | 08/43 | [+ WO] |
| HDS68 | Rezhim Girar 10°31'/38°19' 2412 m, north of Bichena (same as <i>rejim grar</i> = long/tall acacia in Amharic?) | 10/38 | [Gz] |
| | <i>rib</i> (A) buttocks /colloquial/; <i>ras</i> (A) head, cape, promontory; <i>raas</i> (Som) dwelling; family, household | | |
| HEK21 | Rib (Rib Ras, Reb, Irb) estuary at 11°59'/37°34' River with its outlet in eastern lake Tana. "Our next camp /April 1933/ was at the estuary of the Rib River. We found that the lake was extremely shallow with a floor gradually shelving away from the land, and a mile out we were punting in four feet of water. Fogara villagers cultivate some of the land at the lake-level. -- Along the shore-line there was a broad belt of maize, which is sown on the damp ground as the lake recedes." "The Rib brings down quantities of dark sand, and we passed banks of it deposited on the lake shore. The river bar, 600 yards out in the lake, is a semicircle, and parties of travellers with loaded donkeys were passing round it instead of crossing the river. It made a firm sandy road covered by two feet of water --" "Two miles up the Rib there is a <i>tankwa</i> port on one of the most important trade routes for lake traffic. Merchants of Ifag, a small town near by, load bars of rock-salt at the village. - - We had met several fleets of as many as a dozen <i>tankwas</i> loaded with salt-bars on this route. They follow the coast at first and then strike across the open water to Zegi. On the return journey the cargo would be Zegi coffee --" "Not many years ago this was the route much used by slave-traders, who brought their victims openly from Southern Abyssinia, crossed the Blue Nile at the ford below Gumar Market, used the returning salt <i>tankwas</i> to take them over Lake Tana, then went to Ifag and from there to the Danakil deserts with the caravans engaged in the salt trade, and from the Red Sea coast by dhow to Arabia. -- In the last few years this and other slave-trade roads have been closely watched by specially appointed Abyssinian officials -- and it is doubtful whether at the present time the routes are used for any but legitimate trade." "Fifteen miles /24 km/ from the estuary the Rib is crossed by a masonry bridge that carries the old royal road from Gondar to Debra Tabor. -- the similarity between its style of architecture and that of Portuguese bridges in the country leaves little doubt that it was built by the Jesuit Fathers or the artisan that accompanied them --" [R E Cheesman, Lake Tana & the Blue Nile, London 1936 p 184-186] | 11/37 | [Ch WO Gz] |
| HE... | Rib sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bambiko) | 12/37 | [Ad] |

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| | <i>riba</i> (O) forest | | |
| KCA58 | Ribadleh 05°57'/45°32' 377 m | 05/45 | [WO Gz] |
| HDB56 | Ribi 08°38'/36°14' 1865 m, north-west of Bedele | 08/36 | [Gz] |
| HEM31 | Ricac Mariam, see Rikak Maryam | | |
| HDU95 | Ricchie (Ricchia), see Jaraniyo | | |
| HCM83 | Riccio, see Wege | | |
| HDL88 | Richeccia, see Rikecha | | |
| HDJ87 | Richiccio, see Rikicho | | |
| HBU35 | Ridderu (mountain) 04°49'/39°50' 1326 m south-east of Negele | 04/39 | [WO Gz] |
| JCN89 | Rido (Gara Rito) (mountain) Rido 08°03'/40°36' 1624/1937 m, near map code JCN98 | 08/40 | [Gz WO] |
| HDD23 | Rifenchir (Rifench'ir) 08°23'/37°52' 1828 m north of Welkite | 08/37 | [Gz] |
| HDT01 | Rifenti 09°36'/37°03' 2553 m north-west of Shambu | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDT01 | Rifenti 09°59'/38°34' 2071 m north-east of Tulu Milki | 09/38 | [Gz] |
| | <i>rifensa, rifeensa</i> (O) hair, fur, horsehair, mane | | |
| HDB60 | Rifenza (area) | 08/35 | [WO] |
| JDD47 | Rigatte (area) | 08/43 | [WO] |
| HDG17c | Riji Chekorsa sub-district, cf Reji (centre in 1964 = Muklemi) | 09/35 | [Ad] |
| | <i>rika</i> (O) 1. (rika, riiqa) granary; 2. (riqa) ladder | | |
| HEM31 | Rikak Maryam (Ricac Mariam) see under Muja | 12/39 | [+ WO] |
| | rike: <i>rik</i> (riq) (A) thatched grain store; <i>Rike</i> , an Oromo tribe | | |
| HDU96 | Rike (Ricchie, Ricchia, Reqqe, Rikke, Riqqe, Rik) (market near main road) 1451 m, in Yifat & Temuga awraja, see also Jaraniyo Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4S Kashim (Cascim) (village) 1424 m 10S Mofa (village) 10SW Chefa (Chaffa, Ciafa, Ciaffa) (plain) 8N Aratu (village) | 10/39 | [LM WO Gu x] |
| 1930s | Important market. Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> . [Guida 1938] | | |
| 1960s | The primary school in 1968 had 45 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers. | | |
| H.... pict | Rike (in Kalu awraja) A Dejene, Environment, famine ..., USA (Lynne Rienner) 1990 p 81 example of agroforestry with cereals on terraces and coffee & fruit trees on hill | 10/40 | [n] |
| HDL78 | Rikicha (Richeccia) 09°42'/39°10' 2591 m see under Deneba <i>rikicha</i> (O) suspension bridge constructed with lianes /and any wooden bridge?/ | 09/39 | [Gz WO] |
| HDJ87 | Rikicho (Richiccio) (area) | 09/37 | [+ WO] |
| HEL39 | Rikiy (Rik'iy) 12°02'/39°17' 2920 m, east of Lalibela <i>rim</i> (A) 1. ecclesiastical fief, land around a church, assigned to those who serve it; (T) share; (riim) (A) horned wild animal | 12/39 | [Gz] |
| HEC47 | Rim (area) 2130 m | 11/37 | [WO] |
| HEC47 | Rim 11°19'/37°12' 2096 m, east of Dangila Rim (with fort, and church Maryam to the south-west) | 11/37 | [WO Gz] |

Coordinates would give map code HEC56

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| | <i>rima, rimaa</i> (O) pregnant; <i>rimma</i> (O) termite | | |
| HD... | Rima (Riema) (centre in 1964 of Weremu & Wajitu wereda) | 09/38 | [+ Ad] |
| HEJ09 | Rima (island in lake Tana) The church also described above as Remha Medhane Alem. March 1933: "-- fifteen minutes' rowing brought us to the island of Rima, 300 yards in diameter and 20 feet high. On it stands another church of /Medhane Alem/. A book called <i>The History of Mary</i> states that it was founded in the reign of Isaac I by his brother Aba Nom, and rebuilt by Ras Gugsu -- Another volume, entitled <i>Monograph of Walatta Petros</i> , is probably unique. Walatta Petros, a nun, was tortured and chained up by the Emperor Susenyos -- because she refused to abjure the faith of her fathers and to take Mass as the Roman Catholics did. Her persecution ended when Fasiladas came to the throne -- Her coffin is in the Holy of Holies in Rima Church where she used to pray -- The bones of the Emperor Sarsa Dengel, Aba Nom, Abuna Bertlomaos, and the father of Walatta Petros, are also in the Holy of Holies at Rima. In the Kidist the bones of several nobles lie in massive coffins which are tree-trunks hollowed out." Cheesman describes the stone bells, some pictures with European traits, and a tall wooden cross leaning against the wall, with a well-painted life-size figure of Christ. "We were next shown a blue-and-white jar, several feet high, of Chinese porcelain, I think, which had been used to bring the entrails of the Emperor Sarsa Dengel from Sennar. He had died /1597/ of fever while fighting -- in the country now known as the Sudan -- On leaving Rima we were rowed across the water to the mainland and spent the night below Gugebi, a volcanic hill with lava-cores exposed --" [Cheesman 1936 p 168-170] On a promontory is the church of Tima Yohannis. | 11/37 | [Ch Gu] |
| pict | R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 161 <i>tanawas</i> leaving island. | | |
| HEJ09 | Rima Yohannes (R. Yohannis, R. Iohannes) (church) | 11/37 | [+ Ch Gu] |
| HDE18 | Rime 08°18'/39°10' 1785 m midway between Nazret and lake Ziway | 08/39 | [Gz] |
| JDA07 | Rimietti (area) | 08/40 | [WO] |
| JBP22 | Ringi (Ringhi) 04°43'/40°54' 750 m | 04/40 | [Gz] |
| KCP01 | Rio Gudut, see Bio Gudut | | |
| HCM64 | Rira (village) 06°54'/39°42' 3915 m south-west of Goba | 06/39 | [WO Gu Gz Br] |
| HDD77 | Risinji (Risingi) | 08/38 | [+ WO] |
| JCN89 | Rito (Gara Rito), see Rido | | |
| HDC70 | Rob Gebaya, see Nunu <i>rob gebeya</i> (A) Wednesday market | | |
| GDF46 | Rob Gebeya 08°35'/34°55' 1524 m east of Dembidolo, cf Irob .., Rebuti .. | 08/34 | [Gz] |
| HDJ13 | Rob Gebeya 09°09'/36°55' 1969 m, north of Sire | 09/36 | [Gz] |
| HDJ55 | Rob Gebeya (Abbaia Garo) 09°31'/37°07' 2374 m near Shambu | 09/37 | [Gz] |
| ?? | Rob Gebeya (visiting postman under D. Markos) | ../.. | [Po] |
| | <i>roba, rooba</i> (O) rain | | |
| HCJ93 | Roba, see Shuda | | |
| HCJ94 | Roba 07°09'/37°00' 1776 m, west of Waka | 07/36 | [WO Gz] |
| JDJ45 | Roba 09°30'/42°06' 2188 m, north of Harar roba butta: <i>buta, butta</i> (O) end of an eight year cycle in the <i>gada</i> system | 09/42 | [Gz] |

- JCH50 Roba Butta 06°49'/40°46' 1506 m, see under Megalo 06/40 [WO Gz]
 ?? Roba Kazi (in Tigray) ../. [Yo]
 A conference attended by 550 priests was held near Roba Kazi in 1984. It did much to consolidate support for the TPLF from the priesthood. Delegates agreed to reduce the large number of holy days celebrated, and also to establish an Ethiopian Orthodox Church secretariat in the liberated territories.
 [Young 1997]
- HEE16 Robat 10°59'/39°01' 3300 m 10/39 [Gz]
robbi (O) skin disease which usually affects the head or the hands /ringworm?/
- JDH46 Robbi, G. (area), cf Robi 09/41 [WO]
 Robbi Mariam, 2600 m 10/37 [Gu]
 ?? Robbo (plain) ../. [x]
 During Menilek's war against the king of Kaffa, one Kenyazmach Gamachew was commander at one point (he had recently been a prisoner in Kaffa). To make an attack by the enemy more difficult Gamachew ordered that trees should be burnt to give much thick smoke. They burnt date palms from the plain of Robbo.
 [H de Monfreid, Ménélik tel qu'il fut, Paris 1954 p 238]
- robe, roobe* (O) it rained
- HCM78c Robe 06/40 [x]
 A kind of twin city of Goba, which is at a distance of 14 km while Goba airport is at 7 km. Market on Thursdays.
- HC... Robe (in Fasil/Fassile awraja) 06/40? [Ad]
 The primary school in 1968 had 315 boys and 66 girls, with 8 teachers.
 The junior secondary school had 24 male students and 1 female in grade 7, with two teachers.
- HCU73 **Robe** (Robi) MS: 07°38'/39°52' = HCU45, 2435 m 07/39 [Gz Po WO Gu]
 Gz: 07°52'/39°38' = HCU73, 2448 m
 Centre at least 1969-1980 of Ticho awraja.
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 8E Daru (village)
 6S Azama (mountain) 2439 m
 8SW Azazera (village) 2227 m
 7NE Tullu Shato (T. Sciato) (hill) 2560 m
 The town of Robe lies on the main Goba road 25 km past Dinsho and 13 km before Goba itself. It is a large town with adequate facilities, but strangely subdued and nondescript, straggling for a couple of kilometres along a eucalyptus-lined main road. There are few compelling reasons to stay in Robe, unless perhaps you are heading to Sof Omar.
 [Bradt 1995(1998)]
- 1960s The Negus Sahle Selassie primary school (in Ticho awraja) in 1968 had 479 boys and 152 girls, with 10 teachers.
 /this Robe?/ An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.
 [SIDA 1971]
- 1970s With sub-post office using spelling ARUSI ROBE in its postmark, and with petrol filling stations of Shell and Total (-1978-).
- 1980s Population about 11,300 in 1984.
- 1990s There is a Bekele Molla and a variety of other hotels at Robe. The road to the Sof Omar caves is easy to find - it goes from the only traffic circle in Robe - just ask the direction to Goro /about 60 km east/.
 [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/01/06]
 Finding transport out of Robe towards Dodola can be difficult as most buses come from Goba and will be full when they pass through Robe.

The Bekele Mola Hotel is, for once, well signposted on the Goba side of town. Another above-average hotel - I'm told it's called the Metaforak Hotel but there are no signposts to confirm this - has rooms with private cold showers and toilet. If asking for it by name proves unproductive, it's on the Dinsho side of town. Otherwise, there's the usual selection of mostly anonymous dollar-a-night affairs.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 196-197 with town plan sketch]

[Aubert 1999 has an area map on p 78]

With police station. Airport is nearby in Goba.

The Teacher Training Institute for Bale used Oromo as language in the 1990s.

Population 21,138 in 1993 (estimate) and about 26,500 in 2001.

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| HDL67 | Robe 09°36'/39°08' 2584 m | 09/39 | [Gz] |
| JCG82 | Robe (Robe Bali, Robi) 07°00'/40°00' 2517 m MS coordinates would give map code JCG72. Fast-growing town with post office. In Mendeyo awraja, centre in 1964 of Robe wereda. | 07/40 | [MS Ca Po x] |
| | robele: <i>robale</i> (O) name of one of ten <i>gada</i> sets, recorded as a son's name earlier than year 1600 | | |
| JCG82 | Robe sub-district? (-1997-) | 07/40 | [n] |
| JCG82 | Robe wereda, in southernmost Ticho awraja (-1964-2000-) | 07/40 | [x 20] |
| HDL30 | Robele 09°19'/38°27' 2796 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| ?? | Robgeweh (corruption of Rob Gebeya?) After fording the Dabus river, Avenstrup's caravan around 1930 continued to Robgeweh and Kujur. "The road was one single bottomless quagmire with steep mountains on both sides." At some places there was grass up to a height of 7 metres. Avenstrup had to be guided by his compass while riding. [W Avenstrup, På djungelstigar, Sthlm 1956 p 113] | ../.. | [x] |
| | <i>robi, roobi</i> (O) 1. hippo, Hippopotamus amphibius; 2. Wednesday; 3. rain | | |
| HCK96 | Robi 07°09'/38°06' 1690 m /this Robi?:/ With Italian <i>Residenza</i> in the 1930s. [Guida 1938] /this Robi?:/ The provincial road from Robi to Ginir across the Webi Shebele was built in 1966 by the Highway Authority. /Robi Arussi?:/ Population 3,430 as counted in 1967. | 07/38 | [Gz] |
| HCU81 | Robi 08°03'/39°26' 3014 m | 08/39 | [Gz] |
| HDK38 | Robi 09°22'/38°19' 2532 m | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDK48 | Robi (area) | 09/38 | [WO] |
| HDL76 | Robi, stream at 09°45'/39°01' | 09/39 | [n] |
| HDU06 | Robi 10°00'/39°54' 1233 m south-east of Molale, at the main road to Dessie /Robi Shewa?:/ Population 3,635 as counted in 1967. | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| HDU07 | Robi (bridge) 1215 m | 09/39 | [Gu] |
| HDU07 | Robi (area) stream at 10°00'/39°59' An east-west area at Robi river was one of the about fifteen most important cotton production areas in Ethiopia (except Eritrea) in the 1950s. "After crossing the Robi River (226 km from A.A.) the road comes to the small village of Robi and then passes a prison. On Mondays a market is held just off the road at 269 kms. A deserted field the other six days of the week, on market day it is swarming with thousands of people." [Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 63] /which Robi?:/ In a survey 1960-61 there were seen in a Saturday market about | 09/39 | [Gu] |

150 cattle.

The Emperor visited the Robi prison farm in late June 1961 when he was travelling to inspect damages and relief work after earth tremors in the Kara Kore and Majete areas.

[Ethiopian Herald]

/this Robi?/: A prison farm at Robi in Arsi provided facilities for about 850 prisoners in the 1980s.

- HD... Robi (in Yifat & Timuga awraja) 10/40 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 208 boys and 91 girls, with 5 teachers.
HDL56 Robi Meda (R. Mieda) (plain), cf Mieta Robi 09/39 [+ WO]
see under Webera

robit (A) fourth generation of a union between a slave woman and a free-born Ethiopian

- HDU17 **Robit** (Shewa Robit, "Shah Robit") 10/39 [MS Br Po x]
By going 4 km along a track from Shewa Robit and then walking for about 40 minutes one can reach the locality Gozie, where there is a mosque built of masonry.
1960s The 1967 telephone directory gives six numbers, of which one for the prison and one for Virginia Tobacco experimental & processing station. Those on personal names are for Belayhun W/Amanuel, Gabre Yelem Wossen, Teshome Armidie, Wagaye Kelile.
1970s With sub-post office and petrol filling station of Agip (-1978-).
1980s Population about 9,800 in 1984.
June 1985: "Shah Robit is a one-street town of ramshackle adobes. The hotel we visited was made of mud with straw on a wood frame, walls stuccoed or painted, roof of corrugated iron. Doorways were small and crooked but there was electricity, a refrigerator and a shower. Children and chickens roamed everywhere. -- Except for the people, this could have been India or Egypt or Colombia or Bolivia."
[P M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 62]
1990s Population about 14,300 in 1994 and about 17,600 in 2001.
Some of the Argobba ethnic group are said to live there around 1990.
Robit and Debre Sina are both significant towns, but Debre Sina looks the more interesting of the two.
[Bradt 1995(1998)]
Robit has a colourful market on Wednesdays, attended by people as far away as 50 km. Passing over the Robit river, the road /towards Debre Sina/ gradually ascends from the Rift Valley floor, through cultivated areas where sorghum, maize, cotton, and tobacco are grown.
[Camerapix 1995 p 118-119]

- HEJ18 Robit 11°55'/37°20' 11/37 [MS]
(on Dek island in lake Tana?)
HEJ68 Robit (town) 12°21'/37°22' 1827 m, north of Gorgora 12/37 [Gz]
HEM23 **Robit** (Welo Robit) 12°01'/39°38' 1823 m 12/39 [Gz Po Ad]
(sub-post office under Dessie)
(centre in 1964 of Kalim sub-district)
/This Robit?/: Population 939 as counted in 1967.
The primary school (in Raya & Kobo awraja) in 1968 had 61 boys and 24 girls, with two teachers.
After having crossed the bridge over the Alehuwa torrent, the road reaches the Gobiye pass from where it descends to the village of Robit.
Next you come to Kobbo.
[Aubert 1999]

robley: *rooble* (Som) rain man /mostly used as a male name/

- JBU93 Robley (Roblei) 05/44 [+ WO]
HBR67 Roca, see Roka

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------|---------------|
| JCG17 | Roca Gurati, see Roka Gurati | | |
| HFK08 | Rocabaita, see Adi Saka | | |
| JDB94 | Rochelle, see Rukelle | | |
| JCR33 | Roco, see Roko | | |
| JFB15 | Roda 13°42'/41°10' 718 m mountain half inside Eritrea Limestone dominates in the Roda mountains. [Mineral 1966] Roda (also a town in eastern Harar region?) | 13/41 | [WO Ne Mi Gz] |
| JBU73 | <i>rog</i> (Som) remove, unload, open up, turn over; <i>ad</i> (Som) you Rog Ad (waterhole) 340 m <i>roga</i> (O) 1. social level in the <i>gada</i> system; 2. arrangement, form, order; 3. external or internal corner, edge of surface, end /of speech/, seam | 05/44 | [WO] |
| HDD22 | Rogda 08°23'/37°43' 1661 m, north-west of Welkite | 08/37 | [Gz] |
| HDC55 | <i>roge</i> (A) sponge Roge 08°36'/37°05' 1789 m, north-east of Koma | 08/37 | [Gz] |
| HDD80 | Roge (Rogi, Rogghie, G.) (hill) 1789 m | 08/37 | [+ x WO] |
| HD... | Roge (Rogge, Roggié) (historical) Roge lay on the slopes of Mount Yerer and was for about 1800-1875 the principal market for slaves. Alamanni stated that it had a population of about 10,000 mainly traders, and that annual sales of coffee were 30,000-40,000 kg. [Journal of Ethiopian Studies vol II 1964 no 2 p 46] A. Cecchi estimated in the 1870s that 3,000-4,000 slaves a year were sold at Rogge. The Rosen expedition of Germans passed there in early February 1905 and saw the ruins with several remains of stone walls. When they mounted the plateau they could see as far as Addis Abeba, to where they were headed. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche ... Leipzig 1907 p 166] | 08/38 | [x 18] |
| HDE51 | Roge (Uorce) 08°38'/38°33' 2273 m south-west of Sebeta | 08/38 | [Gz] |
| HDE80 | Roge 08°56'/38°30' 2230 m, west of Sebeta | 08/38 | [Gz] |
| HDF60 | Roge (Roghe) | 08/39 | [+ WO] |
| HD... | Roge (Roga) "The residence of Dejazmach Demissew is in Leka in the town of Deseta, which was recently built. It used to be in the nearby town of Roga. Both the one and the other are located on the heights of the mountain ridge that stretches along the right bank of the Didessa. This mountain ridge is partly covered with forest. -- Roga has about 1,500 inhabitants." [A Bulatovich 1897] | 09/36? | [18] |
| HDJ47 | Roge 09°26'/37°15' 2225 m, south-east of Shambu | 09/37 | [Gz] |
| HDK69 | Roge 09°38'/38°24' 1644 m, south of Tulu Milki | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDK78 | Roge 09°45'/38°19' 2294 m south of Tulu Milki, waterfalls nearby | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDK80 | Roge (Roghe, Roggie) | 09/37 | [+ WO 18] |
| HDL23 | Roge 09°17'/38°45' 2559 m, north of Sululta | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HDL76 | Roge (Rogghe, Arogi) 09°44'/39°02' 2515 m east of Fiche, see under Webera roge chore: <i>chore</i> (O) mother | 09/39 | [AA Gz] |
| HDF30 | Roge Chore (Rogghe Ciorre) <i>rogge</i> (O) unmarried girl's tonsure-like hair style | 08/39 | [LM WO] |
| HDK69 | Rogge (Rogghe) (area) | 09/38 | [+ WO] |
| HDB68 | Rogghe (Rogghie) (mountain) 08°45'/36°29' 2336 m west of Arjo | 08/36 | [Gz] |

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|------------|
| HDD35 | Rogghie, see Shuna | | |
| HDD81 | Rogghie, see Bola Rogghie | | |
| HDE25 | Rogucha (Roghuccia) | 08/38 | [+ WO] |
| HCR64 | Rogya (Roghia) (pass) | 07/36 | [+ WO] |
| HEL27 | Roha (mountain) = old name of Lalibela | 12/38 | [Gu] |
| HF... | Rohabaita | 14/38 | [18] |
| | Area at the left bank of Mareb river at about 14°40'N. Mansfield Parkyns arrived there in the beginning of October 1843 and stayed for nine months. Coming from the south they passed a village called Inda Maryam from its church /same as HFK07?/. They passed several other villages and remains of villages. For water, these depended on wells dug in the sand of dried-up watercourses. The principal villages were HF... Tokulimni, HFD78 Adi Nebried (A. Nebrit) and HF... Mai Chena. When approaching the Mareb valley they climbed a very steep hill. "Near the top of it we found a pretty little hamlet, called Addy Harisho, where we were hospitably and comfortably lodged by the lay-dean and chief of the district, Apha-Memher Waddy-Hil." [M Parkyns, Life in Abyssinia, vol I, London 1853 p 257-259] "Rohabaita is a small district or province belonging to the Church, but in some measure dependent on the chief of Addy-Abo. It consists principally of a cluster of hills, bounded on the eastern side by the valley of the Mareb, on the west by Addy-Abo, south by Médevai /HFD97 Medebay/, and north by the country of the hostile Shangalla. The villages are built principally near the summits of the hills, from fear of the sudden attacks of their enemies, and of the fatal malaria which at certain seasons of the year prevails in the low valleys. -- A few acres of millet are sometimes cultivated on the mountain tops near the villages, but in quantity very insufficient for the wants of the population. The low plains -- are therefore employed for this purpose." Parkyns was offered by Dejazmach Lemma "the government of Rohabaita and another neighbouring district" and would have been very willing to try such a position, but as he left Ethiopia before it could start, nothing came out of the offer. [Parkyns p 263-265] | | |
| | <i>roka</i> (roqa) (A,O) kinds of shrub or medium tree, <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Trichilia roka</i> ; tamarind has a compact rounded crown with drooping branches that reach near to the ground; <i>rokaa</i> (roqaa) (O) rancid, rotten, bad /food/ | | |
| ?? | Roka (stream west of Dabus) | ../.. | [x] |
| | The Sandvik expedition around 1930 found traces of much gold washing at the Roka, not far from what was called 'Copper Camp' on a British map. They knew of the mining activities of the Englishman Digby a little after year 1900. Digby was said to have left via Roseires with 200 porters carrying samples of ore. [P Sandvik, I Etiopia efter gull, Oslo 1935 p 43] | | |
| HBR67 | Roka (Roca) 05°09'/37°19' 1350 m | 05/37 | [+ WO Gz] |
| JCG17 | Roka Gurati (Roca Gurati) (area) | 06/40 | [+ WO] |
| HFK08 | Rokabayba, see Adi Saka | | |
| | <i>roke</i> (roqe) (A) marsh, mire | | |
| HDH75 | Roke Dima (Rok'e D., Roqe Dima) 09°44'/36°10' 1300 m | 09/36 | [Gz] |
| | <i>roko</i> (A,O) <i>Tamarindus indica</i> as <i>roka</i> above; <i>rooko</i> (Som) refusal, prohibition | | |
| JCR33 | Roko (Roco) 07°32'/41°52' 578, 1179 m | 07/41 | [Gz WO 18] |
| JDH22 | Roma Boru 09°14'/40°52' 1506 m, east of Mieso | 09/40 | [Gz] |
| HDE76 | Romagna d'Etiopia ex Babicef, see Migra | | |
| HEU.. | Romanet (village & waterfalls), see under Mekele a few kilometers from Mekele | 13/39 | [n] |

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------|------------|
| HEF63 | Rombaba | 11/39 | [WO] |
| ?? | Romsa, village in the Mega region | ../.. | [x] |
| | There was repeatedly no harvest in 1972-1974. Seed for sowing, paid for by Norwegian funds, was distributed, and in about 80% of the cases there were reasonable harvests again. | | |
| | [G Filseth, Jorden brenner, Oslo 1974 p 143] | | |
| GDE14 | Romyeri | 08/33 | [WO] |
| | <i>ronke</i> (ronqe) (A) marsh | | |
| JDA59c | Ronkecha | 08/40 | [Wa] |
| JDA27 | Ropeyns 08°23'/40°30' 1544 m, south-east of Mechara | 08/40 | [Gz] |
| HC... | Roppi (Ropi) (centre in 1964 of Kenchie sub-district) | 07/38 | [Ad x] |
| | In a survey 1960-61 there were seen at a Monday market about 450 cattle. The primary school (in Haykoch & Butajira awraja) in 1968 had 81 boys and 19 girls in grades 1-4, with one(!) teacher. | | |
| JCB72 | Rorchi (Rarchi, Rarki) 06°09'/40°56' 1039 m | 06/40 | [Gz WO] |
| | roro: <i>rorro</i> (O) harassment | | |
| JBR17 | Roro 04°39'/42°17' 236 m | 04/42 | [WO Gz] |
| JEN78 | Rorom (Rorum) (wide area) | 13/40 | [WO Ne] |
| | "-- we had, immediately ahead of us, five waterless marches, in order to cross the deserts called Hedaitoli and Olelailo-Hela, parts of the immense region known as Rorum, which extended to the north-west. We therefore had the prospect of at least twenty-five hours of forced marches, through those deserts." | | |
| | [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 289] | | |
| JEP81 | Rorom (plain) | 13/40 | [WO] |
| ?? | Rosha (visiting postman under Jimma) | ../.. | [Po] |
| | <i>roso</i> (O) /said of hair:/ wavy and hanging down | | |
| HDL72 | Roso 09°46'/38°37' 3205 m, south-west of Fiche | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| JDB40 | Routecha, see Ijegale | | |
| HEC99 | Royut, see Zegye | | |
| HBS60 | Rua 05°09'/37°34' 998 m, south of Jarso | 05/37 | [18 WO Gz] |
| HFE08 | Ruaksa Giyorgis (Ru'aksa G.) (church) | 13/39 | [Gz] |
| | 13°36'/39°14', east of Abiy Adi | | |
| HFK17 | Rubayta 14°39'/38°13' 1398 m | 14/38 | [Gz] |
| | near the border of Eritrea | | |
| JDH98 | Rubenani (recorded in 1841) | 09/41 | [Ha] |
| JCP90 | Rucheccia, see Rukecha | | |
| JDJ28 | Rucheisa, see Rukeysa | | |
| JDB94 | Ruchelle, see Rukelle | | |
| HDL09 | Ruchi (Rucci) | 09/39 | [+ WO] |
| JDB41 | Ruckessa (Rucchessa) (area) | 08/40 | [+ WO] |
| | rucketti: <i>rukuttu</i> (O) tool or implement for "threshing" straw | | |
| | /to be used in beds/ | | |
| JDA38 | Rucketti (Rucchetti) (area) | 08/40 | [WO] |
| HFE69 | Rudd Abba Mamas (Endabbamas) | 14/39 | [x] |
| | (with rock-hewn church) see under Nebelet | | |
| | <i>rufa, ruufa</i> (O) clothes for elders and dignitaries | | |
| HDL17 | Rufa (Rufy) (mountain area) 09°10'/39°08' | 09/39 | [WO Gu Gz] |
| | Rufa (with church Abo at 09°14' to the north), east of Sendafa | | |
| HDL27 | Rufa Maryam (church) 09°17'/39°06' | 09/39 | [Gz] |
| | north-east of Sendafa | | |
| HDL25 | Rufa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bura) | 09/38 | [Ad] |

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---------------|
| HCR03 | Rufael (Anchano, Anciano, Oletsho) 07°19'/36°53' 1737 m, south of Jimma | 07/36 | [Gz LM WO Gu] |
| HEK52 | Rufael 12°18'/37°41' 2489 m east of northernmost lake Tana | 12/37 | [Gz] |
| HEL63 | Rufael 12°23'/38°43' 1915 m | 12/38 | [Gz] |
| HEL73 | Rufael 12°25'/38°42' 2538 m | 12/38 | [Gz] |
| HDL16 | Rufi, see Berek | | |
| | <i>ruga</i> (A) trap for animals such as leopard | | |
| HCT04 | Ruga (farm) 07°19'/38°49', north-east of Shashemene | 07/38 | [Gz] |
| HE... | Ruga (visiting postman under Dessie) The primary school (in Dessie awraja) in 1968 had 198 boys and 20 girls, with 6 teachers. | 11/39? | [Ad Po] |
| HE... | Rugga sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tulu Gedero) | 11/39 | [Ad] |
| | <i>ruk</i> (ruq) (A) distant, far away; <i>ruka</i> (language?) tamarind; <i>rukka</i> (O) very dense; <i>jibri</i> (Shewa O) cotton plant, <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | | |
| JCG36c | Ruka Jibri (Ruca Gibri) (waterhole), cf Roka Halting-place near a tamarind and springs of the stream Jarti, with clear water but also with leeches. In the valley of Ruka there are plenty of termite hills. | 06/40 | [+ Gu] |
| JDK37 | Ruke 09°21'/43°10' 1808 m, east of Jijiga rukecha: <i>rukkachu</i> (ruqqachuu) (O) very dense /crop/ | 09/43 | [Gz] |
| JCP90 | Rukecha (Rucheccia) (area) | 08/40 | [+ WO] |
| JDJ13 | Rukecha 09°09'/41°53' 2021 m, near Grawa | 09/41 | [Gz] |
| JDB94 | Rukelle (Ruchelle, Rochelle) (stream & area) An affluent of the Galeti in the Chercher area, with Pre-Cambrian rocks. A galena impregnation of the crystalline limestone of the valley has been found (galena is a mineral containing lead). Deposits of magnesium-rich carbonate are known in this and other valleys. It also has among the largest reserves of marble in the Chercher area, cf Ramis. [Mineral 1966] | 08/41 | [+ WO Mi] |
| JDJ28 | Rukenyis (Rukenys) 09°17'/42°21' 1524 m east of Harar <i>rukesa</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Combretum molle</i> | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| J.... | Rukessa (Ruchessa) (village) Village of Oromo shepherds, with cattle, camels, mules and donkeys. | ../40 | [+ Gu] |
| JCP90 | Rukeysa 08°04'/40°43' 1481 m | 08/40 | [Gz] |
| JDB21 | Rukeysa 08°24'/40°51' 1550 m | 08/40 | [Gz] |
| JDB41 | Rukeysa (Ruchessa) 08°35'/40°52' 1707 m | 08/40 | [Gz WO] |
| JDJ28 | Rukeysa (Rucheisa) (area), see under Funyan Bira | 09/42 | [+ WO] |
| JDA47 | Rukeyti 08°32'/40°27' 1662 m south-east of Mechara | 08/40 | [Gz] |
| HDS62 | Ruobgebaia, see Gedamayt Rebuy Gebeya | | |
| HDK09 | Rushe 09°04'/38°19' 2244 m see under Addis Alem russa: <i>rusa</i> (ruusaa) (O) rice | 09/38 | [AA Gz] |
| HBU41 | Russa (Gebel Russa) (mountain) 04°54'/39°23' 897 m south-west of Negele | 04/39 | [Gz WO] |
| HFF62 | Ruus Dur (Ru'usu Dur) 14°10'/39°37' (with church Aba Solama), south-east of Adigrat | 14/39 | [Gz] |
| HDU96 | Ryke, see Jaraniyo | | |