

HEJ77	Waag, see Wag		
HEU12	Waakei (Wa'akei) 12°46'/39°37' 1776 m near Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HED50	Waalialia, see Waliya wab: <i>waab</i> (Som) small hut or dwelling; <i>wab</i> (Som) viscera, internal organs		
JCM32	Wab (Uab)  <i>waba</i> (Som) shrub with dark leaves; a poison for arrows can be extracted from its roots; <i>weba</i> (wäba) (A) malaria	06/44	[+ WO]
GDF32	Waba (Tulu Uaba) (mountain) waba ada: <i>ada</i> , <i>adaa</i> (O) 1. clan; 2. culture, custom; 3. kind of flower; <i>Ada</i> , <i>Hada</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe	08/34	[+ WO]
JDF33	Waba Ada (Uaba Ada, Uaba Ado) (area) 08°26'/44°38' 1028 m waba lamba: <i>lamba</i> (O) kerosene lamp	08/44	[+ WO Gz]
HEJ64	Waba Lamba (Uaba Lamba) (area) <i>wabara</i> (O) algae, green plants on the surface of water	12/36	[+ WO]
HDA74	Wabara (Uabara) (area), cf Webera	08/35	[+ WO]
H....	Wabas (river) circa 10°00'/38°00' The Bogana and Abaya join the Gatla down in its ravine, and the three rivers united then continue to the Abay under the name of the Wabas. [Cheesman 1936]	10/38?	[Ch]
JDD23	Wabase (Uabase) (area) 1204 m <i>wabassa</i> (O) name of one of ten different <i>gada</i> sets <i>wabe</i> (O) stingless bee	08/42	[+ WO]
HDL62	Wabe 09°38'/38°39' 2527 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
JCP26	<b>Wabe awraja</b> (Wabi ..., Wabie ...) 07°30'/41°15' (centre at least 1964-1980 = Ginir) During the Bale rebellion 1963-1970 the more serious trouble started in Wabe awraja "where the people were largely Oromo, though a number of Ethiopian Somalis promptly emulated their fellows in the south and joined the Oromo." "Actual fighting in Wabe broke out in April 1964 when the local governor led a police force into Ratitu to collect taxes; there had been reluctance to pay for as long as ten years. On the way his force was surrounded and defeated. This was a victory for groups who were essentially unorganized -- the Governor was subsequently relieved of his post and the Colonel of Police was deprived of his rank." This success encouraged the rebels, who until then were little more than bandits. Shortly afterwards the capture of the town of Belitu, one of the few towns in the awraja, led to the rapid spread of resistance throughout Wabe -- By the end of 1965 virtually the whole central area of the province was rebel-controlled except for the towns of Ginir and Garo. [P Gilkes 1975 p 214] When an Army brigade moved into Wabe in 1966-67 they found stiff resistance, and it took six months to clear out the opposition. Bombing attacks on villages were used to frighten the rebels. [Gilkes p 217]	07/40	[Gz Ad]
HBK17	Wabeir (area)	03/38	[WO]
HDA59	Wabeko sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gesi (Dipa))	08/35	[Ad]
GDM22	Wabera 09°14'/34°31' 1703 m, south of Begi	19/34	[Gz]
HDA93	Wabera 09°01'/35°04' 1828 m, cf Webera	09/35	[Gz]
JCH01	Wabera (Uabara) 06°26'/40°42' 1014 m near map code JCG19, WO map has Uabara at JCG09 wabguro: <i>guro</i> (Som) place cleared on loaded camel where	06/40	[Gz WO]

	people can sit		
JDE85	Wabguro (Uabguro) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDK09	Wabguro (Uabguro) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
	<i>wabi</i> (O) 1. wasp; 2. spokesman; 3. (A,O) guarantor; <i>waabi</i> (Som) send away, shoo, drive back		
HDE70	Wabi (Wäbi, Uabi), river at 08°13'/37°39' Amir Muḥammad in 1576 established his camp above the Wäbi river, perhaps near its source in Guragé. Emperor Särsä Dengel marched to the area, and placed his camp within sight of the enemy. The two armies then fought a series of inconclusive battles. [Pankhurst 1997]	08/38	[x Pa WO]
JCB15	Wabi Mena, river at 05°32'/41°11' in Bale	05/41	[n]
--	Wabi Shebele, see Webi Shebele		
HDA67	Wabisku (Uabiscu, Uabiecu) 08°40'/35°28' 1543 m With a thermal spring which used to be famous, cf Wabeko	08/35	[+ Gu WO Gz]
HDJ74	Wabo 09°41'/37°01' 2420 m, north-west of Shambu waboado: <i>waabo</i> (Som) build a temporary shelter	09/37	[Gz]
JDF35	Waboado (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEJ88	Wacca, see Waka		
HCH92	Wach (Uaccia, Uaca) (former customs post) 2400 m <i>wacha</i> (A) kinds of wild fig tree, <i>Ficus riparia</i> , <i>F. sur</i> ; (O) din, like of boiling water or of persons	07/35	[MS Gu WO]
HCH91	Wacha (Uaccia, Uaca) 07°09'/35°49' 2027 m (with visiting postman under Jimma), north of Shewa Gimira, used to be a customs post, <i>kella</i> . [Guida 1938]	07/35	[Po Gz]
HDE92	Wachacha (mountain), see Wechecha wachaga danan: <i>danan</i> (Som) neighing; <i>dhanaan</i> (Som) acrid or salty flavour		
JBP80	Wachaga Danan 05°19'/40°42' (seasonal spring)	05/40	[WO Gz]
JCP76	Wachale (Uaciale) (area), cf Wichale	07/41	[+ WO]
JDA63	Wachale (Uacciale) (area)	08/40	[+ WO]
HCE90c	Wachama, in Bule wereda With a megalithic site containing a single stele.	06/38	[n]
HCS33	Wachamo, see Hosaina		
HDB06	Wache (Uace, Uece, Ueche) (mountain) 08°12'/36°17' 2326/2450 m	08/36	[+ WO Gz]
HBT..	Wachile (Uachile), in Sidamo Biotite gneiss, hornblende, quartz gneiss, and coarse augen gneiss occur near Uachile 25 km from the Dawa river. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[+ Mi]
HBT06	Wachile (Uacille) (area)	04/38	[+ WO]
HBT07	<b>Wachile</b> (Wach'ile, Wachille, Wachilie, Uacille) (Vacille) Gz: 04°33'/39°04' 1036 m; MS: 04°30'/39°05' 1050 m MS coordinates would give map code HBL87 There are some deep wells there; said to be 469 km south of Awasa. In the early 1900s the governor of Mega, Fitawrari Ayele, allowed the Garri people, who mostly lived in Kenya, to enter Ethiopia and settle e.g. around the well of Wachille, which belonged to the Borana /cf Walena/. [E Haberland 1963 p 28]	04/39	[Gz x WO]
1960s	"Just beyond the village is another fork in the road. The road to the right goes on to Mega. Another route, 80 km shorter, turns left just beyond Wachille. The track is difficult to find		

-- Before leaving Wachille check in at the police station and tell them your proposed route and when you expect to arrive in Moyale. If you do not make it, the police will look for you."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 58]

An elementary school building with Swedish aid through ESBU was constructed in 1970, with student Germachew as site foreman.

HCD98	Wachile (Wach'ile) 06°18'/38°17' 1798 m south of Dilla	06/38	[Gz]
HBT07	Wachile (Uacille, Uachile), with prehistoric wells	04/39	[x WO]
HBT07	Wachile sub-district (centre of it in 1964?)	04/39	[Ad Mi]
	There were violent clashes in the Wachile area between Borana and Somali Garre tribes in late 2001. Wachile was off-limits for UN staff. [AddisTribune 2001/12/14] <i>wachilu</i> (O) make noise		
HDT12	Wachit (Uacit) (valley) river at 10°04'/38°39' <i>wachiti, wachiitii</i> (O) small earthenware plate for serving porridge	10/38	[x Gu]
JDB58	Wachiyu (Uacciu) 1452 m, cf Wachu	08/41	[+ WO]
HER00	Wachni, see Wehni		
	<i>wacho</i> (Sidamo, Borana) kinds of thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> spp. <i>Wacho</i> , name of a tribe		
HDE..	Wacho (Uaccio) (small village) 88 km south of Addis Abeba /which Wacho?:/ Area and village populated by Moslem Arsi. There is much cattle. [Guida 1938]	08/38?	[+ Gu]
HEM23	Wacho (Wach'o) 11°56'/39°40' 1677 m (with church Iyesus), north-east of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
JDH02	Wacho (Uaccio) (area), see under Asbe Teferi	09/40	[+ WO]
	<i>wachu</i> (O) 1. see <i>wacho</i> ; 2. bird's song, chirping; make noise; (A) kinds of thorn tree, <i>Acacia abyssinica</i> , <i>A. seyal</i> , etc /which Wachu in Chilalo?:/ CADU field work among women in Wachu is described, in Swedish, by Barbro Åström. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1971 no 2 p 18-19]		
HDE11	Wachu (Uacciu, Uaccio)	08/38	[LM WO Gu]
HDE21	Wachu (Uacciu) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDE42c	Wachu (Uacciu)	08/38	[+ Gu]
HDL50	Wachu (Wach'u) 09°33'/38°28' 2048 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM13	Wachu (Wach'u) 09°11'/39°37' 1779 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDU97	Wachu (Wach'u) 10°50'/39°59' 1516 m	10/39	[Gz]
HE...	Wachu (centre in 1964 of Irgoye sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JDA79	Wachu (area)	08/40	[WO]
JDJ53	Wachu (Wach'u) 09°32'/41°57' 1714 m south-east of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
	wachu: <i>wacho dima</i> (Borana) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia seyal</i> ;		
JDC95	Wachu Dima (Wach'u D.) 09°02'/42°08' 1711 m south of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDB50	Wachu Yaya (Wach'u Y.) 08°40'/40°42' 1775 m near map code JDA59, south of Bedesa	08/40	[Gz]
HEJ91	Wacne, see Wehni		

HDR68	Wad 10°32'/37°22' 1838 m, west of Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
HEK43c	Wad, peak a little south of Wehni	12/37	[x]
HEH50	Wad Abu Than (area)	12/35	[WO]
??	Wad Iyesus (Wad Eysus) (visiting postman under Debre Markos)	../..	[+ Po]
	<i>wada, waadaa</i> (O) 1. pledge, promise, vow; 2. taboo; <i>wada</i> (Som) camel track		
HCE01	Wadabara 05°26'/38°31' 1280 m	05/38	[WO Gz]
??	Wadago, in the Chilalo region American naturalists from Chicago on 19 November 1926, a party including totally forty men, arrived into the forest known locally as Wadago. Fuertes the next morning shot a large turaco, a species with a rich shade of red on its wings. Next day the party shot "a most astonishing turaco, or plaintain-eater which later proved a common and characteristic bird, one of the finest of its remarkable family, red-crested with white face marks, otherwise oil green and deep blue. -- Our camp is the most beautiful of all to date - - and the great gorges of the Webbi Shebeli to the southeast." On 21 november Bailey killed two adult and one young male bushbucks. There was much rain so they had difficulty drying their dozen of mammal skins. Before leaving the camp they saw nyala but no guereza monkeys. The party split up in two parts according to plan and went in different directions from the camp in Wadago. [L A Fuertes, New York 1936 p 49-51]	../..	[x]
	<i>wadaja</i> (O) traditional communal overnight prayer among the Oromo; it has more and more become an Islamic ceremony; <i>wadajja</i> (O) friend, comrade; <i>wadaaji</i> (Som) give a share of something to someone; <i>wedaj</i> (wädaj) (A) friend		
HEK53	Wadaji (Uadagi) 12°15'/37°46' 2640, 3061 m (mountain)	12/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HCF30	Waddara (Waddera), see Wadera		
JCU61	Wadel (Uadel, Uadhel, Uadihelo) 07°51'/44°29' 958 m, cf Wedel wadela: <i>wadala</i> (O) 1. male donkey; 2. bulky /man/	07/44	[+ WO Gz]
HEE94	Wadela, see Wadla		
HEM51	Wadelash (Uadelasc)	12/39	[+ Gu]
JCS19	Wadeleb (Uadeleb) 07°21'/43°19' 929 m	07/43	[+ WO Wa Gz]
HBU04	Wadeli, G.	04/39	[WO]
JDC98	Wadendewo (Uadendeo) (area) wadene: <i>waddan</i> (Som) native land, country	09/42	[+ WO]
JCR46	Wadene (area)	07/42	[WO]
	wader: <i>waddar</i> (Som) strike hard, kill; <i>wadaro</i> (O) strong and long rope		
HCF11	Wadera (Uaddara) 05°33'/39°24' 1551 m (Zenbaba Wuha), north-west of Negele	05/39	[+ Gz]
HCF30	<b>Wadera</b> (Waddara, Uadar, Uadara, Uaddara) (Wadara, Waddera, Wodera, Woddera) 05°45'/39°19' 1787 m MS coordinates are just at the line between map squares HCE39 and HCF30. Forest & place south-east of Kibre Mengist, cf Moja & Wadera. Centre in 1964 of Kontema sub-district.	05/39	[MS Gu WO Gz]
geol	North of Wadera psammitic schists, hardened sandstone, and calcareous sandstone are cut by bands of streaky gneiss, mica schist and granite. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 39]		

- 1930s On 23 January 1936 one of the Italian forces sent in various directions from Negele went as far as Uadara 70 km from there.  
 [P Gentizon, *La conquista ...*, Milano 1937 p 24  
 The Swedish Red Cross ambulance for serving the southern front in 1936 considered to set up camp in Wadera, especially when the Ethiopian government said they could build a motorable road through the 300 km distance from Yirga Alem. It was also thought wise not to stay in Negele but rather go to Wadera. However, when fights happened about 50 km from Negele, the ambulance fled and left behind a truck which Ethiopians took and loaded with ammunition before it fell into the hands of the Italians who also accused the Red Cross for the ammunition. The Swedes selected another area for their work.  
 [F Hylander, *I detta tecken ...*, Sthlm 1936 p 167, 169, 171]  
 The Norwegian Red Cross ambulance replaced the Swedes and worked at Wadera (Wodera) village in a forest site. There were battles and the village was taken three times by the Italians and retaken three times by Ras Desta's men. The area was bombed by mustard gas so groups of people sitting and bending forward were not Muslims praying but victims with troubled eyes and lungs. Once 18 soldiers were hit where they had sought protection in a hollow in the ground and only one of them survived. The Norwegian ambulance treated about 2,000 patients there before they left on 13 June 1936, being seven men escorted by 13 officers and soldiers, among whom captains Desta, Redda and the one-eyed Mengesha.  
 [G Ulland, *Under Genferkorset ...*, Oslo 1936 p 86-87,  
 and F Hylander, *Crabatto (EFS Sweden) 1980 p 207]*
- 1941 In April 1941 the Italians had withdrawn from southernmost Ethiopia but were determined to give battle at Wadera to the advancing British brigade.  
 The heaviest fighting of the entire southern front was a three week battle for Wadera. This was defended by two Italian Divisions with a forward defence line made up of five Colonial Brigades centered in the slopes of a great ravine dividing Negele from Wadera. The entire country seemed one great tangle, difficult to traverse, and difficult to fight in.  
 [Thompson 1987 p 121]  
 The Gold Coast Brigade, advancing north, was engaged in an extremely tough fight against the Italian position at Wadera, which they had reached on 19 April 1941.  
 [Shirreff 1995 p 174]  
 The GoldCoast/Ghanaian Brigade, with Ethiopian Irregular support, moved to attack a vastly superior Italian force of five battalions, covering a 5 km front equipped with heavy guns, and protecting a natural fortress. One Sergeant Major described Bardera in North Africa as a skirmish in comparison to this bitter conquest of Wadera. The final victory came on 10 May 1941. A huge supply of ammunition, guns and supplies, as well as several thousand prisoners were taken at Wadera.  
 The victorious African troops of the 12th Division hardly stopped to catch their breath as they followed in hot pursuit of the retreating Italian remnants.  
 Interestingly, in the 1936 invasion, the best of Mussolini's forces were held at bay for eleven desperate months at Wadera, making it famous in Ethiopian history, and resulting in a post-liberation name change to Kibre Mengist.  
 [R N Thompson, *Liberation ...*, 1987 p 174-175]  
 Forrest MacDonald, author of 'Abyssinian adventure', belonged to a battalion with East, West, and South Africans. Before the main fighting they were unexpectedly joined by a British-led group of Patriots.  
 "Two bareheaded Abyssinians, clad in khaki uniform with belt and bandolier, and carrying a rifle apiece, suddenly appeared from the road and made for the little shelter of ground sheets which the Adjutant used for an office. Shortly afterwards a body of similar troops about sixty strong, led by a British officer, approached from the same direction. Elk /=*Colonel E.L.K. Hughes*/ and the Adjutant emerged from their respective lairs among the bamboos to welcome the new arrivals, who we gathered, were part of the Abyssinian Irregular Force, whose recent activities had been so upsetting for the Italian."  
 The Englishmen made acquaintance with Captain Wishart who was 66 years old and

originally from Australia. He commanded the unit of irregulars and two Australian subalterns.

-- it was obvious that the Irregulars lacked everything in the nature of equipment that could make intolerable conditions less intolerable. -- They had marched over a hundred miles in the last five days from the neighbourhood of Mega -- After three days their rations had given out and they had been lucky to surprise a few Borana tribesmen making off with two or three stolen cattle. Wishart's men had dealt with the Borana as they deserved, and impounded the cattle, which had furnished nourishing meals for all for two days."

"Wishart -- with great difficulty obtained a passage to Mombasa, and after several weeks of ceaseless importunity was at last posted to the Abyssinian Irregulars with the rank of Captain. Sheer tenacity had landed him in a mud hole in front of Uadara, and with that result he appeared content."

"Two days later news came through that the Brigadier was in Neghelli concentrating the remainder of the Brigade there. The arrival of that news coincided with the issue of orders for an attack on the Italian position. -- In the main the operation was a distinct success. The assault by 'D' Company and the Irregulars occurred simultaneously with the outbreak of a tropical storm of the utmost fury. -- the noise of the guns on both sides was drowned by the appalling crash of thunder and its hollow reverberations among the mountains. The accompanying sheets of blinding rain were on the whole a greater handicap to the defenders than to ourselves."

The company to which MacDonald belonged had difficulty in passing a mountain stream a little beyond the first line captured from the Italians.

"Progress was slow in broken, thickly-forested country, dense with giant podocarpus, the trunks of which were covered in moss, clumps of orchid and trailing beards of grey lichen. -- at each obstacle the machetes of the troops hewed a way through. -- As we climbed a slow incline where the forest gave way to an open glade, two Very lights, a green and a red, soared up on our right. We replied to that prearranged signal with a similar one, and within ten minutes Oliphant's platoon was in touch with 'D' Company and the irregulars. -- We pushed on up the slope and arrived shortly at a little grassy plateau from which the ground sloped downwards on every side into deep, wooded valleys. In front lay what we assumed was the enemy main position -- on the Italian right flank rose the prominent double peak we had seen from the barracks in Neghelli. -- The enemy centre and right were concealed by a dense forest of podocarpus with jungle-like undergrowth, along the edge of which ran a deep ravine with sides that seemed almost perpendicular."

"/'D' Company under Lee/ had formed a very high opinion of the soldierly qualities of the Irregulars, who, to put it bluntly, had walked them off their feet. However rough and broken the country, whether uphill or downhill, the Abyssinians had by all accounts moved along easily at a steady four miles per hour, while Lee's askaris were puffing and blowing after covering a mile at a considerably slower pace."

"Immediately in front of our position the ground sloped easily down to a wide grassy valley where the most prominent landmark was a white house or large shed about half a mile distant. -- Through glasses it was possible to catch an occasional fleeting glimpse of a hostile figure moving among the trees near the house, and once an Italian officer emerged from a hole in the ground and, leaning his elbows on the branch of a tree, very deliberately focused his glasses on our position."

"The following morning we had a full account of the raid when Fellowes-Carey paid us a visit. The affair had been entirely successful, three prisoners being captured, an Eritrean sergeant-major and two privates. From information gleaned from them it appeared that the Uadara position was held by a force of more than two brigades."

"Our attack that afternoon was a costly failure. -- I should think we must have reached a point within four or five hundred yards of our objective, before it became evident that at the current rate of attrition only half a dozen of us would attain the goal. It was clear from the outset that we would have to run the gauntlet of the machine-gun fire of at least a

Brigade, and the medium and field artillery of the entire Italian force. What we had not quite expected was the meticulous efficiency with which those weapons had been ranged on various aiming marks."

MacDonald unexpectedly found himself senior officer of his Company when its commander Marsden was hit during the fighting. There were only forty-five men left of this company.

"Major Arbuthnot had been entrusted some days before with the task of selecting and preparing an area suitable for a Brigade cemetery. He had chosen after much search a grassy stretch of rising ground -- Arbuthnot's cemetery, if one may be permitted the expression, met an immediate need. Even before our attack on the white house, the number of graves -- was multiplying to an extent that caused grave concern to the Brigadier. He had therefore ordered the erection of a palisade of branches round the cemetery to conceal it from the road, lest its presence have a deleterious effect upon morale. His fence unfortunately was not sufficient to prevent the shameful desecration of the graves. Two months later we heard -- that the graves had been opened and the bodies plundered of clothing and boots by the Shifta, the local brigands whose knavery and brutality were notorious even in a country where the main occupation was robbery with violence, and the chief recreation mutilation of one's dead enemies."

/B Lindahl: The last sentence may be taken as an example of attitudes occurring among the British./

"For some unknown reason our Company area among the forest trees did not receive the full attention we might have expected from the Italian gunners. -- we were under the lee of the same ridge as sheltered the Gold Coast howitzers, which appeared never to have a dull moment. Three hundred yards or so behind us and to the right were the South African field guns -- For some days the Company remained comparatively inactive, and had it not been for the almost continuous rain we should have found our leisurely existence attractive. -- We were only too well aware of the blessings of warm meals and dry bedding at night, boons almost entirely denied to the unfortunate Companies in the line."

"Towards the end of /April 1941/ a trickle of deserters from the Italian Colonial troops began. This trickle increased in volume until one morning we were honoured by the arrival in our lines of twenty-two members of the 25th Eritrean Division. They brought dismal tales of privation and hardship -- We gathered that not only they, but their Italian leaders as well, were finding the defence of Uadara less agreeable than they had expected."

"On 27th April with our depleted platoons we relieved 'D' Company on the left of the Battalion position. A raid on the centre of the enemy position was planned for first light on the 29th. The raid was to be made by Wishart's Irregulars with the support of two armoured cars -- On the afternoon preceding the raid Wishart -- inspected through glasses what looked a fairly inoffensive area -- We had a mug of tea together in a brief snatch of sunshine -- The raid next morning was completely successful in its object of taking a few prisoners and thoroughly upsetting Italian morale. The raiding party, however, suffered a distressing loss. One of the armoured cars was hit by an incendiary shell and went up in blaze instantly. Only one member of the crew was saved --"

(Captain Wishart survived the Ethiopian campaign and later fought in Burma.)

"On 3rd May the Brigade attack took place. The 1st Gold Coast demonstrated in a holding attack on the enemy centre. On the preceding night the 2nd Gold Coast with the Irregulars had made a long, outflanking march -- Communications were bad, as the broken forest country rendered the light pack wireless sets almost useless. Hence it was impossible to assess success or failure during the earlier part of the day. -- That evening in a steady downpour of rain we emerged from the water-logged bivouacs, trenches and holes in the ground -- We moved down on to the road where it crossed no-man's land, and swung past the white house -- Half a mile farther on, in the depth of the forest, we came once more under enemy shell-fire and halted for the night -- Early in the morning we had word that Gold Coast patrols could make no contact with the enemy, in fact that the sole remaining sign of his existence was the presence of scores of stragglers and deserters, feverishly

anxious to be taken prisoner before they were murdered and mutilated by the Shifta." "For two hours on the following day we toiled through the forest, and early in the afternoon arrived suddenly and dramatically at its northern boundary. Three hundred yards in front of us was the main Italian position, a most impressive fortification, but silent and deserted. -- The defences, from deep forward tank-trap and acres of barbed wire to the strongly-built machine-gun emplacements, represented weeks of incessant toil." "After a fairly comfortable and peaceful night on the old Italian position, on the following morning we forced ourselves into the endless column of Brigade transport labouring through the mud northwards -- Our rate of progress varied. For several days after penetrating the Uadara defences we averaged three or four miles a day. Italian road demolitions had transformed the waterlogged roads into extensive marshes. -- Branches and tree trunks were the usual materials /for our building of causeways/, but on at least one occasion we filled up a long, muddy stretch with boxes of abandoned Italian howitzer and mortar ammunition -- I remember a long, wooded valley with a few recently-built villas, the beginning of a new Italian settlement named Adola /see Kibre Mengist/." [J F MacDonald, Abyssinian adventure, London 1957 p 172-196]

1960s A station of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission, NLM, was started at Wadera in 1967. It was the fifteenth station of NLM in Ethiopia. The village with this station is said to be at 65 km north from Negele at about HCE39. Torleiv (b 1932) & nurse Marie (b 1935) Vegge had arrived there in 1964. Because of many Muslims in the area the Ethiopian authorities first disadvised from starting mission work at Wadera. A mosque was built in the neighbourhood at about the same time as the buildings of the mission station were erected. Political problems and famine problems with the Borana and Somali were experienced at the mission. The governor in the Wadera district said that he around the mid-1960s had taken an initiative to make Orthodox priests baptize 800 Oromo pagans by force, probably with the purpose to make them less influenced from the Muslim and Somali side. [K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 127-129] The primary school (in Jemjem awraja) in 1968 had 103 boys and 40 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers. The Norwegian Lutheran Mission school had 46 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-2, with two male Ethiopian teachers.

H....	Wadera (sub P.O. under Shashemene)	05/39	[Po]
HCF30	Wadera sub-district? (-1997-)	05/39	[n]
HCF30	Wadera wereda (centre in 1964 = Zenbaba Wiha)	05/39	[Ad]
HEH42	Waderarba, J. (Uaderaba) (hill)	12/35	[WO Gu]
KCG76	Wadere, see Werder <i>wadessa, wadesa, waddesa</i> , (O) kind of medium to tall timber tree, wanza, <i>Cordia africana</i> , with large white flowers		
GDF30	Wadessa (Uadessa) (hill), cf Wedesa	08/34	[+ WO]
HDH89	Wadessa (Uadessa)	09/36	[+ WO]
??	wadi: <i>waadi</i> (Som) dry river bed /which fills up during rain/ Wadi Damug An affluent of the Fafan river in Harar province. In its gravel layer it carries black sand rich in titanium minerals (ilmenite and rutile). [Mineral 1966]	05/44?	[Mi]
HEH89	wadi mena: <i>mana</i> (O) house, home Wadi Mena (Uadi Mena) 12°35'/36°31' 926 m Coordinates would give map code HEH99	12/36	[+ WO Gz]
HEJ70	wadi nefan: <i>neefayn</i> (Som) inflating, blowing air into Wadi Nefan (Uadi Nefan, U. Nefen) 12°30'/36°37' 977 m	12/36	[+ WO Gz]

	Coordinates would give map code HEJ80		
HDT10	Wadiya (Uadia, Medria Uadia?) (area)	10/38	[+ WO]
HDU..	Wadj, see Waj		
HEE94	<b>Wadla</b> (Wadela, Wädäla, Uadla, Uadl) Wadla (plain) 11°35'/39°00', with ancient monastery Coordinates would give map code HEE86 about 20 km to the south-east The ancient monastery has an important school of <i>qene</i> . James Bruce considered in the 1770s that Wadla rivalled Gondar concerning poetry and music.	11/38	[+ 18 Gu WO]
1600s	Emperor Yohannes I in 1679 marched "to make war on Lasta" and advanced to Wadla, where he held a religious council, to consider an allegedly heretical letter from the Lasta clergy. After the council "Yohannes and his soldiers climbed into the cloud-enveloped mountains of Wadla, where they attacked 15 settlements." [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 220]		
1860s	William Simpson followed the track of Napier's expedition in 1868 for the purpose to send sketches to a magazine in London. He travelled by himself and was too late to see the fall of Mekdela - he saw it only from a distance after the event. When Simpson afterwards was on the Wadla (Wädäla) plain not very far from Mekdela he met the disbanded army of Tewodros on its way home in late April. He wrote in his sketch book, "It was a vast mass of some thousands of human beings. -- On closer inspection it turned out to be human figures of all kinds, men, women, and children, and I christened it the 'Exodus' from Egypt. -- In a few minutes one was able to realize what an Abyssinian army was composed of, and what its organization was like. " Simpson made sketches of the 'Exodus' and his composition was reproduced in <i>The Illustrated London News</i> in its issue of 13 June 1868. [Journal of Ethiopian Studies vol VI 1968 no 2 p 13]		
1930s	Partly cultivated area but sparsely populated. There are terraces with high walls. [Guida 1938]		
HEE87	Wadla Dawunt wereda (centre in 1964 = Kon Abo)	11/39	[Ad]
HEE86	Wadla Delanta awraja 11°35'/39°00' (-1964-1987-) (centre at least 1964-1980 = Wegel Tena) In 1873 <i>Wagshum</i> Tefari marched to suppress a rebellion of Ras Ali Biru, governor of Yeju. Ras Ali was defeated and killed in a battle in Wadla Delanta. [Feqadu Bena 1990]	11/39	[Ad Gz]
HD...	Wado Meni (in Gimbi awraja) A private school in 1968 had 99 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	09/35?	[Ad]
??	Waduh Mecheg (historically recorded, in Fetegar) In 1526 or 1527 Imam Ahmäd led his army into Fätägar and advanced as far as Waduh Mecheg, only a day and a half's journey from where Lebnä Dengel was encamped, but after a council with his men Ahmäd decided not to attack. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
JEG26	Waeddo (Uaeddo) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
??	Wafala (in Eritrea or Tigray?) When Gerald Herbert Portal was sent from Cairo in November 1887 for talks with Ras Alula in Asmara, he found the Ras uncooperative. When after delays the Englishman received permission to continue on 19 November and meet Yohannes, he was directed to a most difficult and restricted route. Portal arrived at Yohannes's camp at Wafala on 4 December and found that a warning letter from Ras Alula had preceded him. The talks concerned Italy, and Yohannes	../..	[x]

maintained that he would concede nothing to the Italians, so Portal's mission was a failure.

[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 98-99]

- ?? Wafat ..../. [x]  
The state of the Walashma is reported for the first time in the late 1200s by Arabic writers, who called it Wafat or Awfat or Wasma. The Abyssinians called it Ifat, see this name. According to Arabic astronomical observations it was at the eastern edge of Shewa. In the 1430s Maqrizi wrote about the town Wafat or Lufat and about some details of its history.  
[J S Trimmingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 58-59]
- HBM23 Wafata (Gara W.) (mountain) 03°52'/39°35' 972 m 03/39 [WO Gz]  
at about 25 km from the border of Kenya
- JCM17 Wafdug (Uafdug, Auafdug) 06°30'/44°55' 589 m 06/44 [+ WO Gz]  
(Wafdoog), coordinates would give map code JCM16
- HEM40 Waffa (Uaffa, Uaffat) 12°09'/39°29' 2252 m 12/39 [+ 18 WO Gz]  
cf Yifat  
Coordinates would give map code HEM41  
*wag* (A,T) 1. the comprehensive body of customary law;  
2. mildew, rust /as plant disease/
- HEJ77 **Wag** (Waag, Uagh) (area), cf Weg 12/37 [+ x WO]  
Written Vague by Alvares in the 1520s.  
The descendant of the Zagwe after the 1200s are said to have continued to hold authority in Wag rather than in Lasta, with the hereditary title of Wagshum.  
Around 1689 the people of Wag refused to pay the annual tribute to the Emperor of 100 mules for Lasta, and the resulting conflict lasted long but was not very violent.  
[7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 220-221]
- 1930s Dejazmach Haylu Kebede, in view of the Italian threat, started to drill conscripts at Sekota and by March 1935 he had trained about 300 armed local fighters. They were mobilized and went to Korem, but when it was ascertained that the Italians had not crossed the border, they were allowed to go home. In mid-September 1935 they assembled at Korem again.  
The forces from Wag were at Betmera near Amba Alage when they were bombed in early November 1935 by two Italian airplanes.  
Bewildered, baffled, and enraged by the totally unexpected and daily worsening situation /in mid-1937/ in an Empire which Graziani and his officials had considered pacified, he directed his first fury against the only rebel whose name and reputation were known, the leader of the bands who had attacked and sacked Korem, Dejazmach Haile Kebede of Wag. The *bande* of the Wello Oromo were reinforced, rearmed, and let loose on Wag and Lasta. Their savagery was, in the words of an Italian officer, 'horrendous'. Haile Kebede was wounded, captured and beheaded, after a battle near Weleh on 22 September 1937. His head was exposed on a pike in Sekota. But his son Lij Wessen and his wife Weyzero Shewanesh (Shoanish) escaped into Begemder, and from that time on raids and bitter fighting never ceased in Wag.  
[Mockler 1984 p 184]
- 1990s Wudu Tafete made field research in Wag in 1993 and 1994 for the text cited below.  
text D. Spencer, Trip to Wag and Northern Wällo,  
*in* Journal of Ethiopian Studies vol 5, 1967 no 1 p 96-108.  
Wudu Tafete, Dajjazmach Haylu Kabbada and the patriotic resistance movement in Wag, 1935-41, *in* 13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian studies vol I 1997 p 97-110.
- Wag : wagshum**  
The mummified corpses of a succession of *wagshums* are kept at Ukre Meskele Kristos in Sekota.
- \* The first *wagshum* of which there is historical record, was *Retu'a Amlak* around 1632.

- \* The second one recorded was *Wäsän Sääd* around 1679.
- \* *Nä'äkuto Lä'äb* had been a *wagshum* and was still in life in 1740, when his son *Téwodros* had succeeded him.
- \* *Mehreka* was installed in 1749.
- \* *Gigar* paid tribute to Ras Mikael Sehul for some years, but around 1763 he transferred his allegiance to Dejazmach YäMaryam Bareya, governor of Bägémdar.
- \* *Asfa Wäsän* was appointed by Emperor Täklä Giyorgis (1779-1795).
- \* *Ras Aligaz* was made *wagshum* in the 1780s by his brother Ras Ali Gwangul.
- \* *Ras Wäldä Sellasé* of Tigray was appointed by Täklä Giyorgis towards the close of his reign, so by then the *wagshum* need not be a local noble. [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 217-228]
- \* In 1858 the peasants of Lasta caught some *shifita*, who included *wagshum Gebre Medhin*, and brought him to the king's justice and there was severe punishment. [7th Int. Conf. p 272]
- \* *Wagshum Gobeze Gebre Medhin* (also known as Tekle Giyorgis IV at one period) was among chiefs who rebelled against Emperor Tewodros from mid-1863. Gobeze's father had been executed by Tewodros, but Gobeze nevertheless first served under him for a few years. [Rubenson 1976 p 241]
- \* Dejazmach *Kebede Teferi* (Käbbädä Täfäri) governed Wag in the following years/?: 1874-76, 1906, 1917-35. He was married to Hirut Negussie and Gwangul Biru was his uncle. In old age he lost his sight.
- \* *Gwangul Birru* (G. Berru) (lived 1850-c.1910) was a veteran of the battle of Adwa and governed Wag 1894-1905. He was married to Zewditu for some time long before she became Empress of Ethiopia. Later he was married to Shewanesh Abreha.
- \* Dejazmach/Ras *Abate Bwalu* was appointed governor of Wag by Menilek II in March 1909 but he was soon made governor of Tigray to collect tribute there, and this led to a battle with Dejazmach Abreha Araya at Korem in 1909. In 1903 Eth.Cal. (1910-11 Greg.Cal.) he was arrested for conspiring against Lij Iyasu.
- \* Dejazmach *Hailu Kebede* (c.1893/94-1937) was *wagshum* and governor of Wag in the 1920s and is probably the same person called *Wagshum Kebede* (Fre: Ouag-Choum Kabbada), who arrived on 20 June 1921 to join Ras Teferi's military expedition to Dessie. He survived the formal war with the Italians but was killed soon after. Hailu was a son of Kebede Teferi above. Before the war he lived in Shewa and became a member of the Senate in 1931. At the end of 1934 he was sent to Wag to support his aged father Kebede. A brother of Hailu was Dejazmach Ejigu Kebede. Haile Selassie after having returned to Ethiopia in 1941 visited Hailu's grave and called him General. (Abebe Retta in his early years was secretary to the governor of Wag in 1929-1932. He later became known as ambassador and minister.)
- \* Dejazmach *Welde-Selassie Gebreye* was a governor of Wag appointed by the Italians. After the liberation in 1941, Hailu Kebede's son *Lij Wessen* was appointed *Wagshum* and Colonel.
- \* *Getahun Admasu* was Sub-province Governor of Wag awraja in 1959. One who was governor /when?/ was honoured by the 1960s by the name *Wagshum Seyoum Admasu* School in Sekota.
- \* *Wossen Hailu* (Wessen H.) was governor of Wag around 1962 and is titled *wagshum* in his telephone address in Nazret in 1967.

HEL96	He became ambassador to Jordania in August 1968. <b>Wag awraja</b> 12°30'/39°00' (-1964-1987-) Coordinates would give map code HEL86 (centre at least 1964-1980 = Sekota) cf Sekota awraja Some 45,000 to 60,000 persons are reported to have died of famine in this awraja in 1966-1968. [Mesfin Wolde Mariam] The Emperor ordered that 1,175 tons of grain should be distributed to inhabitants of Wag in August 1966.	12/39	[MS Ad]
HEL..	Wag Hamra, area which includes Sekota After the main rainy season in 2003, Wag Hamra in Amhara Zone still remained one of the worst affected areas in the region for food shortage; this according to Save the Children UK which had food distribution there. [AddisTribune 2003/10/31]  <i>waga</i> (O) column supporting a building; also carved wooden sculptures of dead warriors; (A,T) price, value, cost, reward; <i>wagga</i> (O) year; <i>wegga</i> (wägga) (A) pierce, stab, make war on	12/39	[20]
HEM53	Waga (Uaga) 12°18'/39°42' 1390 m south-east of Alamata, cf Wege	12/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HEU43	Wagaade (Waga'ade, Adobona) 13°03'/39°41' 2251 m mountain south of Debub	13/39	[Gz]
HEU43	Wagaade (Waga'ade) (place) 13°04'/39°41' 2369 m (with church Mikael), south of Debub	13/39	[Gz]
HES11	Wagara, see Wegera		
HCS13	Wagebesa 07°21'/37°47' 2451 m, south of Hosaina	07/37	[Gz]
HC...	Wagebeta (in Kembata awraja) Kidus Meskel C. primary school in 1968 had 250 boys and 8 girls, with 5 teachers.	07/37?	[Ad]
HDM.?	Wagenj (with church Gebri'el) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39	[x]
HEU92	Wagir Hariba, see Igre Hariba		
HEJ91	Wagna, see Wehni		
JDR80c	Wagulofu (Fre: Ouagoulofou) circa 10°45'/41°40' south of lake Abbe/Abhe Bid, mountain on map of 1901	10/41	[x]
HEF...	Waha Titu, see under Wichale (in Wello)		
HFE87	Wahabit Maryam (church) 14°21'/39°05' north-west of and near Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
??	Wahal (Ouahal), town in Shewa in the 1300s Being victorious in wars internally in Ifat and against Christians in the late 1300s, Haqq ed-Din founded the town of Wahal in Shewa to which he moved the whole population of the previous capital of Ifat (which the Christians took over). [J Doresse, L'empire .., Paris 1957 vol II p 102]	../..	[+ x]
HEJ93	Wahamba (Uahamba =Wiha Amba?) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEC04	Wahatsa 10°53'/36°59' 2527 m (with church Abo), south of Injibara	10/36	[Gz]
H...	Wahdes (centre in 1964 of Wahdessa sub-district)	13/39	[Ad]
JDJ41	Wahe 09°30'/41°46' south-west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
??	Waheno (Uaheno)	../..	[+ Gu]

- There is a site with a group of 45 rather different steles.  
[Guida 1938]
- HEK06 Waher (Uaher), see Hiruy
- HEE89 Wahni, see Wehni & HEJ91
- HEF75 Waho 11°34'/39°49' 1402 m, north-east of Hayk 11/39 [Gz]
- HEF75 Waho 11°34'/39°50' 1594 m, north-east of Hayk 11/39 [Gz]
- HC... Wai Selam (centre in 1964 of Benka wereda) 06/36 [Ad]  
waibela: *waidella* (Afar) kind or grave, a stone platform  
on which the corpse is laid and walled in
- HED15 Waibela 2426 m 10/38 [Ch]  
January 1927: "-- higher country at Waibela where we were 8000 feet above sea-level.  
Waibela is on the edge of the high plateau overlooking the Abay canyon --"  
[Cheesman 1936]
- JDH49 Waiber (Uaiber, G.) 2140 m 09/41 [+ Ad WO]  
(sub-district & its centre in 1964), see also Waybera
- JFA25 Waideddo, see Baydodo
- JDG73 Wailo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Agam Ber) 09/40 [Ad]
- HEK50 Waina, see Weyna
- HFE78 Waira (Wa'ira) 14°15'/39°13' 14/39 [Gz]  
(with church Medhani Alem), south-east of and near Inticho
- Waito, Weyto*, Amharic-speaking Muslim tribe on Lake Tana,  
numbering 3,086 (in the 1980s?)
- HEJ59 Waito 12/37 [WO]  
waito menda: *mendo* (O) trap
- HEJ06 Waito Menda (small village with Waito inhabitants) 11/37 [Ch]  
December 1932: "Waito Menda, a small Waito village of a few huts, the foundations of  
which are no more than three feet above high-water level. Surrounded as these dwellings  
are by immense reed-beds and swamp, the bad reputation which they have for mosquitoes  
can be understood."  
[Cheesman 1936]
- HDL79 Waiu, see Wayu Gamanya
- ?? **Waj** (historically recorded state) ../. [n]  
The Maya were nomadic cattleherders who lived along the Awash, apparently south of  
the river in the Waj region. Sources on the Maya suggest that they possessed a quasi-  
autonomous status within the state of Waj. Emperor Eskender (1478-1494) was killed by  
a Maya /poisoned?/ arrow.  
The Maya converted to Islam and became supporters of Ahmed Grañ in his later battles.  
Thereafter some were soldiers of Ethiopian kings and in the early 1600s were given land  
in Gojjam.  
[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 869-870]
- HDU.. **Waj** (Wadj), province in the 1500s 10/39 [+ Pa]  
Emperor Galawdewos (1540-1559) built a new town at Agrero, 60 km south-west of  
present Dessie in the province of Waj, and this became his capital where he established  
his court in the 1540s.  
[Pankhurst 1961 p 78, 141, 293]  
"To gather together those who were scattered and to reunite in one place all those who  
had been deprived of their property he built a town in one of the districts of Waj, and  
abandoned the custom of the Kings of Ethiopia who travelled from place to place until  
their last sleep --"  
[Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 74]  
Although the chronicle of Galawdewos had earlier proclaimed a permanent royal  
residence in Waj -- "built a town in one of the districts of Waj" - it was to have no future.

[Munro-Hay 2002 p 73]

By the time Gondar was being built, there were relatively recent stone-built precursors available in Ethiopia as examples. One was Galawdewos' Golden House in Waj, the stone castle or palace such as is noted in the chronicles.

[Munro-Hay p 116]

HC...	Waja (in Welamo awraja) Kidane Mihret C. Mission primary school in 1968 had 175 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4, with 5 teachers.	06/37?	[Ad]
HEM52	Waja (with sub P.O. under Dessie) Gz: 12°17'/39°36' 1471 m; MS: 12°10'/39°30' (centre in 1964 of Waje sub-district), south of Alamata /this Waja?, in Raya & Kobo awraja:/ The primary school in 1968 had 120 boys and 36 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	12/39	[Gz Po Ad]
HEU02	Waja	12/39	[n]
HEM52	Waje sub-district A malaria control campaign started in August 1956, and all houses in Waje sub-district were to be sprayed with DDT.	12/39	[Ad x]
??	Wajeffo (in Gemu Gofa) An elementary school constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	../.	[x]
HDH20	Wajeti Sube 09°14'/35°46' 1829 m north-west of Gimbi <i>Waji</i> , a clan of the Arsi Oromo	09/35	[Gz]
HCT16	<b>Waji</b> (Wajji, Uagi) (area) 07°21'/39°00' 3051 m sub-district south-east of Langano, about 12 km south of Asela. Altitude of the cultivated area is 2500-2700 m. Elisabet Hanson, an architectural student at that time, in August-September 1969 made a survey of 14 farmsteads in Wajji and presented the result on pages 10-44 in her report of 1973, with 66 sketches and 16 photos from Wajji, see bibliographical note under <i>Chilalo : text</i> . In an earlier version of her report (E. Hanson, ESIBT Design Office, A.A. February 1970) there are plans of about 20 surveyed houses on plates V-XI and XV-XVI. Most of the household visited were Moslem Arussi Oromo and a smaller number were Christian Shewa Oromo. Landowners had about 27 hectares and tenants about 21 hectares on an average. Elisabet interviewed the man who had been <i>balabbat</i> of the whole Wajji district, meaning that he had been the leader on 168 square kilometres. He still had 22 heads of cattle, 5 horses, 1 mule, 1 donkey and some smaller animals She also interviewed sons and a daughter of the balabbat who had their own households. In one of these cases a mother-in-law had a separate house for herself. Elisabet listed furniture and equipment, and kerosene lamps were the most modern items among these. She noted cases where a family felt so threatened by wild animals and thieves that one person stayed outside to watch in nighttime.	07/39	[Gz x WO]
text	A. Lexander, Land ownership, tenancy and social organization in Wajji area, CADU publication 50, 1970.		
JDK14	Waji (Uaggi) 09°12'/42°53' 1564 m south-east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz WO]
JDK24	Waji (Uaggi) 09°16'/42°56' 1699 m south-east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz WO]
JDK72	Waji 09°41'/42°41' 1827 m waji tu: <i>tu</i> (Som) 1. disease affecting livestock; 2. command to make a camel kneel down	09/42	[Gz]

HDL32	Waji Tu	09/38	[AA]
HD...	Wajie Dalotta (in Menagesha awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 73 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers. <i>wajija</i> (O) red-hot (There is a Wajir in Kenya, and the Gold Coast Brigade and 1st South Africans were assembled there before entering Ethiopia in 1941.)	09/38?	[Ad]
HDD84	Wajira (Uagira) (area)	08/37	[+ WO]
JDJ21	Wajira (Uagira)	09/41	[+ Gu]
JDJ32	Wajira (Uagira) (area) see under Kersa	09/41	[+ WO]
H....	Wajira Abo (centre in 1964 of Shashna sub-district)	10/36	[Ad]
HEU43	<b>Wajirat</b> , in Inderta awraja The first battle against the district governor and other powerful feudals /in Tigray/ was in Wajirat in May 1943. [Hammond 1999 p 252] The primary school in 1968 had 42 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	13/39	[Ad]
HEU43	Wajirat sub-district? (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HEU43	Wajirat wereda (ctr in 1964 = Debub) (-1964-1994-) cf Wejerat	13/39	[Ad n]
HDE76	Wajitu 08°51'39°01' 2076 m, north of Debre Zeyt	08/39	[Gz]
HDE80	Wajitu (Uagitu) (area), cf Wojitu <i>wajitu</i> : <i>Wajetu</i> , name of an Arsi Oromo tribe	08/38	[+ WO]
HDE90	Wajitu 09°01'38°27' 2180 m see under Addis Alem, cf Weremu & Wajitu wereda	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL32	Wajitu 09°21'38°36' 2553 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[Gz]
HDM95	Wajja (Uaggia) (church), see under Debre Sina	09/39	[+ WO]
HCT78	Wajji (Uaggi) (area), cf Waji	07/39	[+ WO]
HDH76	Wajji (Uaggi, Iaghi) (mountain) 09°42'/36°18' 1900 m	09/36	[+ WO Gz]
JDK14	Wajji (Uaggi) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
	<i>wajo</i> (O) 1. person who roasts and distributes meat at ceremonial meals; 2. (Harar O) kinds of thorn tree such as <i>Acacia seyal</i> ; <i>waju</i> (O) heal, recover health		
HDL73	Wajo, see Waju		
??	Wajo (river) January 1927: "Good views of the small district of Anto were seen on the left bank of the Abbai, and there also the big valley of the Wajo River comes down between hills 1500 feet high to join the Abbai. The Wajo has the same character as other tributaries of the Blue Nile in its upper reaches, and is a small stream quit out of proportion to the great valley-slopes that enclose it." [Cheesman 1936]	../.	[Ch]
GD...	Wajo Mergo (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 89 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	08/34?	[Ad]
HDK95c	Waju (area)	09/38	[Ch]
HDL45	Waju 09°29'38°55' 2578 m (with school)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL73	Waju (Uaiu, Wajo) 09°42'/38°45' 2650 m south of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
JDB..	Waju (Uaju), see Wayu		
JDH28	Waju, 09°15'/41°26'	09/41	[x]

- waka*, wooden monument of a dead Konso warrior,  
*Waka* (O), *Waaqa*, *Waqqa* (O, also Som) Divinity, God  
of the Oromo; sky-god as well as the sky itself
- HCG74 *Waka* (Uaca, Uaccia) 07°00'/35°10' 2027 m 07/35 [MS n]  
H CJ37 *Waka* (Wak'a, Waqa, Uaca) 06°41'/37°17' 1183 m 06/37 [Gz q]  
H CJ88 **Waka** (Waca, Wacka, Uaca) 07°04'/37°10' 2220 m 07/37 [Gz Po x WO]  
(Wacca) (with sub P.O. under Jimma)  
Centre (-1955-1980-) of Kulo Konta awraja.  
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
9E Tulema (village) 1229 m  
3S Mareka (Mareca) (village)  
5NW Tercha (Tercia) (village)  
In the early 1930s there was a telephone station.  
[Zervos 1936]
- 1930s *Residenza del Dáuro e del Cóna*, post, telegraph, informary.  
[Guida 1938]
- 1950s The S.I.M. mission station at Waka was opened in 1952 by Bob and Jean King. The location of the station was one hour's travel south of the town. "The work at Waka among the pagan Kullo and Munja people has been most rewarding." A simple church hut was built. "Opposite the church was a grass hut which differed in appearance from the church itself only in that a number of high bamboo stalks stood out in front. These were the symbol of the sorceress who lived within. This woman had been in training as a spirit-medium for many years, and the setting up of the bamboo sticks indicated that she was now ready to practice her craft." It seemed to her, however, that the praying of the Jesus people interfered with her performances. "Her power to cast spells, to tell fortunes and to transmit messages from the spirit world has never returned."  
[H M Willmott .. p 121-123]  
There was also (-1955-) a clinic at the mission station.  
Sub-province Governor of Kulo Konta awraja in 1959 was Ato Hailu Lewte.
- 1960s Around 1962 the Highway Authority regarded the connection from Jimma to Waka as a trail only.  
When John and Gudrun Eriksson visited the S.I.M. station in Jan-Feb around 1965, the King family from New Zealand were still there, and they said that they had not been visited by white people since three years. A big zinc tub which the Erikssons had seen on their way by air to Waka proved to be the new 'bathroom' of the mission. The chief of police came to the station with the purposes to check the moving passes of the visitors and to try to obtain medicin for his wife, who possibly suffered from tuber-culosis. There was no nurse at the mission clinic for the time being. The mission consulted Dr Eriksson concerning a man they had been nursing in a house nearby for some time. He was a comparativley wealthy patient from some distance, and he had been wounded by a hand grenade. Did he hesitate to go to a hospital for fear of the robbers? Miss McCoughtry, teacher at the mission school, gave the visitors a printed pamphlet which seemed to have the purpose to prove the material existence of the Devil. It was a Sunday 2 February when the Eriksson party left Waka.  
[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 69-71]  
Population 2,340 as counted in 1967.  
The primary school in 1968 had 432 boys and 62 girls, with 6 male and one female teacher.  
Sudan Interior Mission primary school had 109 boys in grades 1-4 and no girl, with 5 male teachers and one female (of whom one male and one female foreign).  
The junior secondary school had 41 male and 5 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1970s By 1972 Waka was described as a town on top of a mountain, with eucalyptus trees. Most buildings had iron sheet roofs and there was a post office and a pharmacy ("but no CocaCola or Fanta"). There was an Ethiopian Orthodox church

	The airfield is named Tarche Soddo, and there were flights between Waka and Jimma twice a week. [BV julkalender 1974 (Sthlm) p 74-95]		
1980s	By 1988 the mission station had been nationalised and served as a school.		
1990s	Two roads to Waka, a 73 km road from Chida and a 75 km road from Soddo were under construction in 1996. Contractor was Salini Costruttori from Italy. In 1997 there were domestic flights of EAL between Waka and Jimma, Soddo. The unpaved runway had a length of about 1200 m.		
pict	BV julkalender 1989 (Sthlm) p 167 the place and some of its children.		
HDU23	Waka (locality) 10°11'/39°41' 3121 m, near Molale	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>wakabuti</i> (O) black serpent god?		
HCT10	Wakabuti (Uacabuti) (area)	07/38	[+ WO]
JEA79	Wakay (Uacai) (area) 711 m	11/40	[+ WO]
	<i>wakayyo</i> (O) same as <i>waka</i>		
HDE39	Wake (Uache)	08/39	[+ WO]
JDJ22	Wakjira (Wak'jira, Waqjira) 09°16'/41°46' 2208 m north-west of Grawa	09/41	[Gz q]
HEJ91c	<b>Wakne</b> (Uacne, Uocni) 1219 m 1923: On the third day after leaving Gallabat we arrived at Wakne, a small town with a great name and a well-known market. Here people from Gojjam, Tigray and other regions gather to meet merchants from Sudan, and there is sometimes vivid exchange of goods. Fires along mountain sides were seen in the night, and merchant caravans loaded donkeys early in the morning and even had a bloody fight between themselves. The missionary was warned about going near houses, because so many had weapons, so he got nervous when he was commanded by an armed man to follow him to the house of the chief Bayara. This house was on the outskirts and had several fences around it. The chief was old, lean and sickly, but he wondered why the missionary did not stay with his people instead of going to the Amhara. [G Gudmundsen, Fjorton år .., Swedish ed. 1936 p 61-66] <i>Wakni</i> (O) the name of Waka, the Supreme Being, in nominative form	12/36	[+ Gu]
HCL70	Wako (Wak'o, Waqo) 06°58'/38°29' 1829 m south of Awasa	06/38	[Gz q]
	<i>wakole</i> : <i>wakkalle</i> (O) squirrel-like animal, hyrax?		
HDL22	Wakole (Wak'ole, Waqole) 09°14'/38°38' 2596 m north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JBS18	Waksen (Uacsen, Uacscen) (name also on the Somali side?)	04/42	[MS WO Gu]
HEL32	Wakshimosh Ber (Uakscimosc Ber) (pass)	12/38	[+ WO]
	<i>wal</i> (O) mutuality, interchange, each other; (Som) each, every		
HEL77	Wal 12°24'/39°08' 2381 m, south of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
JEG39	Wal Ays (Ual Ais) (hill) 12°06'/40°38'	12/40	[+ WO Gz]
HET36	Wal Kashwa (Ual Casciua) 12°59'/38°59' 1484 m (mountain), south of Fenarwa	12/38	[+ Gz]
	<i>wala</i> (A) chamois, mountain goat		
??	Wala (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDC13	Wala 08°16'/36°54' 1630 m	08/36	[Gz]
HEL49	Wala 12°11'/39°18' 2938 m, north-east of Lalibela	12/39	[Gz]
HDK95	Walabete 09°54'/38°01' 1567 m, west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCF..	Walabu, area in western Bale	05/39	[x]
1500s	The original centre of the Oromo, according to their tradition, had been Walabu, part of		

the mountain chain east of lake Abaya, and there they had been under a single Abba Bokku, 'Father of the Sceptre'.

- J.... Walabu, see Welabu
- HES00 Walach 12°40'/37°30' 2443 m, north of Gondar 12/37 [Gz]  
at cross of map squares HEJ99/HEK90/HER09
- HDP41 Waladura (Ualadura) (mountain), see Huladura
- HES00 **Walag** (Ualag, Ualac, Uollaich) 12/37 [+ WO Gu n]  
(mountain with saddle)
- 1941 "North of Gondar Ringrose and Railton between them controlled the Gondar-Asmara road between Uollaich and Debarech -- Railton operating south from Amba Giorgis against Uollaich -- Railton agreed to mount an attack on Uollaich to divert attention from an attack planned by Ringrose on Debarech on 14 May. -- marched on Uollaich with C company early on 14 May, taking the Italians completely by surprise. His leading platoon could have marched straight in but he held them back because of the airstrike planned for 11.00 a.m. -- when the aircraft attacked (and did little damage because the Italians were well dug in), the defenders were thoroughly prepared and all that Railton could manage was a demonstration in force."  
"A second attack /on Debarech/ was planned for 21 May and again Railton was asked to mount a diversionary attack on Uollaich, again covered by an airstrike at 11.00 a.m." The attack on Debark was a disaster. Railton returned to Amba Giorgis to recruit and train reinforcements.  
[Shirreff 1995 p 234-235]

*walaga* (Harar) kind of medium-sized tree, brown olive,  
*Olea africana*

- HDB50 Walaga, see Welega
- H.... Walaj, in Gondar awraja, same as Walag above? 12/37 [Ad]  
The primary school in 1968 had 143 boys and 104 girls, with 6 teachers.
- walaka, walakka* (O) 1. half; 2. centre, middle, innermost part
- HD... Walaka (Walaqa, Waylaqa) 10/39 [+ Pa x]  
(Almeida wrote Holeca, Oleca), cf Weleka village  
Historically recorded area north of Shewa which disappeared as administrative unit after the time of Susneyos (after 1632). In the chronicle of Susneyos, Walaqa is grouped with the provinces of Amhara, Ambasel and Menz. It used to be a sub-kingdom governed by a *negash*. It lay immediately south of the river Kashem, one of the rivers which unite south of Were Ilu. On recent maps the river Walaqa runs into the Abay parallel with the river Jamma. This river Walaqa may have been the northern limit of the historical province Walaqa, and the only trace of its existence seems to be this river name.  
[3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 114]
- HED44 Walake (Ualache, Ualake) 11°18'/37°54' 2214 m 11/37 [+ Gu Gz]  
near Abay river, cf Waleka
- GDF74 Walal, see Welel
- walala* (O) honey; "you sweet one"
- HCK52 Walamo, see Welamo
- walda, waldaa* (O) 1. border, boundary, check-point;  
2. assembly, association; *gedam* (A,T) monastery, church  
served by monks; 2. place of refuge
- HDF12 Waldaba, see Woldebba
- waldagadama: *godane, godaane* (O) to leave a place  
and take the cattle somewhere else
- HED52 Waldagadama (Ualdagadama) circa 11°25'/37°40' 11/37 [+ Gu Ch]  
(Waldagana?), downstream from Tis Isat falls.  
January 1927: Waldagana was a "good camp" by the Abay. The guide beyond there "took us into a thick forest of the high grass and orchard type - that is to say, with scattered trees

resembling in size and shape apple trees in an orchard - where, there being no track, the struggling mules eventually came to a standstill."

[Cheesman 1936]

HCB19	Waldare (area)	05/36	[WO]
JCR68	Waldaya (Waldaia) (area)	07/42	[+ WO]
HED54c	Waldena (Ualdena)	11/37	[+ Gu]
HEM02	Waldeya (Waldia), see Weldiya		
HFD12	Waldibba (Waldiba, Waldebba), see Woldebba		
HEM02	Waldya (Waldeya), see Weldiya		

*wale* (walä) (A) to pass the day; (Som) /in compound terms:/  
-handler, -maintainer, -carrier

JEG05	Wale (Uale) (area) 932 m	11/40	[+ WO]
HEM31	Wale Amba 12°07'/39°30' 2472 m	12/39	[Gz]
HES01c	Waleka (Waleqa, Uolaich) (former Falasha village), see Weleka		
GDF74	Walel (Wallel), see Welel		
HBU01	Walena (Ualena) 04°35'/39°24'	04/39	[Gz x WO]

(with seasonal prehistoric well, cf Wachile)

In the early 1900s the governor of Mega, Fitawrari Ayele, allowed the Garri people, who mostly lived in Kenya, to enter Ethiopia and settle e.g. around the well of Walena, which belonged to the Borana.

[E Haberland 1963 p 28]

HBU11	Walena (Ualena) (area)	04/39	[+ WO]
JCN89	Walena (Ualena, G.) (area)	08/40	[+ WO]

*walensa*, *walensu* (O) kinds of tree with ornamental red flowers, *Erythrina abyssinica*, *E. brucei*

HE...	Walezibiesta	12/39	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Zikwala sub-district)		
HDD..	Walga, not very far from Weliso	08/37	[x]
	with basaltic columns giving interesting views.		
HFF71	Walha 14°17'/39°31'	14/39	[x]
text	N.H. van Doorninck, The Walha granites boss, near Adigrat, Tigray Province .., Netherlands 1956.		

*wali* (A), same as *waliya* (T); (O) for each other;

*daba* (O) honeycomb;

*waali* (Som) local Muslim chief; *waalli* (Som) folly, madness

HEJ83	Wali Daba (Uali Deva) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
	Area with about 1,500 inhabitants in the 1930s, much cultivated and many trees.		
	[Guida 1938]		
HEJ84	Wali Daba (Uali Daba), see under Chilga	12/37	[+ Gu]
GDF..	Walinga	08/34	[x]

Paul Henze visited this village near Gambela in the early 1970s.

"We were impressed by its orderliness, and especially by the cleanness of the house compounds with their packed-earth floors where everyone lives and works most of the time. -- The pottery of the lowlands is very different from that of the rest of Ethiopia - black and tough, it seems to imitate the calabashes. -- Well-made walls of reeds and durra-stalks separated compounds and groups of houses. The houses themselves varied greatly in quality. The best had smoothly plastered and decorated doorways and were well arranged inside. Many had small verandas around their full circumference, sheltered by the overhang of the thick thatch roofs."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 139]

HDD45	Waliso, see Weliso		
	<i>waliy</i> (A?Arabic?) holy man;		
	<i>waliya</i> (T) mountain goat, <i>Walia</i> ibex, Ethiopian ibex		

HED50	Waliya (Waalìa, Ualìa) see under Debre May	11/37	[+ Ha WO]
HER27	Waliya (Ualìa, Uaa) 12°51'/37°21' 1218 m north-west of Gondar Coordinates would give map code HER28	12/37	[LM WO Gz]
HE...	<i>walka</i> (A) black soil, especially in the lowlands Walka (Walqa), near Gondar Under Solomon III (1796-97), Muslims from Walqa and Addis Alem near Gondar were allowed to move and were granted land elsewhere. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 163]	12/37	[+ 20]
HFF..	Walka (near Adigrat), cf Walha Granites occur there as a pink, coarse-grained, two-mica species. [Mineral 1966]	14/39	[Mi]
HE...	Walka Denkore sub-district (centre in 1964 = Jaragedo)	11/38	[Ad]
HFE70	Walka Maryam (church) 14°16'/38°27' north-east of Inda Silase	14/38	[Gz]
HEE78	Walka Meda 11°30'/39°13' 1758 m north-west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HCF17	Walkait, see Welkayit		
HET59	Walke (Walk'e, Walqe) 13°10'/39°20' 1927 m (mountain), near Samre	13/39	[Gz]
HEU51	Walke Mikael (Walk'e Mikael) 13°07'/39°25' (church), between Samre and Debub near the main road	13/39	[Gz]
HDD13	Walkite (Walkitti), see Welkite		
HCP28	walla kella: <i>kella</i> (O) check-point Walla Kella (Ualla Chella, U. Kella) 07°28'/36°28' 1515, 1678 m Former entry customs post, <i>kella</i> , when entering Jimma <i>wallala</i> (O) ignorant	07/36	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HEJ..	Walleka, see Weleka		
GDF85	Wallel, Tulu (Walal), see Tulu Welel		
JEB67	Wallelsi (Uallelssi) (area) 610 m	11/41	[+ WO]
HCD14	Walleya (Ualleia) 1718 m, cf Waliya	05/37	[+ WO]
HDN28	Walli 10°09'/35°30', cf Wali	10/35	[x]
HDP..	Walli In Gojjam gold-bearing alluvial sands occur in the Abay gorge at Walli south of Wembera. [Mohr, Geology]	10/35	[x]
HD...	Wallicho (Ualliccio), battle site in 1862 Kibret had proclaimed himself Abbagas of Marabetie and wanted to conquer more land in Dera. There was much resistance. In a bloody battle at Wallicho in 1862, Kibret lost his dominions and his life. [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 259]	10/39	[+ 18]
HDD45	Walliso, see Weliso <i>wallu</i> , <i>walu</i> (O) fine piece of women's clothes, made of multi-coloured strips of leather; <i>waalluu</i> (O) kind of clapping game played by two teams		
HDD65	Wallu (Uallu, M.) (area), cf Walu	08/38	[+ WO]
GCT76	Walo (Ualo) 07°54'/34°00' 401 m, cf Welo	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
JDC13	Walo (Ualo) (area) 1223 m	08/41	[+ WO]
HDD45	Walso, see Weliso		

*walta* (T) shield; (A,T) pole; (A) centre piece of the roof

	of a round house; (O) butcher		
HET60c	Walta (Ualta) (mountain) 4710/4740 m	13/38	[+ Gu]
HEL43	Walta Hado (Ualta Hado) 12°08'/38°42' 1903 m	12/38	[+ WO Gz]
HDG44	Walteggi (Ualteggi, Ualtegghi) 1609 m	09/35	[+ WO n]
HEL71	Walu 12°28'/38°35' 1778 m	12/38	[Gz]
HEL82	Walu 12°30'/38°37' 1815 m	12/38	[Gz]
KCG86	Walwal, see Welwel		
HDC40	Wama, river at 08°32'/36°39', cf Wema	08/36	[x]
HFC24	Wama (area)	13/36	[WO]
HDC35	Wama Hagelo sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Wayu)	08/37	[Ad n]
HDP70	Wambara, see Debre Zeyit		
HDR64	Wambarma, see Wemberma		
HEJ14	Wambarya, see Wemberya		
HDR37	Wamit (Uamet) (mountain) 10°18'/37°11' 1870 m with church Mikael & ford Melka Wamit at a distance Coordinates would give map code HDR36	10/37	[Gz Ch WO]
HBL37	Wamore (Uamore, Uamore Demb?) (wide area) 03°58'/39°05'	03/39	[+ WO Gz]
HBU84	Wamuri (Uamuri) 05°19'/39°43' 1635 m south-east of Negele	05/39	[Wa Gz]
	<i>wan</i> (Som) 1. ram, male sheep; 2. milk; (O) whatever, nothing, why		
HDR86	Wan (Uan) 10°43'/37°06' 2098 m, see under Bure Coordinates would give map code HDR85	10/37	[Gz WO]
HET26	Wana 12°52'/39°01' 1894 m midway between Sekota and Fenarwa	12/39	[Gz]
HCK08	Wanago, see Wenago		
HDR53	Wanbarma (Uambarma, Womberima) (area)	10/36	[Ch WO n]
HDP70	Wanbera, see Wembera, see also Debre Zeyit <i>wancha</i> (A,O) drinking cup of horn, also used as measure for honey and butter		
HCH96	Wancha, see Washa		
HED91	Wanche, see Wanzaye		
HDT15	Wanchit (Uancit) (area)	10/38	[+ WO]
HEM..	Wandach (same as Wandaj?), near Dildi and Muja "Marched to Wandach. This is the worst day we /British/ have had. -- Camping ground very steep and stony. Had some trouble to find sites to pitch the camps and to make water supply. The rain and hail came on us before we got pitched. -- Headquarters are with us." [from Colonel Milward's diary for 26 March 1868]	12/39?	[18]
HEM40c	Wandaj (mountain pass, recorded in 1868)	12/39	[18]
HEJ05	Wandegé, see Wendige		
HEJ05	Wandge, see Wendige		
HDG64	Wandi (Tulu Uandi) (mountain) 09°41'/35°11' 1543 m	09/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDG74	Wandi About 15 km (in a straight line) east-south-east of Mendi, just south-east of Sachi river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HCL20	Wando, see Wendo		

*wanga*, *wangay* (O) kinds of thorn tree, *Acacia nubica*,  
*Acacia oerfota*; *wanka* (A) kinds of small tree, *Commiphora* spp.

GDM21c	Wanga, cf Wenge	09/34	[LM]
HBM25	Wanga El Der (D. Wanga) 03°52'/39°46' 943 m mountain near the border of Kenya	03/39	[Gz WO]
HEH46	Wangariba (Uangariba) (area) wangele: <i>wenjel</i> (wänjäl) (A) crime, penal offence	12/36	[+ WO]
HCK33c	Wangele, between Soddo and lake Abaya, cf Vangel <i>wango</i> , <i>waango</i> (O) jackal	06/37	[20]
GDM44	Wanja (T. Uangia) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
HCT61	Wanja 07°49'/38°33' 1828 m, west of Adami Tulu	07/38	[Gz]
HDC70	Wanjala (Uangiala) (mountain) 2405 m	08/36	[+ WO]
HCS69	Wanje 07°50'/38°24' 2005 m, near map code HCT60 <i>wanjo</i> (O) yoke	07/38	[Gz]
GDE24	Wankai (Uancai, Uanchei) 08°20'/33°49' 400 m at the border of Sudan	08/33	[+ Gz]
HED91	Wanket (Uanchet, Uanche, Uankit) 1879 m (local centre)	11/37	[+ Gu WO n]
HDG85	Wanki 09°49'/35°14' About 19 km east-north-east of Mendi (in a straight line) and just north of Jirma river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[Gz x]
HD...	Wanto (Uanto, Cambi Biet) The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini passed there on 16 May 1878. The village, in their spelling, was named Uanto by the Amhara and Cambi-Biet by the Oromo. They found their baggage, which had been brought to Wanto from Liche by order of Negus Menilek. Those who supervised the transport of baggage also acquired provisions for the explorers from the head of the locality, who was a <i>Shalaka</i> . [A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 486]	09/39	[+ 18]
HDL36	Wanyaa 09°22'/39°00' 2685 m, north of Sendafa <i>wanyoo</i> (O) jealous	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDM85	Wanza Ber (W. Ben) 09°48'/39°48' 2089 m near Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz]
HED52	Wanzagai, see Wenzagay		
HEK02	Wanzaye (Wanche, Uanche, Uanchet, Uanchit) 11°47'/37°41' 1879 m, north-east of Bahir Dar WO map has Uanche at HED91 and Wanzage hot spring at HEK02	11/37	[Gz WO]
1930s	With Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> . [Guida 1938]		
HFE15	Waqen, see Wukien		
HDL22	Waqole, see Wakole		