

	X.. (in Somali-derived names), see H..		
	X.. (in old Portuguese spellings), see Sh..		
HDE44	Xiquala (ancient spelling), see Zikwala		
	Ya..., see also Ye..		
	ya'a (O) assembly of an Abba Gada		
GD...	Yaa (Ya'a) sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kober Kober)	09/34	[Ad]
HFF60	Yaawo (Ya'awo) 14°11'/39°25' 2784 m (with church Medhane Alem), south-west of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HDL62	Ya Ya, see Yaya		
JDD80	Yaba (area, with well)	08/42	[WO]
	yabal: <i>yabaal</i> (Som) germinate, sprout, blossom, bud		
HBS86	Yabal (Iabal) (mountain) 05°17'/38°06' 1831 m	05/38	[WO Gz]
	<i>yabala</i> (O) boat		
HBS46	Yabalo, see Yabelo		
JCP59	Yabalo (Iabalo, Giabolo, Jabalo) 07°44'/41°34' 1126 m <i>Yabarre</i> , ethnic group of agriculturalists east of Jijiga	07/41	[+ Gz WO]
	<i>yabba</i> (O) slope, steep ground		
JEB60	Yabbi (Iabbi) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
	<i>yabbu</i> (O) 1. thick; 2. facial expression, frown		
JDH01	Yabdo (Iabdo) 09°08'/40°49' 1665 m	09/40	[+ WO Gz]
	see under Asbe Teferi		
HBS90	Yabe (Iabe) 05°25'/37°32', near map code HCD00	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
HBE88	Yabello (wildlife sanctuary)	03/37	[Ca WO]
HBS46	<b>Yabelo</b> (Yavello, Iavello, Yaballo, Yabello, Yabele) Yabelo (Yavelo, Yeabelo, Yabalo), Gz: 04°53'/38°05' 1857 m (Swe: Javello) MS: 04°55'/38°05' = HBS45, 1820 m Local name Obda at least for the mountain. With sub-post office under Shashemene and old fort and Norwegian mission station to the north-east. Centre at least in 1956-1980 of Arero awraja and in 1964 of Yabelo awraja. Distance 567 km from Addis Abeba. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 8SE Obua, 2435 m 10S Otallo (seasonal waterhole) 2SW old fort 5SW Obua (Jebel Obua) (mountain) 1911 m 6.. Borena, village with cave paintings ?? Dublok (with "singing wells")	04/38	[Gz Br WO Gu]
geol	Psammitic schists and sandstones are abundant at Yabelo. The town is at one corner of the triangle Negele-Dilla-Yabelo inside which the gold-bearing area of Sidamo is situated. At Fulli mountain near Yabelo there is syenite, the occurrences of which are sparse in Ethiopia. [Mineral 1966] In the northern town, at the end of a narrow deep valley, there is a famous spring Garbi Yabelo named from a huge acacia, <i>garbi</i> (O). The Italians lined the source with concrete and constructed reservoirs, but they were not maintained later. Another famous spring Kobole is located to the south-west.		
1930s	The town was entered by the Italians (Div. Laghi) on 11 July 1936 and /more formally occupied?/ on 6 August 1936 under the command of Giorgio Pollera. Post office of the Italians was opened 26 February 1937. Its cancellations read IAVELLO*GALLA E SIDAMA.		

- 1940s Before the Allied attack on Mega on 20 February 1941, 15 Italian tanks from Yabelo moved southward, but they failed to break through the South African forces holding the road blockade which had been established in advance.  
Yabelo was captured by the Allied forces on 22 February 1941.  
[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 107, 176]  
The first bombing by the Allies of Italian-held targets in Yabelo was on 16 June 1940.  
[E Rosenthal, The fall ..]
- 1950s The Norwegian Lutheran Mission station was started in 1950. At the first year of their school they had 34 children from seven different tribes. A course for evangelists was opened in 1952, with Omund Birkeland as teacher. By 1953 they Norwegians also went out to 20 villages in the surroundings.  
[S Hunnestad 1973]  
The Italians had built a hangar at Yabelo. In 1952 it was dismantled and transported to Bishoftu (see Debre Zeyt) in air loads of 3 tonnes each, usually twice a day. It was re-erected at Harar Meda to house the newly acquired Fairey Firefly airplanes from Canada.  
[Svenska vingar .., Sthlm 1999 p 66]  
Ommund & Eli Margretha Lindtjørn were partly in Yabelo in 1949 but also in Dilla, and a little later Kristi Osvik. Norwegian missionary nurse Malena Bjelland (b 1925) arrived in 1954. In that year, in May, the contract for a site of the NLM mission was finally signed - after they had worked there for four years.  
Amare Mamo as a young man was teacher for a while at the Norwegian mission in Yabelo in the early 1950s. He later became important for production of publications from the mission.  
[S Hunnestad 1969 p 74]  
On 29 December 1957 the Norwegians had baptising of three persons. They had no church and used two classrooms for meetings.  
Yabelo was centre of Arero awraja (-1956-1980-) and its Sub-province Governor in 1959 was Fitawrari Geneme Bedanei.
- 1960s Torbjørn (b 1928) & nurse Åslaug (b 1931) Torgersen arrived to the NLM in 1962. The Yabelo clinic of the Norwegian mission (-1955-) had many patients in the late 1960s, partly because of unrest and guerrilla war in the region. In one year, around 1968, about 10,000 patients were treated.  
[S Hunnestad 1969 p 151]  
Population 3,022 as counted in 1967.  
The primary school in 1968 had 180 boys and 64 girls, with 8 teachers.  
The Norwegian Mission primary school had 120 boys and 45 girls, with 7 male Ethiopian teachers and one female foreign teacher.  
The junior secondary school had 64 male and 10 female students in grades 7-8, with 5 teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1970s Around 1970 German aid money was used to hire an Israeli construction firm for road work from Dilla to Yabelo.  
Arriving to the Norwegian mission in 1970 were Gunnar (b 1943) & Åshild (b 1946) Oseng, and Åshild was educated as a teacher.  
Burji and Konso people lived in an near Yabelo town, and in the plains were the Borana with their cattle. Culture and religion in the town were influenced by the comparatively few Amhara and Somali, but the most commonly spoken language was that of Oromo.  
In the early 1970s the Norwegian mission clinic had about 10,000 outpatients and 150 in-patients annually, and they often treated fugitives from the unrest in the area. The clinic had two buildings, one with four rooms for most of the activities and one small building for in-patients, Kristi Osvik was a pioneer at the clinic in Yabelo.  
[S Hunnestad, Nærkamp ,, Oslo 1973 p 46-67  
and S Hunnestad, Ved åpne grenser, Oslo 1974 p 100-101]  
Marta Gabre-Tsadik, the first female member of parliament in Ethiopia, fled southwards out of the country in September 1975. Her group, travelling with a Landrover, succeeded to pass Yabelo in the night by making the car roll a sufficient distance with its engine

turned off. On the far side there was a store of the Highway Authority with many parked cars, but even there they were not stopped so they could turn on the engine and continue towards Kenya.

[Marta Gabre, (1983) Swedish ed. 1985 p 145-147]

In 1977 guerrilla forces of the SALF attacked Yabelo and other towns, but had yet to enter a major centre in Sidamo.

[Markakis 1987 p 228]

There was a petrol filling station of Agip (-1978-).

1980s The Lutheran World Federation contributed to construction in 1983 of a hostel for secondary school students.

Population about 6,000 in 1984.

The Norwegian missionary and agronomist Kjetil Fugelstad worked there around 1985 and was active with tree planting.

1990s Danish tourist Hjalte Tin with wife Nina, son Emil and daughter Ida on three motorcycles passed Yabelo in October 1992. They could stay with CARE in two of their guest rooms. CARE was distributing food to 160,000 of the 190,000 people in the area, at 14 distribution points. Flour and oil were handed out, as far as possible on the same weekday at all points, to prevent the same people to fetch from more than one place. There happened to be plenty of petrol available at Yabelo, so the Danes could get for their motorcycles without previously obtaining the permit which was officially required. There was some violent rain, but as Yabelo is situated on a slope the water could drain off fairly quickly. The Danes were informed by one Claudia working for CARE. She had lived there for a couple of years and written a thesis about the Borana people, and the Gabra in Kenya and southern Ethiopia. There were some Gabra near Yabelo still in the late 1980s.

"When the drought was at its worst, the Borana people decided to chase away all Gabra. -- The Gabra were killed, their livestock was stolen, and the last surviving Gabra were moved away on trucks by CARE."

"Claudia serves more tea and says that the Protestant and Catholic missions have tough times here. In twenty years the Evangelical mission station has not succeeded in converting and baptising more than a handful of Borana. Just to find a novice who wants to become a priest and does not already have two wives, has been very difficult. The Catholic mission station, on the other hand, does not trouble itself with redeeming souls, instead they operate a school and a hospital with very good results."

"A wife costs four cows. A young man who wishes to marry must either work during four years for the father of the girl or else steal the four animals. To steal cows for the bride purchase is quite accepted."

[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994 p 162-168]

Population about 10,300 in 1994.

Worth a look are the "singing wells" at the nearby village of Dublock. These wells have a 50 m long entrance and are 30 m deep. They are referred to as singing wells because the Borena people traditionally sing while they haul buckets of water to the surface.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 224]

2000s Tourist information: Yabelo lies around halfway between Dilla and Moyale, about 4 km off the main road (bus passengers may be dropped at the junction).

The market is on Saturday.

One of the best hotels is Hoteela Waggaa Haaraa. "Electricity is very erratic in Yabelo." One bus leaves daily for Moyale. Only trucks run to Konso.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 226]

Population about 12,700 in 2001.

A modern hotel was about to be completed in 2002.

Yabelo is the centre of many of the aid programmes for the Borena region, among which CARE was still there. In 1999-2000, Borena was in the grip of a fierce drought, with drastic consequences for these pastoral people. The Borena are mainly cattle keepers, and cattle are most vulnerable to drought. In many areas, 80-90% of the cattle had died. One

unfortunate impact of the drought was also to increase the tension over water and grazing areas between the Borena Oromo and the Guri Somali. There could be some insecurity even for travellers on the main roads.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/08/18]

text J.D. Clark, Short notes on stone age sites at Yavello, Southern Abyssinia, *in* Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa, vol 31, 1945.

picts E Haberland, Galla Süd-Äthiopiens, 1963 pl 73:3 market;  
S Hunnestad, Nærkamp ..., Oslo 1973 p 80-81[5-7] four photos  
of people and a grave.

**Yabelo : Borena**

Near the village of Borena, 6 km outside Yabelo, there are some small cave paintings. Among the animals depicted are giraffe, hyaenas, lions and ostriches. It is a one-hour walk to the caves from Borena.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 227]

HBS46 Yabelo sub-district? (-1997-) 04/38 [n]

HBS46 Yabelo wereda (-2000-) 04/38 [20]

HBS.. **Yabelo Wildlife Sanctuary** 04/38 [20]

Size 2,496 sq km. Established to protect the Swayne's hartebeest and endemic birds such as the Stresemann's bushcrow and the white-tailed swallow /first described to Western biologists in the 1930s and 1940s respectively/. 20 species of larger mammals and 194 species of birds have been recorded.

Recent sightings in the juniper forest of the sanctuary of Prince Ruspoli's turaco suggests that this elusive endemic bird may not be as near extinction as feared.

The park is made up of acacia woodland and savanna grass as well as some juniper forest. Accommodation is in Yabelo.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 42, 60, 227]

The game sanctuary lies a short distance east of the main Moyale road.. A small number of Swayne's hartebeest are present, as are other savannah species such as Burchell's zebra, greater and lesser kudu, Grant's gazelle and a variety of small predators.

The rare turaco bird was collected by Prince Ruspoli in 1890, but the prince died without making a record of *where* it had been found. The habitat of Prince Ruspoli's turaco remained a mystery until the 1940s, when a second specimen was collected near Yabelo.

Only in 1990, precisely 100 years after the initial specimen was collected, was it established that a healthy breeding population existed.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 225]

JDH53 Yaben (Iaben, G.) (area) 1069 m, see under Afdem 09/40 [+ WO]

HDL72 Yabenu (Yabeno) (hill) 09°45'/38°37' south-west of Fiche 09/38 [Gz AA]

JDJ41 Yabeta 09°27'/41°46' 1995 m south-west of Dire Dawa 09/41 [x Gz]

Friedrich von Kulmer passed on 7 September 1907 and thought that he was on a route suited for Swiss who wanted to remember their home country. He camped in the village of Yabeta and had a good night.

[F von Kulmer 1910 p 116]

Administrative district in the early 1930s, with centre at Kersa.

[Zervos 1936]

JDJ33 Yabeto 09°21'/41°52' 1998 m, south of Dire Dawa 09/41 [Gz]  
yabo: *yabu* (O) 1. climb; 2. ride; 3. dense, thick

HCR53 Yabo, see Yebu

HEA17 Yaboba (Iaboba) (area) 11/35 [+ WO]

HEA77 Yaboba (Iaboba) (area) 11/35 [+ WO]

HEL42 Yabta (Yabt'a) 12°14'/38°38' 2279 m 12/38 [Gz Ad WO]

(Gusqua Mariam), with church Tekle Haymanot to the south  
(centre in 1964 of Gubda sub-district)

HDN.?	<b>Yabus</b> , river/s/ in Wellega	10/34	[Ch Mi]
	1929: "He said that another river, called the Yabus /here means Dabus?/, came from Farango hill in the Sudan and joined the Abbai near Beri." [Cheesman 1936] The right affluents Sirekole and Gonza have been exploited for gold. [Mineral 1966] By the late 1980s the Oromo Relief Association had set up a large refugee camp just inside Sudan in the Yabus valley. [W James <i>in</i> Ethnicity ..., 1994 p 160]		
HCP78	Yachi (Yach'i, Yache, Uracce, Urache)	07/36	[Gz WO]
	07°57'/36°31' 1726 m, north-west of Agaro the nearest town Coordinates would give map code HCP79 An elementary school building was constructed in 1979 Eth.Cal. (1986-87 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.		
??	Yachi B/?/rech (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HCP31	Yachi Den (forest) 07°33'/35°50'	07/35	[Gz]
??	Yachi Essa (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HE...	Yadibba Maryam (church)	11/39	[x]
	"Yadibba Maryam -- is reached by a mule journey of five days north-westwards from Dessie and has very rarely been seen by outsiders. -- The decoration -- was planned as a whole and -- of a scale to suit the dimensions of the church itself. The walls are divided -- the lower being largely peopled by equestrian figures, the upper by rows of saints and patriarchs including David with harp, and Solomon with sword. -- We also find the Cappadocian martyr Mamas riding upon a rather comical lion -- the domed ceilings are adorned with circles of sword-bearing angels." [D Buxton, <i>The Abyssinians</i> , London 1970 p 146, with sketch of Mamas p 147]		
HCL46	Yadisa 06°45'/39°00'	06/39	[MS]
HEM02	Yadjow, see Yeju		
HCT46c	Yadola, in Albaso east of lake Langano	07/39?	[x]
	There are local people belonging to the Qoji clan of the Arsi Oromo.		
HDN63	Yagada (Iagada, Gebel Fagada, Fagheda) (area)	10/35	[Gz WO]
	10°17'/35°22' 900 m		
HEH15	Yagajgi (mountain), see Jagaigi		
JEJ01	Yagar (Iaghar, Jagher) (mount.) 11°47'/41°44' 912 m	11/41	[+ Gz]
HDT52	Yage 10°29'/38°38' 2401 m, south of Ajibar	10/38	[Gz]
HDN66	Yagona (Iagona) (mountain) 10°33'/35°21' 929 m	10/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDD03	Yagwach Terek (Y. T'erek') 08°12'/37°52' 1919 m	08/37	[Gz]
	south of Welkite		
HFE75	Yaha 14°15'/38°58' 2127 m, north of Adwa	14/38	[Gz]
HFE76	Yaha (Ieca) 14°17'/39°01' 2153 m	14/39	[Gz]
	(with church Abune Afoliye), north-east of Adwa		
JDS41	Yahaburka (Iahaburca) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JCK17	Yaiallo, see Yayallo		
HFF31	Yaid, see Yayid		
HDB21	Yaiyo, see Yayu		
HC...	Yakama Juwi (in Mocha awraja)	07/35?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 62 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
HED27	Yakandach, see Yekandach		
HCN84	Yakema 08°00'/35°12' 1602 m, south-west of Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HCK51	Yakinya (Iachinia) (area)	06/37	[+ WO]
HDB39	Yako (Yak'o, Yaqo) 08°28'/36°33' 1514 m	08/36	[Gz q]
	east of Bedele		

	<i>yala</i> (O) 1. fatten an animal, look after; 2. aim, intention		
??	Yala Sawla (with departmental post office)	../..	[Po]
??	Yalabasha, see Jedaya		
	yalata rari: <i>rare</i> (O) small pool of stagnant water		
JDJ42	Yalata Rari (swamp)	09/41	[WO]
HCT..	Yaloma, see Yeloma		
??	Yalow wereda (in the 1990s, in western Ethiopia)	../..	[n]
H....	Yamaret, village in the Mota district	11/37?	[Ch]
	"/In January 1927/ we camped at Yamaret village in the parish of Jimawanyeta -- Yamaret, a collection of some thirty scattered houses. The villagers were cultivating tall millet grown on artificial terraces on the rocky hill-sides." [Cheesman 1936]		
HDB13	Yamba, see Yembo		
HDJ02	Yambal (Iambal) (mountain)	09/36	[+ WO]
	see under Sire HDC93		
	<i>yambi</i> (O) 1. cushion for pack animals; 2. large needle		
	<i>Yambo</i> , an ethnic group, see Anwak		
HDB13	Yambo, see Yembo		
HDE72	Yamiwajo 08°50'/38°41' 2166 m, south of Sebeta	08/38	[Gz]
??	Yamma (old kingdom), see Janjero		
HBT43	Yamuda, see Jamuda		
HEJ51	Yanako (Ianaco) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
HDD06	Yanbeli 08°09'/38°07' 2839 m	08/38	[Gz]
HEE04	Yandach	10/38	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Amba Ferit sub-district)		
HEE85	Yaneja, see Yeneja		
HEF63	Yaneja (Yanedja) (on map of 1868)	11/39	[+ 18]
HDC01c	Yanenu	08/36	[LM]
HEE85	Yaneya, see Yeneja		
HDC10	Yanfa (Ianfa) 08°15'/36°36' 2105 m	08/36	[Gz Ad WO]
	(sub-district & its centre in 1964), near map code HDB19		
HDD07	Yangatit (Yangat'it') 08°11'/38°12' 3044 m	08/38	[Gz]
	north-west of Butajira		
JDP64	Yangudi (mountain), see Langudi		
JDP..	<b>Yangudi Rassa National Park</b>	10/41	[Ca 20]
	Size 4,731 sq km. Established to protect the African wild ass. Semi-desert habitat. 36 species of larger mammals and 136 species of birds have been recorded. The park is in a contentious area and has not been developed. Accommodation is in Gewane.		
	There is probably less wildlife here than in any other national park in Ethiopia. The road through it is interesting, however, and goes through Afar country. The land is very flat, and the road very straight (something like the American Midwest). [Lonely planet 2000 p 42, 291-292]		
	The park is bisected by the Gewane-Mille road. This area is home to the last remaining herd of African wild ass, ancestor of the domestic donkey. Although there is a chance of seeing wild asses from the main road, you are far more likely to see populations of domestic donkeys and the two are difficult to tell apart. [Bradt 1995(1998) p 185]		
	Travel north from Gewane for about 60 km, where the park is situated to the east of the Assab road. There is no specific entrance point or park headquarters. Tracks within the park are passable to certain distances. There are no facilities in the park, but camping is allowed anywhere. Malaria can be severe in the area, and full precautions must be taken. [Camerapix 1995]		

JEC83	Yangule (Iangule) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HEJ68	Yankaru (Iancaru), see Aba Libanos		
HD...	Yanta (in Buno Bedele awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 137 boys and 16 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.	08/36?	[Ad]
HDD06	Yarag Giyorgis (church) 08°13'/38°08' north-west of Butajira	08/38	[Gz]
HDE86	Yarar, see Erer		
JDH86	Yarar, see Erer		
JDH57	Yarar Sata, see Yere Sata		
HEB32	Yarda (Iarda) 11°09'/35°53'	11/35	[+ WO Gz]
??	Yardi (Caddabasha, Hafya) Small lake at about 30 km to the west of Gewane. Geographical features in the Afar frequently are known by several names given by different tribes at different times of occupation, so the lake is also known as Caddabasha or Hafya. Around the lake, John Kalb and Herb Mosca in mid-1975 found promising Middle Stone Age sites and, nearby, ceramic shards. On a ridge north-east of the lake, among large Afar settlements, were small, triangular handaxes and flake tools of a late Acheulean or Middle Stone Age type. There were also vertebrate fossils, some of which were charred. [Kalb 2001 p 26, 171]	10/40	[20]
	<i>Yared</i> , the reputed founder of Ethiopian church music		
HES79	Yared (Iared, Abba Jared) (mountains) (Abba Yared, Kidus Yared) 4453 m	13/38	[+ WO 18]
		13/38	[n]
GDM36	Yari 09°24'/34°53' 1442 m, east of Begi	09/34	[Gz]
HEA26	Yaringi (Iaringhe) (area) The Abay flows "between Yaringhe hill on the right bank, 800 feet high, and another hill 400 feet high on the left bank." Yaringi Hill is 40 miles (about 65 km) from the Sudan border. [Cheesman 1936]	11/35	[+ Ch WO]
HCG74	Yarus (Iarus) 1494 m	06/35	[+ WO]
	<i>yasa</i> (O) taking animals to a grazing field		
HDL52	Yasa 09°34'/38°40' 1675 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Yasa 09°38'/38°40' 2516 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL63	Yasa Lemi 09°39'/38°41' 2506 m with church Silase to the north	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDH95	Yaso (mountain chain) 09°52'/36°13' 2140 m	09/36	[Gz]
??	Yaso wereda (-2003-) in the Kemashi zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State.	../..	[20]
HDS..	Yatembabo, in the Bichena area Yimer Goshu, a follower of King Tekle Haymanot, had a son Belachaw Yimer born around 1894. Belachaw became an artist and a prolific printer also of 'tourist-type' themes, so that some of his works have been reproduced in books by visitors before 1935. [R Pankhurst in AddisTribune 2002/04/26]	10/38	[20]
HCC42c	Yato Sub-chief area in the north of the Male-inhabited district.	05/36	[x]
??	Yatsheqa Mentioned in the chronicle of Ba'eda Maryam (1468-1478). In eastern Ethiopia not far from the frontier between Shewa and Geshe.	../..	[x]
HDL96	Yualo, see Iualo		
HEL52	Yavda (Iavda)	12/38	[+ WO]

HBS46	Yavello (Yavelo), see Yabelo		
??	Yavon, stream in Sidamo	../..	[Mi]
	A left affluent of the Birbir river which indicates a right shore terrace with a shallow layer of gravel 20-30 cm. Conglomerate of quartz gravel and limonitic matrix of eluvial nature has been the source of gold. Excavation has been difficult. A canal 2 km long has been built. Gedamso, an affluent of the Yavon, indicates a gold eluvial deposit for which a 10 km long canal has been built; however, the results have not been satisfactory. According to reports of SAPIE in 1939 there has been proved within this area alluvial material with total reserves of gold of 53.8 kg. [Mineral 1966 p 408]		
HDS23	Yawash (Yäwesh, Yavish), see Yewish		
HDS42	Yaush (on map of 1868), cf Yewish	10/37	[18]
??	Yavon (river in Sidamo)	../..	[Mi]
HDF31	Yaya 08°28'/39°28' 1504 m, south-east of Nazret	08/39	[Gz]
HDJ36	Yaya (Swe: Jaja) 09°20'/37°09' 2221 m, near Hareto	09/37	[Gz]
HDK27	Yaya 09°18'/38°12' 2409 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL62	Yaya (Ya Ya) 09°40'/38°37' 2693 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz AA]
HDL81	Yaya 09°49'/38°31' 2805 m, west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL91	Yaya 09°55'/38°34' 2207 m (with church) east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT12	<b>Yaya</b> 10°07'/38°40' (centre in 1964 of Dera wereda)	10/38	[Ad x]
geol	In central Ethiopia the Trap Series reaches its maximum development, though comparatively little is known of its detailed stratigraphy there owing to the few complete exposures. At Yaya in Gojjam the succession is 5. Basalt 4. Thick sandstone with fossil tree-trunks at top 3. Tuff and pumice 2. Sands and clays 1. Basalt [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 127]		
HD...	Yaya, prehistoric lake	../..	[x]
	Due to the temporary blocking of the Abay by Trap Series lavas in Gojjam a very large inter-Trappean lake covered much of Shewa and Gojjam. It was named lake Yaya by its discoverer, the Swede Erik Nilsson. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 182]		
HDK99	Yaya Ambena 09°55'/38°22' 2528 m (with church Abo), see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Yaya Gulele (visiting postman under A.Abeba) The primary school, in Selale awraja, in 1968 had 108 boys and 25 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	09/38?	[Po Ad]
HD..	Yaya Gulele sub-district (-1997-) yaya haro: <i>haro</i> (O,Som) lake, pool, pond; (A) valley subject to seasonal flooding	09/38?	[n]
HDL60	Yaya Haro 09°38'/38°29' 2078 m south-east of Tulu Milki yaya kechema: <i>kechemo</i> (qäch'ämo) (A), <i>kachama</i> (O) kind of highland shrub with bitter fruit, <i>Myrsine africana</i> ; <i>Kechama</i> , <i>Kachama</i> , name of an ethnic group	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL52	Yaya Kechema (Iaia Cacciama) 2566 m, cf Kechema yaya korati: <i>koratti</i> (qoratti) (O) thorn	09/38	[+ WO]
HDT01	Yaya Korati (Y. K'orati, Yaya Qorati) 09°57'/38°35' 2038 m, east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz q]

JCK17	Yayallo (Yaiallo) (hills)	06/43	[+ WO]
H....	Yayena sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yegie) <i>yayi, yayyii</i> (O) hunting dog	../..	[Ad]
??	Yayi (small village)	../..	[x]
pict	G Hancock et al., Under Ethiopian skies, London 1983(1987) p 159 village landscape before a rainstorm.		
HFF31	Yayid (Yaid) (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern <i>yayo</i> (A) kind of tree, <i>Nuxia congesta</i> ; <i>Yayo</i> , a Muslim male name	13/39	[x]
HDB21	Yayo (Yayou), see Yayu /which Yayu, about 400 km south-west of Addis Abeba?:/ It was reported in year 2000 that a large deposit of coal had been found in the area.		
HDB20	Yayu 08°20'/35°43' 1761 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDB21	Yayu (Yayo) 08°20'/35°49' 1607 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDB21	<b>Yayu</b> (Yayo, Yaiyo, Iaio, Yayou) Gz: 08°21'/35°51' 1761 m; MS: 08°20'/35°55' = HDB22, 1525, 1715 m With market and sub P.O. under Gore. The post uses spelling YAYOU (-2002-). Population 1,070 as counted in 1967. The primary school in 1968 had 203 boys and 43 girls, with 7 teachers. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	08/35	[Gz Po Te Gu]
HDB21	Yayu sub-district (Yayo ..) (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Yayu)	08/35	[n]
HDL80	Yazha 09°49'/38°30' 2701 m south-east of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBS46	Yeabelo, see Yabelo		
HD...	Yeale Ihud Gebeya (in Gore awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 144 boys and 15 girls, with two teachers.	08/35?	[Ad]
GDM92	Yeba 09°55'/34°33' 1443 m	09/34	[Gz]
HEC78	Yebab Yesus, see Ibab Iyesus		
HEC69	Yebaba (historically recorded), in Gojjam With important ruins from the 1600s Place south of lake Tana where theological discussions used to take place around the 1660s. Iyasu I travelled southwards from Gondär to Qäbäro Méda near Yebaba in Gojjam in 1704. He was greeted by many Täläta Häro and Liben, who declared that God had belivered their country over to him. [Pankhurst 1997]	11/37	[Pa 20]
HEE91	Yebar Gheor [=Gheorghis?]	11/38	[WO]
HCR53	Yebbu, see Yebu		
HEM40	Yeberach' Giyorgis (church) 12°12'/39°24' midway between Lalibela and Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HEU12	Yeberr Malash (pass), see under Maychew <i>yebo</i> (Kefa) kinds of tree, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , <i>E. brucei</i> ; also wild date, <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	12/39	[WO]
HCR53	Yebo (Iebo) (area), see under Jimma, cf Yabo	07/36	[+ WO]
HDS54	Yebokila (Yebok'la) (in Debre Markos awraja) 10°26'/37°54' at 40 km from Debre Markos Elementary school buildings were constructed in 1967 and 1974 Eth.Cal. (1974 & 1981 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU. The primary school in 1968 had 52 boys and 10 girls, with 5 teachers.	10/37	[Ad Gz]

- HE... Yebrahe Hawariat, village in Gojjam ../. [x]  
 Communal ownership of land in the village is described by a student:  
 "The land holding system of Yebrahe is traditional: characterized as belonging to all the descendants of the ancestors known as *Akni Abats*. A few hundred years ago the first leading settler called *Konez* established a church, today known as Hawariat. He occupied the area in the name of the church. -- In the course of time -- the land was divided into eight Akni Abats. -- Later, the recognized children of the eight Akni Abats, known as *Menzer Abats*, subdivided the land among themselves. The principle of father to child inheritance resulted in uncontrollable measure of parcellation and fragmentation. -- Apparently the lands of Yebrahe are registered as Church land and as Government land. But they have only *Gult* rights. Both of them don't have the right to confiscate or to use the land. So the absolute ownership of land rests in the hands of the settlers. They use the land communally and because of this there is strong attachment to the land."  
 [M Ståhl, Ethiopia: political contradictions .., Uppsala/Sweden 1974 p 82]  
 text Dillnessa Zewdie, Land use study: ten selected farmers in Yebrahe Hawariat, Addis Ababa 1971, mimeographed.
- HCR53 **Yebu** (Yebbu, Yabo, Yebo, Iebo) 07/36 [Ad Te Po WO]  
 07°45'/36°46' 1912 m, see also under Jimma  
 (centre in 1964 of Manna wereda)  
 Coordinates would give map code HCR52  
 With sub-post office using spelling YEBU on its postmark.  
 When Paul Henze drove from Jimma to Agaro in the early 1970s, the first town reached was Yabo with a large market in progress. All the people there spoke Oromo language. The paved road turned into gravel but roadwork was going on in direction of Agaro. Henze had passed many plantings of *ensete*.  
 "The houses were not impressive. In this lowish country there is little need to build solidly."  
 [Henze (1977)2001 p 131]
- HC... Yebu Suntu (in Jimma awraja) 07/36? [Ad]  
 Yebu Suntu (Mana) primary school in 1968 had 149 boys and 75 girls, with 6 teachers.  
*yebuna Maryam* (A) Mary of the coffee?
- HDR59 Yebuna Maryam (church) 10°27'/37°27' 10/37 [Gz]  
 south-west of Dembecha
- HED27 Yecandach, see Yekandach  
*yecha* (Welayita) kind of food plant, *Ensete ventricosum*
- HEL27 Yecha (Yech'a) 11°58'/39°08' 2622 m 11/39 [Gz]  
 HDE95 Yeche (Iecce) (area) 09/38 [+ WO]  
 HDR79 Yechereka (Yech'erek'a, Yechereqa) 10/37 [Gz q]  
 10°36'/37°26' 2043 m, north-west of Dembecha
- HET66 Yechila (Yech'ila, Yechilay, Yetchila, Yerhilay) 13/39 [Gz x]  
 (Chilay) 13°17'/39°00' 1571 m  
 Small town with rock-hewn church Aregawi/?/ mentioned by Ruth Plant.
- HDU91 Yechiwol (Ieciuol, Icciuoll, Ichuoll, Jchuoll) 10/39 [Gz Gu WO]  
 (mountain) 10°50'/39°30' 2700 m
- HDK91 **Yeda** (river) circa 09°55'/37°40' 09/37 [Ch Gz]  
 A right tributary of the Abay, in Gojjam. It joins the Abay a little downstream of where Castanio started to build a bridge in 1900.  
 "On May 13th /1930/ we -- dropped down into the valley of the Yeda River. The track was overgrown and difficult to find, and there were steep zigzagging descents of loose pebbles, so that we had to walk most of the way. When we reached the bottom of the

slope the going was more level, and although the track now disappeared altogether we kept on down the valley, through scrub forest with occasional patches of cotton cultivated by people who live far away on the distant hills. As we approached the last descent to the Abbai ravine we came upon the first evidence of the proximity of the bridge, when we passed a deserted quarry with heaps of shaped and squared rocks standing there just as the masons had left them thirty years before. The next sign of civilisation was the telephone wire, which was propped on branches of trees and rocks where the lichen-covered poles were missing, and had no insulators even where there were poles. I had always been under the impression that no wire would convey a message unless all places of contact were properly insulated, so out of curiosity, on my return to Zemmi where there was a telephone office, I determined to test this line and sent a message by it to the British Legation at Addis Ababa. Much to my surprise, the reply was handed to me the next day." [Cheesman 1936 p 301-302]

HCS76	Yedaam (YeDa'am) 07°54'/38°04' 2493 m	07/38	[Gz]
HDS56	Yedagwat 10°28'/38°07' 2560 m (with church Maryam), west of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
??	Yedaya (royal seat in the 1400s) Sultan Mänsur early in his reign (just after 1423) launched an expedition against the Ethiopian Christian monarch and drove him to Yedaya, described as his royal seat, where, according to Maqrizi, he was captured and killed (not confirmed by the Ethiopian chronicles, but the statement cannot be rejected right away). Yeshaq (1412-1427), disturbed by continuing insurgency in and around Adäl. collected a larger army than before and occupied Yedaya, but Jämal ad-Din repulsed him. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
JDK28	Yeddin (Ieddin, G.) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HDF93	Yeddu (Ieddu) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
HC...	Yede Sabola, in Dalocha wereda The school was started in 1981/82, with grade 6 added in 1985/86. In 1993/94 there were 80 boys and 9 girls with 4 male teachers. [12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 141]	07/38	[n]
HDK99	Yedebersa (Iedebersa), see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[+ WO]
H....	Yedefas (centre in 1964 of Machakel sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
HDD07	Yedege (village)	08/38	[x]
HDR78	Yedegeera 10°36'/37°23' 1907 m north-west of Dembecha	10/37	[Gz]
H....	Yedeha Kidane Mihret, cf Yeduha (centre in 1964 of Berenta wereda & of Yedeha (Yeheda?) sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
HEL09	Yedej (Gol) 11°47'/39°17' 3428 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDE94	YeDejazmach Alula Irsha (farm) 09°02'/38°51' a little east of Addis Abeba	09/38	[Gz]
HDK22	Yedel	09/37	[AA]
HDK24	Yedel 09°15'/37°55' 1825 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDS21	Yedel 09°14'/37°46' 1810 m	09/37	[Gz]
JC...	Yedelo Seberu (in Wabe awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 192 boys and 14 girls, with 6 teachers.	07/40?	[Ad]
H....	Yedemes Abo (centre in 1964 of Shebel sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
HDS34	Yedengora (Iedengora) (with church)	10/37	[+ WO]
H....	Yedesh (north-west of Debre Markos)	10/37	[18]
HDM.?	Yedew (Hidew) (with church Petros Pawlos) in Bulga/Kames wereda	09/39?	[x]
??	Yedgibe, cf HDS20 Yejube "C'est par Yedgibé, gros bourg proche de la boucle méridionale de l'Abbai, qu'Antoine	10/37?	[x]

d'Abbadie a gagné le pays Ilmorma; il a averti son frère /Arnaud/ qu'il l'attendrait non loin de là en pays Guduru, aussi longtemps que le lui permettait l'approche de la saison des pluies. Mais on est déjà à la fin de Juin 1845 ... Arnaud nous décrit le rôle de marché d'échanges entre pays de la Haute Ethiopie et provinces gallas, joué à cette époque par Yedgibé."

[Arnaud d'Abbadie *cited in* 3rd Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 165]

HCS80	Yedi 07°59'/37°30' 2169 m	07/37	[Gz]
HED54	Yedi 11°21'/37°56' 2284 m	11/37	[Gz]
HDS03	Yedihoch 10°01'/37°50' 1699 m south of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDE89	Yedo 08°53'/39°14' 2409 m Yedo, south-east of Chefe Donsa	08/39	[Gz]
HDK44	Yedo 09°29'/37°56' 1816 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCP55	Yedota (Yedotta) 07°45'/36°11' 2352 m (centre in 1964 of Sailem sub-district)	07/36	[Gz Ad]
HDS13	Yeduga 10°05'/37°46' 2176 m south of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDS59	Yeduha, see Id Wiha		
HEE86	Yedwokit Mikael (Ieduochit Micael, Ch'ena Mika'el) (church) 11°36'/39°01' see under Bete Hor	11/38	[+ WO]
JDR75	Yeeb (Ieeb) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HEK32	Yefag, see Yifag		
HDS55	Yefechefech (Yefech'efech') 10°29'/38°02' 2524 m west of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
HCS93	Yefereze Gona 08°08'/37°50' 1983 m west of Indibir	08/37	[Gz]
HDM.?	Yefo (with church Mikael), in the Sendafa area	09/39?	[x]
HEE39	Yegadena Mika'el (church) 11°10'/39°15' west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HDS03	Yegar 09°59'/37°47' 2101 m (with church)	09/37	[AA Gz]
HEE86	Yegebeta 11°36'/39°00' 2939 m, near Bete Hor	11/39	[Gz]
??	Yegefo (Yägefo) (place near Abay in the 1600s) After crossing the Abay around 1705, Emperor Iyasu I gave the Bässo Oromo some land he had captured at a place called Yägefo. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[+ Pa]
HDS33	Yegeleka (Yegelek'a, Yegeleqa) 10°19'/37°51' 2465 m, south-east of Debre Markos yegelu abo: <i>abo</i> see under <i>abbo</i> as first part of name	10/37	[Gz]
HDS22	Yegelu Abo (Ieghelou Abo)	10/37	[+ WO]
HDS34	Yegesh G. (Ieghesc Gh.) (with church Giyorgis?) cf Yedesh	10/37	[+ WO]
HDM.?	Yegez (with church Maryam) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HCS71	Yegeze (village)	07/37	[x]
H....	Yegie (centre in 1964 of Boneya sub-district and of Yayena sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
HED60	Yegint (Yegind, Ieghind, Iachindi) 11°26'/37°34' 1841 m, village near Abay river	11/37	[Gz WO It]
H....	Yegoda (centre in 1964 of Gwa Meda sub-district)	10/38	[Ad]
HDS33	Yegodena Mikael, see Godana Mikael		
HE...	Yegof (mountain near Geta) 11°02'/39°42' 2882 m Yegof (Yegof Terara, cf Gof), west of Dessie The spiritual leader, Haji Said Bushra, has built a large mosque on a hillside. He is a charismatic person, whose oratory could be heard on a videotaping of a ceremony held on	11/39	[20 Gz]

Yegof mountain, organised by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture shortly after the defeat of the Derg, in order to try to prevent cutting down of the forests. The Sheik had a passable road built up to the Geta Shrine, with a sign at the main road indicating that the distance was 4½ kilometres.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/25]

HDT86	Yegonfoy (Endodi) 10°40'/39°01' 2135 m Coordinates would give map code HDT76	10/39	[Gz WO]
HDS23	Yegora 10°09'/37°51' 2306 m south-east of Debre Markos	10/37	[Gz]
HDS35	Yegudina (Iegudina)	10/37	[+ WO]
HEF71	Yegura (Amba Moka) (peak) 11°30'/39°28' 3089 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDM.?	Yegwinch (with church Maryam) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HFE75	<b>Yeha</b> (Iyyeha, Ieha) (with ancient monuments) (ancient name Ava), ruin at 14°15'/38°55' 2130 m north-east of Adwa	14/39	[Gz Br Gu]

Speakers of proto-Ethio-Semitic established monarchies in the first few centuries B.C. as known from such sites as Yeha.

[D N Levine]

The Portuguese journey described by Alvares passed Yeha about 1 August 1520.

He writes Abafazem which refers to the mountain Abba Aftse.

Abba Aftsé was one of the Nine Saints who arrived about 480. He went to Yeha and transformed the Sabean temple there into a Christian church.

In December 1769 James Bruce with his expedition passed Yeha on their way to Gondar. Although Bruce had studied archaeological remains very much in other countries, he does not seem to have noticed the temple in Yeha - or did he omit to write about it?

[M Bredin, The pale Abyssinian, London (2000)2001 p 85]

After the battle of Gundet, learning that the Egyptians were again invading the highlands, Yohannes IV returned to Adwa. He summoned Dejazmach Welde Mikael to his camp at Yeha. Instead of obeying orders, Welde Mikael went over to the enemy.

[Rubenson 1976 p 327]

Linguists who have studied inscriptions assume the presence of actual Sabaeans in Ethiopia at Yeha.

Theodore Bent and his wife in early 1893 made a two-day visit to Yeha from Adwa while waiting for permission to enter Aksum.

"It is a ride of about five hours from Adoua to Yeha, and part of the road is very difficult -  
- The first object of interest which we passed was a big sycamore tree, about a quarter of a mile out of the town, where executions usually take place -- To our left we passed the church of St. Michael, built a few years ago by Ras Michael -- A stream runs through this valley, the Mai Veless /May Beles?/, and the soil looks extremely fertile -- Ruined villages are seen in all directions --"

"The first sight of Yeha impressed us exceedingly -- The priests of the monastery were somewhat jealous of the close scrutiny to which we submitted the ruins; but, on receipt of a few dollars, they showed us everything -- one widow woman who had three inscriptions built into her house most reluctantly allowed us to take squeezes, gradually working herself up into hysterics -- /the stones of the ruin walls/ are all 'drafted stones' - that is to say a carefully chiselled line edging each stone. -- In front of the vestibule stood two rough monoliths, at the base of one of which is an altar with a circular disk on it -- about three hundred yards from the temple on the other side of the village stood a building, only a few stones of which are *in situ*, and these are of colossal size."

The ancient name Ava (Awa) read on inscriptions is "doubtless connected with the Sabean worship of Baal-Ava -- the Sabean tibe which had Ava for a capital were known by the Greeks as people who took refuge in caves."

[J T Bent, The sacred city ..., London 1893 p 134-148 with sketches and a photo]

Comments on inscriptions, by Professor D.H. Müller of the University of Vienna:

The inscriptions found by Mr Bent do not provide us with the name of any king or any date by which the age could be decided. Bent could not copy more than one inscription having *two* lines and as expected this was in the *boustrophedon* style with the first line written from right to left, the next one reversed, and so on, as the inscriptions of the oldest Sabeian period used to be. The oldest letters of the Sabaeian script are found.

[Bent 1893 p 231-236 with facsimiles of inscriptions]

The temple at Yeha is finely cut of local material, more recently described as silicified sandstone. It is Ethiopia's oldest surviving building.

Inscriptions written using the epigraphic south Arabian script derive from sources that were related, but not the same. One group wrote in pure Sabeian, the other in a variant 'proto-Ge'ez' language. There seems to have been a mixture of genuine Sabaeians with a local Ethiopian people. The kingdom of D'MT (Di'amat?) vanishes from the record by perhaps the third century B.C., and nothing more is known of its history. It seems probable that the settlement at Yeha represented a major centre of the kingdom of Di'amat, dating from at least the fourth or fifth century B.C. to perhaps a few centuries later. Thus is good possibility that Yeha might have been the central place, the capital. The buildings at Yeha were first noted by Europeans when Francisco Alvares visited the site in the 1520s. The chronicle of Sertse Dengel mentions that the king camped at Yeha in 1578 on his way to defeat the *Bahrnagash* Yeshaq.

James Bruce passed in 1769, traversing the plain with the village to the south-east and apparently not noticing the temple. Henry Salt admired it in 1810. J. Theodore Bent visited Yeha with his wife in 1893 and in the same year published a good description of the ruins of the temple.

The Deutsche Aksum-Expedition visited Yeha in 1906 and surveyed the buildings, and their plans and elevations were published in 1913. DAE also took numerous photographs. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 350-355]

An old village church seems to have been demolished for a new one about 1943.

There is a huge amount of terracing in the area, some of it of old date.

Near the ancient temple ruin is the present-day Orthodox church of Abba Afse, named after one of the Nine Saints. It has been replaced as recently as about 1951, so the church photographed by David Buxton and published in 1949 in 'Travels in Ethiopia' is not the same one.

The ancient temple is extremely well preserved, with up to fifty-two courses of masonry. It is strange that the site near to it has not yet been thoroughly excavated by archaeologists. The structure is intended to have two floors? Jean Doresse worked there briefly in the 1950s. He cleared a baptistery, very similar to others found in ancient Ethiopian churches, with flights of steps leading down into the basin from east and west. The remains of an old church inside the temple was there when the DAE made their survey but was later cleared away.

Some 300 m away from the temple are giant square stone pillars now known as Grat Be'al Guebri. Excavations there were made by M. Anfray and briefly described in a report published in 1972.

Tombs dug into the rock below the temple to the south-east and south-west have been excavated and interesting objects have been found.

[S Munro-Hay 2002 p 356-359]

Objects of everyday use, recovered in recent years by excavation, tell a good deal about this early civilization. They include some finely made pottery of very varied forms, several lamps and a variety of bronze tools and weapons including spears, daggers, axes, chisels and sickles. There are also the curious 'identity marks' which seem to have served as personal seals or monograms: their impressions have been found on pottery and they could have been used as brands for marking livestock. No two are alike and they consist of open-work geometrical or animal designs often incorporating a few characters of the alphabet - presumably abbreviations of the owner's name.

[D Buxton, *The Abyssinians*, London 1970 p 36-37 with pictures of 'marks']

Alvares described the temple at Yeha "as a very large and handsome tower -- surrounded

by good houses, with good walls and flat roofs above --"

"The 'good houses', walls and terraces have long since disappeared, but other remains of the old town can still be seen. -- Several long stone blocks each some ten centimetres wide bearing inscriptions in Sabean, almost certainly also taken from the original temple, are likewise preserved --"

In the late 400s arrived the Nine Saints, a group of Greek-speaking missionaries. Among them was Abba Asfé, who found a monastery at Yeha.

[R Pankhurst, *The Ethiopians*, 1998 p 21, 37]

1990s

The ruined city of Yeha must once have been among the most important in Tigray. It is at least 2,700 years old, and was until recently considered to have predated Aksum, but fresh diggings outside of Aksum suggest the two cities existed contemporaneously. The relationship between Aksum and Yeha is little understood. Rock-hewn tombs similar to some at Aksum suggest that Yeha had its own dignitaries and rulers. It is a matter of conjecture whether Yeha and Aksum were independent political entities before the 2nd century B.C. or whether one town ruled over the other. What is clear is that by the time the Axumite Empire entered its most influential period, Yeha was of little political significance.

Yeha's single most remarkable antiquity is a well-preserved 12 metres high stone temple that is thought to be over 2,500 years old. The large statues of plump, dreadlocked women found at Yeha (now mostly housed in the National Museum in Addis Abeba) indicate a fertility cult of sorts, and the abundant engravings of ibex suggest this animal was of some religious significance. The excellent condition of the temple may be explained by the possibility that it was used as a church after Aksum converted to Christianity.

The turn-off to Yeha is 17 km past Adwa on the Inticho road, and marked by faded white signposts. Yeha lies 5 km north of the main road. There is a curator at the site, and a small entrance fee is charged.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 306-307]

The ruins of this large temple consist of a single roofless oblong chamber 20 m x 15 m in size. The windowless ten-metre-high walls are built of smoothly polished stones, some of them more than three metres long, carefully placed one atop of the other without mortar.

Immediately beside the temple is a modern church dedicated to Abune Aftse. The building's front façade has been fitted with stones from the original temple, which are decorated with reliefs of ibex, with lowered horns. The church keeps many crosses, old manuscripts and stones bearing ancient Sabaean inscriptions, which can be seen on request.

[Camerapix 1995 p 105]

The inner measurements of the temple room are 18.50 x 15 m and the walls partly reach a height of 12 m. There are no ornaments on the walls. From inscriptions kept at the modern church can be deduced that the ancient temple was consecrated to the moon god Almaqah.

Traces of a large building exist to the north-west of the temple. Excavations there have so far found a gate and large stairs and the earliest example of Aksumite building method with stone and timber in combination.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 366-369 with plan of the walled-in area p 367]

The track heads off to the right of the foot of an immense basalt peak. After about 3 km the village of Yeha appears, dominated by the temple ruins. The track crosses a recently constructed bridge and leads into a very pretty village of stone houses, magnificently sited at the heart of a ring of mountains.

[Aubert 1999]

Yeha is little visited. Important rock-hewn tombs have been found in the vicinity.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 193]

As Dr Richard Pankhurst laments, the temple at Yeha is not so well preserved, and trees are beginning to grow through the walls. Dr Pankhurst has launched an effort to help the temple to be better taken care of.

- [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/12/08]
- texts D.H. Mueller, On the inscriptions from Yeha and Aksum, *in*  
 J.T. Bent, The sacred city of the Ethiopians, London 1893 p 231-385  
 (Bent's own visit p 134-148, 231-236);  
 Deutsche Aksum-Expedition I-IV, Berlin 1913;  
 C. Conti Rossini, Ieha, Tsehùf Emnì e Derà, *in* Rassegna di Studi Etiopici  
 (Roma) vol 6, 1947 p 12-22;  
 J. Doresse. Les premiers monuments chrétiens de l'Éthiopie et l'église  
 archaïque de Yeha, *in* Novum Testamentum (Leiden) vol 1, 1956 p 209-224;  
 Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John, vol I 1961 p 140-141;  
 F. Anfray, Une campagne de fouilles à Yeha, *in* Annales d'Éthiopie vol 5, 1963.
- pics Bent 1893 p 136, 138, 139 of which the two first, showing the temple from below,  
 are reproduced in *Ethiopia engraved* 1988 p 26;  
 D Buxton, Travels ..., London 1949(1957) p 96-97 [6] temple from far distance  
 with tall mountain behind, and 1900s church with 'phonoliths';  
 J Doresse, L'empire .. vol I, Paris 1957 p 96 distant view of temple and church,  
 239 sculptured wood, 240 baptistry;  
 J Doresse, Ethiopia, (1956) London 1959 p 43[15] frieze with ibex,  
 70[50] wooden arch from demolished church;  
 Ethiopia Observer 1960 no 3 p 66 close-up of relief with Sabeian script;  
 O A Jäger, Antiquities ..., Stuttgart 1965 at p 96 temple ruin;  
 D Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 p 88 reconstruction of pre-Aksumite  
 temple (from Krencker), pl 19-20 masonry of temple, pl 25 inscription;  
 H Helfritz, Äthiopien ..., Köln 1972 p 69-70 temple ruin seen from outside and  
 inside, 83 frieze with six waliya heads, 84-85 four reproductions from  
 Deutsche Aksum-Expedition, 86 ornamental metal objects, 106 entrance  
 of 1900s church from DAE;  
 G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 5 close-up of wall masonry;  
 Etiopien - dess kristna kultur, Sthlm (EFS) 1974, pl 1 temple and frieze fragment;  
 M di Salvo, Churches ..., Milano 1999 p 71(fig 7) plan of the temple from D.A.E.
- |        |   |       |        |
|--------|---|-------|--------|
| HBP49c | Yeha Gude, place in the Arbore area<br>north of Chew Bahir    | 04/36 | [x]    |
| HDU34  | Yehata (Yehat'a) 10°17'/39°46' 3353 m<br>north-east of Molale | 10/39 | [Gz]   |
| HDM35  | Yehwala Shum 09°22'/39°48' 1445 m<br>south-east of Ankober    | 09/39 | [Gz]   |
| ??     | Yeid Wiha (Y. Wuha) (in Gojjam), see Id Wiha?                 | ../.  | [x]    |
| HEE45  | Yeja 11°17'/38°55' 2570 m                                     | 11/38 | [Gz]   |
| HDS50c | Yejat (Iegiat) 2270 m   | 10/37 | [+ Gu] |
| HDS20  | Yejibe, see Yejube  |       |        |
- Yeju, Yajju, Yejju*, name of a Wello Oromo tribe and of a  
 province settled by the Oromo in the 16th century; Yeju was  
 incorporated into the province of Wello in 1942;  
 as people numbering 66,364 (in the 1980s?)
- text J. Tubiana, Les combats rituels au Yedjou, *in* Comptes rendues sommaires  
 des séances de l'institut français d'anthropologie V, Paris 1951.
- |       |   |       |        |
|-------|---|-------|--------|
| HEM02 | <b>Yeju</b> (Yejju, Yäjju, Fre: Yedjou) (historical name)<br>(Yiju) (written Yadjow by the British in 1868)<br>This province was settled in the 1500s by the Oromo. | 11/39 | [n Pa] |
|-------|---|-------|--------|
- 1700s Prince Bäkäffa, later emperor from 1721, fled to the Oromo when he was supposed to  
 return as a prisoner on Mount Wähni. He sought hospitality with Amizo, the leader of the  
 Yäjju Oromo.  
 Emperor Iyasu II had as his second wife a daughter of Amizo with the Oromo name

- Wobit (Wabit), but she was called Bersabesh after she had been christened. Her son Iyo'as succeeded as still a child to the throne in 1755.  
[Pankhurst 1997]
- 1800s Dejazmach Birru Aligaz was ruler of Jeju in the 1800s and rebel against Ras Ali. A letter of 21 August 1869 to Tewodros's son Alemayyehu in England says: "*Dejjach* Gobeze has now been named *Atse* Tekle Giyorgis. In June he fought with Faris Ali in Yeju, and Faris Ali died. -- all people hate him. He says, 'I am the king', and pillages the land as a *shifta*."  
Asseggaheñ confirms in November 1869:  
"Last year /by Eth.Cal./ King Tekle Giyorgis marched into Yeju and destroyed it."  
Tekle Giyorgis himself also confirmed in letters to the British that he had killed Faris Ali.
- 1870s In a letter of 29 January 1873 from Yosef to d'Abbadie is written: "/the country/ including Yeju and Lasta is ruled by Ali Birru, the son of Faris Ali."  
On 3 September 1874 the same writer says:  
"A rebel called Zegeyye Birru controls Yeyyu and Lasta."  
[Acta aethiopica III pages 23, 31, 43-44, 138, 171]  
Emperor Yohannes marched to Yeju in January 1875, and its hereditary ruler Aba Wataw submitted.  
[Zewde G Selassie 1977]
- 1940s Yeju was incorporated into the province of Wello in 1942.  
In 1948, peasants rose after appeals against alienation of their land were ignored. Led by Kenyazmach Malaku Tayye and a certain Unda Muhammad, they attacked the prison in the district capital, Weldiya, and liberated the prisoners. The rebellion was finally suppressed with the help of the settler militia (*nach labash*), and the leaders were publicly flogged on a market-day.
- 1970s An uprising in 1970 was provoked by the encroachments of mechanized farming on pasture-land. The peasants managed to kill the leading beneficiary of that process, a member of the Yeju nobility named Kenyazmach Abate Haylu, before their uprising was quelled.  
[Bahru Zewde, A history of modern Ethiopia 1991 p 218]
- JEA92 **Yeju awraja** (Yiju ..) 11°45'40°00' (-1960-1987-) 11/40 [Gz Ad x]  
(centre at least in 1964-1980 = Weldiya)  
The measures of land in this district were expressed in a special unit called *chika*. Its value could range between one and five gasha and was sub-divided in half *chika*, in quarter *chika*, and in *olenga*.  
[Agriculture in Ethiopia, Rome (FAO) 1961 p 111]  
Ato Yohannes Haile Selassie was appointed Governor on 31 October 1969.  
The awraja is an elongated area of 4,175 sq km between 11°30' and 12°00'.  
The western boundary is a mountain wall rising to over 3,500 m. The land drops to an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 600 m on the eastern boundary. The inhabitants still regard themselves as Oromo in the eastern part. To the west Christianity dominates and Amharic has replaced Oromo as the language spoken. Amharic is also spoken by most of the Muslims in the central parts of Yeju.  
The inhabitants are sedentary farmers. Yeju has good rainfall, figures for the western part run as high as 1,600 mm. The population pressure by the 1970s was less pronounced than further north. Also the process of deforestation was of more recent date than in the north. The plain of Hara was still covered by dense forest around 1970, but five years later only the northern part of this area had some groves of trees left.  
[K J Lundström, North-eastern Ethiopia .., Uppsala/Sweden 1976 p 16-17]
- text P.H. Stern, Preliminary report on the development of rural water supply in Yeju Awraja, Wollo Province, Addis Abeba 1974, mimeographed.
- HDS22 **Yejube** (Iegiube, Yejibe) 10°09'37°45' 2211 m 10/37 [Gz Gu Ad Ch]  
(Yejubi, Yejubie) (visiting postman under Debre Markos)

- village with market south of Debre Markos
- 1800s A merchant village in Gojjam near the important market of Basso. In the early 1800s there were 17 'recognized brokers' for the slave trade, and it was claimed that 5,000 to 10,000 slaves passed through their hands annually.  
[Abir 1968 p 59]  
In the early 1840s there were a few hundred Muslim merchants and a small number of Christians. The recognised brokers, it was claimed, monopolised most of the trade in the Basso area.  
[Journal of Ethiopian Studies III 1965 no 1 p 4-5]  
Gustav Arén mentions Yejube as a big trading centre in connection with events in the 1890s.
- 1900s 1927: From Yejibe village a road passes through Basso, descends to the Abay at Yekatel ford, and thence climbs up to the Gudru highlands.  
[Cheesman 1936]
- 1950s Population 960 as counted in 1956.
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 191 boys and 45 girls, with 6 teachers.  
An elementary school building was constructed in 1962 Eth.Cal. (1969-70 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.