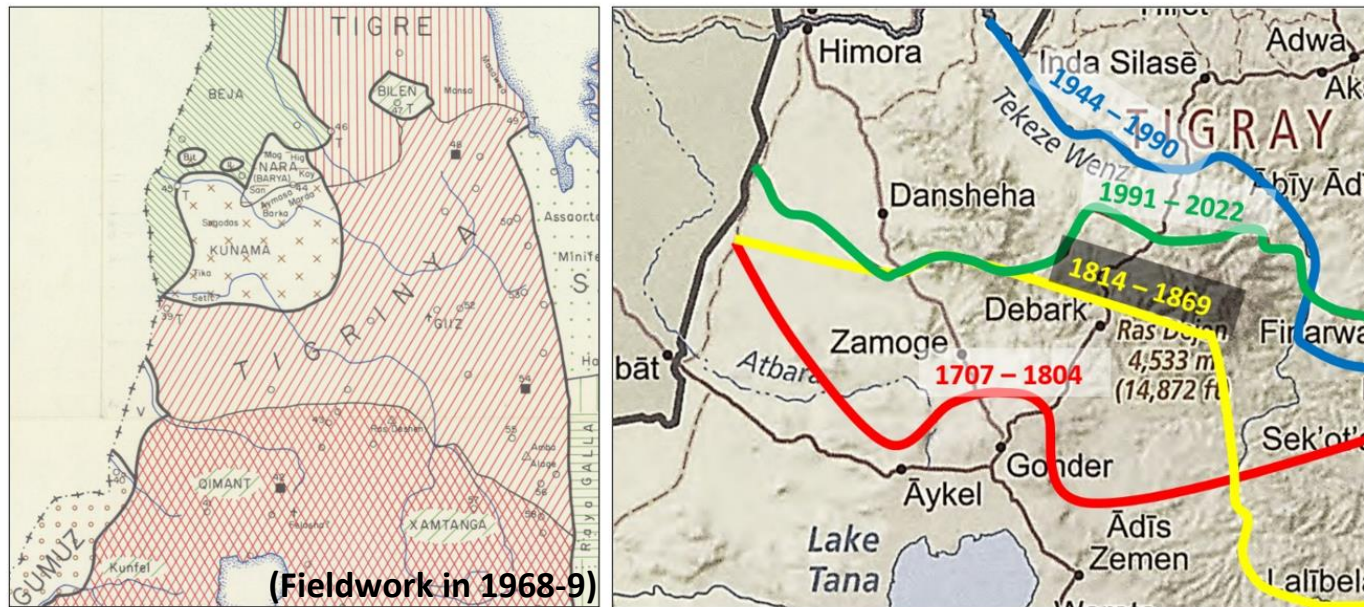


Dataset: Western Tigray in 101 historical and 18 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2009)

Graphical abstract



Dataset: Western Tigray in 101 historical and 18 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2009)

- Meta-analysis of co-eval historical maps representing Western Tigray (Ethiopia)
- Welkait part of Tigray in 1707-1804; 1814-1886; 1939-1941; 1991-ongoing
- Welkait mapped as Amhara in 1891-1894 and Gondar in 1944-1990
- Not any evidence that “Welkait was *always* part of Amhara”
- Language maps unanimously show Tigrinya on both sides of Tekeze River

**ዓደይ ትግራይ፡ ማሕረሰይ ወልቃይት
ላሕመይ ሕንጊድ፡ ሰበይተይ ኮራይት
ተራኺበን ክልተ ኣራዊት**

Welkait farmers' verse, recorded in the 1930s



Version 2

Nyssen, J., 2022. Dataset: Western Tigray in 101 historical and 18 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2009). Version 2. Ghent (Belgium): Ghent University, Department of Geography. Zenodo, 141 p. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6554937>

Dataset: Western Tigray in 101 historical and 18 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2009)

Version 2

Date: 28 May 2022

Author: Jan Nyssen, Department of Geography, Ghent University, Belgium

To be cited as: Nyssen, J., 2022. Dataset: Western Tigray in 101 historical and 18 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2009). Version 2. Ghent (Belgium): Ghent University, Department of Geography. Zenodo, 141 p.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6554937>

Summary

There is a wide array of historical maps and records which jointly reveal that the territorial organisation of northern Ethiopia has tremendously changed over the last four centuries.

Historical maps representing the Western Zone of the Tigray Region (Welkait and adjacent districts, Fig. 1) have been retrieved from specialised online repositories. Only maps prepared in the same period (co-eval maps) were used; all maps are formally kept in well-established repositories. Each map was screened for representation of internal borders, indicating territorial control. Out of 101 maps, spanning the period 1607-1967, 92 were precise enough to be analysed, of which 62 display territorial control. Descriptive statistics on the dataset as a whole are presented.

Starting from the late 17th C., internal boundaries are clearly shown, with 35 maps (between 1683 and 1941) displaying a boundary that is located well south of the Tekeze River, or even south of Simien (Fig. 2). Welkait is explicitly included within a larger Tigray confederation (periods 1707-1794; 1840-1886; and 1939-1941) (Fig. 3); it is briefly mapped as part of Amhara in 1891-1894 and part of Gondar from 1944-1990. At other periods it appears independent or part of a larger Mezaga (“dark earth”) region. The Amhara/Gondar – Tigray border is mapped on the Tekeze River at short intervals in 1844-1847 and 1891-1894 and then more permanently between 1944 and 1990. The meta-analysis of the historical maps shows that for the larger part of the last 300 years or more, Western Tigray has been under Tigray jurisdiction, with a border running along or across the Simien massif (Fig. 5). However, at times of upheaval, the territory has been briefly reorganized under either the Amhara polities or was autonomous.

These maps demonstrate that the argument that Welkait was “*always* a part of Begemdir”, or else Amhara, is not based on evidence, apart from a territorial reorganisation in the mid-twentieth century. In contrast, contemporary Tigray is a valid territory, whose legitimacy stems from modern federalism's faculty to create a region away from concepts of the Ethiopian empire-state. In 1991-4, when the boundaries of the Tigray Region were established as part of federal Ethiopia, local self-determination was way more important than historical maps. Remarkably, except for one, all 20th C. ethno-linguistic maps of the Ethiopian state sustain the current extent of the Tigray region.

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In other words: the Amhara nationalist narrative that there was continuous ancestral ownership of Western Tigray is not confirmed by a meta-analysis of the historical map database. We conclude with the suggestion to especially consider the recent and subrecent actual world, including language maps.

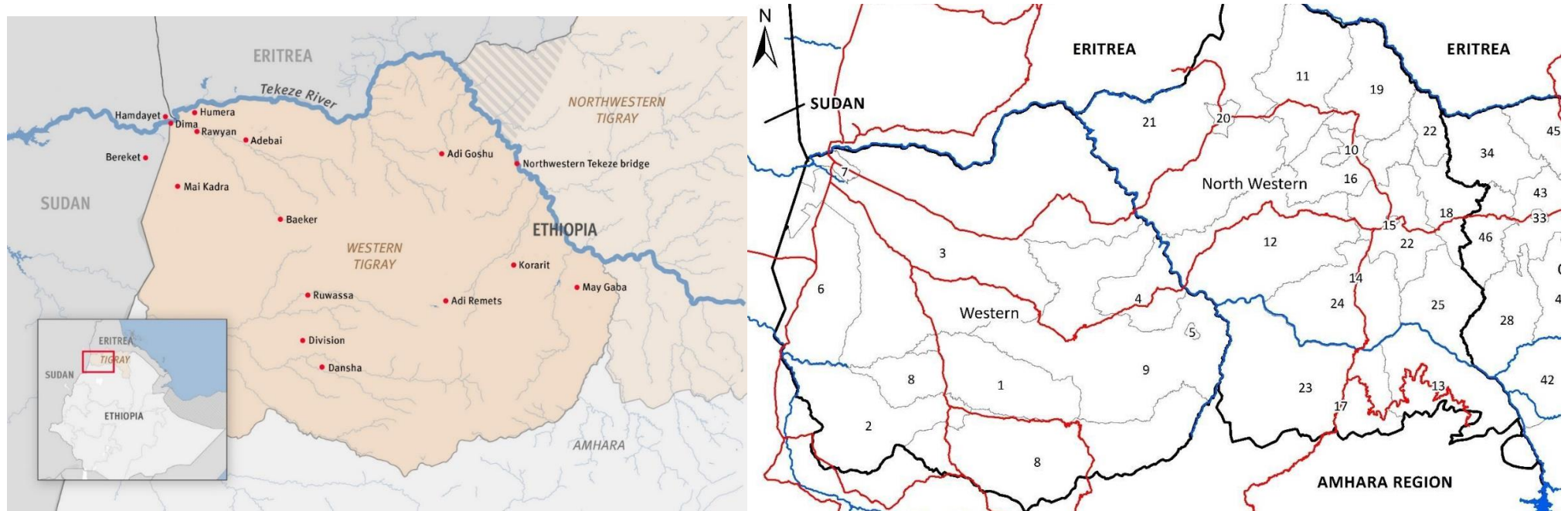


Fig. 1. Location of Western Tigray: at left with major towns (© Human Rights Watch & Amnesty International, 2022 (1)); at right woredas (districts): 1 Awrora, 2 Dansha town, 3 Kafta Humera, 4 Korarit, 5 May Gaba, 6 May Kadra, 7 Setit Humera, 8 Tsegede, 9 Welkait. The districts 23 Tselemti and 13 Dima as well as 17 May Tsebri town in Northwestern Tigray are also claimed by Amhara nationalists. (Source: Central Statistical Agency & Bureau of Finance, Economic Development (2020) Ethiopia Administrative Boundary Common Operational Database. Downloaded from <https://data.humdata.org/dataset> (2)).

Introduction

This database focuses on historical maps of Western Tigray (Fig. 1), which is not only notable for the multiple war crimes committed there during the ongoing Tigray War (1), but is also a contested area in Ethiopia between the Tigray and Amhara regions.

The Ethiopian constitution stipulates that the ethno-linguistic demography of a region, rather than the historical control of a group on that territory, determines the regional organisation. As a result, districts in Western Tigray were incorporated into the Tigray region in 1991-4, because a large majority of Tigrayans lived there at the time of inclusion. However, many Amhara

nationalists have claimed historical possession of these lands. Although this "historical ownership" argument is irrelevant to the current federal setup, Amhara irredentist claims should be scrutinized more closely. After all, Amhara irredentism has been a driving force in the Tigray war. Removing this most productive zone from Tigray appears also to be part of a strategy to impoverish and subjugate Tigray (3). Again, Ethiopian regime supporters proudly stated on July 2021: "Let them go! The defeated *Great Tigray* had to abandon the fertile regions it had stolen from the Amharas in the 1990s, and had to retreat to its arid *heimat*. (...) Tigray has no more modern agriculture and industry, the infrastructure is destroyed (...) The map of Greater Tigray was twice as large as the current poor Tigray" (4). Amhara irredentism (sensu 5) indeed had been one of the drivers of the war against Tigray.

Giovanni Ellero (6) hinted already at identity issues and territorial conquest in one of Western Tigray's districts called Welkait (see Fig. 1), in the early 20th Century. Two verses from his article can be used to summarize it.

To characterise the indomitable character of the Welkait people, Ellero mentioned a verse commonly used by the Welkait farmers:

ዓደይ ትግራይ፡ ማሕረሰይ ወልቃይት
 ለሕመይ ሕንጊድ፡ ሰበይተይ ኮራይት
 ተራኺበን ክልተ ኣራዊት (7),

contextually translated from Tigrinya as:

*My land is Tigray, my croplands Welkait
 My cow is wild, my wife angry
 Now, the two have joined their forces*

Reversely, the Gondarines had this verse:

ወልቃይት ፅገዴ ሰሜን ኣርማጭሆ
 ኣልገዛም ኣልሽ፡ ተገዛሽ እነሆ,

translated from Amharic as:

*Welkait, Tseghedie, Semien, and Armachoho
 You said "I will not surrender" and yet! you have been subjugated (8)*

In an interesting webinar on 13 April 2022 at the *Wissenschaftlicher Arbeitskreis Horn von Afrika*, Prof. Wolbert Smidt (9) showed for the first time extracts of a map that contradicts the official Gondarine narrative of the history of Western Tigray, in which it is claimed that "Welkait has always belonged to Amhara" (5). A detailed search brought about several maps of the mid-19th Century, in which Western Tigray is clearly mapped as part of the then Tigray confederation. Two representative maps are:

Weiland, C.F., 1841. Das nordoestliche Africa oder Aegypten, Nubien, Habesch, Kordofan und Dar-Fur, 1:5 000 000. Weimar: Verlage des geograph. Instituts [in German]. A scan of this map may be accessed and downloaded from the David Rumsey Center at Stanford University (<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~280071~90053341:Northeastern-Africa-or-Egypt,-Eritr>).

Handtke, F.H., 1849. Nordöstliches Afrika, Ca. 1:5 600 000. In: Sohr, K., Supplement-Band zum Hand-Atlas der neueren Erdbeschreibung, 85. Flemming, Glogau/Głogów and Leipzig [in German]. Scans of this map may be downloaded from repositories at Estonia's national library (<https://www.digar.ee/arhiiv/nlib-digar:429790>) and at David Rumsey (<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~33543~1171029:Composite--NO-Afrika->).

Historical maps of the Horn provide a lot of information about toponyms, regional names, and the territorial extent of groups, as well as local ideas of boundaries and routes, political claims overlapping, and ethnic conflicts and interactions. They were not only the work of visiting cartographers and scholars; they were the outcome of intensive local assistance and contacts with seasoned local partners who were experts in territorial knowledge and

sociopolitical practices (9). Besides, such maps allow pointing sometimes at different co-eval perceptions of territorial control. This relates not only to the position of internal boundaries but also to the extent of some territories that were very remote at that time, such as Mezaga.

On maps, boundaries will appear as lines, but the reality in Ethiopia is that it are also zones where a broad cooperation and interaction between ethnic groups takes place (10).

Methods

Historical maps have been retrieved from two specialised online repositories: The David Rumsey Historical Map Collection at Stanford (<https://www.davidrumsey.com>), and the Ethiomap repository (<https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr>), a project by the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris (France); Forschungszentrum Gotha der Universität Erfurt (Germany); Centre Français des Études Éthiopiennes (Ethiopia); and Mekelle University (Ethiopia). A few more maps were obtained from other online map collections (UBBasel, Switzerland; Atlas UGent, Belgium; British Library; Istituto Geografico Militare Italiano; Library

The goal here is not to prove territorial claims based on specific maps, but rather to demonstrate that there is a wide array of historical maps and records which jointly reveal that territorial organisation has tremendously changed during the last centuries. In other words: the narrative of ancestral Amhara ownership of Western Tigray does not correspond to historical documents. Having made this point, this article will conclude with the suggestion to rather consider the recent and subrecent real conditions on the ground.

of Congress; Gallica Digital Library; African Studies Centre Leiden; University of Illinois; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Berkeley University, The London Library; Smithsonian Library; U. Columbia).

Only co-eval maps were used, i.e. maps prepared in the same period as the displayed geography. All maps in the databaset are formally kept in well-established repositories (Table 1). No secondary sources, nor maps drawn in later periods were used. The language maps (at the end of the dataset) were mostly scanned by ourselves from the original works.

Table 1. Overview of historical maps in this database

| | Number of maps | Poor accuracy | Good accuracy | Internal borders shown | Position of lettering suggests territorial control | Number of maps used in the analysis |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 17th C. | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 18th C. | 10 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 19th C. | 59 | 1 | 58 | 25 | 11 | 36 |
| 20th C. | 22 | 0 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Total | 101 | 9 | 92 | 48 | 14 | 62 |

From each map, we extracted the area comprised between 35°40' and 42°20'E, 11°30' and 15°20'N. The historical maps were organised in chronological order. Each map was screened for representation (or absence) of borders, or possible positioning of lettering representing territorial control. Especially in the oldest maps, the projection is often distorted and distances not proportional. In such cases, relative positions with respect to rivers and mountains were verified. Descriptive statistics on the dataset as a whole are presented. The meta-analysis of the maps is also summarised in a graphical way, using timelines.

Quantitative meta-analysis

One hundred and one maps were retrieved, spanning the period 1607-1967. Contrary to common belief, the name “Amhara” is used as a territorial unit throughout the map series, with the exception of the years 1944-1990.

Out of the 101 maps, 92 provide sufficient precision and detail to be analysed, but nine maps had very poor locational accuracy and were not used in the descriptive statistics (period 1607-1707).

On 48 maps, internal borders within “Abyssinia” are drawn. On the other hand, on another 44 maps, no boundary between Tigray and Amhara/Gondar/Begemder is established, but on 14 of these the position of lettering allows estimating the location of the border (Table 1). Hence, in total 62 maps could be examined for the location of internal borders.

Eighteen language maps (1903-2009) were retrieved from linguistic works as well as Ethiopian atlases. Maps representing only the extent of Semitic languages without precisions on the Amharic-Tigrinya interface, starting from Beke’s map (11), are not incorporated in the database. The language maps were interpreted as a separate set, since the extent of a language does not necessarily fit with boundaries of political control. Particularly, we verified which were the languages of the communities in Western Tigray, as mapped by the different authors, who were often senior linguists.

On 35 maps, spanning the period 1683-1941, the boundary coincides with the crestline of the Simien mountains (21 maps, 34%), is established south of Simien (eleven maps, 18%), or between Simien and Tekeze (three maps, 5%). Cartographers de L’Isle (1707), Bonne (1782) or Cassini (1798) mapped Tigray’s southern border close to Chelga (= Aykel) or Emfraz, two towns that are west and southeast of Gondar. Overall, on more than half of the analysed maps, large territories southwest of Tekeze River are mapped as part of Tigray (Fig. 2).

On 14 maps (23%), spanning the periods 1844-1847, 1891-1894 and 1944-1990, the boundary between Tigray, and Amhara/Begemder closely follows the Tekeze River.

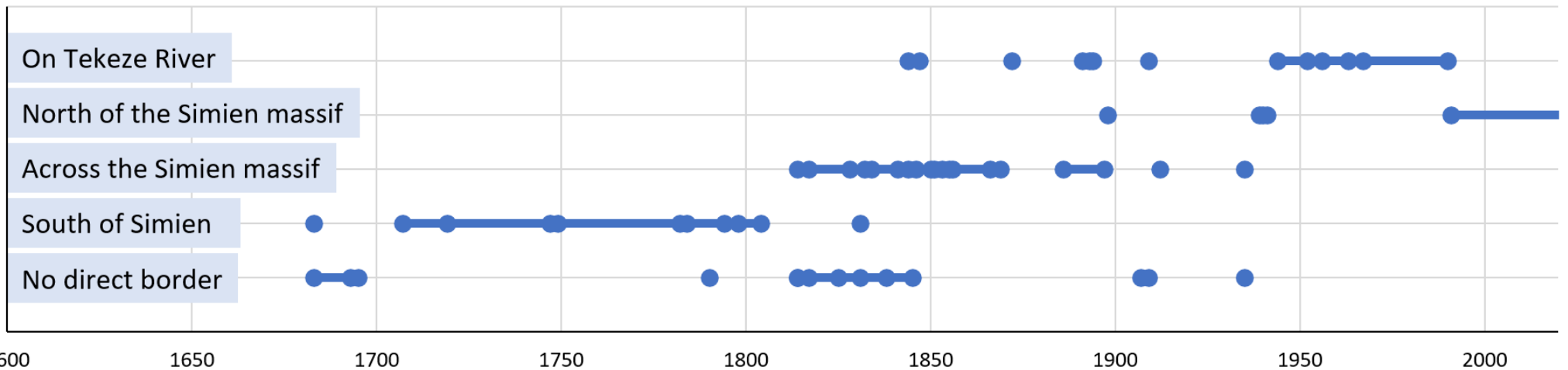


Fig. 2. Location of the border between Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre and Amhara/Gondar/Begemder, according to historical maps (n=62). Every dot represents a map in the dataset. Gaps between subsequent maps must be understood as “no information” or “period of shifting territorial control”. Conflicting information on territorial control in certain periods points to different information by cartographers. The power of such a large dataset is that the overall picture of the situation can be better grasped.

On 49 maps, the territorial control of Welkait is clearly indicated. On 19 of those maps, spanning the periods 1683-1693 and 1790-1838 and some isolated moments, Welkait belongs neither to Tigray, nor to Amhara/Begemder (Fig. 3). On 18 other maps (37%), Welkait is explicitly

included within a larger Tigray confederation (periods 1707-1784 and 1844-1866, and again briefly in 1939-1941); it is mapped as part of Amhara on 24% of the maps, i.e. in 1891-1894 (four maps), 1909, 1925, 1938 and from 1944-1990 (four maps).

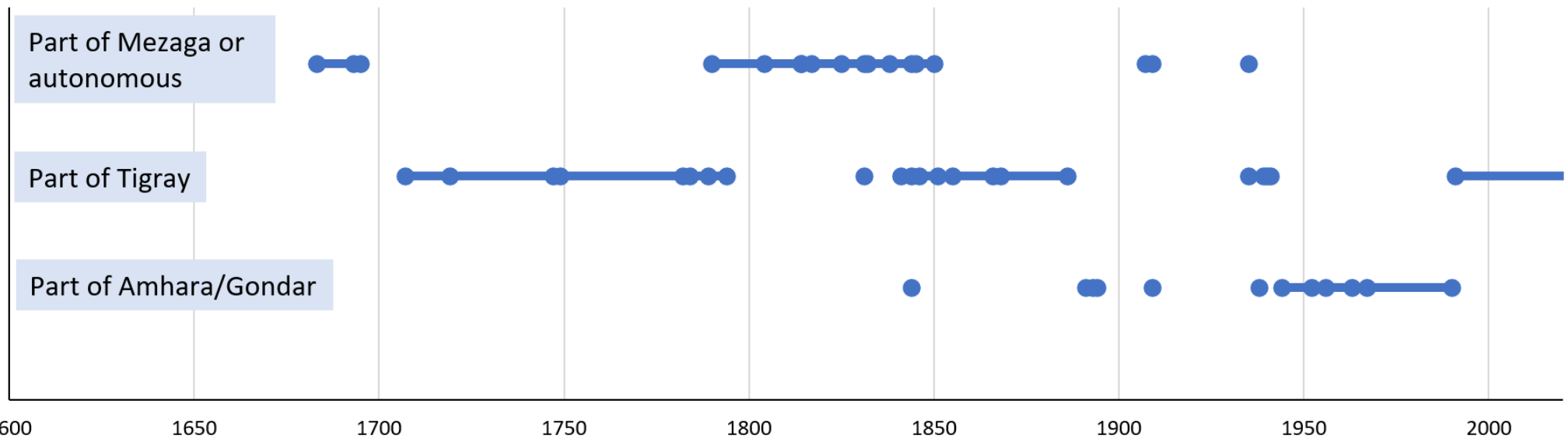


Fig. 3. Territorial control of Welkait, according to historical maps (n=49). Every dot represents a map in the dataset.

Discussion

Welkait was not “always”, rather “occasionally” part of Amhara

Overall, these maps demonstrate that the argument that Welkait was *always* a part of Begemdir or Amhara is not based on evidence, apart from a territorial reorganisation in the mid-twentieth century (12, 13). Indeed, the Abyssinian emperors Menelik and Haile Selassie divided the country into provinces, replacing territories that were formerly semi-autonomously governed. As colonial powers did elsewhere, Haile Selassie cut into these existing territories and used this territorial reorganisation as a way to

reward his allies. The resulting provinces were hence constructed along the strength of local powers (zones of influence of major towns), regardless of ethnic composition. For instance, the northern third of Haile Selassie’s Gondar province was inhabited by Tigrinya speaking population (Fig. 4); the Dejena mountain range in Welkait (up to 2700 metres high) became, around 1980, the main base for Tigray resistance against the Derg regime that was in power at the time (14).

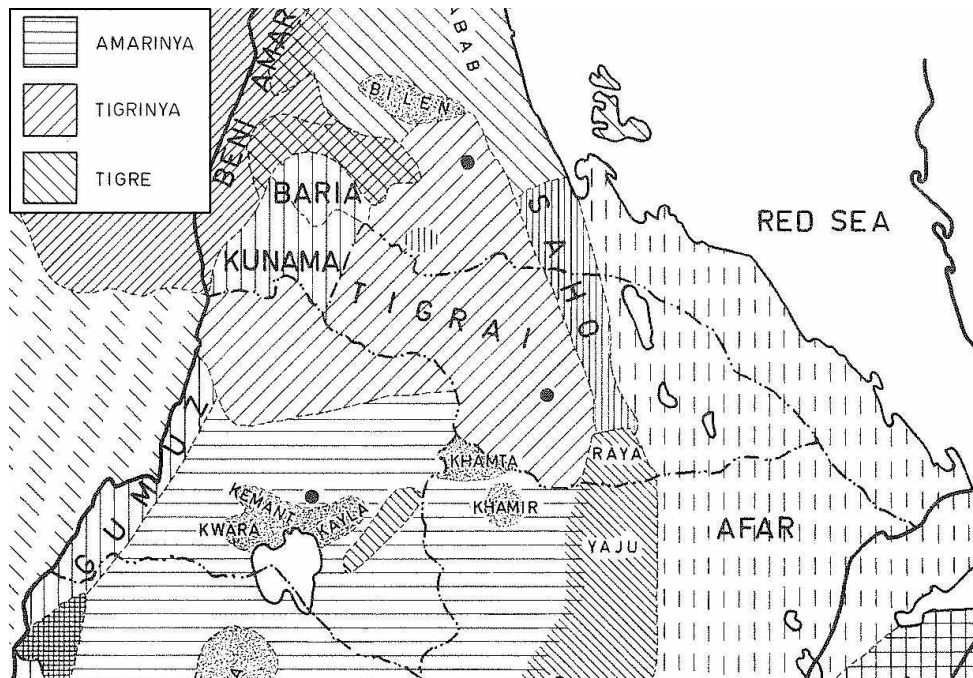


Fig. 4. Map of provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in northern Ethiopia by Trimmingham (1965) (15), republished by Westphal (16). The Gondar province extended from Lake Tana up to the then province of Eritrea, with the Tekeze River forming the boundary. Besides a majority of Amharic speakers, Gondar comprised large areas inhabited by Tigrinya and Gumuz speakers, as well as Kwarra, Kemant, Kayla and Yaju Oromo (in the eastern part of Gondar province). Population groups in the 1965 Tigray Province comprised Tigrinya speakers, Saho, Afar and Raya Oromo. Provincial capitals Gondar, Mekelle and Asmara are represented by large dots. The northernmost province, Eritrea, has since become an independent state. The post-1992 Tigray region encompasses the Tigrinya-speaking areas of Ethiopia.

The numerous historical maps that show Welkait, Tsegede, Tselemti and adjacent districts (see Fig. 1) as part of Tigray were systematically omitted

in Achamyeleh Tamiru's (5) review justifying Amhara nationalist claims on the area.

Language maps justify the current extent of the Tigray Region

In contrast, contemporary Tigray is a valid territory, whose legitimacy stems from the intention of modern federalism to create federated states on a new basis not derived from concepts of the Ethiopian empire-state (sensu 17). In 1991-4, when the boundaries of the Ethiopian federal regions, including those of the Tigray Region were established, local self-determination was way more important than historical maps (12). Remarkably, all but one language maps of the Ethiopian state at the time sustain the current extent of the Tigray region. As an exception among language maps (pages 119 to 141), Levine's (18) map (page 129) shows an extent of the Amhara language up to the Tekeze river. Ever since publishing the first edition of his "Greater Ethiopia – the evolution of a multiethnic society", Levine encountered much criticism for his vision of Ethiopia as a 'single societal system' and his advocacy for benefits of Menelik's conquests and Amhara dominance of the country under the cover of multi-ethnic evolution (12, 19). Hence, we consider his map as an "outlier" among all other language maps (since 1903) that show an extent of Tigrinya that fits with the borders of Western Tigray. On the maps, the Tigrinya-speaking area extends from the Sudanese border up to the Rift Valley escarpment at the east. Two major rivers cross the Tigrinya language area, the Mereb at north and the Tekeze in the southern part. The same language community lives on both sides of the rivers.

Within Ethiopia, rivers appear seldom as ethno-linguistic borders. The rivers Abay, Awash, Kusa (Beles), Wabe Shebelle, Mereb, Gibe, and many more flow through the same linguistic area. Amhara nationalists frequently argue that the Tekeze river constitutes an ethno-linguistic border. However, in Ethiopia and around the world, the same communities dwell across large rivers. In Ethiopia, only the 200 kilometres of the Blue Nile canyon form an ethno-linguistic boundary, though even this latter linguistic boundary is not sharp on Bender's (1976) map (20, 21).

On ethno-linguistic maps, boundaries will appear as lines, and at the scale of this map, these lines are strongly generalised, straightening sometimes convoluted boundaries and transition zones. The reality in Ethiopia is that boundaries are also zones where a broad cooperation and interaction between ethnic groups takes place (10). In addition to Tigrinya, the maps also show that Kunama is spoken on the southern shores of the lower Tekeze River.

The federalist approach is built into Ethiopia’s legal constitutional framework: history is nowhere referred to in the constitution, as both Art 46.2 (‘states shall be delimited on the basis of settlement patterns, language, identity and consent of the people concerned’) and Art 39.5 (‘a “nation nationality or people” for the purpose of this constitution, is a group of people who have or share a large measure of a common culture, or similar customs, mutual intelligibility of language, belief in a common or related identities, a common psychological make-up, and who inhabit an identifiable, predominantly contiguous territory’) make it clear that history

or historical precedent are *not* acceptable legal bases either for the demarcation of states or for identifying the nations, nationalities and peoples which constitute legal right-bearers under the constitution.

As historical maps are a subject of research by the Ethiomap research project (22), with Wolbert Smidt working on maps of the Ethiopian highlands and northern territories, more findings on the context of these four centuries of maps are expected. Yet, there are clear major trends appearing from the meta-analysis of the historical maps.

Boundary timelines

Western Tigray has been inhabited by Tigrinya speaking populations and for the larger part of the last 300 years or more, as the maps show, it has been under Tigray jurisdiction, with a border running along or across the Simien massif (Fig. 5, Fig. 6).

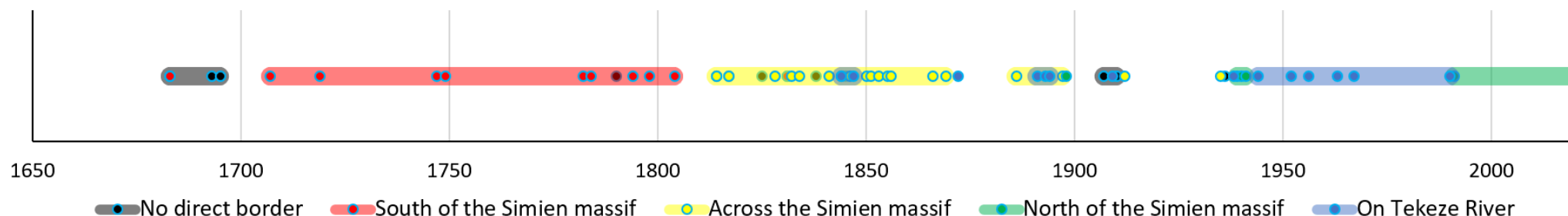


Fig. 5. Timeline of the location of the boundary between Amhara/Begemder/Gondar and Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre, according to historical maps (n = 62). Individual maps are represented by dots, some of which are hidden by overlap. This timeline holds the same information as Fig. 2, displayed in such a way to represent the major tendencies as well as interruptions in them. Position of borders is represented with the same colours in Fig. 6. Hiatuses represent time steps for which no information is provided by historical maps.

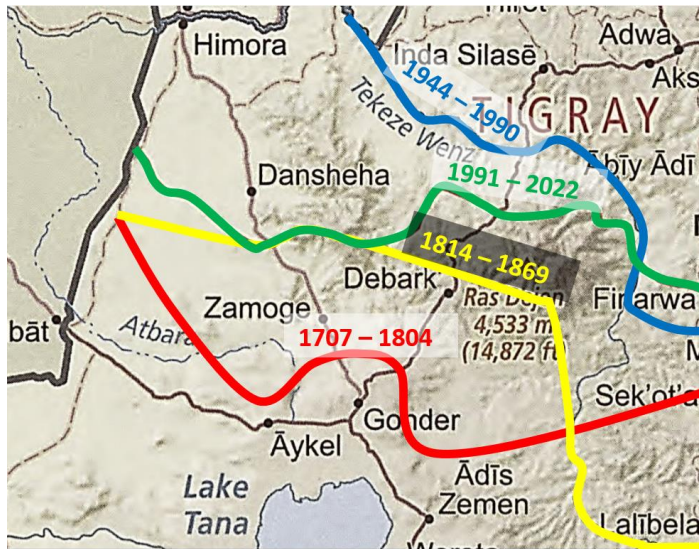


Fig. 6. Approximate location of the boundary between Amhara/Begemder/Gondar and Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre, according to historical maps ($n = 62$). Time steps and colours as in Fig. 5, and boundary courses in line with representative maps for the time steps: 1707 – 1804 (red, Bonne 1782); 1814 – 1869 (yellow, Handtke 1849); 1944 -1990 (blue, De Agostini 1952); and current (green). The latter boundary course as well as the base map are from Library of Congress (2009).

Western Tigray has been inhabited by Tigrinya speaking populations and for the larger part of the last 300 years or more, as the maps show, it has been under Tigray jurisdiction, with a border running along or across the Simien massif (Fig. 5, Fig. 6). However, at times of upheavals like what is happening today (2020-2022), the territory has been briefly reorganized under either the Amhara polities or was by itself, as many provinces were under separate rulers. The general trend we see in the maps (Fig. 6), is supported by the Amharic verse on page 5 celebrating the subjugation of Welkait and surrounding districts.



Fig. 7. Screenshot of a contemporaneous mapping error by UNOCHA (2021), representing a territorial claim. In digital times such errors are rapidly intercepted and the map has been deleted (yet without acknowledging the mistake).

If one were to come in 50 years from now, some maps of 2020-2022 would appear as in 1844-1847, or 1891-1894, with Western Tigray displayed as part of Amhara. For instance, on June 10th, 2021, UNOCHA briefly published a map of Tigray (presumably using information provided by their staff in Addis Ababa) with large parts of Tigay incorporated in the Amhara Region (Fig. 7). Hence, the brief hiatuses in historical maps where Welkait ceased to be part of Tigray may be explained by situations similar to that of 2020-2022.

Conclusions

Historical cartography demonstrates that claims of long-standing Amhara dominance over Western Tigray are not supported by historical facts and are therefore based on sand.

The map that is presented as ‘historical Ethiopia, as it always was’ – the one on the back of exercise books in Ethiopia in Derg time – that map and its variants, appeared only in 1944.

If historical ownership arguments are to take place, they should include the full range of historical maps. This dataset supports such an approach. Also, settlement of territorial conflicts should especially reflect the recent and sub-recent ethno-linguistic situation.

Acknowledgments

We thank four internal reviewers, professionals who have a contextual understanding of the region.

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Database

Maps in the database are reproduced as historical documents, without correcting the derogatory xenonyms for some ethnic groups.

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Ortelius & Vrients, 1608 (various editions, Mercator, Huygen, Ortelius, Hondius, Bertius, 1596-1637)

Very poor locational accuracy; see relative position of Chilcut, Tigre-mahon, Bagamidri. Note also the erroneous mapping of Blue Nile and Atbara that were assumed to meet again upstream, creating the “Island of Meroé” which persisted in maps for a century. Same geography was used in numerous maps at the time. Such maps with poor accuracy were not used in the meta-analysis (see Table 1).



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~275785~90048763:-125--Abissinorum->

Sanson, 1656

Mercator's map, with boundaries drawn; large Begemedri Regnum, small Tigre Mahonur. Same large locational inaccuracy, note the large Meroe island (which is in reality a large peninsula between rivers (23))



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~294868~90065866:Partie-De-La-Haute-Aethiopie-ou-son>

Boisseau & Jollain, 1659

Many locational inaccuracies (see Amasen, Syre); boundaries not drawn.

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▾

Author:

Boisseau, Jean

Author:

Jollain, G.

Date:

1659

Short Title:

Le Royaume Abyssin.

Publisher:

Natolie.

Publisher Location:

Paris

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

14

Obj Width cm:

19

Scale 1:

37,500,000

Country:

Ethiopia

Country:

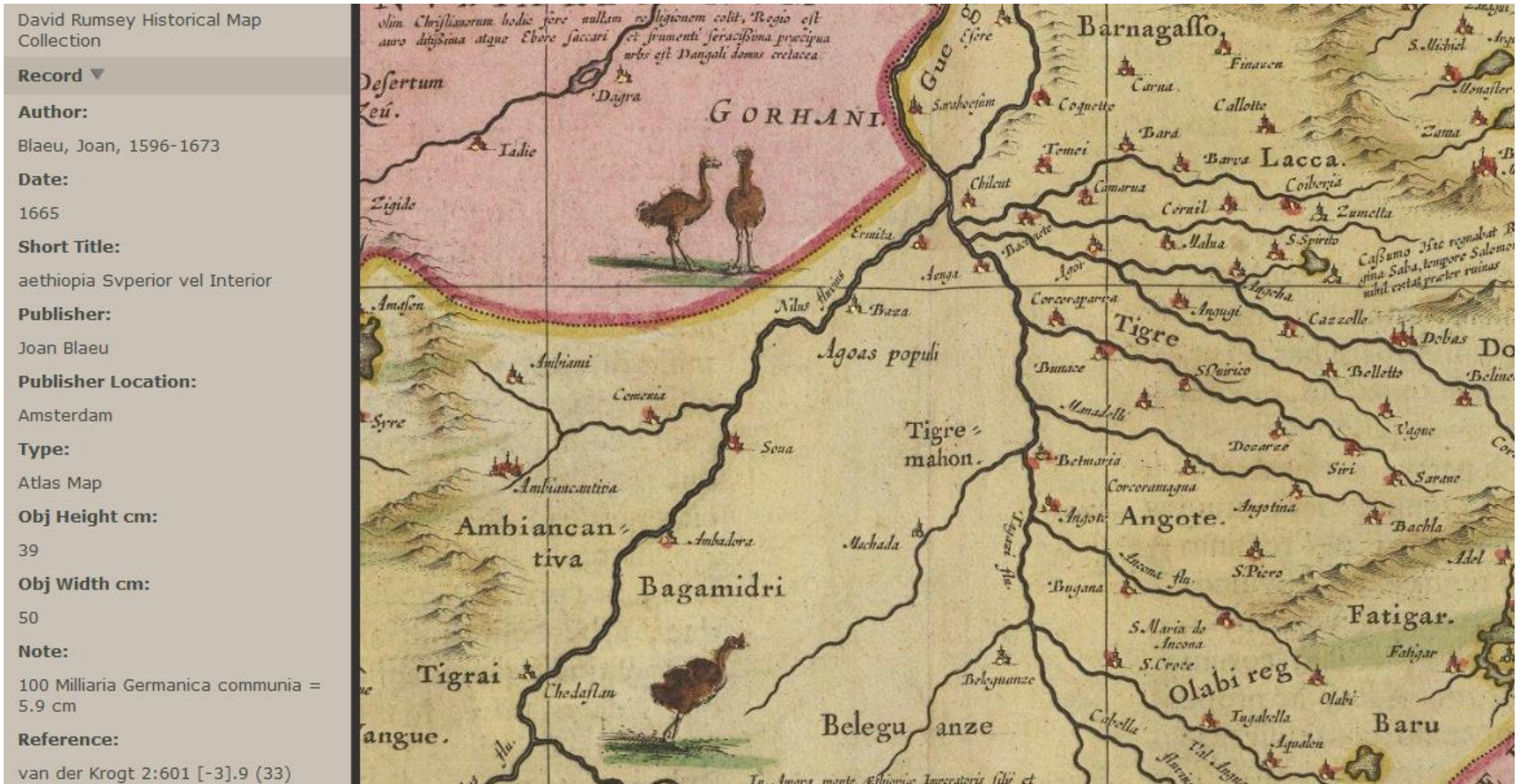
Kenya



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~305808~90076154:Le-Royaume-Abyssin->

Blaeu, 1665.

Largely based on Ortelius. Very poor locational accuracy; see relative position of Tigre, Chilcut, Tigre-mahon, Bagamidri. West of Bagamidri there is a non-identified "Tigrai".



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~282839~90054346:aethiopia-Svsperior-vel->

Morden & Cockerill, 1680

Numerous locational inaccuracies; internal boundaries not drawn.

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▾

Author:

Morden, Robert, approximately 1650-1703

Author:

Cockerill, Thomas, active 1674-1702

Date:

1680

Short Title:

(Ethiopia) Text: Of Æthiopia.

Publisher:

Atlas in Cornhill

Publisher Location:

London

Type:

Text Page

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

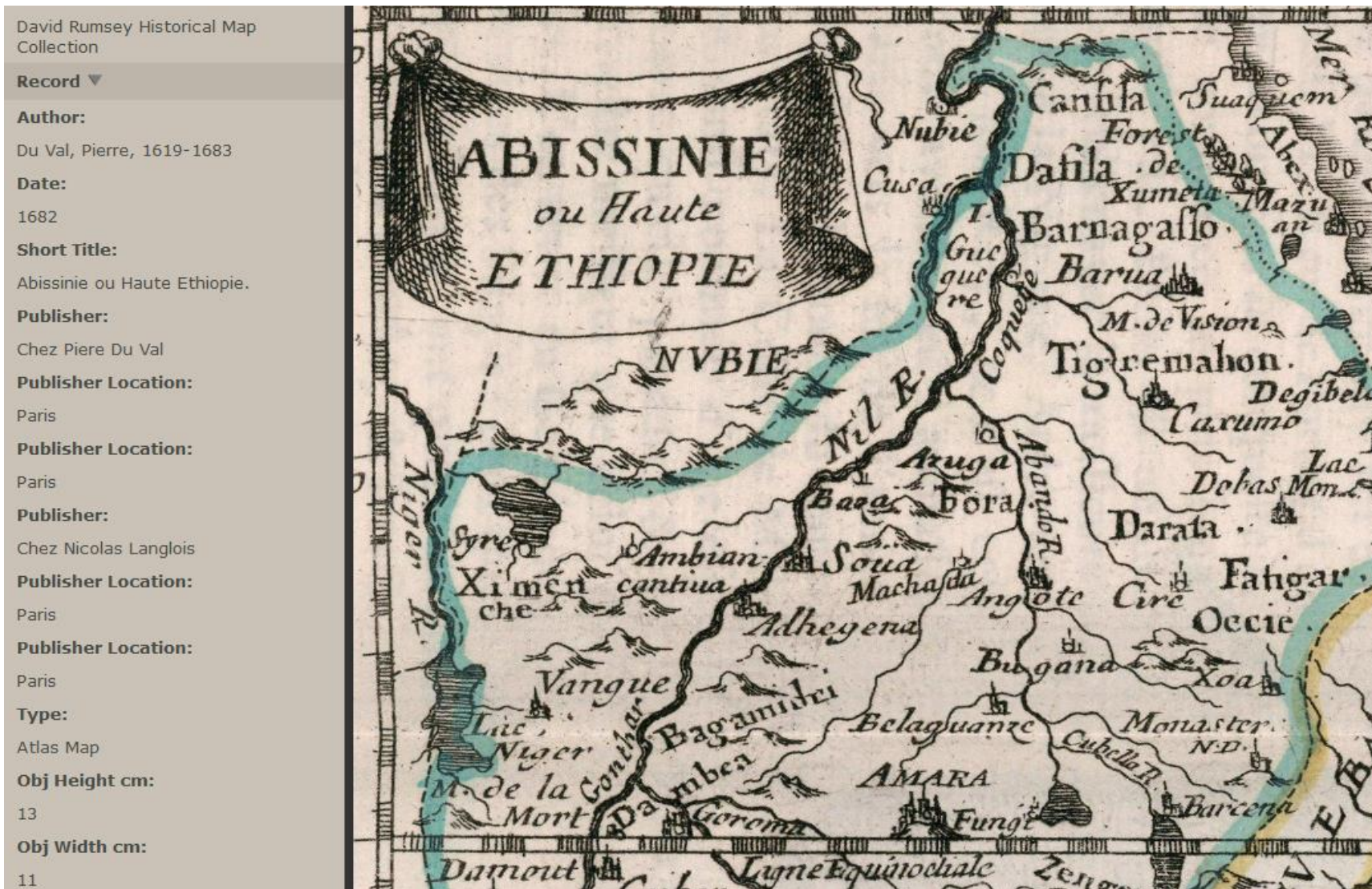
20



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~335450~90103132:-Ethiopia--Text--Of-%C3%86thiopia->

Du Val, 1682


Numerous locational inaccuracies; internal boundaries not drawn.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~315847~90084676:Abissinie-ou-Haute-Ethiopie->

Ludolf & Gorgoryos, 1683

Besides Bagemder and Tigre, there are separate Midra Bahr and Semen (including Walkajit).

| | |
|--|---|
| Title | lobi Ludolfi, Habessinia seu Abassia, presbyteri Iohannis regio |
| Description | lobi Ludolfi, Habessinia seu Abassia, presbyteri Iohannis regio : perperam dicta ad exemplum tab. chorographicae P. Balth. Tellezii quanta fieri potuit diligentia formata correctis multis nominibus male scriptis; plurimisque locis passim insertis ex Gregorii Habess. fida relatione, illorum situ non ubique aequo certo / Christianus Ludolfus J. filius delineavit ex autographo parentis, anno Christi 1683 |
| Date | between circa 1683 and circa 1690 |
| Source | 10.3931/e-rara-13437 : Info: Kartenportal.CH |
| Creator | Hiob Ludolf (1624-1704) Christian Ludolf Pieter Schenk Gerard Valck |
| Permission (Reusing this file) | <p>This image is from the collection of the Basel University Library and has been published on Wikimedia Commons as part of a cooperation with Wikimedia CH.</p>  |



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/59/UBBasel_Map_1683-1690_Kartenslg_Mappe_252-62_Habessinia_seu_Abassia.tiff

https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=22

Manesson-Mallet, 1683 (similar in 1685)

Quite good relative position of hydrography. Size of lettering tends to indicate hierarchy in territorial control. "Tigre" spans Tacaze R. and includes "Samen" (smaller lettering).



Title

Empire des Abyssins.

Creator

Manesson-Mallet, Allain, 1630?-1706?

Place of Publication

France

Date

1685

Coverage-Spatial

Africa, Eastern

Type

Cartographic material

Dimensions

14.7 x 10.3 cm.

<https://digital.library.illinois.edu/items/573c6910-e947-0133-1d3d-0050569601ca-1#>

<https://www.biblio.com/book/empire-abysins-mallet-allain-manesson/d/1342920520>

Coronelli, 1695 (also 1693)

Borders of Kingdoms of Tigre and Bagemeder and surrounding princedoms, including Walkajit; without hierarchy. Tigre Regno extends southwest of Tekeze.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~283026~90055440:53--Abissinia->

Sanson & Sanson, 1695

Very poor locational accuracy; the "Island of Meroé" is again represented.

| |
|--|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |
| Record ▼ |
| Author: Sanson, Nicolas, 1600-1667 |
| Author: Sanson, Guillaume (1633-1703) |
| Date: 1695 |
| Short Title: Upper Ethiopia or Abissinian Empire, Nubia. |
| Publisher: Cloistre de S Nicolas du Louvre |
| Publisher Location: Paris |
| Type: Atlas Map |
| Obj Height cm: 41 |
| Obj Width cm: 52 |
| Scale 1: 12,900,000 |
| World Area: Africa |
| Region: |



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~280886~90053724:Upper-Ethiopia-or-Abissinian-Empire>

de L'Isle, 1707

Border is drawn well south of Simien Mts; Olcait in "Royaume de Tigré".



MAP

Map of Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, etc..

Carte de l'Egypte, de la Nubie, de l'Abissinie &c.

French cartographer Guillaume de L'Isle (1675-1726) was admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences when he was 27 years old and subsequently became the first person to receive the title Premier Géographe du Roi (principal geographer to the king). He was one of the most important cartographers of the early 18th century and a major figure in making Paris a center of cartographic science....

Contributor: L'isle, Guillaume De - Desrosiers, Active

Date: 1707

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021668731/>

Lobo & de Almeida, 1707

Many of Ortelius' elements still present; strong distortion of the projection in the eastern part.



Date 1707

Source

[African Studies Centre Leiden](#)

Library African Studies Centre, Leiden (the Netherlands)

Author

Jeronimo Lobo (1595–1678), Manuel de Almeida (1580–

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Africa_1707_Lobo.jpg

catalogue.leidenuniv.nl University Library, Closed Stack 5, 1392 H 6

Chatelain & Gueudeville, 1719

Clear boundary, to the south of the Simien Mts.

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▾

Author:

Chatelain Henri, 1684-1743

Author:

Gueudeville, Nicolas

Date:

1719

Short Title:

Tome VI. No. 3. Pag. 7. Carte Particuliere de L'Egypte

Publisher:

L'Honore & Chatelai

Publisher Location:

Amsterdam

Publisher:

Freres Chatelain

Publisher Location:

Amsterdam

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

45

Obj Width cm:

57

Scale 1:

11,700,000



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~324696~90093924:Tome-VI--No--3--Pag--7--Carte-Parti>

Bowen, 1747

With internal borders. "Kingdom of Tigr" extends well south of Tekeze; Olcait part of "Kingdom of Tigr".



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~2593~280009:Nubia-&-Abissinia->

https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=39

de Vaugondy, 1749

“Roy^e de Tigre” (Kingdom of Tigray) expanding widely on both sides of Tekeze River. The river is named Atbara on the map, but topology and location of place names Siri and Axom indicate that this is the Tekeze River. Southern border of Tigray is near to Gondar.



Hope COLLEGE

Nubie, Abissinie, et Cote d' Ajan

ARTIST

Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (French, 1688 – 1766)

DATE

1749

MEDIUM

hand-colored engraving on laid paper

DIMENSIONS

Plate : 7 x 7 5/8 in. (17.78 x 19.37 cm)

Sheet : 8 1/2 x 11 in. (21.59 x 27.94 cm)

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Neal and Elizabeth Sobania

<https://providence.hope.edu/index.php/Detail/objects/5536>

Bonne, 1782

Boundary Tigré/ Dembea-Bagameder runs well south of Tekeze; Tselga = Aykel as border town. Similar map in 1780, but without borders.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~20493~540091:Nubie,-Abissinie->

Pitteri, 1784

Tigre border with Guender and Bagameder outlined; all are part of Abissinia. Border well south of Simien.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~295461~90066605:La-Nubia-ed-Abissinia>

Bruce, 1790

Separate territorial units Tigre, Begemder, Waldubba, Walcait...



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

Chart of the Arabian Gulf... (James Bruce - 1790)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=51

Dunn, 1794 (similar in 1786)

Borders of Tigre in line with de l'Isle. "Oscait" part of Tigre



A map of Abyssinia and Nubia

TYPE OF RESOURCE
cartographic

GENRE
Maps

DATE CREATED
1786

DIVISION
Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division

AUTHOR
Dunn, Samuel, d. 1794

PUBLISHER
Sayer, Robert, 1725-1794

[More Details](#)

[Cite This Item](#)

IMAGE ID
5207430

PERMALINK
<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/1dd15940-857d-0132-6513-58d385a7b928>



A MAP OF ABYSSINIA and NUBIA,

By
SAMUEL DUNN,

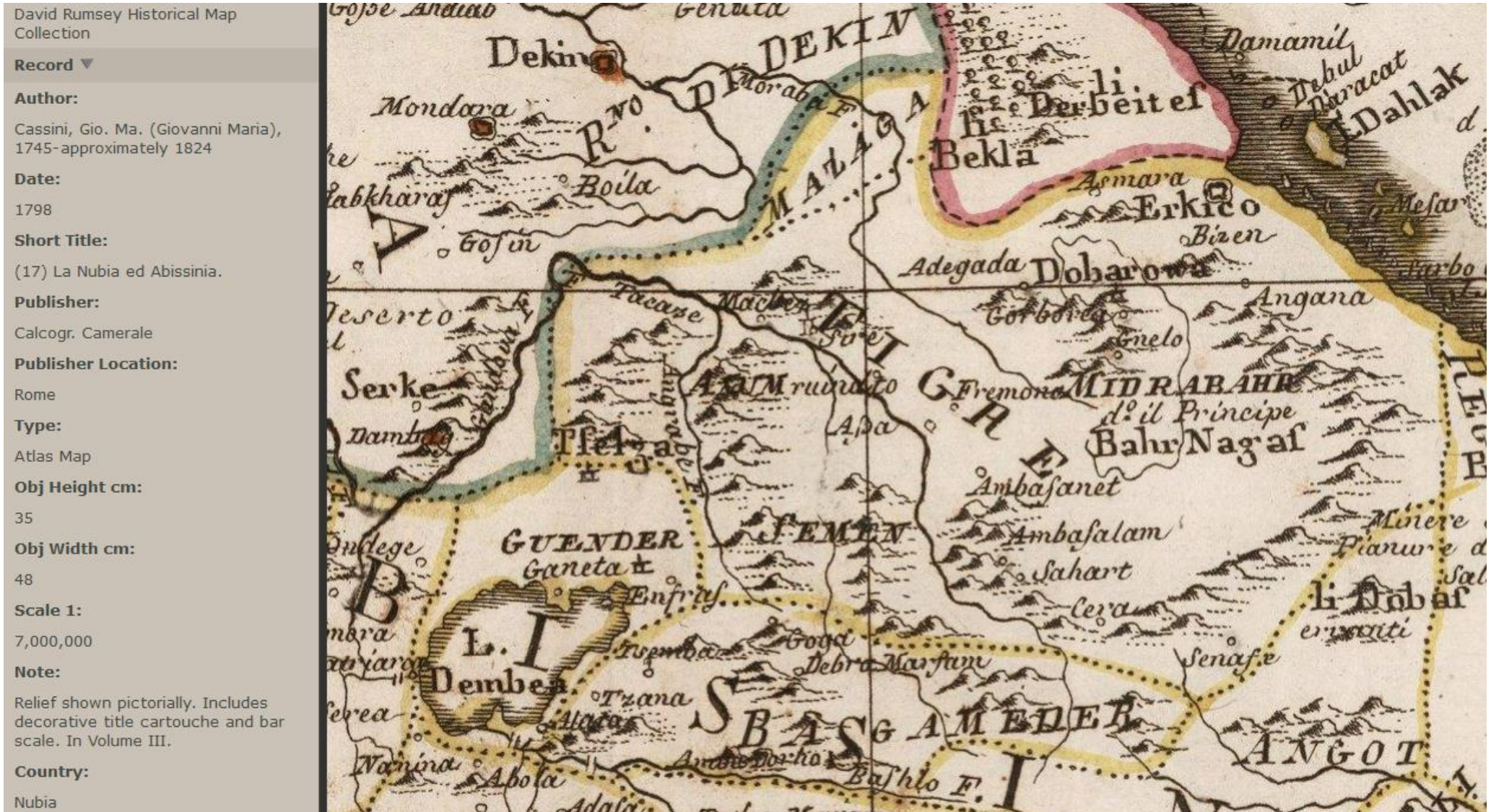
Mathematician.

Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street, London.
as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/1dd15940-857d-0132-6513-58d385a7b928>

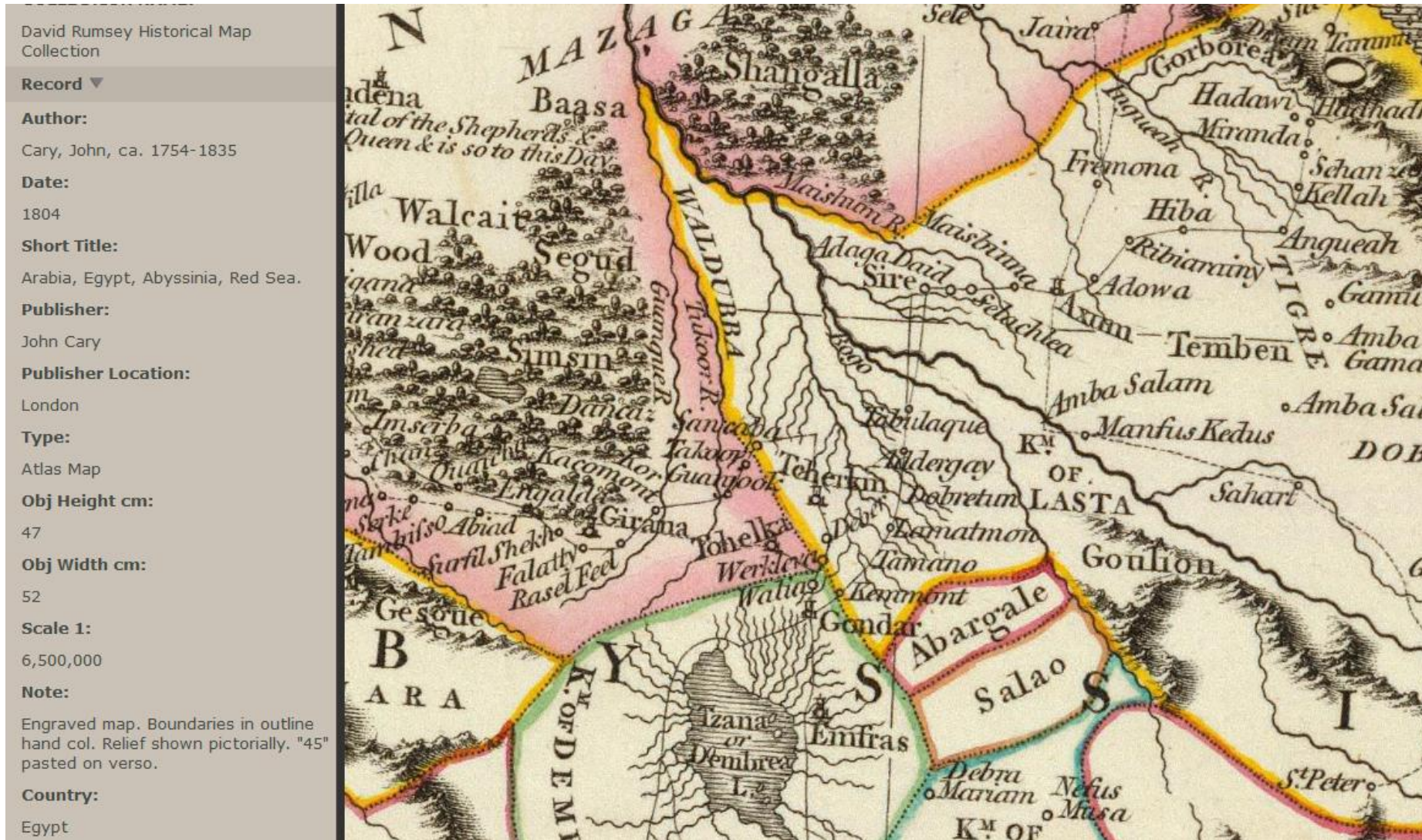
Cassini, 1798

Tigre border with Guender and Bagameder outlined, south of Semen; all are part of Abissinia.



Cary 1804

Border is south of Simien; Walcait part of Mazaga.



Pinkerton, 1814

No territorial hierarchy shown. Three intermediate princedoms are mapped between Tigre and Begemder; Walcalt not part of Abyssinia.



Salt, 1814

Large Dembea; Large Tigre (including Simien, Waldubba); Walkayt separate.



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

Map of Abyssinia and the Adjacent Districts (Henry Salt - 1814)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=23

Thomson, 1814

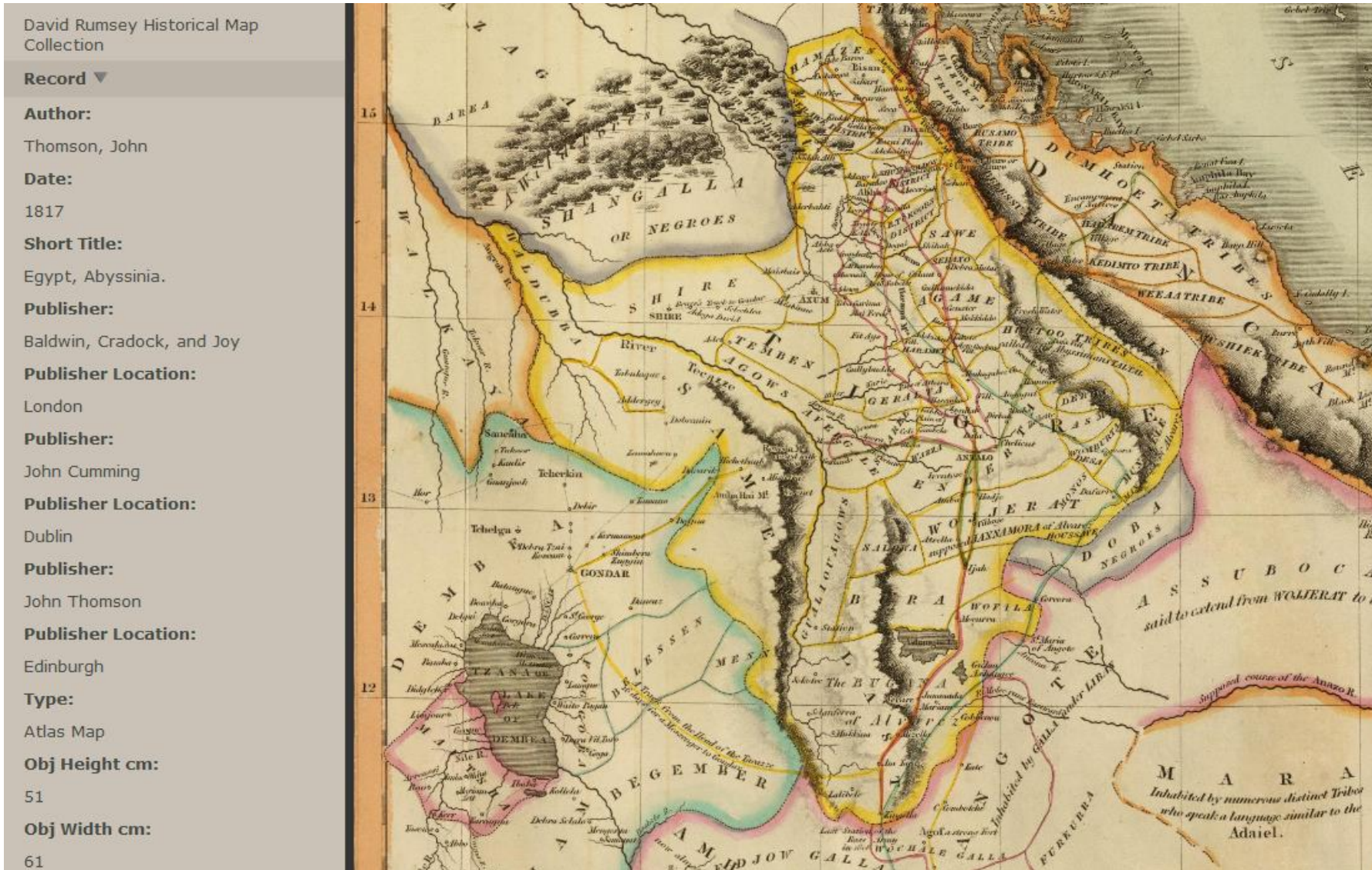
Numerous internal boundaries without hierarchy; Walcail part of Mazaga.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~28370~1120799:Arabia,-Egypt,-Abyssinia,-Red-Sea->

Thomson, 1817

Clear delimitation of Dembea, Walkaya and Tigre, which extends west of Tekeze River.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~28373~1120802:Egypt,-Abyssinia->

Gaspari & Guessefeld, 1817

Large territories between Tigre and Begemder, including Walcajit.

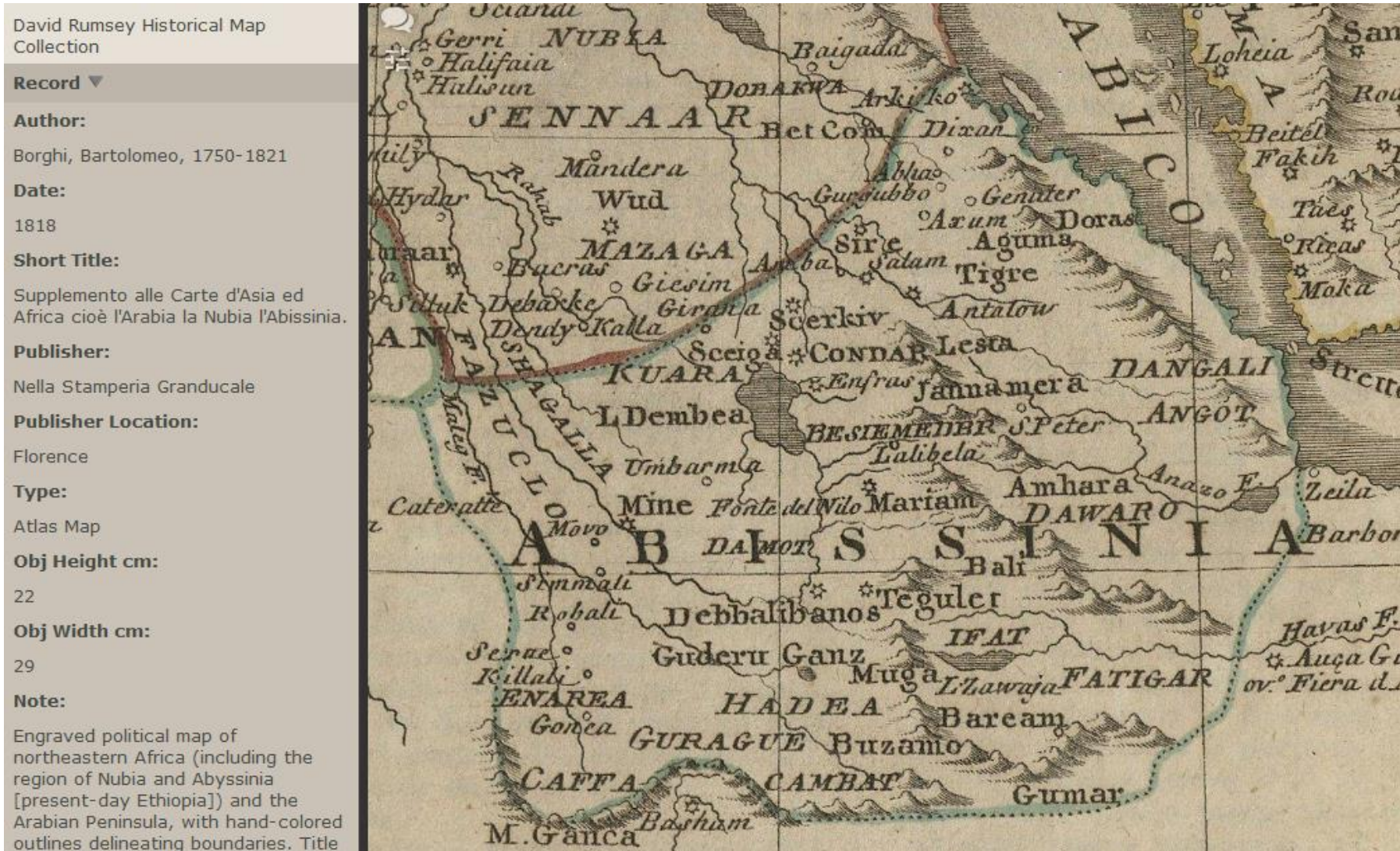
| |
|---|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |
| Record ▼ |
| Author: Gaspari, Adam Christian (1752-1830) |
| Author: Guessefeld, F.L. |
| Date: 1817 |
| Short Title: L. Nile River, Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. |
| Publisher: Vertage des Geographischen Instituts. |
| Publisher Location: Weimar |
| Type: Atlas Map |
| Obj Height cm: 60 |
| Obj Width cm: 46 |
| Reference: Espenhorst 1.1.2 (this copy is the 4th edition). |
| Country: Egypt |



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~276124~90049316:L--Nile-River,-Egypt,-Nubia,-and-Ab>

Borghi, 1818

Abissinia, without internal boundaries.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~339860~90108067:Supplemento-alle-Carte-d-Asia-ed-Af>

Arrowsmith, 1825

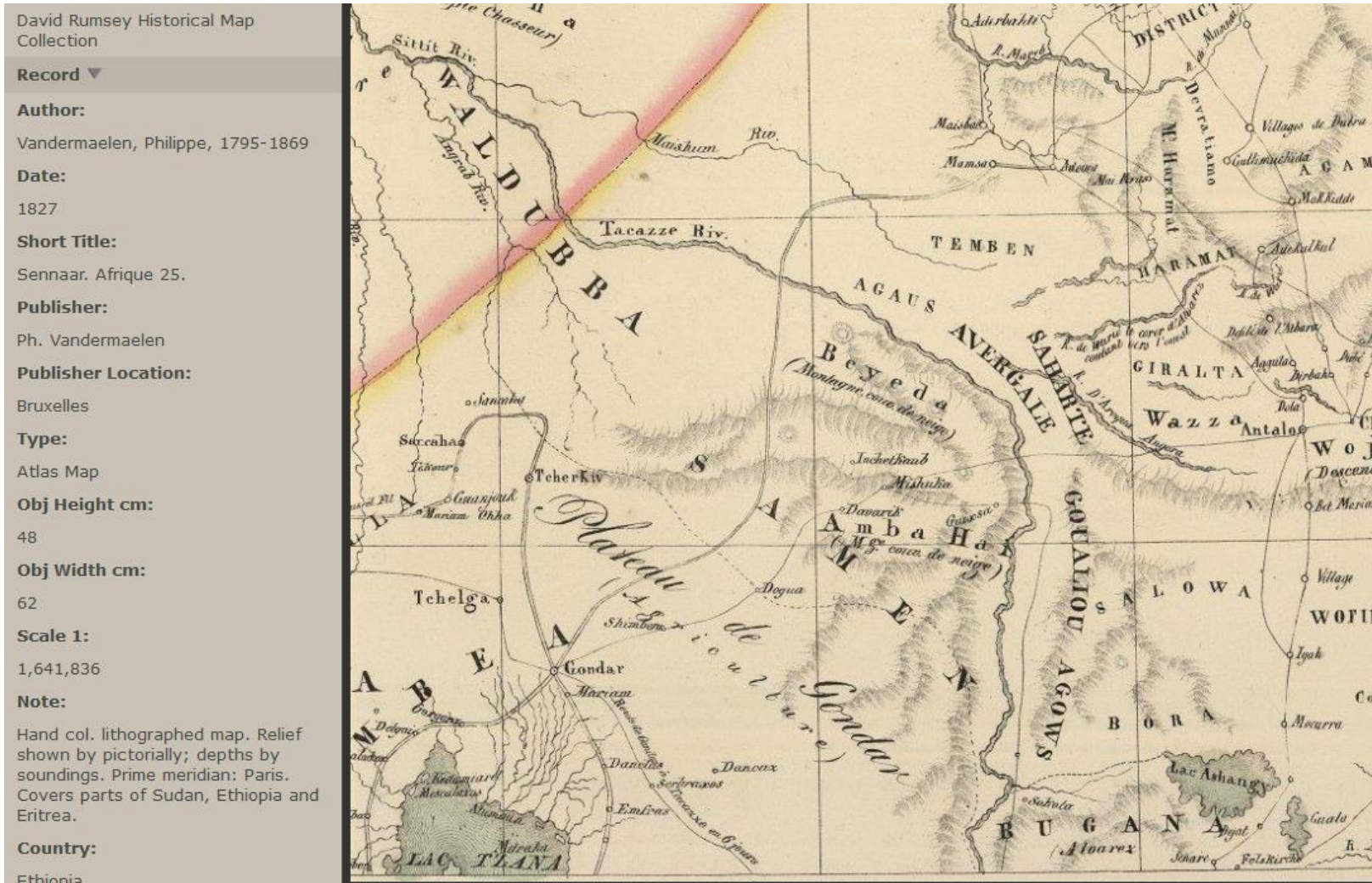
Internal borders without hierarchy.

| | |
|--|---|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |  |
| Record ▾ | |
| Author: | |
| Arrowsmith, Aaron Jr. | |
| Date: | |
| 1825 | |
| Short Title: | |
| Abyssinia | |
| Publisher: | |
| A. & S. Arrowsmith | |
| Publisher Location: | |
| London | |
| Type: | |
| Atlas Map | |
| Obj Height cm: | |
| 31 | |
| Obj Width cm: | |
| 23 | |
| Scale 1: | |
| 3,500,000 | |
| Note: | |
| Hand color map, with colored boundaries. Showing regions, place names, rivers, etc. Includes notes. Relief shown by hachures. Prime meridian is Greenwich. | |

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~233965~5509786:Abyssinia>

Vandermaelen, 1827

Numerous names of “princdoms”, no Tigray or Amhara, no boundaries.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~25205~90090253:Sennaar--Afrique-25->

Brue, 1828

Dotted lines representing borders, across the Simien crestline



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~33953~1170106:Afrique,-septentrionale->

Hall, 1830 (similar in 1828)

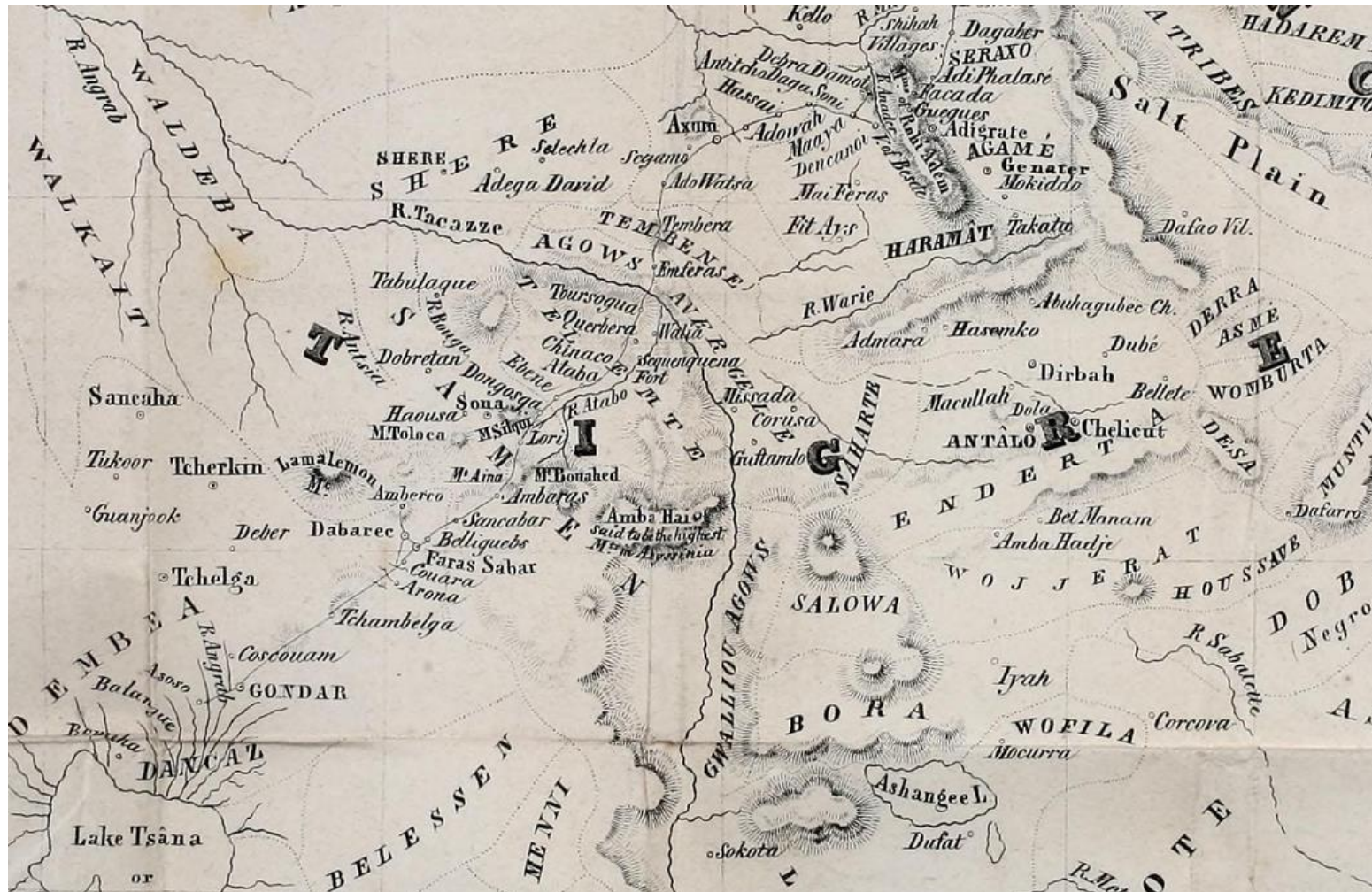
No internal borders



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21817~670050:Nubia,-Abyssinia->

Gobat, 1831

Gobat's book and map refer to the period of his active travel in Abyssinia (1830-1832). Numerous internal boundaries; positioning of lettering TIGRE hints at territorial control including "Samen" and likely also "Walkait".



Smithsonian
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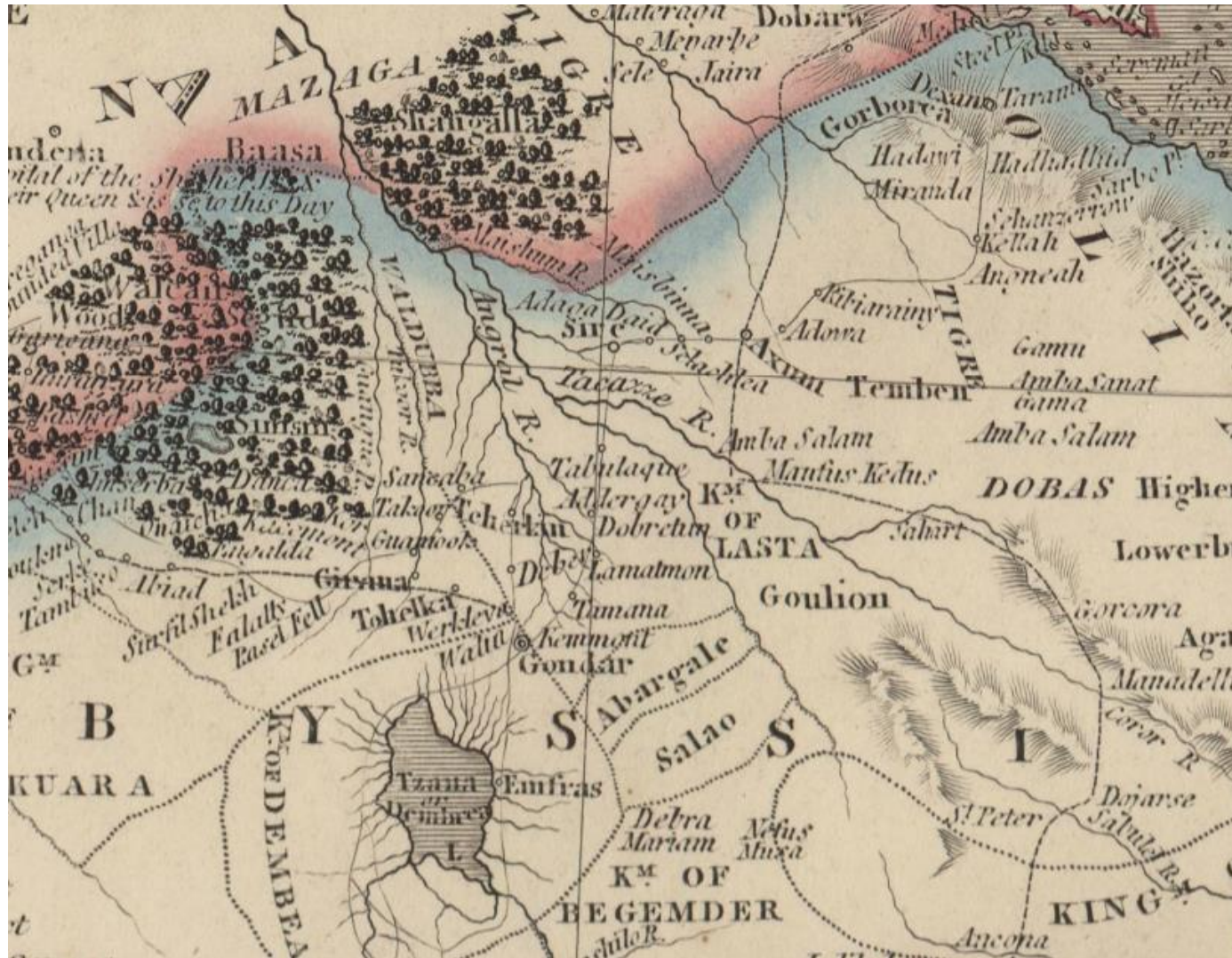
Journal of three years' residence in Abyssinia

[Gobat, Samuel](#); [Clark, Sereno Dickenson](#); [Baird, Robert](#)
M.W. Dodd, 1850

<https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/journalofthreeeye00goba>

Lizars & Lizars, 1831

Map displays borders, without hierarchy; numerous smaller entities; Walcait is mapped as part of Mazaga



MAP

Arabia: With the Adjacent Countries of Egypt and Nubia.

Arabia : with the adjacent countries of Egypt & Nubia

William Home Lizars (1788-1859) was a Scottish engraver and painter and the son of the engraver Daniel Lizars. This map appears identical to the one engraved by Daniel, which appeared in The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas published by John Hamilton in 1831. It is plate 47 of the atlas. Relief is shown by hachures, and scale is indicated in British statute miles. The...

Contributor: Lizars, Daniel - Lizars, W.H. (William Home)

Date: 1831

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021668729/>

Arrowsmith, 1832

Clear boundary, south of the Simien crestline



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~33873~1170025:Nubia,-Abyssinia->

Brue & Picquet, 1834

Internal border Amhara-Tigré runs well south of Tekeze R.

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Brue, Adrien Hubert, 1786-1832

Author:

Picquet, C.

Date:

1834

Short Title:

Afrique, septentrionale.

Publisher:

C. Picquet

Publisher Location:

Paris

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

37

Obj Width cm:

54

Scale 1:

16,000,000

Note:

Hand colored engraved map. Relief shown by hachures. Includes inset of Cape Verde. Prime meridian: Paris. In embossed seal: Propriete acquise en 1835



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~35065~1180690:Afrique,-septentrionale->

Combes & Tamisier, 1838

Numerous smaller territories with boundaries, and three main territories, Tigré, Semen and Amhara (boundaries do not allow to ascertain affiliations).



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

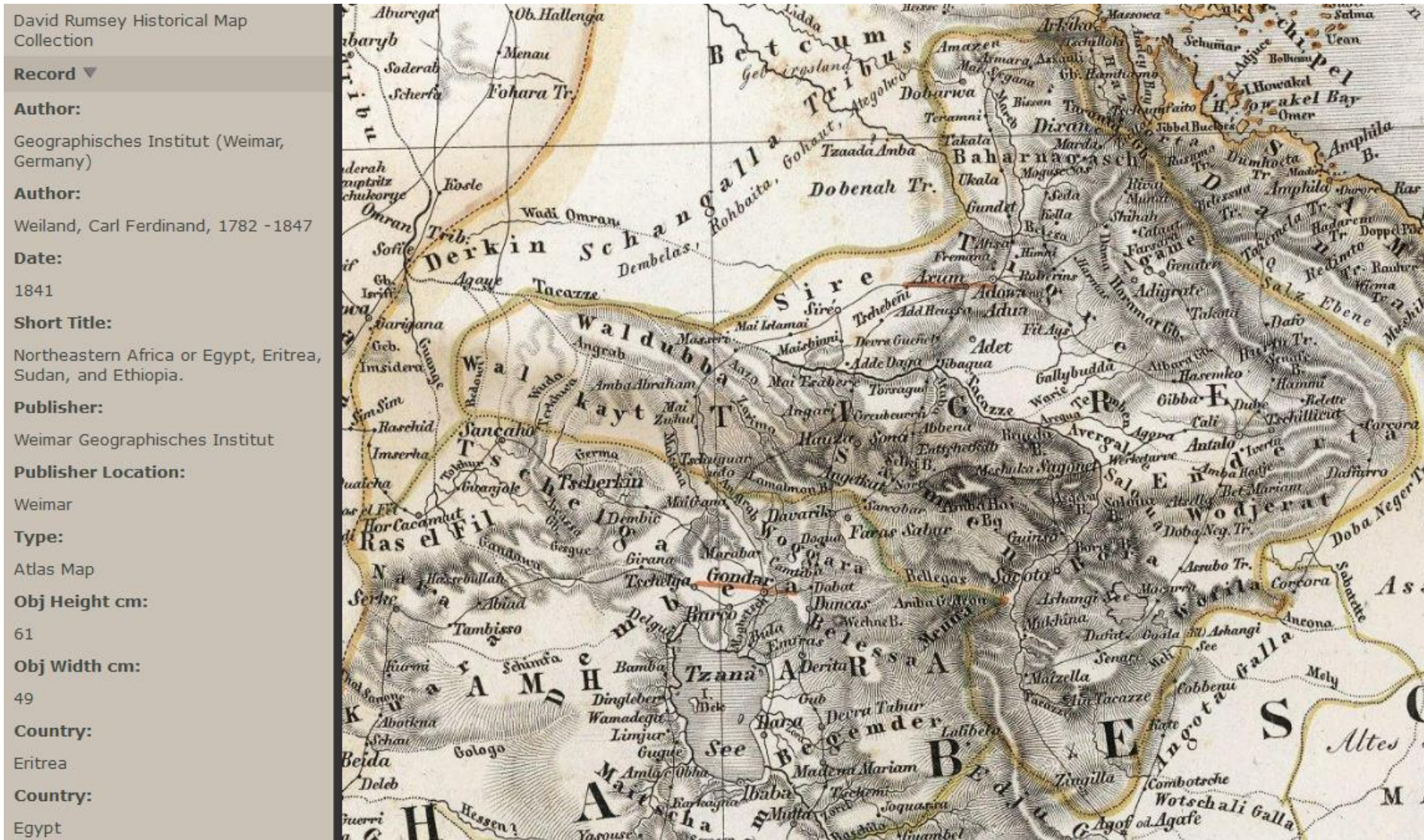
Carte de l'Abyssine, du pays des Galla, de Choa et d'Ifat (Combes et Tamisier - 1838)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=44

Weiland, 1841

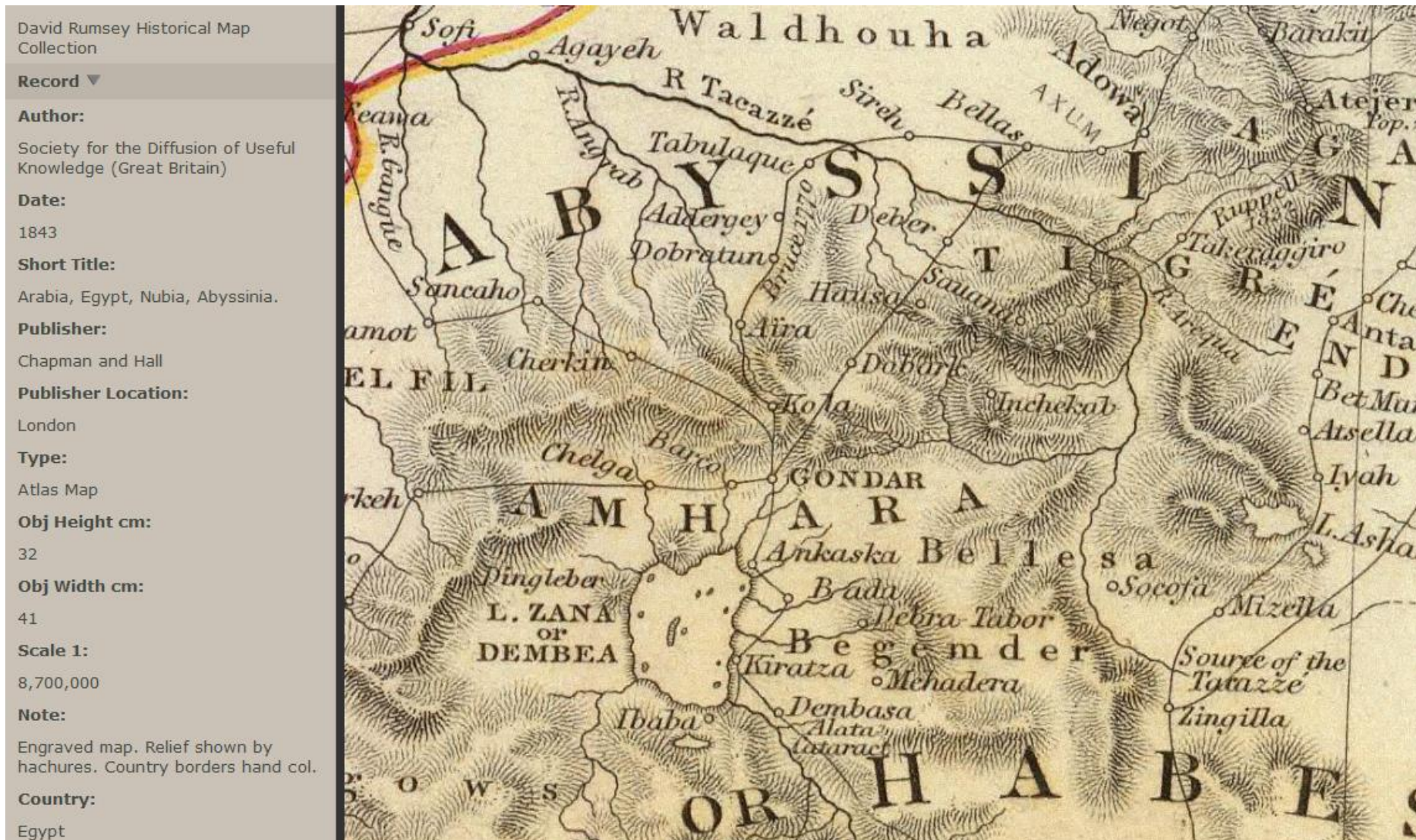
Internal border well south of Tacazze. Walkayt part of Tigre.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~280071~90053341:Northeastern-Africa-or-Egypt-Eritr>

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (GB), 1843 (also in 1865)

No internal borders drawn; lettering Tigré across Tekeze and Amhara north of Lake Tana, suggesting a border over Simien.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~20915~530016:Arabia,-Egypt,-Nubia,-Abyssinia->

Mc Queen & Isenberg, 1844

No boundaries; naming Tigre and Amhara suggests boundary is on Tekeze; Walkait a bit to the west. Data collection: 1839-1842 (see <https://www.abebooks.com/first-edition/Journals-Rev-Messrs-Isenberg-Krapf-Missionaries/30494935218/bd>)



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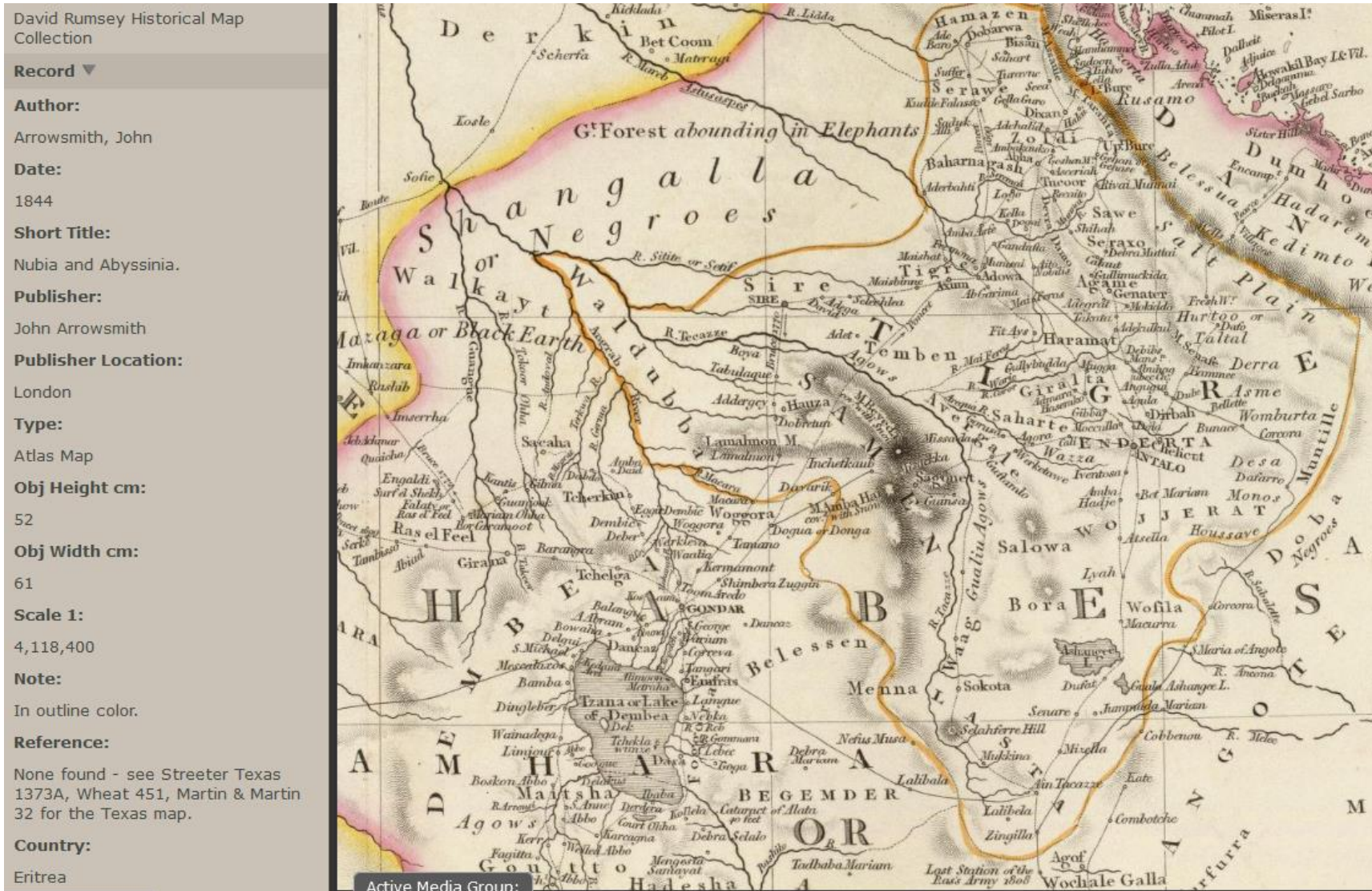
Karte von Abessinien (James Mc Queen - 1844)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=24

Arrowsmith, 1844

Tigre-Amhara border well to the SW of Tekeze; Walkayt undefined (part of Shangalla?)



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~2740~260025:Nubia-and-Abyssinia->

Radefeld, 1844

Clearly drawn boundaries; Walkayt in Tigre

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▼

Author:
Radefeld, Carl Christian Franz,
1788-1874

Date:
1844

Short Title:
Nubien, Habesch, Kordofan, Darfur.

Publisher:
Bibliographischen Instituts

Publisher Location:
Hildburghausen

Type:
Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:
31

Obj Width cm:
36

Scale 1:
6,300,000

Note:
Engraved map. Boundaries hand col. Relief shown by hachures. "Meyers Handatlas No. 48." Prime meridians: Ferro and Paris.

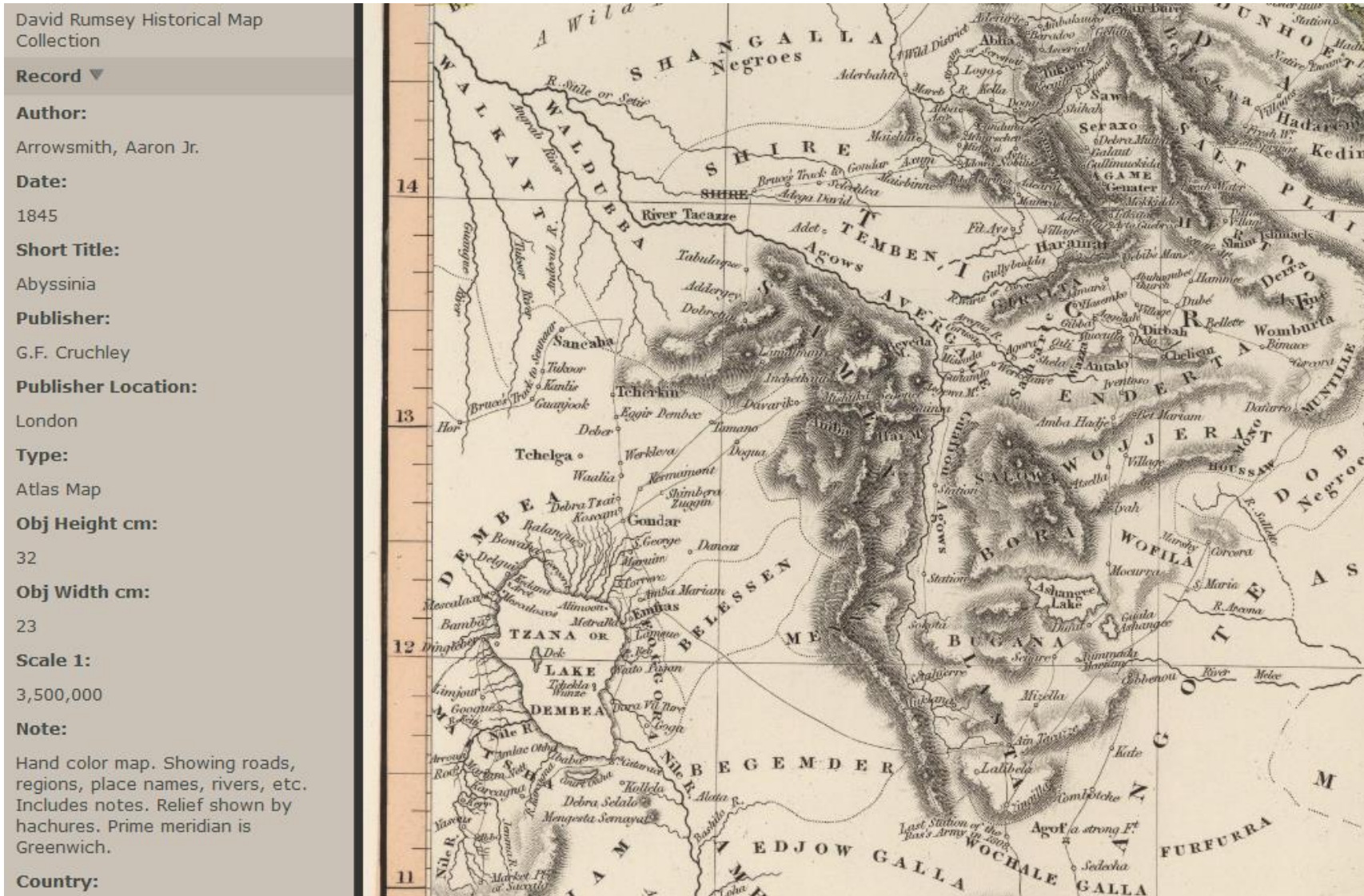
Country:
Ethiopia



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21270~690036:Nubien,-Habesch,-Kordofan,-Darfur->

Arrowsmith, 1845

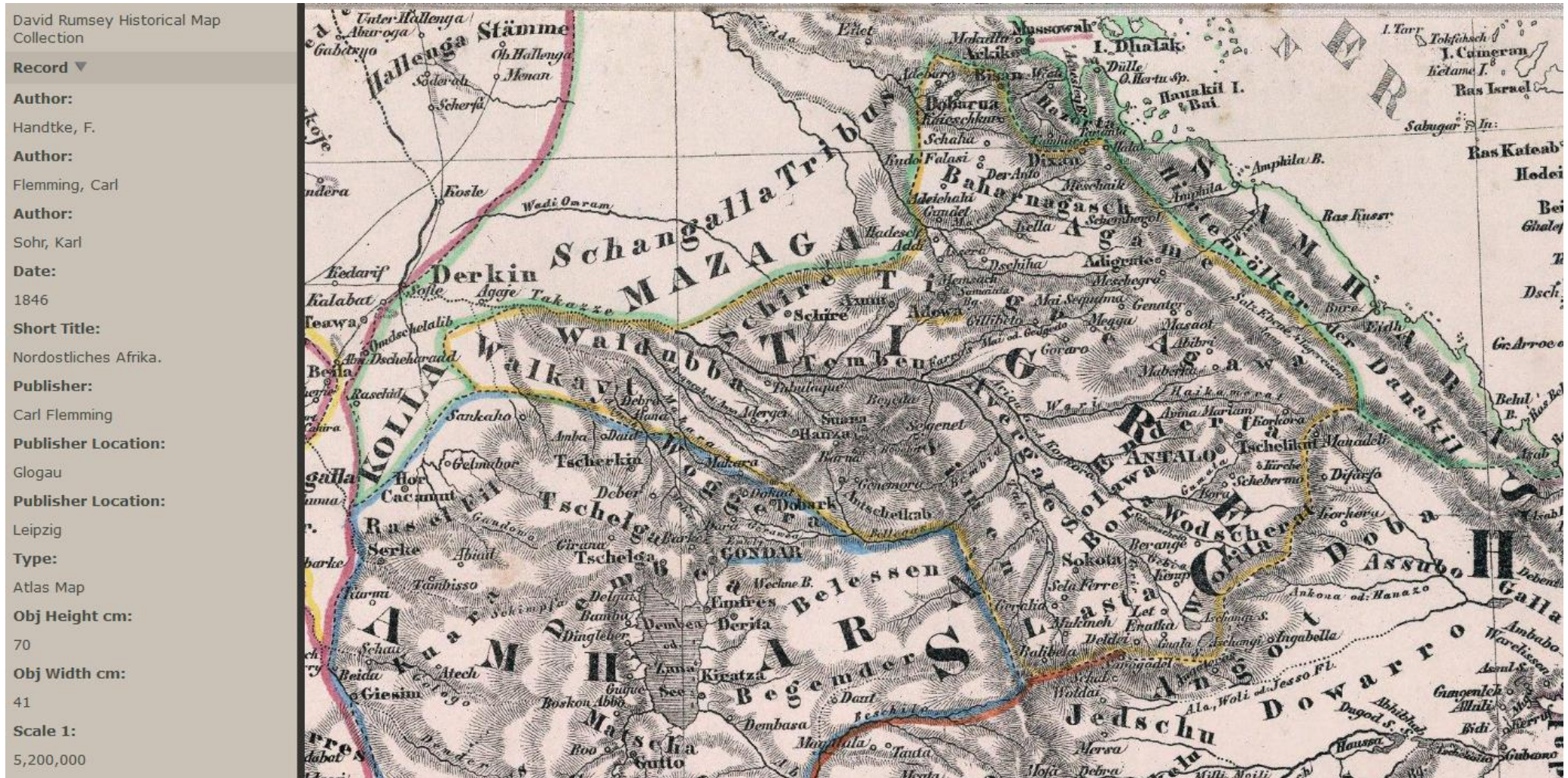
Intermediate territories (Simen, Walkayt, ...) between Tigre and Begemder. Same borders as 1844 but hierarchy in territorial control not shown



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~253458~5518898:Abyssinia>

Handtke, 1846 (also 1851, 1855)

Borders Amhara-Tigre outlined; Walkayt and Simen in Tigre



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~304175~90074736:Nordostliches-Afrika->

<https://www.digar.ee/arhiiv/nlib-digar:429790>

Lefebvre, 1847

No borders drawn, position of lettering Amhara and Tigre may suggest a border on Tekezze R.

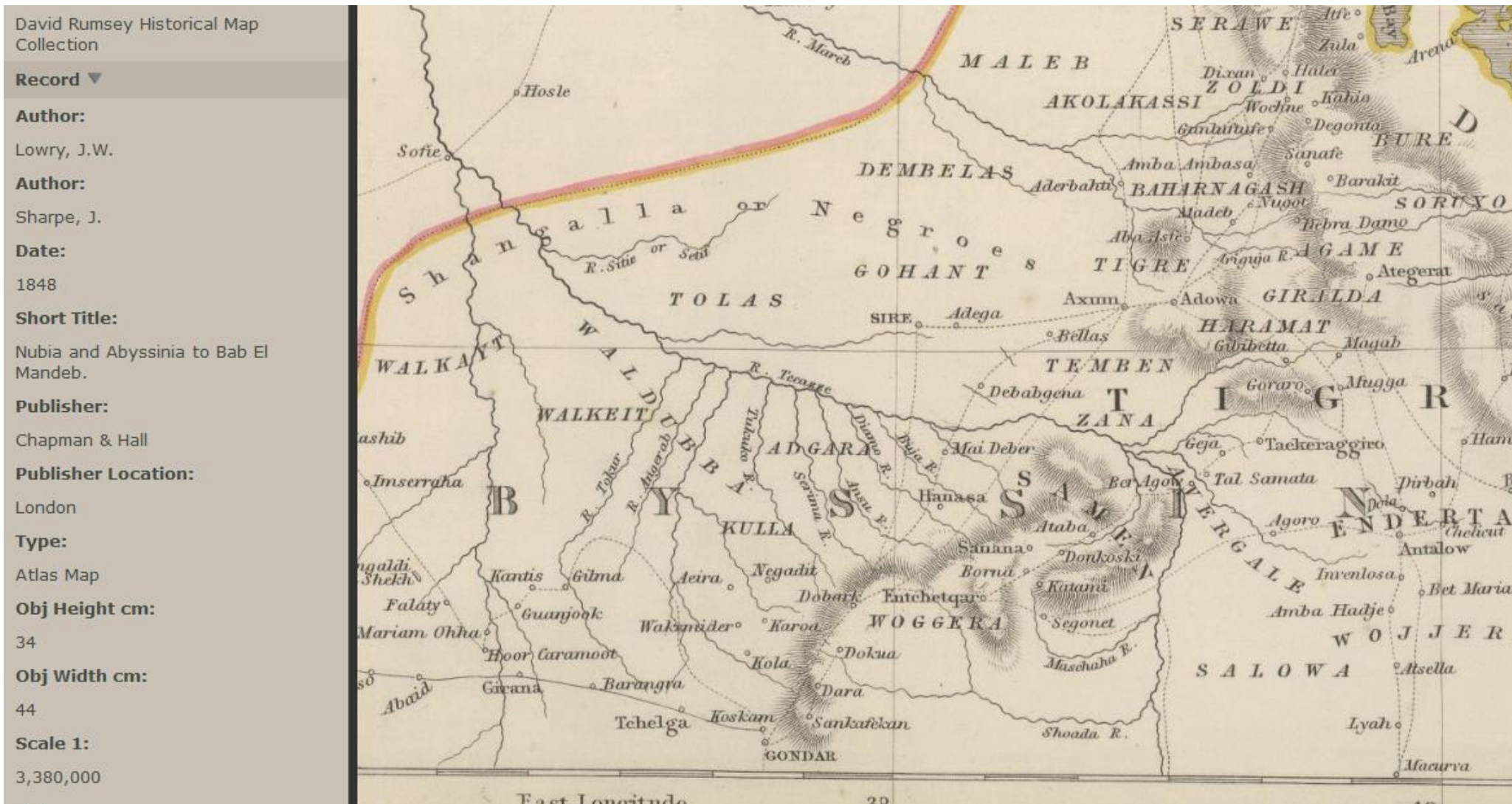
Carte générale d'Abyssinie (Théophile Lefebvre - 1847)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=21

Lowry, 1848

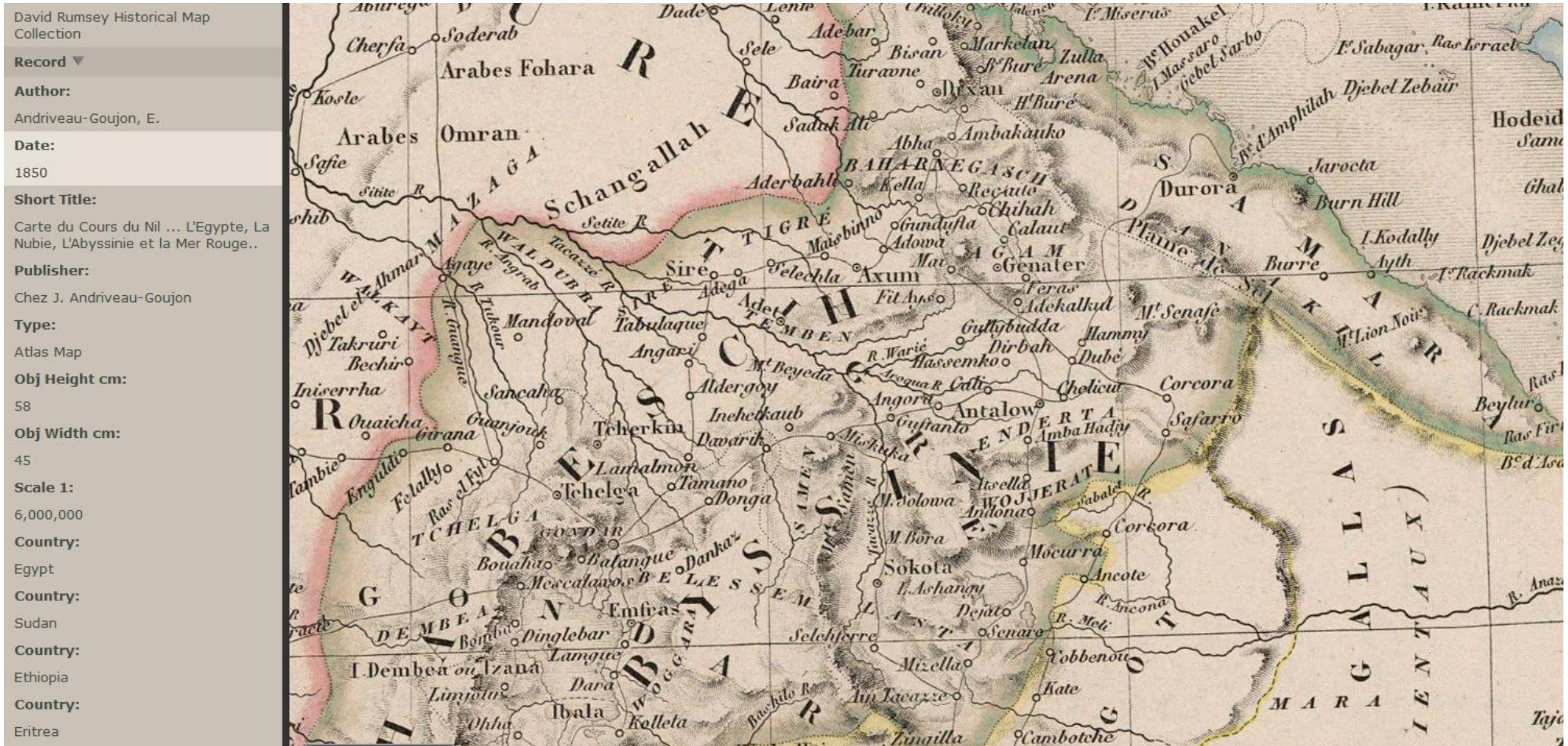
Internal boundaries not mapped



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37507~1210498:Nubia-and-Abyssinia-to-Bab-El-Mande>

Andriveau-Goujon, 1850

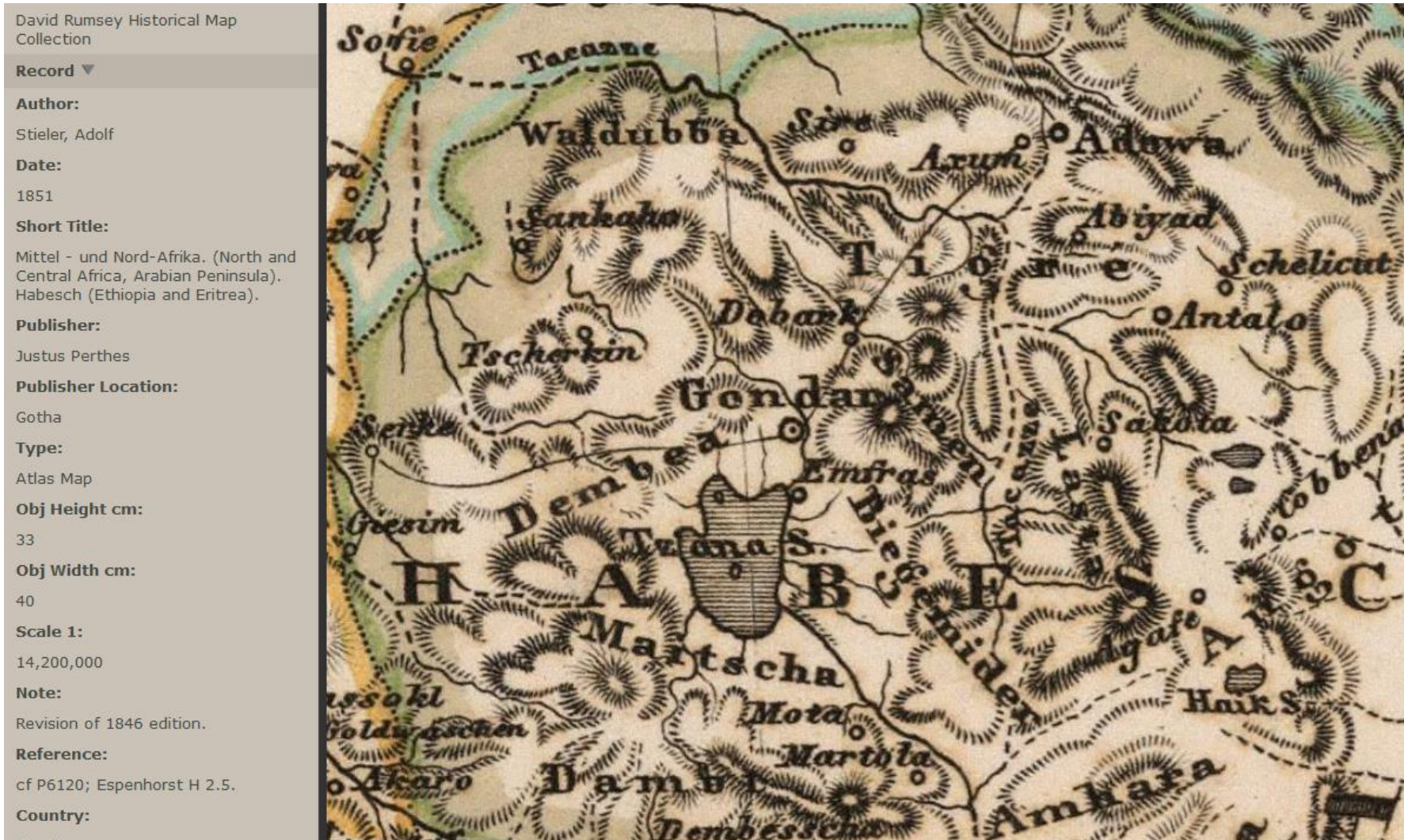
Habesch with Gondar and Tigre, border in thin dotted line, across Simien. Walkayt part of Mazaga.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~283026~90055440:53--Abissinia->

Stieler, 1851 (also 1853)

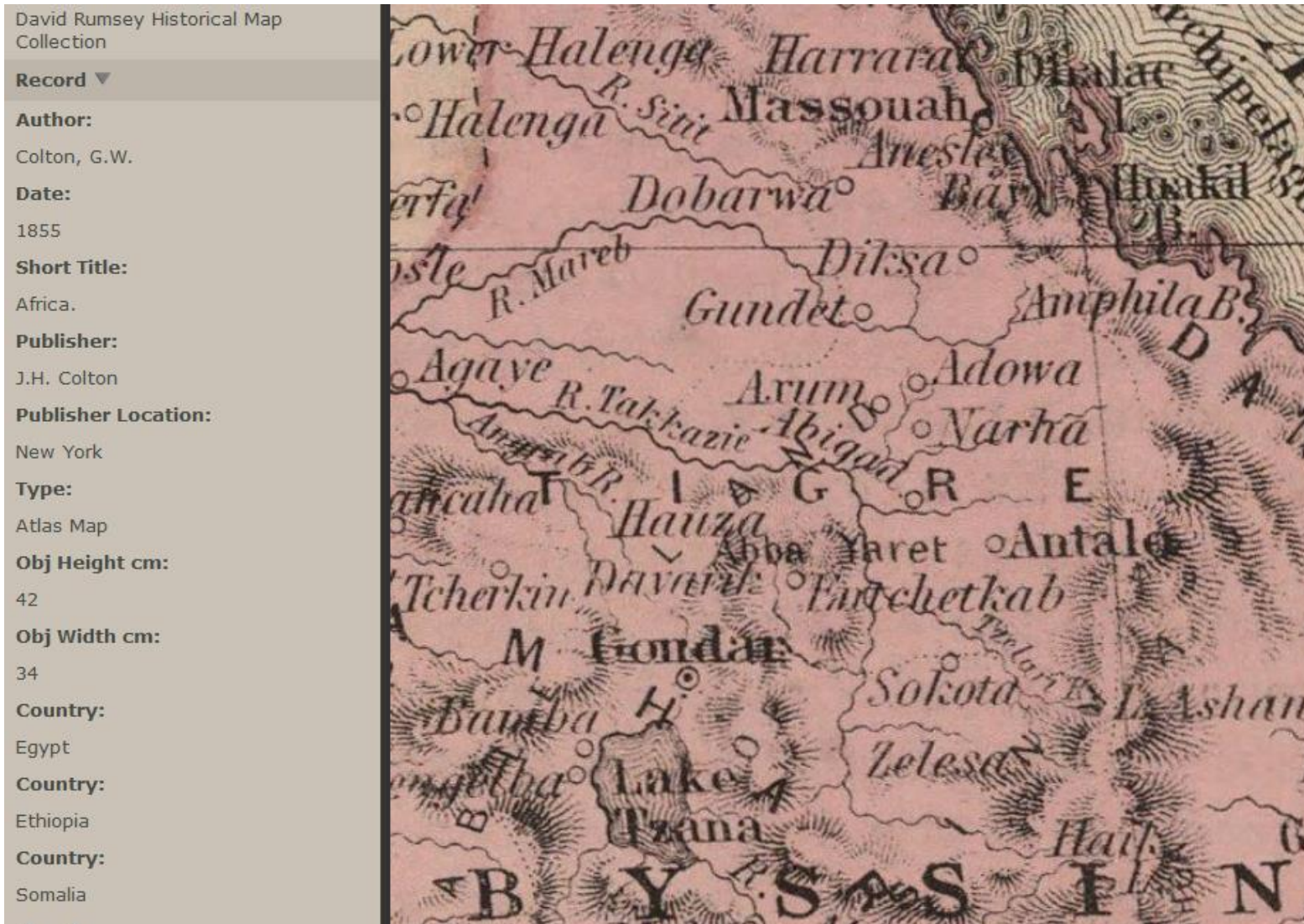
No internal borders; lettering Tigré spans both sides of Tekeze R.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~244056~5513687:Mittel---und-Nord-Afrika---North-an>

Colton, 1855 (very similar in 1866, 1874)

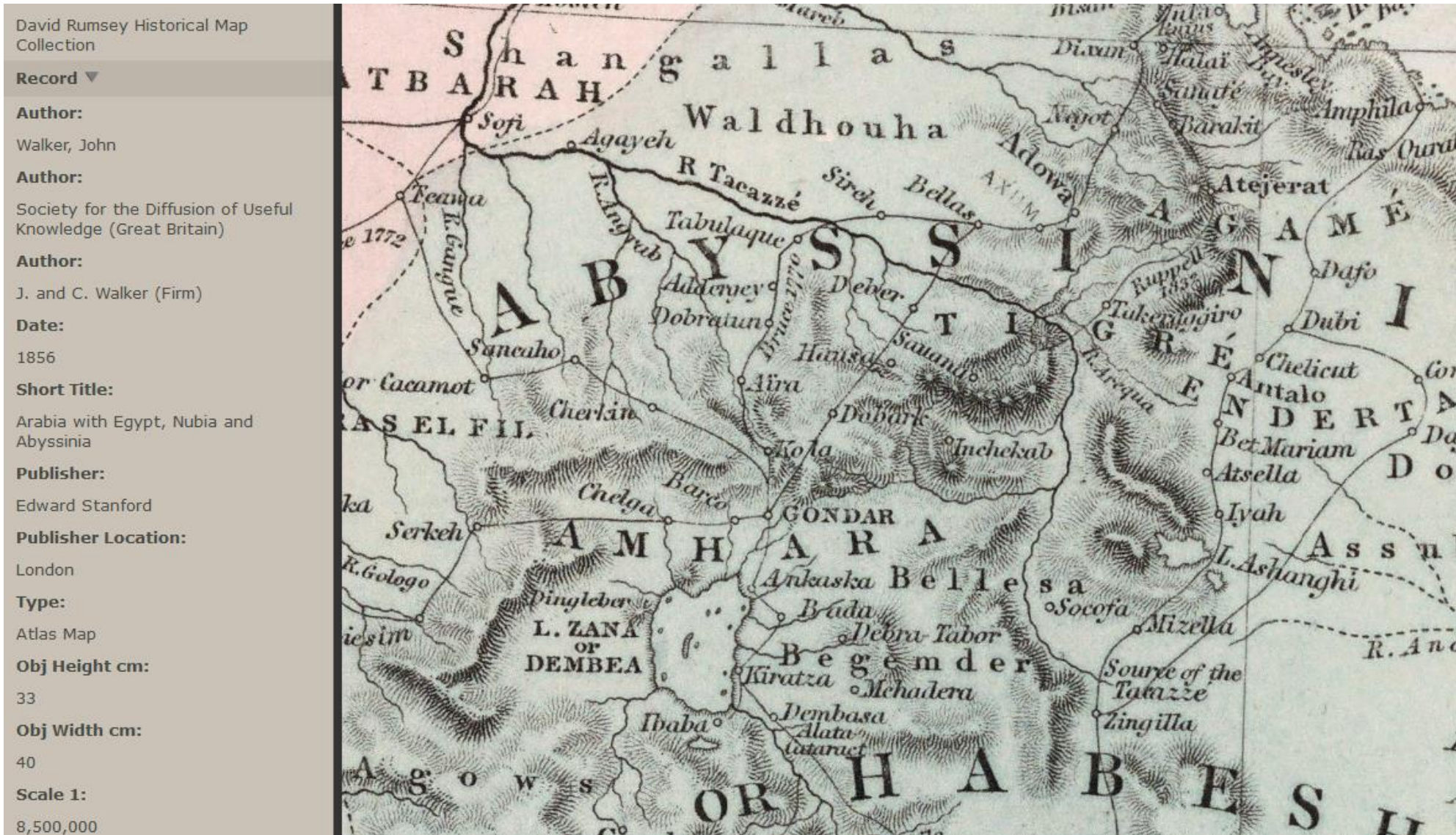
No internal borders, lettering Tigre spans both sides of Tekeze



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~308930~90078654:Africa->

Walker, 1856

No internal borders drawn; lettering Tigré across Tekeze and Amhara north of Lake Tana, suggesting a border over Simien



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~292734~90063977:Arabia-with-Egypt,-Nubia-and-Abyssi>

Marmocchi, 1858

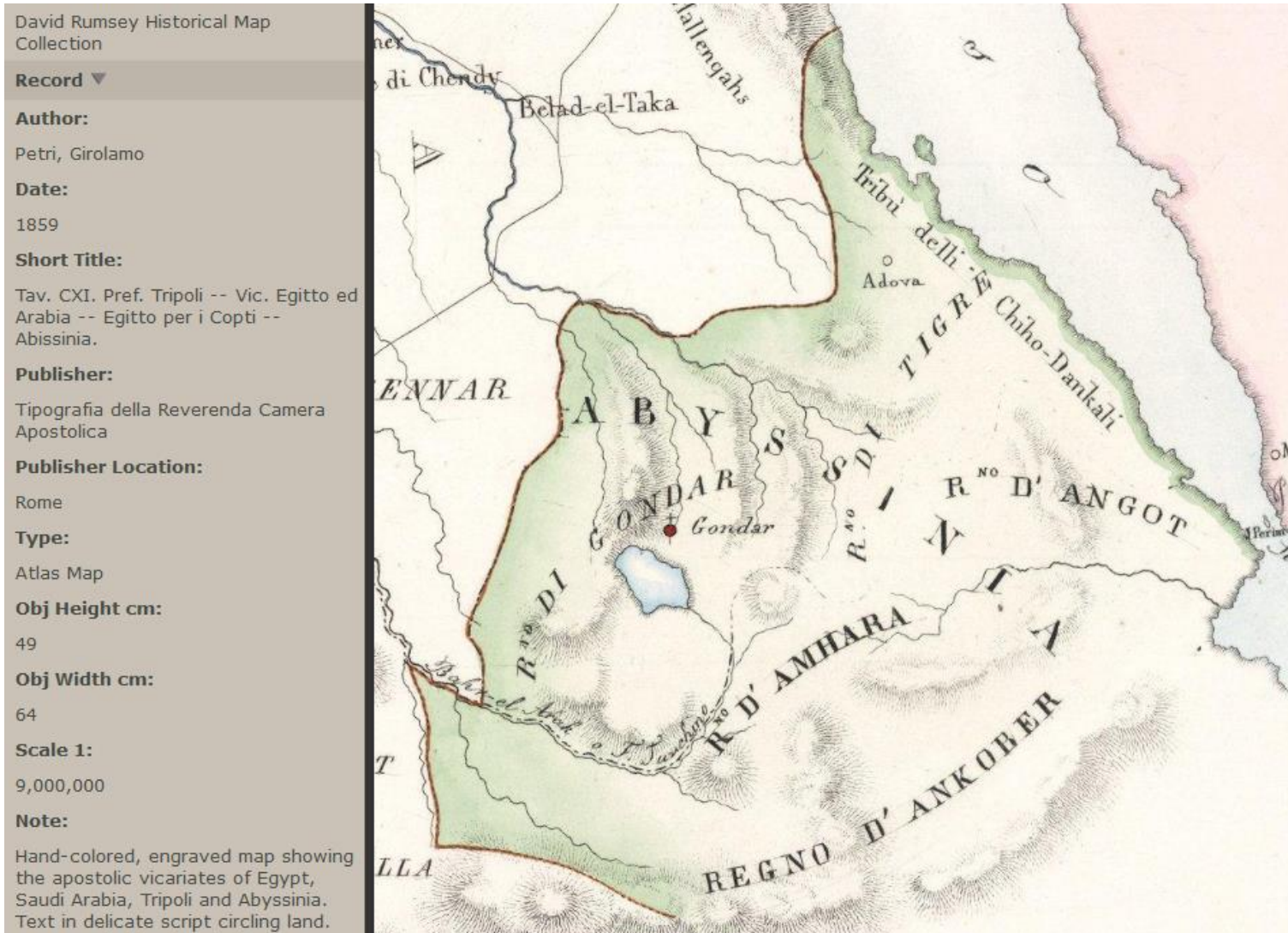
Abissinia (internal boundaries not drawn)



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~296942~90068532:4--La-Nubia-e-L-Abissinia->

Petri, 1859

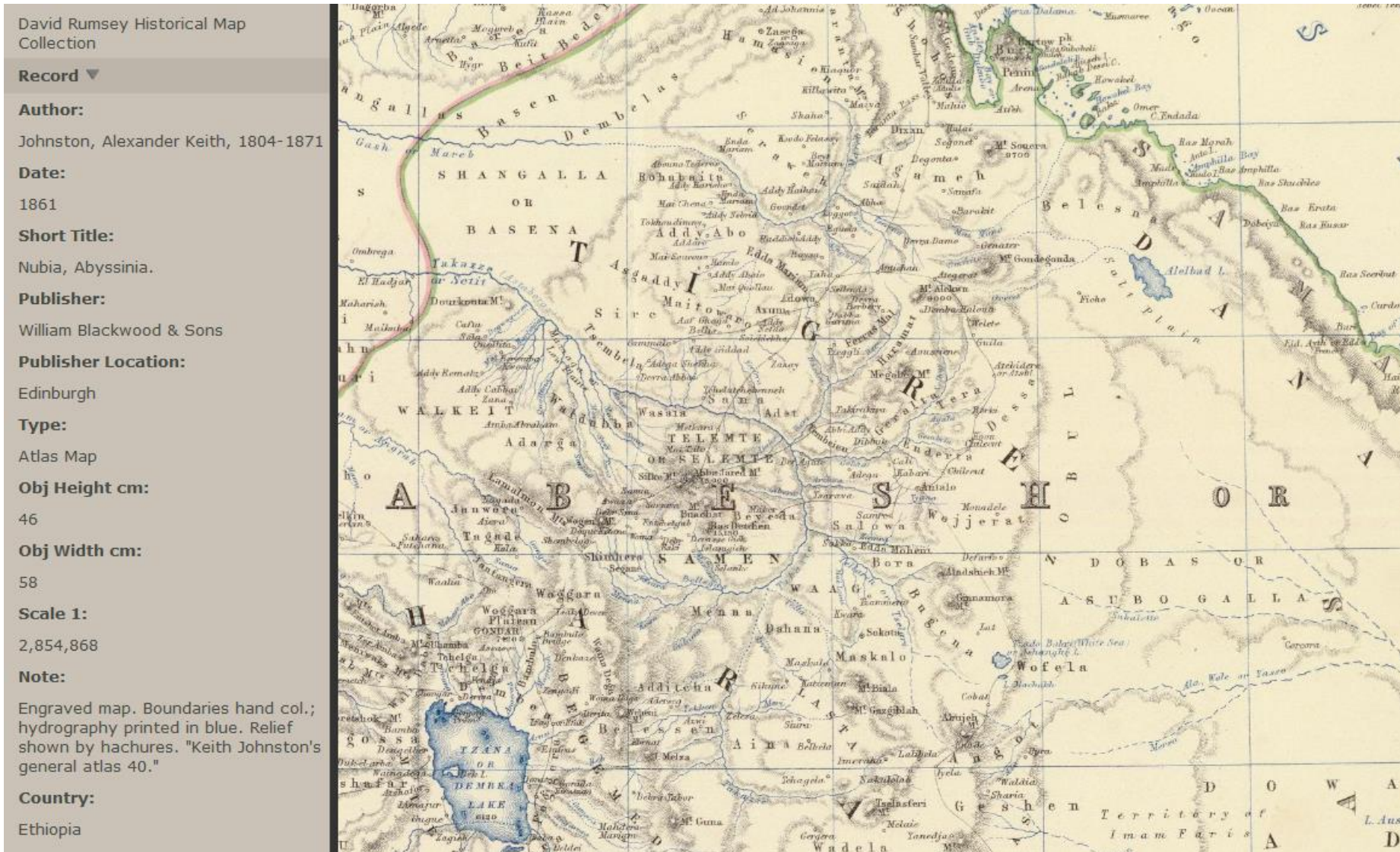
No internal boundaries



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~328696~90097202:Tav--CXI--Pref--Tripoli---Vic--Egi>

Johnston, 1861

Tigre and Amhara as main subunits of Habesh; border not drawn



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21335~620035:Nubia,-Abyssinia->

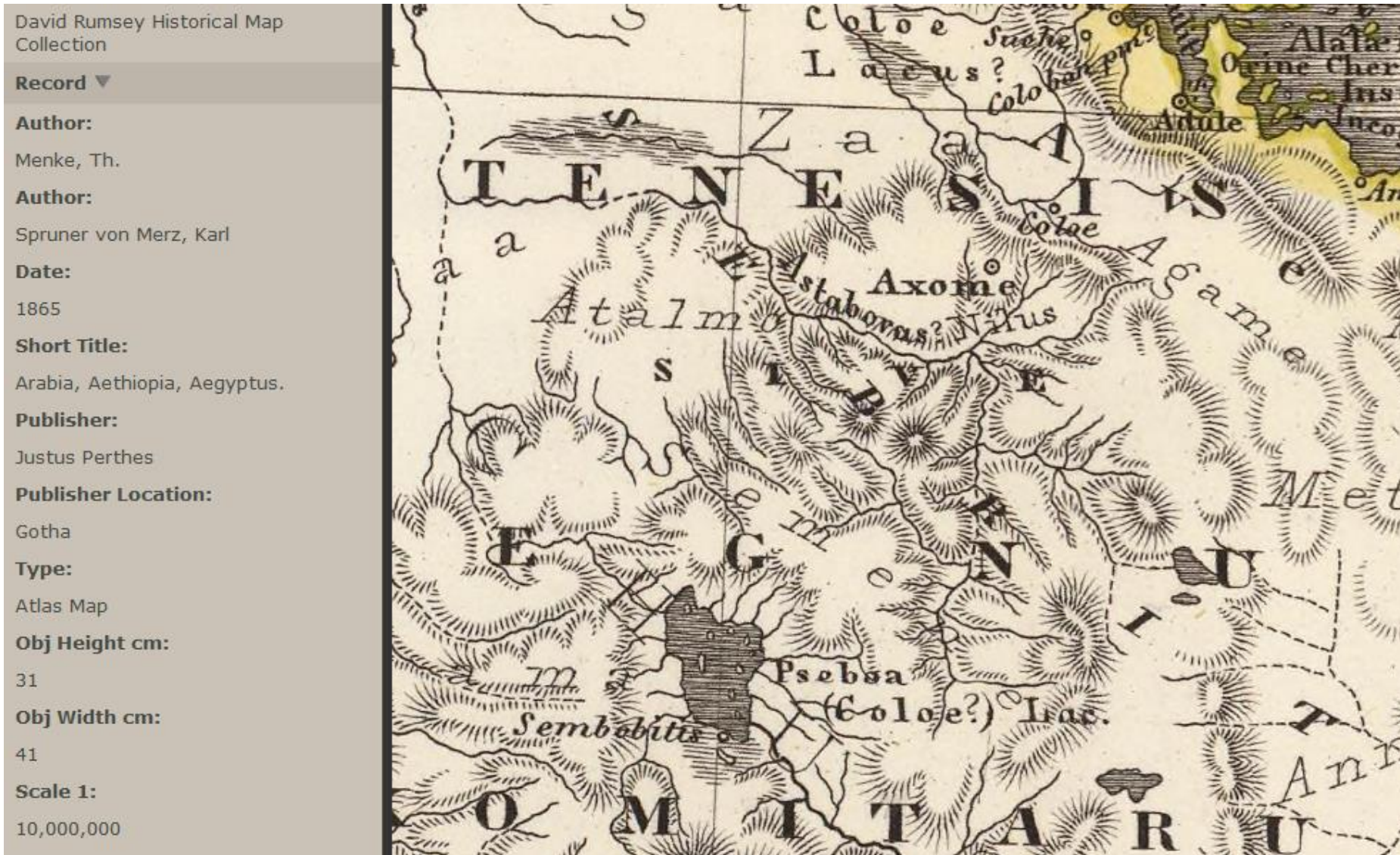
Originalkarte von Nord Abessinien (Werner Munzinger - 1864)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=42

Menke & Spruner von Merz, 1865

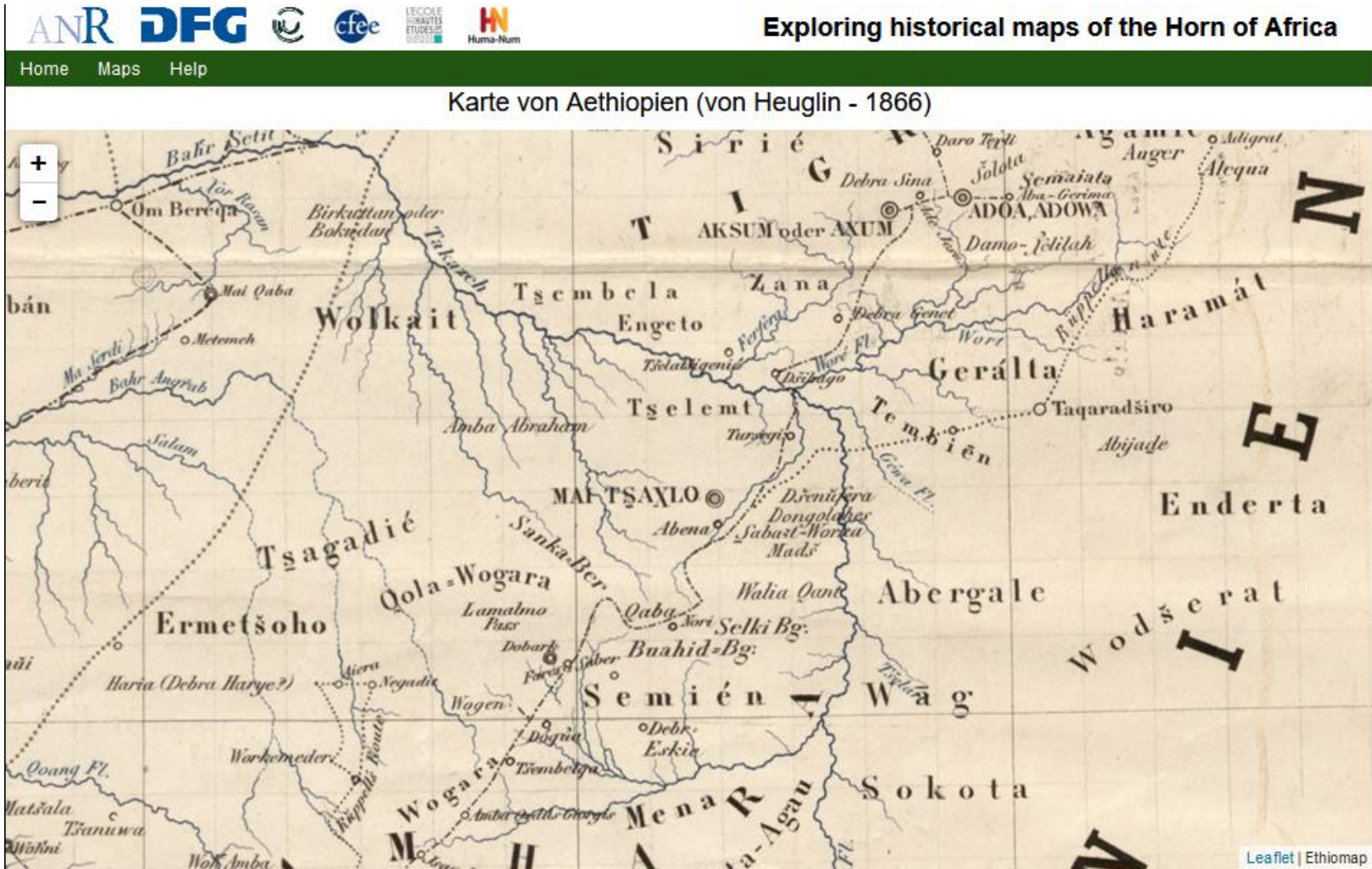
No internal boundaries



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~34744~1180357:Arabia,-Aethiopia,-Aegyptus->

Von Heuglin, 1866

No borders shown between Amhara and Tigríé. Names are clearly written with Tigrinya accents including Ermetšoho, Tšelemt, Tšagadié, Mai Tšaxlo, May Qaba, Dogu'a, Qola, etc. The geographic descriptions suggest these regions have been under Tigray at the time.



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=52

D'Abbadie, 1868

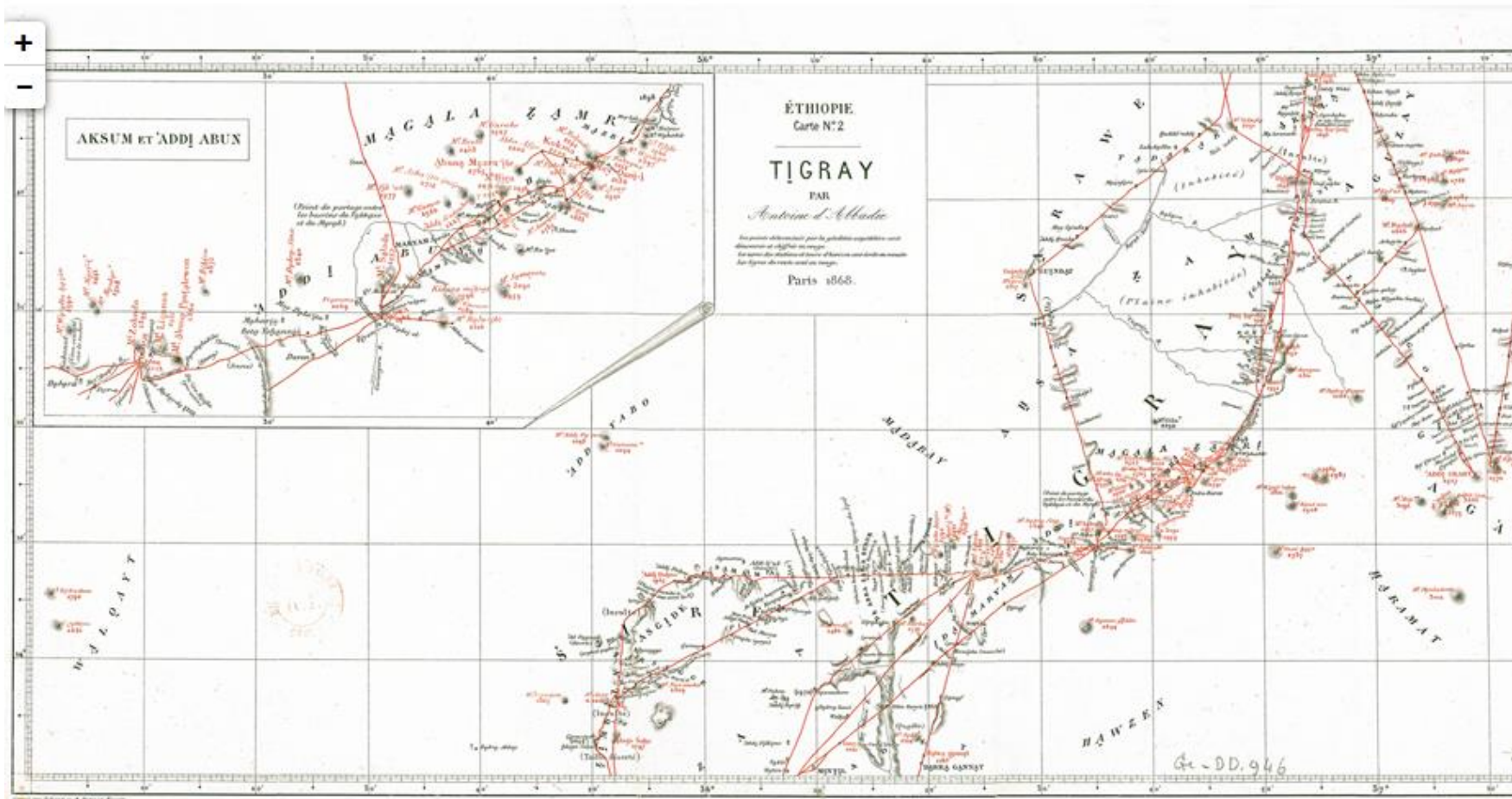
Maps 2 and 3, no borders shown; Walquayt suggested as part of Tigray



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D'Abbadie n° 2 - Tigray (Antoine d'Abbadie - 1868)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=12

Petermann, 1868

No borders shown; coloured lines are itineraries

ANR

DFG



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Originalkarte von Central-Abessinien (A. Petermann - 1868)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=36

Colton, 1869

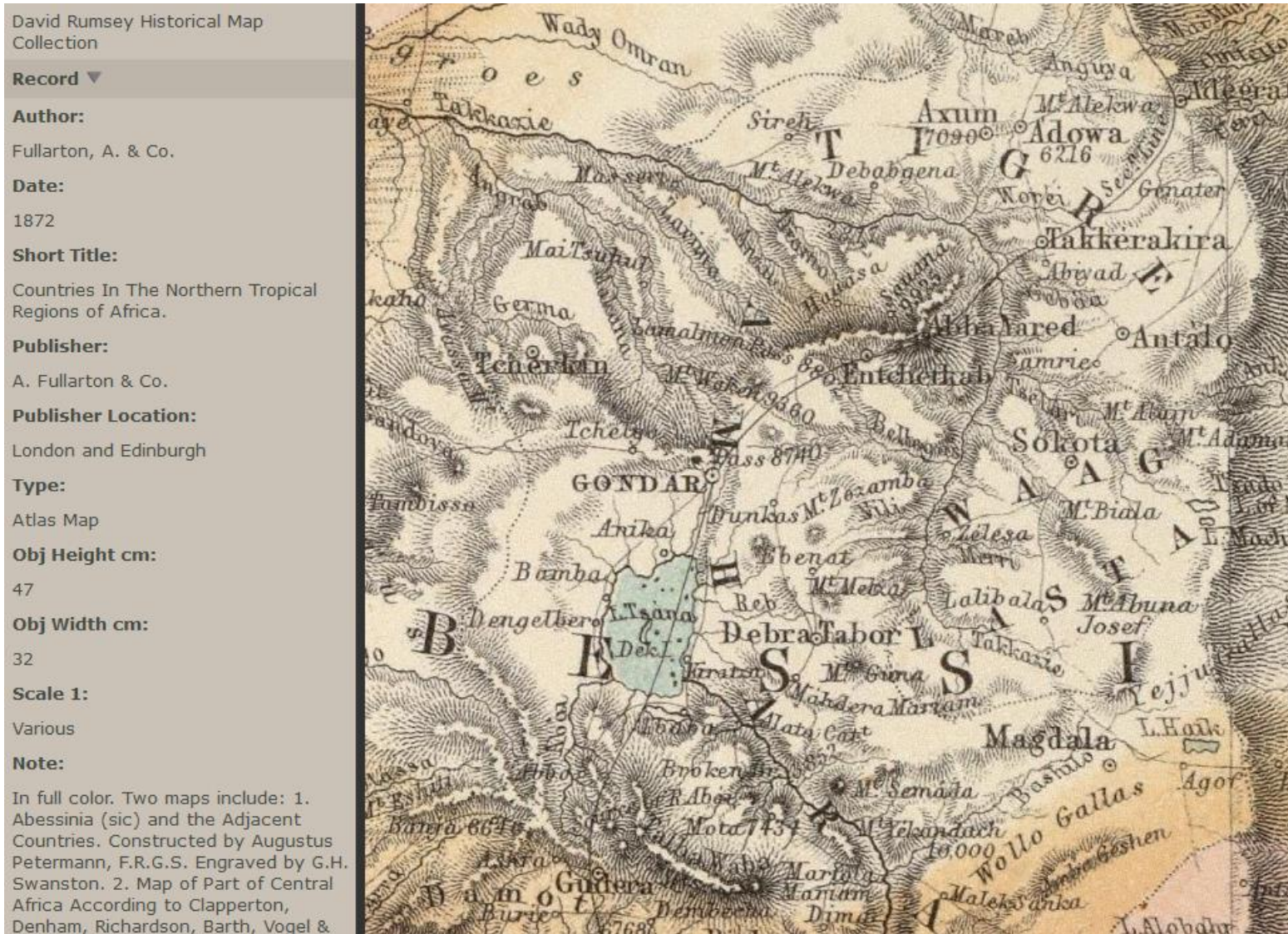
Thin dotted line as border, well south of Tekeze R.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~209210~5004023:North-Eastern-Africa->

Fullarton, 1872

No internal borders. Letterings Tigre and Amhara both are close to Tekeze, probably indicating that it was considered the border



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~3462~400032:Countries-In-The-Northern-Tropical->

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (GB), 1872

No internal borders drawn

Author:
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (Great Britain)

Date:
1872

Short Title:
Arabia with Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.

Publisher:
Edward Stanford

Publisher Location:
London

Type:
Atlas Map

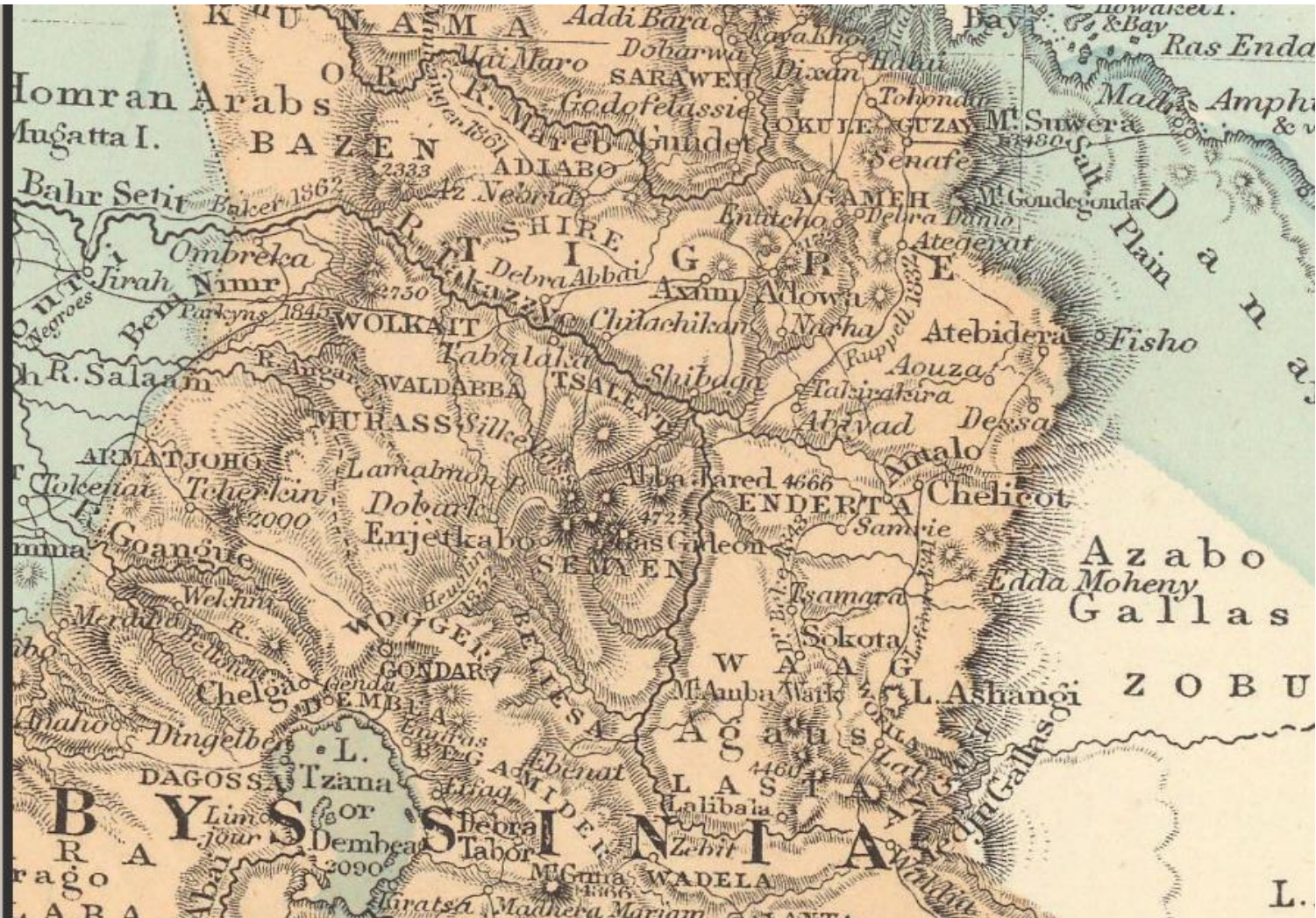
Obj Height cm:
38

Obj Width cm:
43

Scale 1:
8,400,000

Reference:
cf P3559.

Full Title:
Arabia with Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~337962~90105928:Arabia-with-Egypt,-Nubia,-and-Abyss>

Smith & Muller, 1874

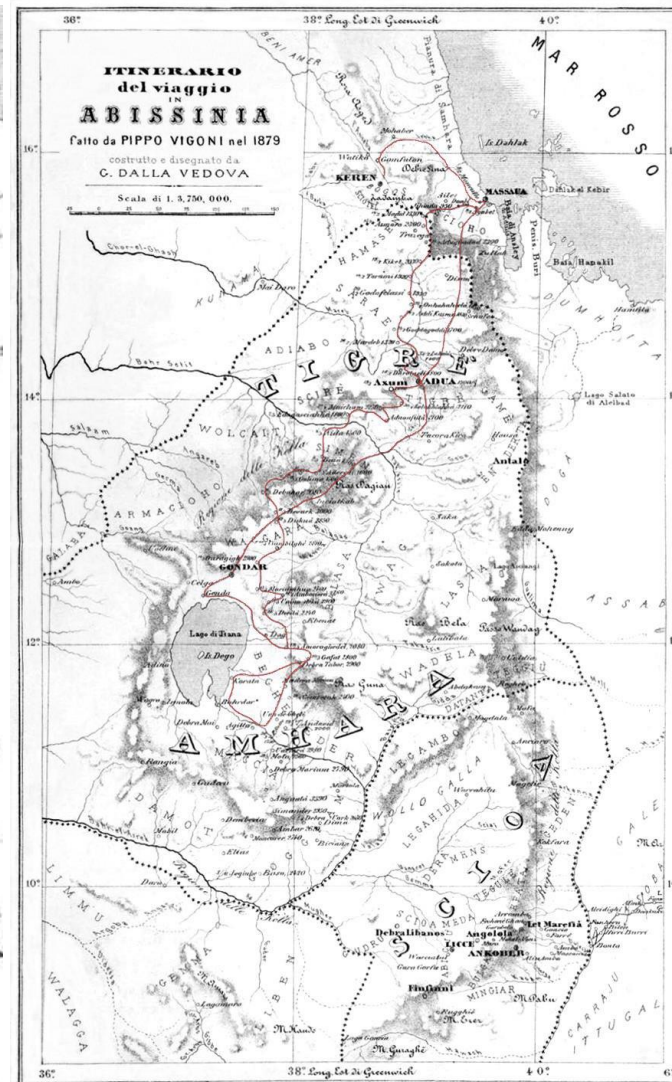
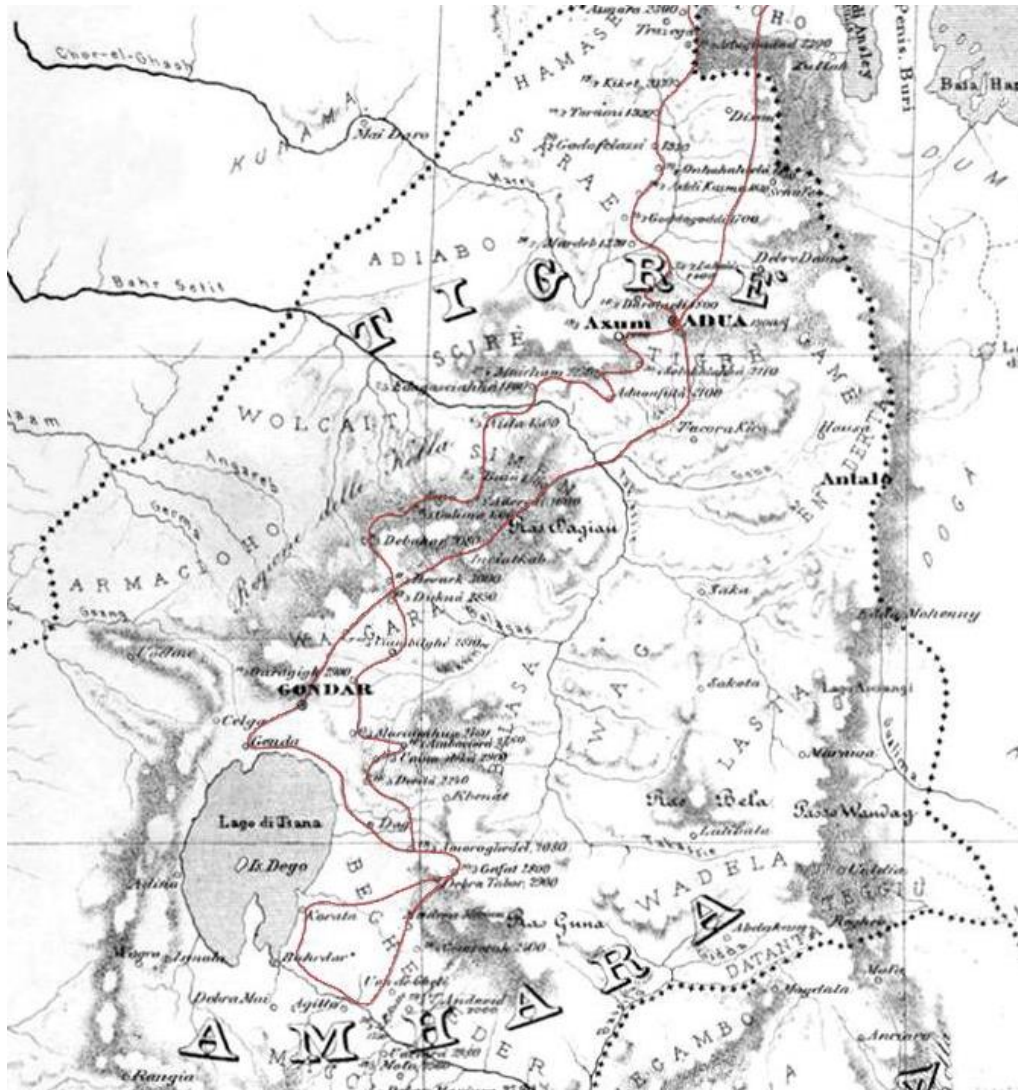
Without boundaries



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~315602~90084335:Arabia-et-Aethiopia-->

Vigoni, 1879

Border Tigré-Amhara not represented. Red line is itinerary.



https://books.google.be/books?id=xVFrAsFe_YOC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false

Johnston, 1879

No internal boundaries

COLLECTION NAME:

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Johnston, Alexander Keith

Date:

1879

Short Title:

Upper Nubia and Abyssinia.

Publisher:

W. & A.K. Johnston

Publisher Location:

Edinburgh

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

47

Obj Width cm:

60

Scale 1:

2,854,868

Note:

Countries and districts outlined in color. Relief shown by hachures. Four scales.

Country:

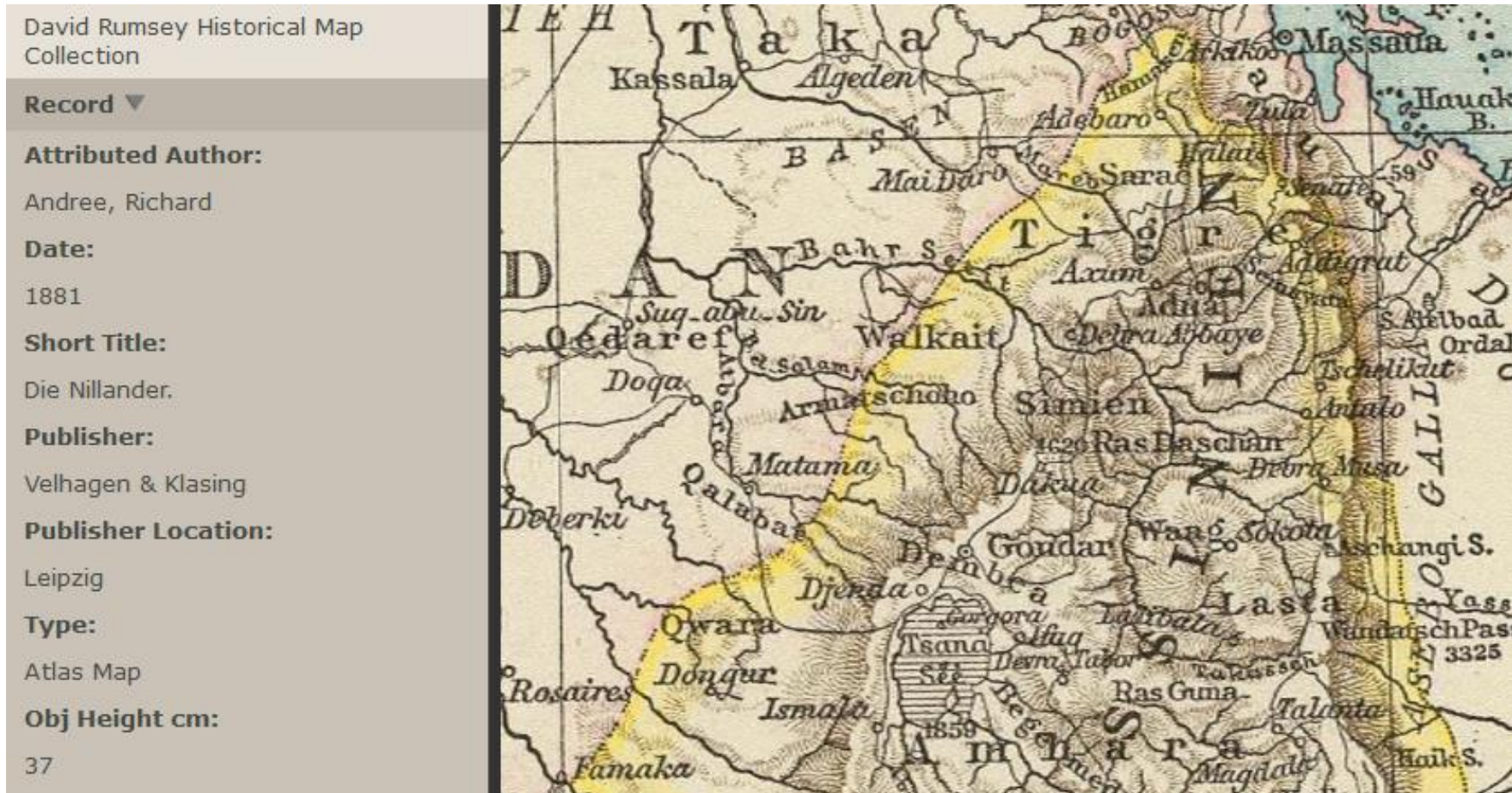


<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37189~1210166:Upper-Nubia-and-Abyssinia->

DATASET: HISTORICAL AND ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS OF WESTERN TIGRAY - 80

Andree, 1881

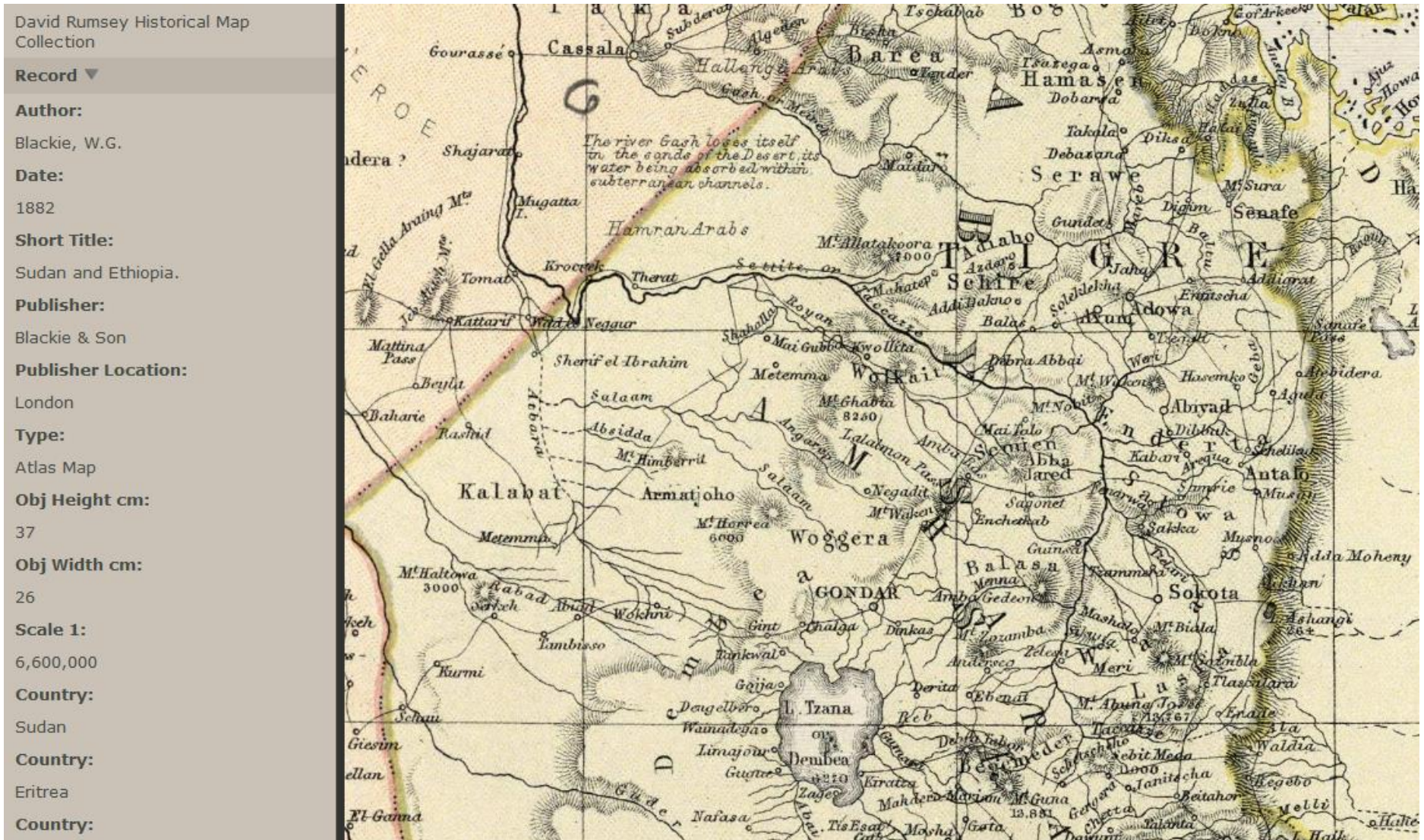
Internal boundaries not shown



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~30816~1150754:Die-Nillander->

Blackie, 1882

Internal boundary not drawn



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~272644~90046422:Sudan-and-Ethiopia->

Letts, 1883

No internal borders shown

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▼

Author:
Letts, Son & Co.

Date:
1883

Short Title:
Arabia, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia.

Publisher:
Letts, Son & Co.

Publisher Location:
London

Type:
Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:
35

Obj Width cm:
42

Scale 1:
8,870,400

Note:
Colored map. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows cities, British consulates, vice-consulates and consular agents, roads, railroads, rivers, etc. Includes statistical tables.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~31449~1150405:Arabia,-Egypt,-Nubia,-Abyssinia->

Habenicht, 1885 (similar in 1887)

Boundary Amhara-Tigre not drawn; Italian territory not outlined

| | |
|---|--|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection | |
| Record ▼ | |
| Author: | |
| Habenicht, Hermann | |
| Date: | |
| 1885 | |
| Short Title: | |
| Sektion 6: Abessinien | |
| Publisher: | |
| Justus Perthes | |
| Publisher Location: | |
| Gotha | |
| Type: | |
| Atlas Map | |
| Obj Height cm: | |
| 59 | |
| Obj Width cm: | |
| 72 | |
| Scale 1: | |
| 4,000,000 | |
| Note: | |
| Color map of Ethiopian Empire. Relief shown by shading, hachures and spot heights. Prime meridian is Greenwich. | |
| World Area: | |
| Africa | |

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~317143~90086028:Sektion-6-->

https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=37

Colton, 1886

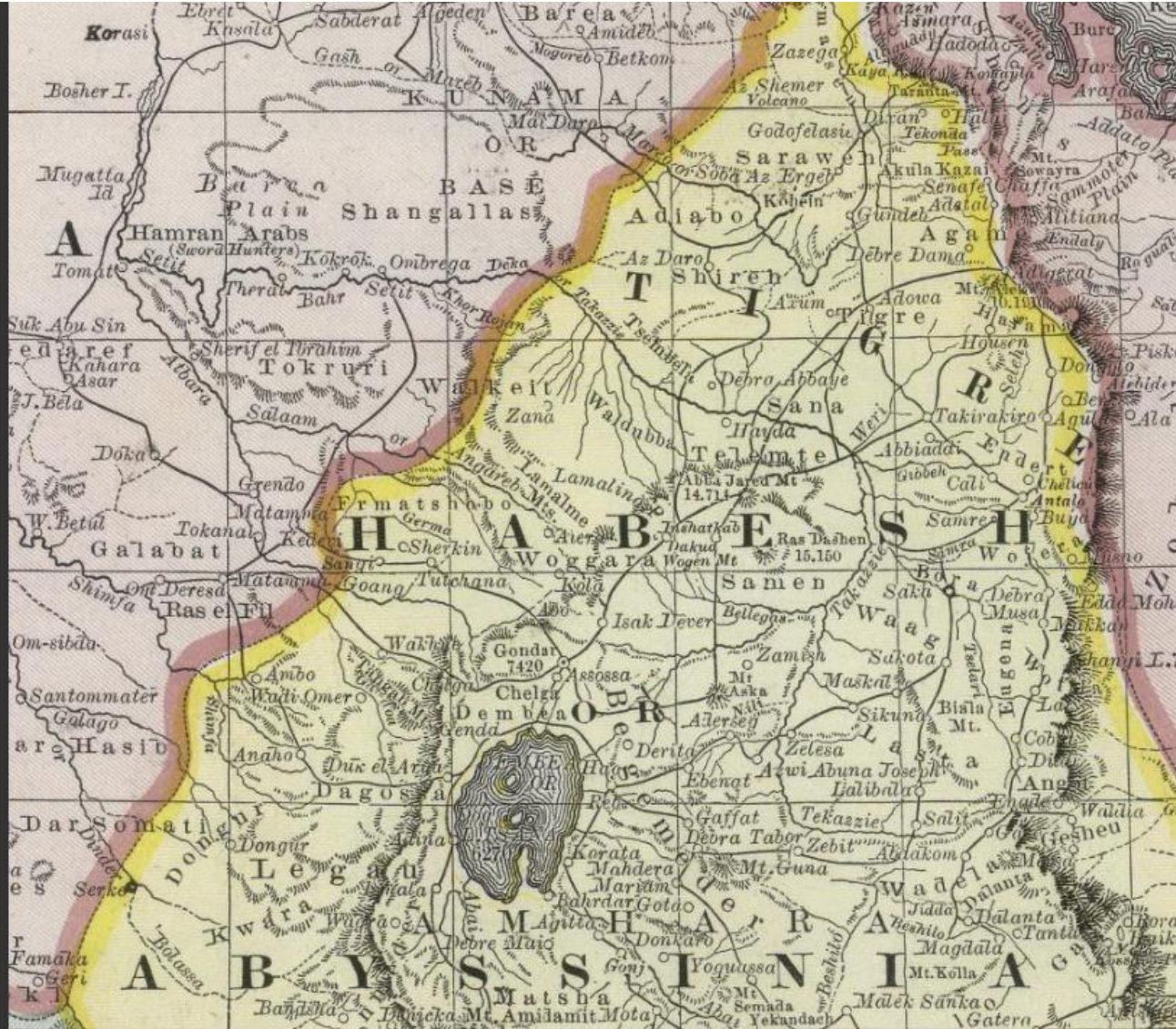
No internal boundaries drawn; most of the Tigre lettering established southwest of Tekeze; Wolkait clearly in Tigre



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~209908~5003708:North-Eastern-Africa->

Rand McNally, 1889

No internal boundary

| | |
|---|---|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |  |
| Record ▼ | |
| Author: Rand McNally and Company | |
| Date: 1889 | |
| Short Title: Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssina. | |
| Publisher: Rand McNally | |
| Publisher Location: Chicago | |
| Type: Atlas Map | |
| Obj Height cm: 27 | |
| Obj Width cm: 34 | |
| Scale 1: 5,000,000 | |
| Note: Countries in color; states outlined in color. Relief shown by hachures. | |
| Reference: P952. | |
| Country: Eritrea | |

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37470~1210344:Upper-Nubia-and-Habesh-or-Abyssina->

Habenicht, 1891

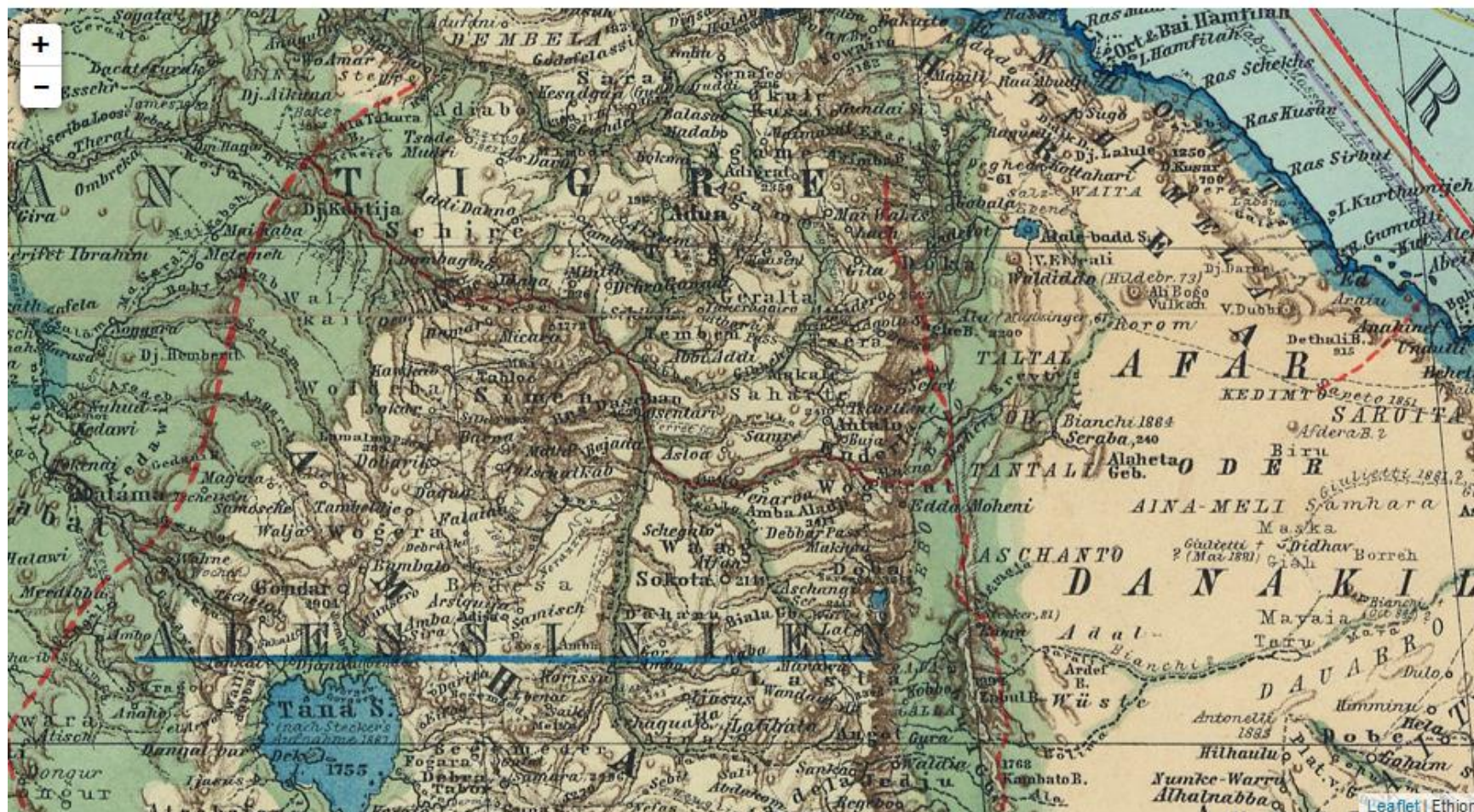
Border Amhara Tigre drawn on Tekeze R. in red colour.



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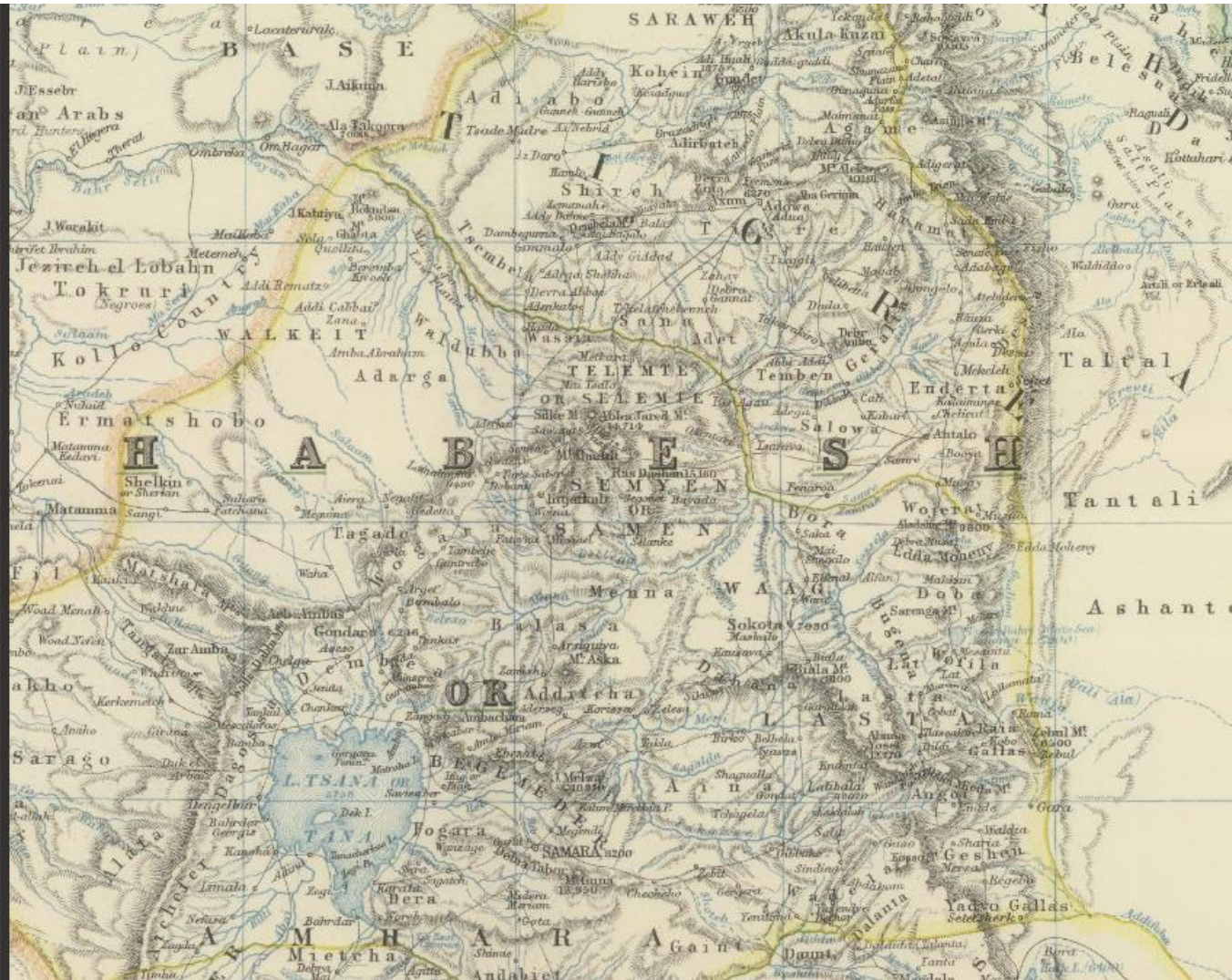
Justus Perthes' Afrika (Habenicht - 1891)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=2

Johnston, 1893

In a 50- year record of atlas maps (1861-1911), this Johnston map in one instance places the border on Tekeze

| | |
|---|---|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |  |
| Record ▼ | |
| Author: Johnston, Alexander Keith | |
| Date: 1893 | |
| Short Title: Upper Nubia and Abyssinia. | |
| Publisher: W. & A.K. Johnston | |
| Publisher Location: Edinburgh | |
| Type: Atlas Map | |
| Obj Height cm: 47 | |
| Obj Width cm: 60 | |
| Scale 1: 2,854,868 | |
| Note: Countries and districts outlined in color. Relief shown by hachures. Four scales. | |
| Reference: cfP6269 (1894 ed.). | |

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37991~1211004:Upper-Nubia-and-Abyssinia->

De Chaurand, 1894

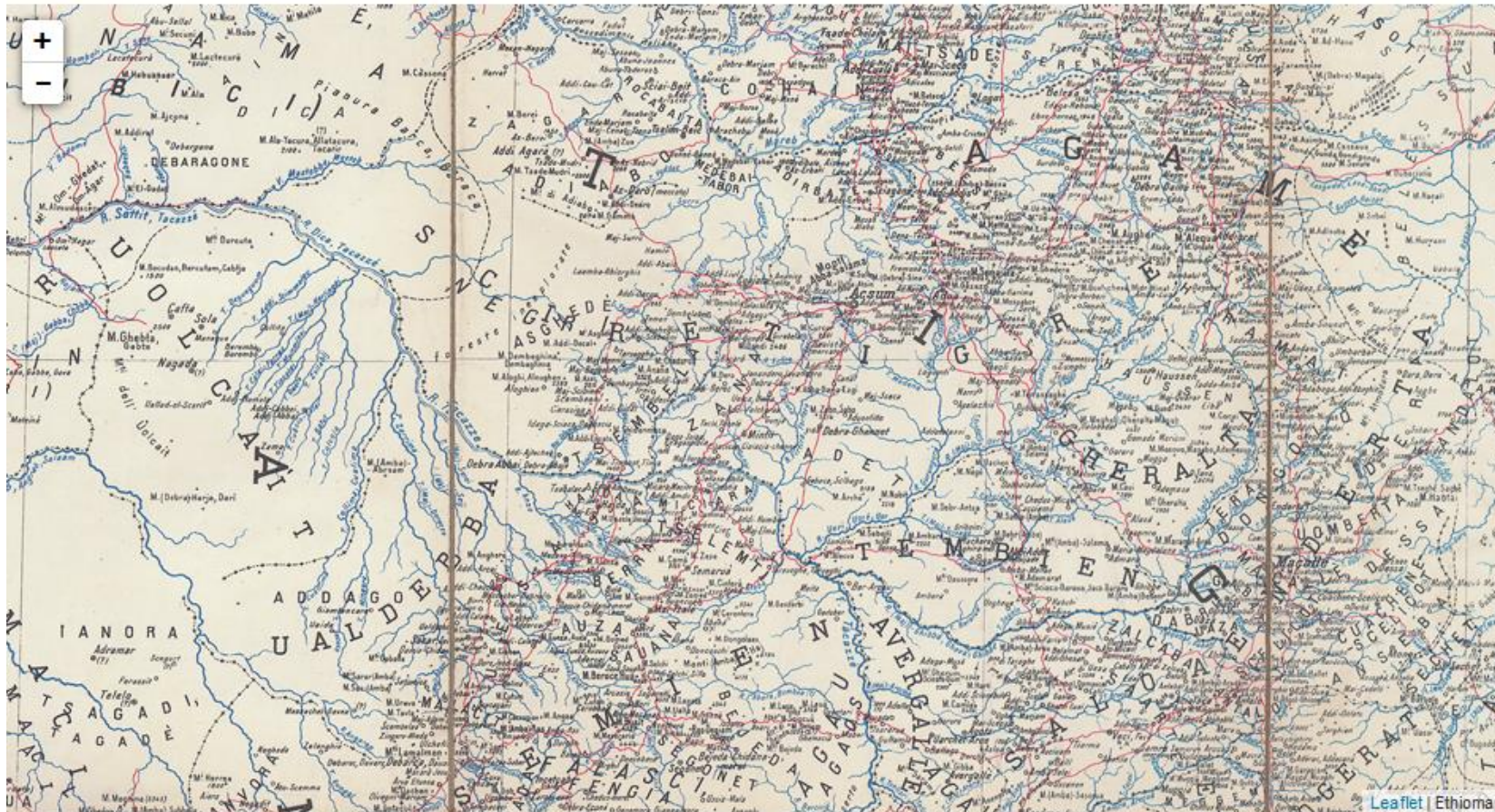
Internal border Amara-Tigre drawn on Tekeze (+.+.+ line); 1892 version does not display borders



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Carta dimostrativa dell'Etioopia (3 - Gondar) (De Chaurand - 1894)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=61 <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g8330m.g2009578530/?sp=3>

https://www.igmi.org/carte-antiche/digitale_300_dpi/carta-1617469319.3

Stieler & Lueddecke, 1894

Internal border Amhara-Tigre on Tekeze R., but inconsistent. Italian territory not mapped.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~319981~90088877:69--Afrika-in-6-Blaettern,-Blatt-4->

Andree, 1895

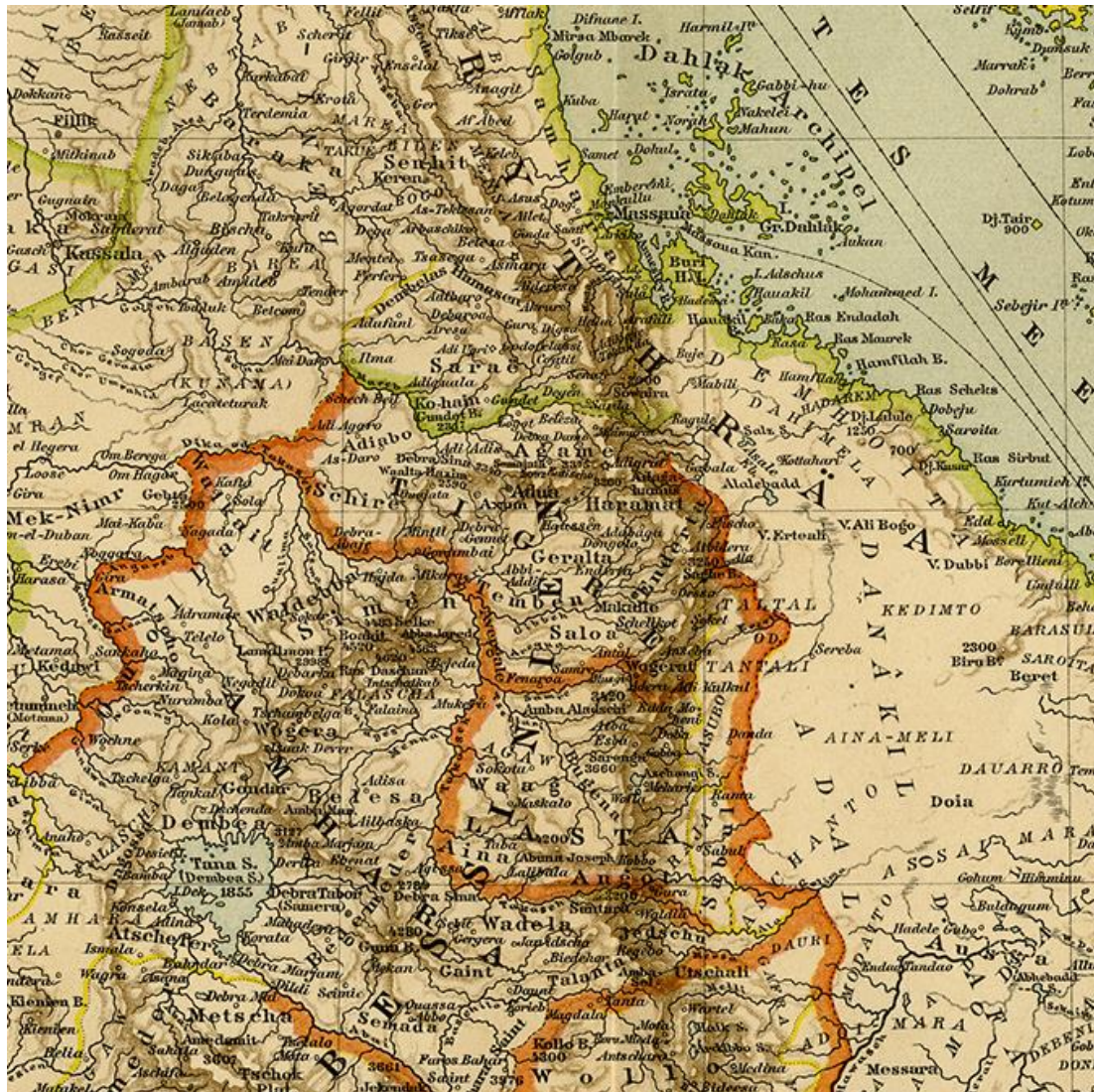
Tigre and Amhara as main subunits of Abyssinia; border not drawn. Italian possessions not outlined



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~30738~1150672:Africa-NE->

Brockhaus, 1895 (similar in 1905)

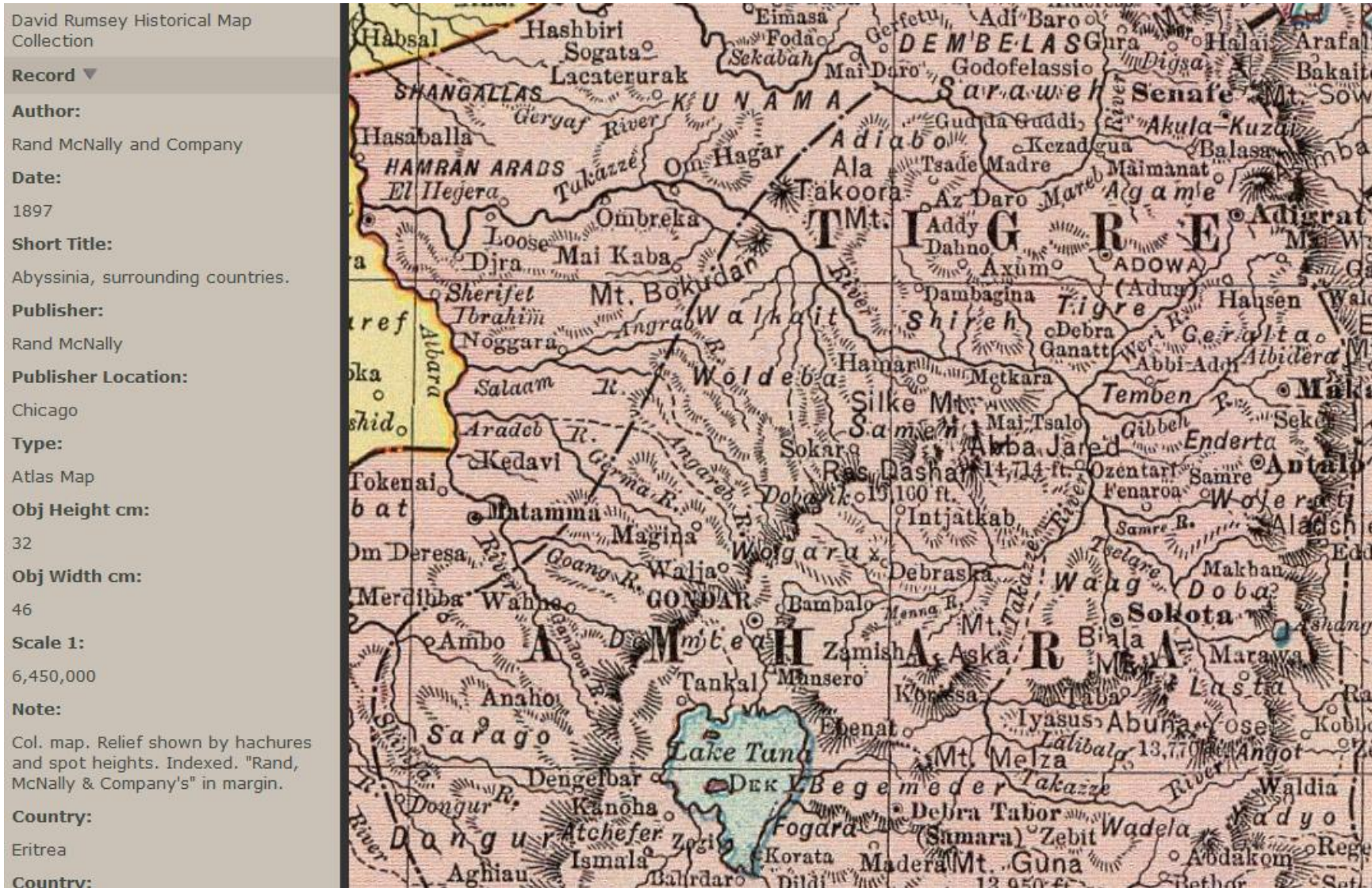
Border Amhara-Tigre drawn on Tekeze River



<https://pictura-prints.com/product/antique-map-africa-arabia-eritrea-ethiopia-meyers-1895/> This map is available at many commercial sites. So far it could not be retrieved from a formal repository.

Rand McNally, 1897

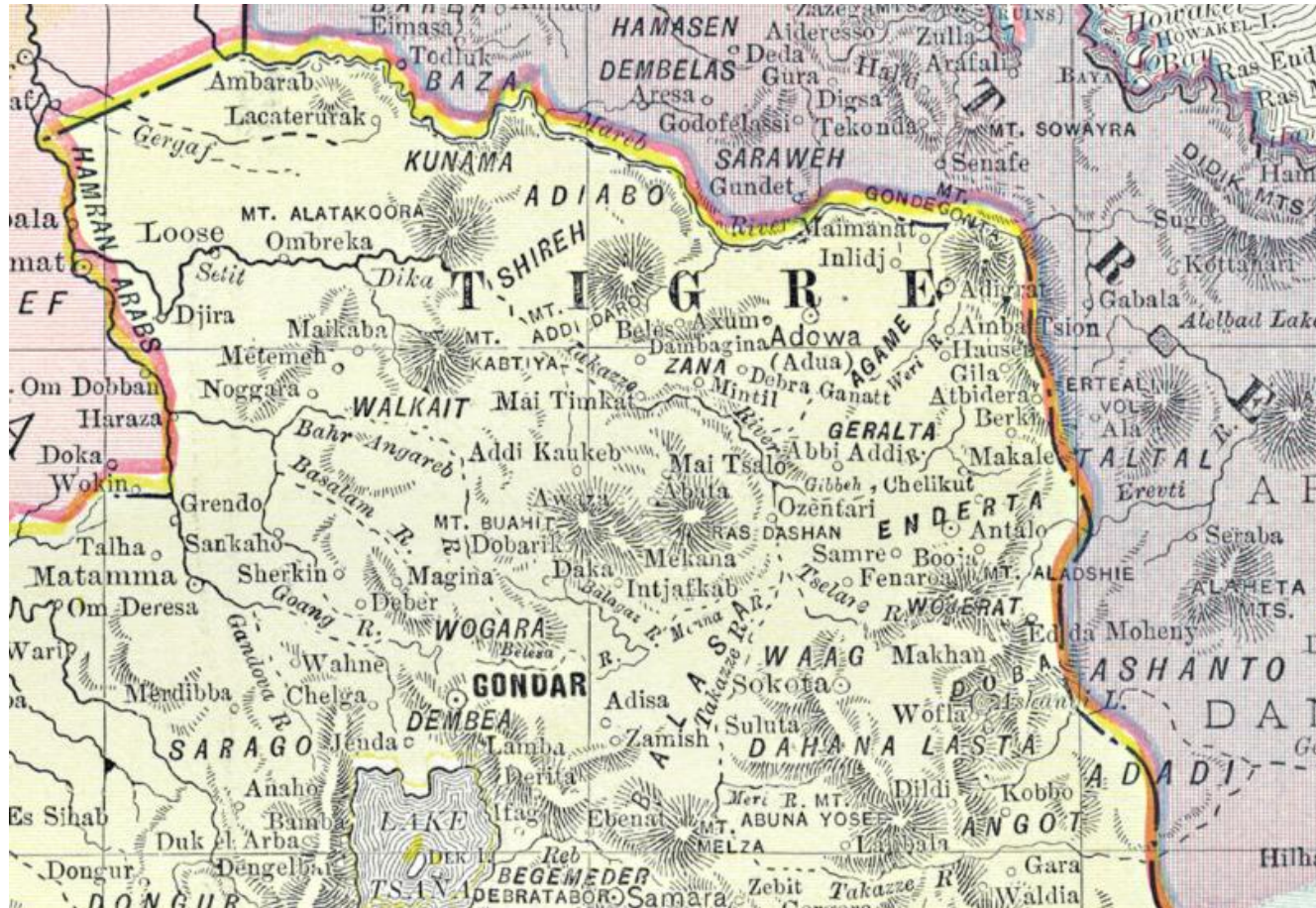
No internal borders



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~20367~550109:Abyssinia,-surrounding-countries->

Rand McNally, 1898

No internal boundaries shown, lettering Tigre across Tekeze River



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Please email digicc@library.illinois.edu if you have comments or questions relating to this item.

Descriptive Information

Title
Abyssinia and the Surrounding Countries

Creator
Rand McNally and Company

Place of Publication
United States

Date
1898

<https://digital.library.illinois.edu/items/33747e30-e946-0133-1d3d-0050569601ca-d#>

Lannoy de Bissy, 1897

No internal boundaries; position of Tigre and Amhara lettering suggests Simien is the boundary



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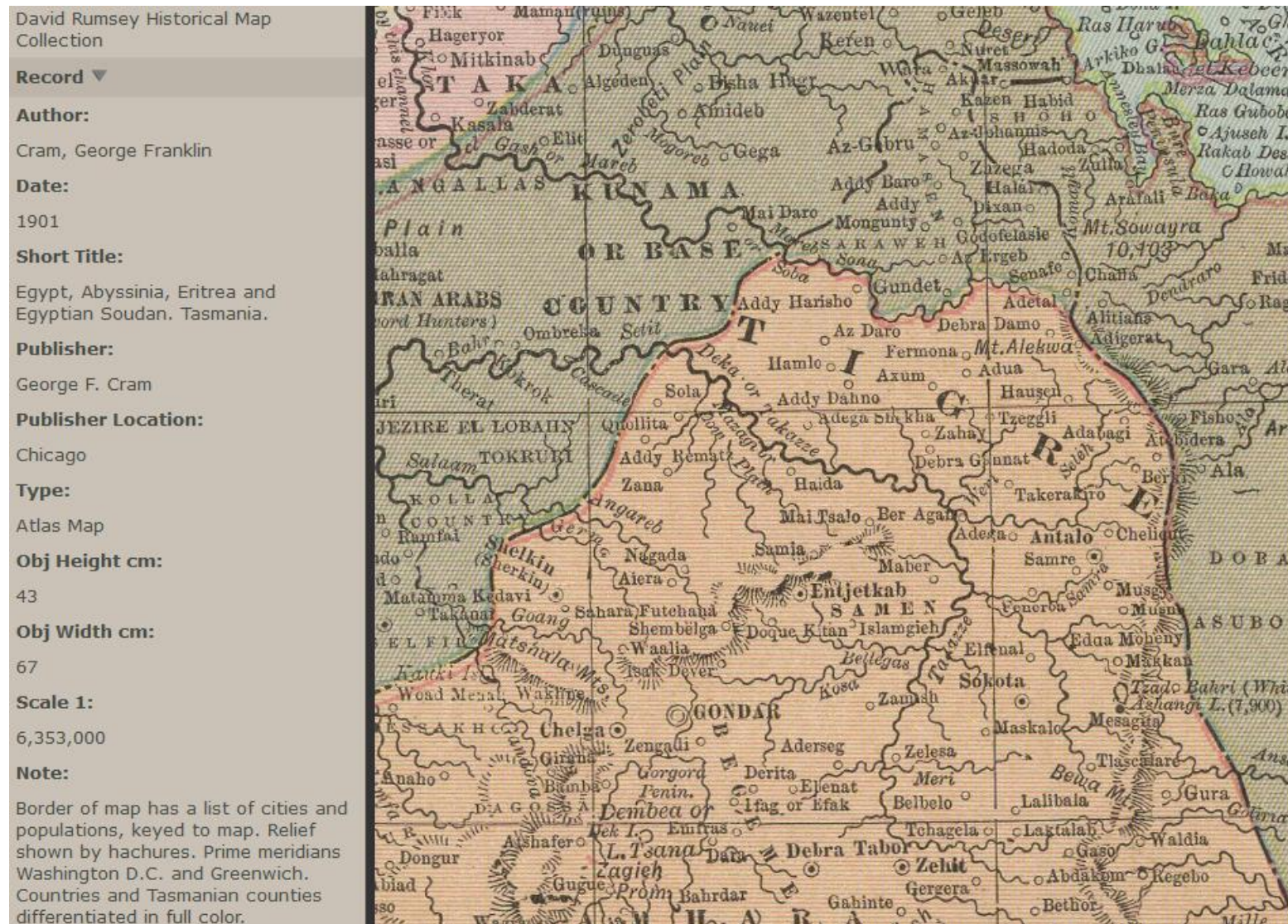
Afrique - F° 29 - Gondar (Lannoy de Bissy - 1897)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=30

Cram, 1901 (similar in 1889 and 1893)

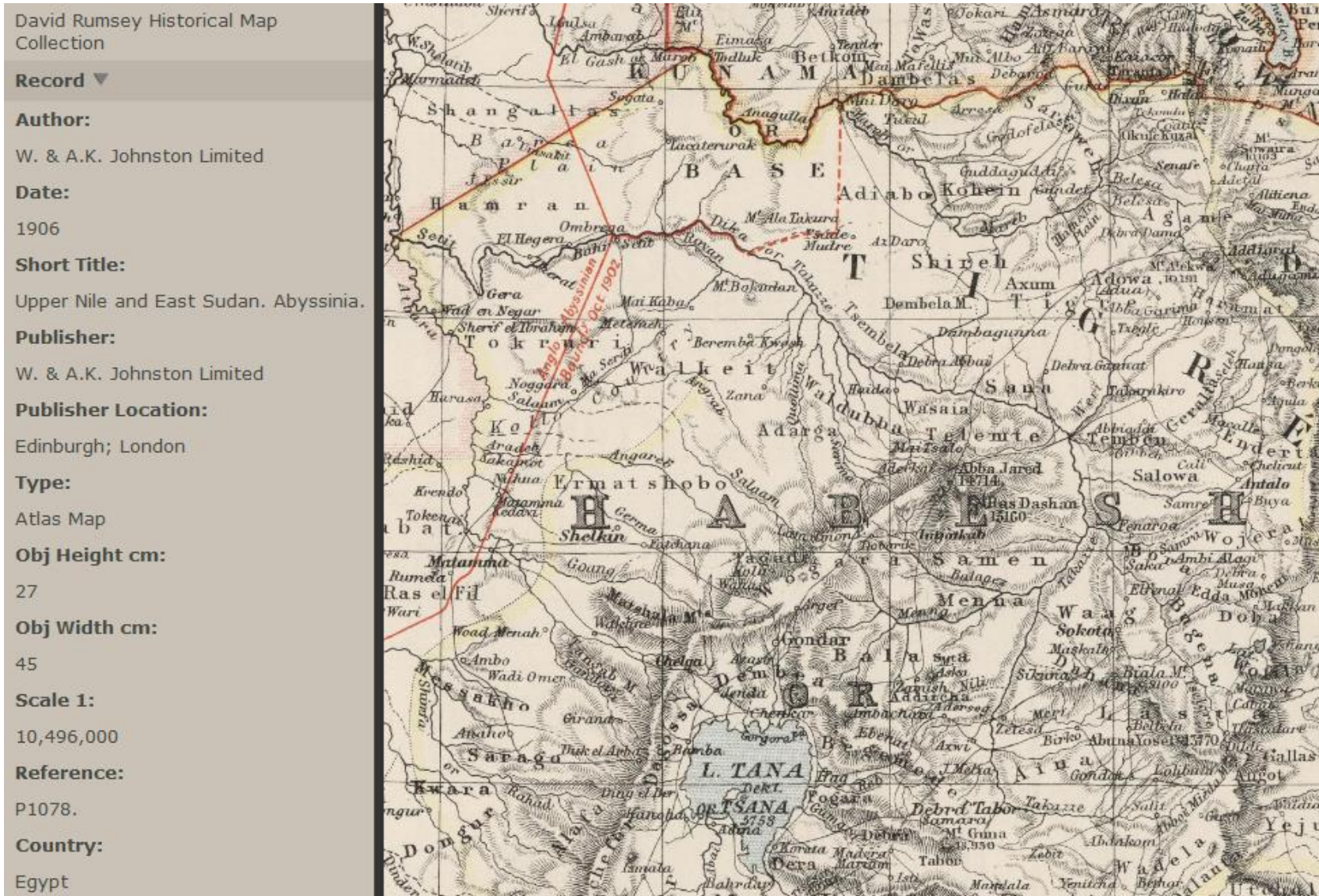
Internal borders not drawn



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~213586~5501058:Egypt,-Abyssinia,-Eritrea-and-Egypt>

Johnston, 1906

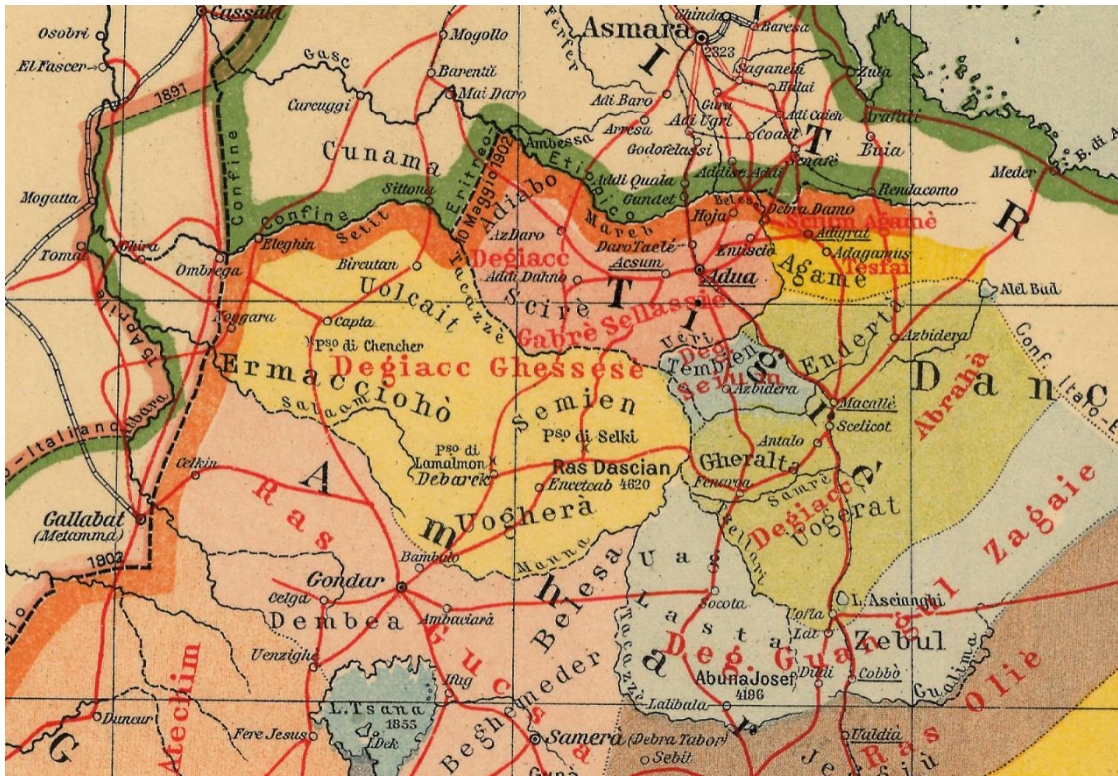
Tigré-Amhara border not shown. Eritrean border according to Ethiopian claims.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~238158~5511391:Upper-Nile-and-East-Sudan--Abyssini>

Rossetti, 1907

Within the map series, there is this particular moment in time where emperor Menelik has cut Tigray in half a dozen of territories, the northern part bartered to Italy and the other princedoms directly tributary to him.



American Geographical Society Library

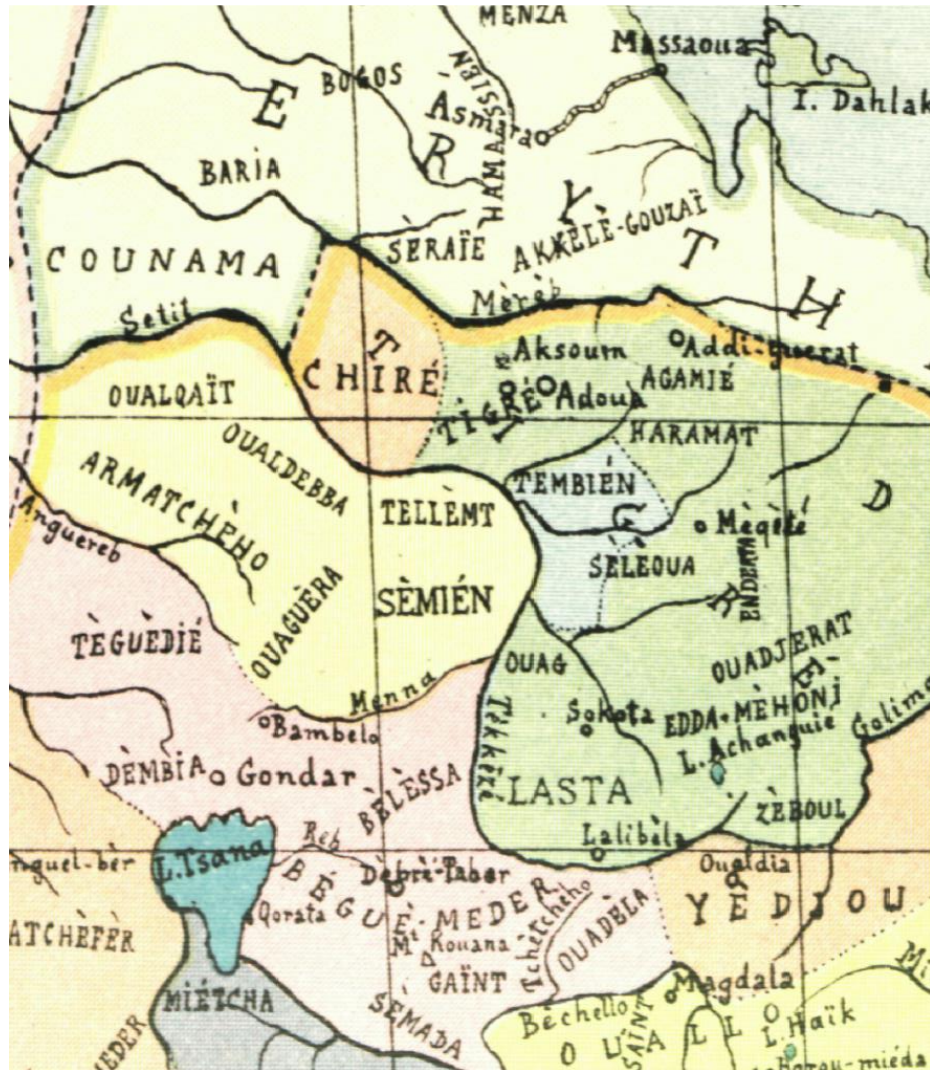
Home > American Geographical Society Library Digital Map Collection > Schizzo Dimostrativo della situazione politica
Schizzo Dimostrativo della situazione politica nell'Africa Orientale / Ist Geogr. Dott. G. de Agostini & C.



<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/10634/>

Guèbrè Sellassié, Tèsfa Sellassié, De Coppet, 1909

This is based on the work of Menelik's chronicler Guèbrè Sellassié. Though published in 1930, the map refers to the period of Menelik's reign, more precisely 1909. Many elements taken from Rossetti (1907). At the position of the current Western Tigray, there were districts Oualqaït, Sèmién, etc., intermediate between Tigré and Bégouè-Meder.



Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur

CHRONIQUE DU RÈGNE DE MÉNÉLIK II ROI DES ROIS D'ÉTHIOPIE

Traduite de l'amharique

PAR
TESFA SELLIASSIE

Publiée et annotée

PAR
MAURICE DE COPPET
ANCIEN MINISTRE DE FRANCE EN ÉTHIOPIE.

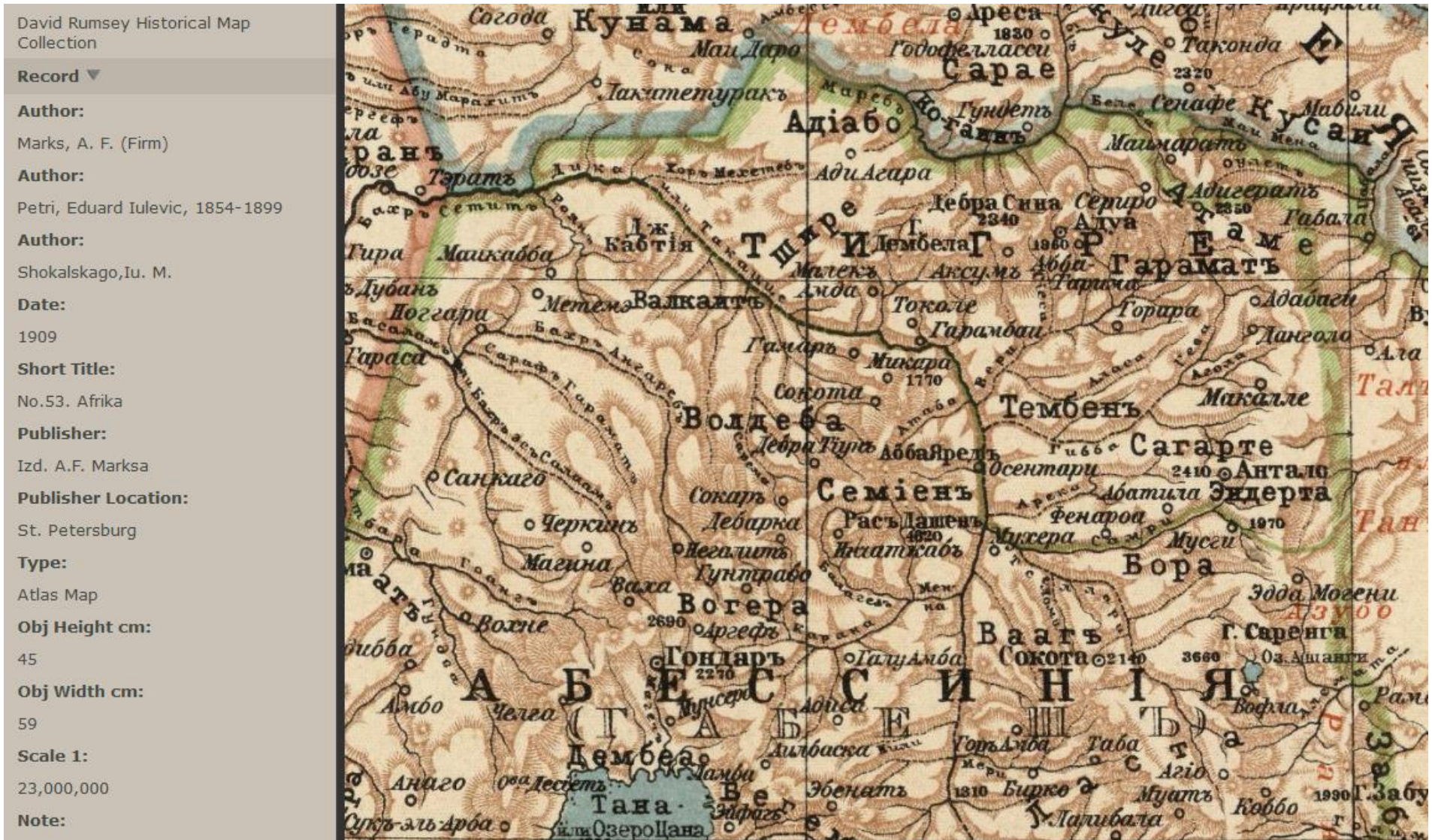
ATLAS



http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd_10249517_000/ldpd_10249517_000.pdf

Petri & Shokalskago, 1909

Border on Tekeze, in green colour



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~255796~5520039:No-53--Afrika>

Johnston, 1911

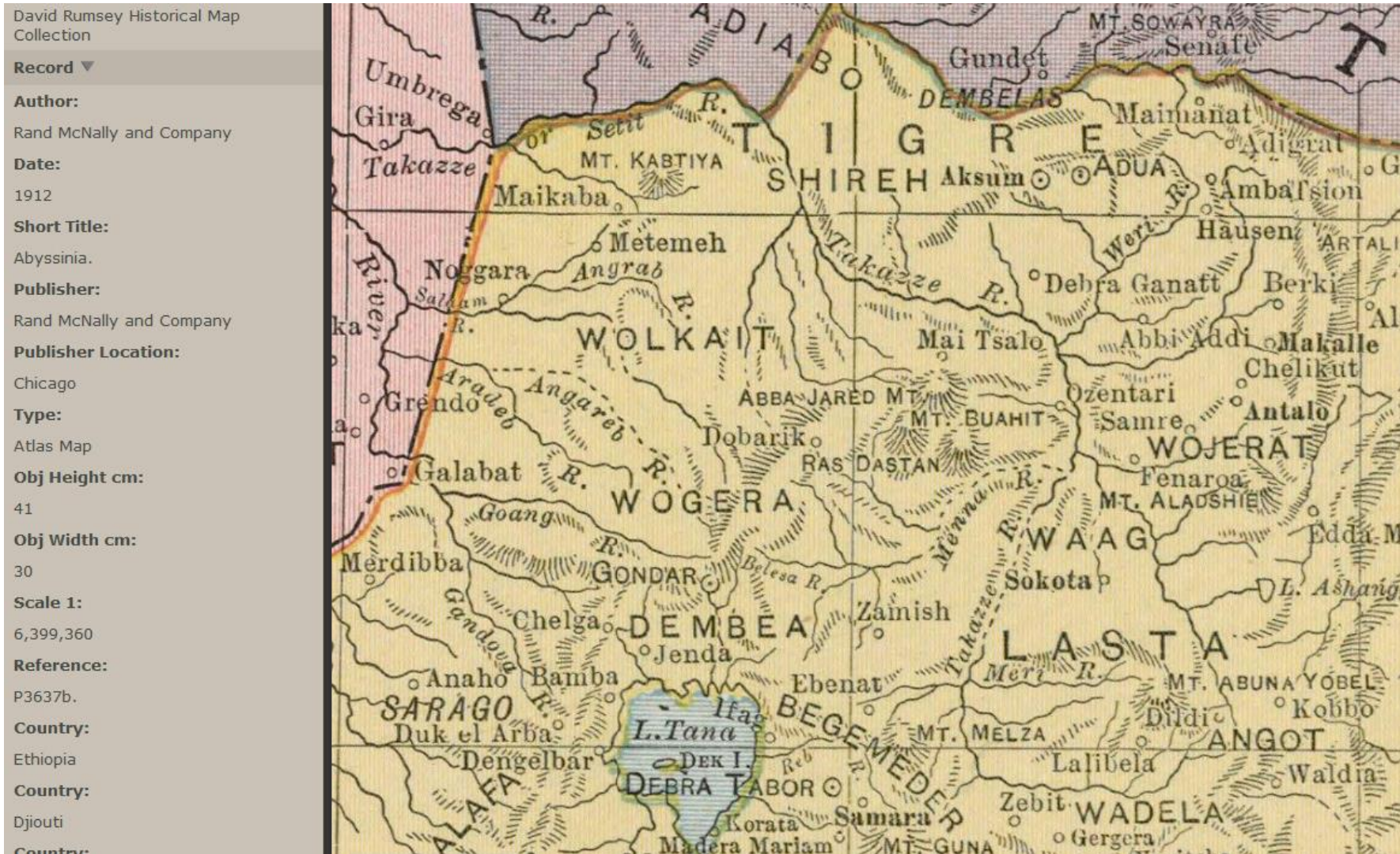
Tigré-Amhara border not shown. Eritrean border drawn according to Ethiopian claims.

| | |
|--|--|
| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection | |
| Record ▼ | |
| Author: | |
| Johnston, W. & A.K. | |
| Date: | |
| 1911 | |
| Short Title: | |
| Upper Nubia and Abyssinia. | |
| Publisher: | |
| W. & A.K. Johnston | |
| Publisher Location: | |
| Edinburgh | |
| Type: | |
| Atlas Map | |
| Obj Height cm: | |
| 47 | |
| Obj Width cm: | |
| 60 | |
| Scale 1: | |
| 2,854,868 | |
| Note: | |
| Countries outlined in color. Relief shown by hachures. Three scales. | |
| Reference: | |
| cfp6269 (1894 ed.). | |

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37127~1210668:Upper-Nubia-and-Abyssinia->

Rand McNally, 1912

No internal borders; lettering Tigre spans across Tekeze

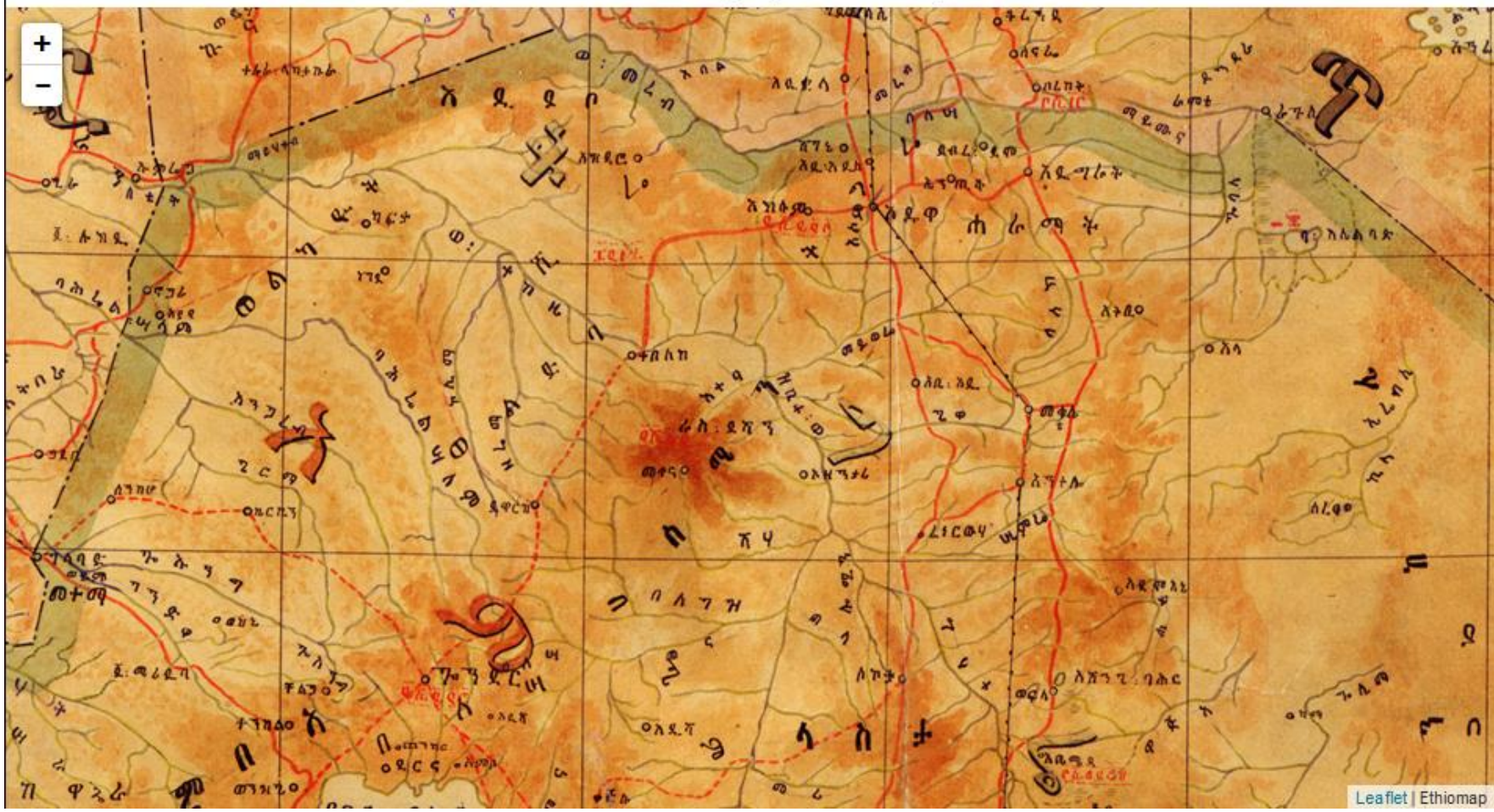


<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~308634~90078214:Abyssinia->

Papazian, 1923

Tigre and Amhara as main subunits; border not drawn. Eritrean border according to Ethiopian claims.

የኢትዮጵያ ካረታ (Papazian - 1923)



https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=9

Haack & Stieler, 1925

Internal border not shown; Eritrean border according to Italian claims

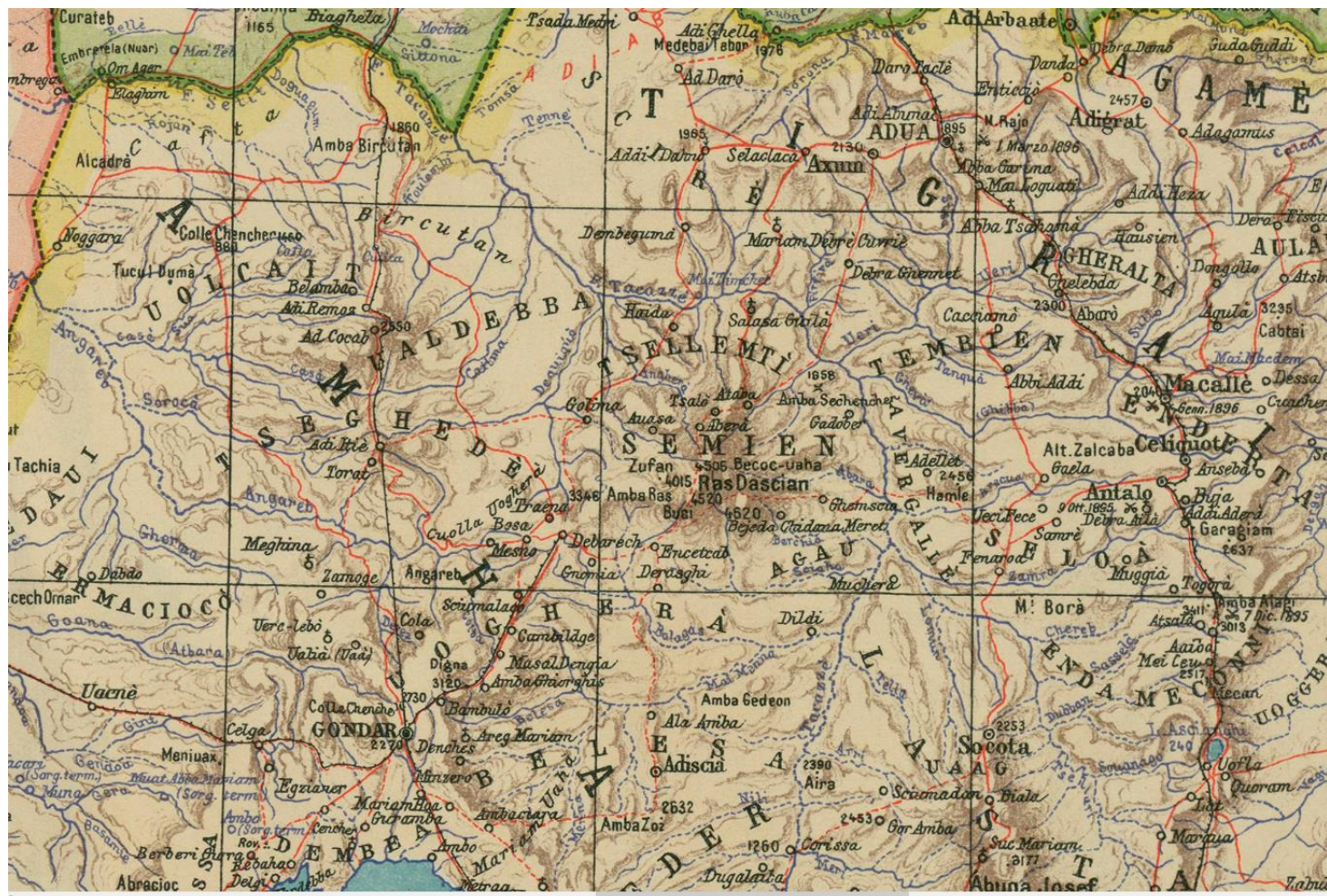
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| David Rumsey Historical Map Collection |
| Record ▾ |
| Author: |
| Haack, H. |
| Author: |
| Stieler, Adolf |
| Date: |
| 1925 |
| Short Title: |
| 84. Somaliländer. The Somali-Lands. |
| Publisher: |
| Justus Perthes |
| Publisher Location: |
| Gotha |
| Type: |
| Atlas Map |
| Obj Height cm: |
| 39 |
| Obj Width cm: |
| 42 |
| Scale 1: |
| 7,500,000 |
| Reference: |
| Espenhorst 2.1.1.1.10 |
| Country: |
| Ethiopia |



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~265654~90040053:84--Somaliländer--The-Somali-Lands->

Dardano, 1925

No border drawn



English: Africa Orientale - Carta dimostrativa fisico-politica costruita / redatta e disegnata da Achille Dardano, Ministero delle Colonie. Ufficio studi e propaganda

1925

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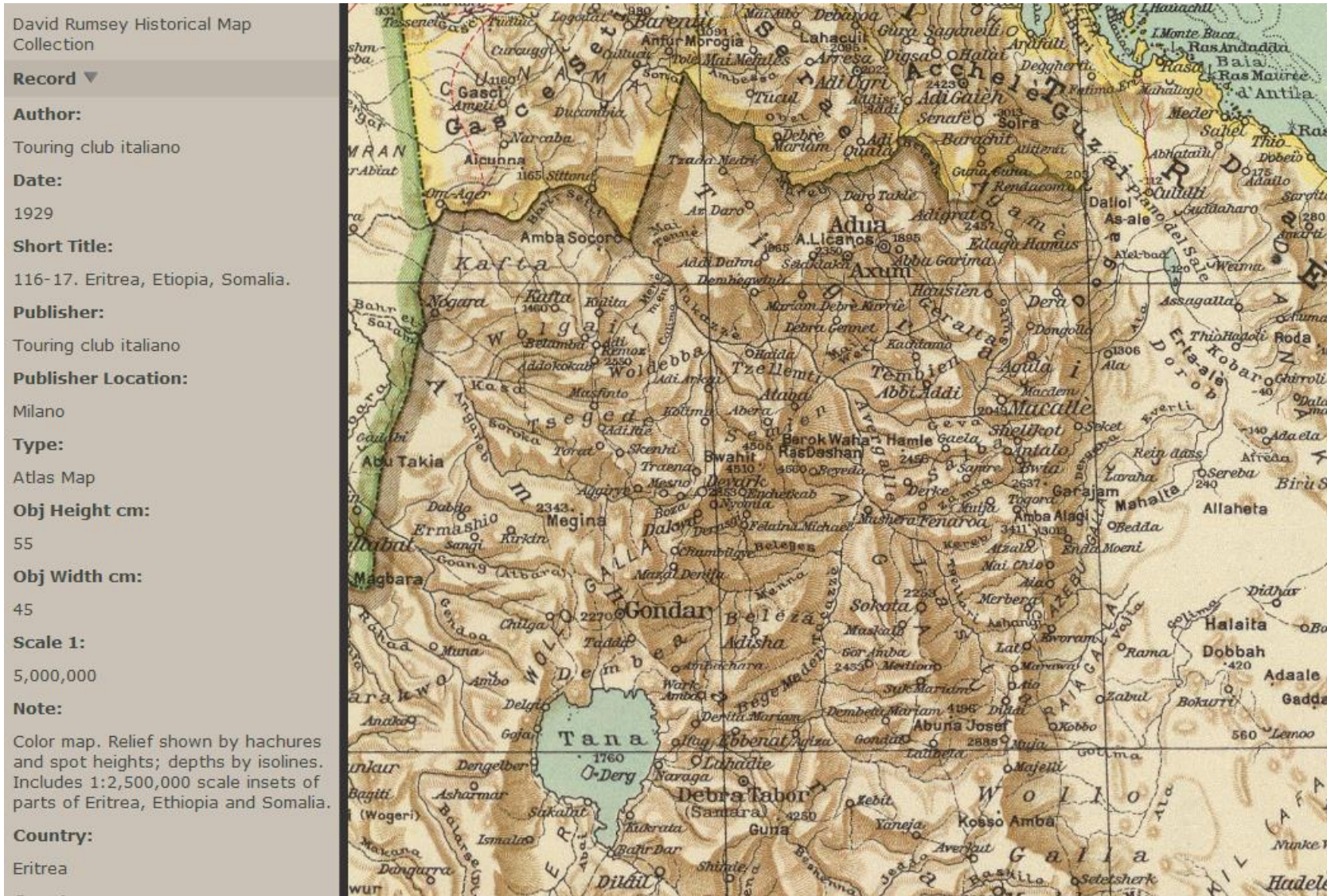
Achille Dardano (1870–1938)

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1925 - Africa Orientale - Carta dimostrativa fisico-politica.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1925_-_Africa_Orientale_-_Carta_dimostrativa_fisico-politica.jpg)

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53064995t>

Touring Club Italiano, 1929

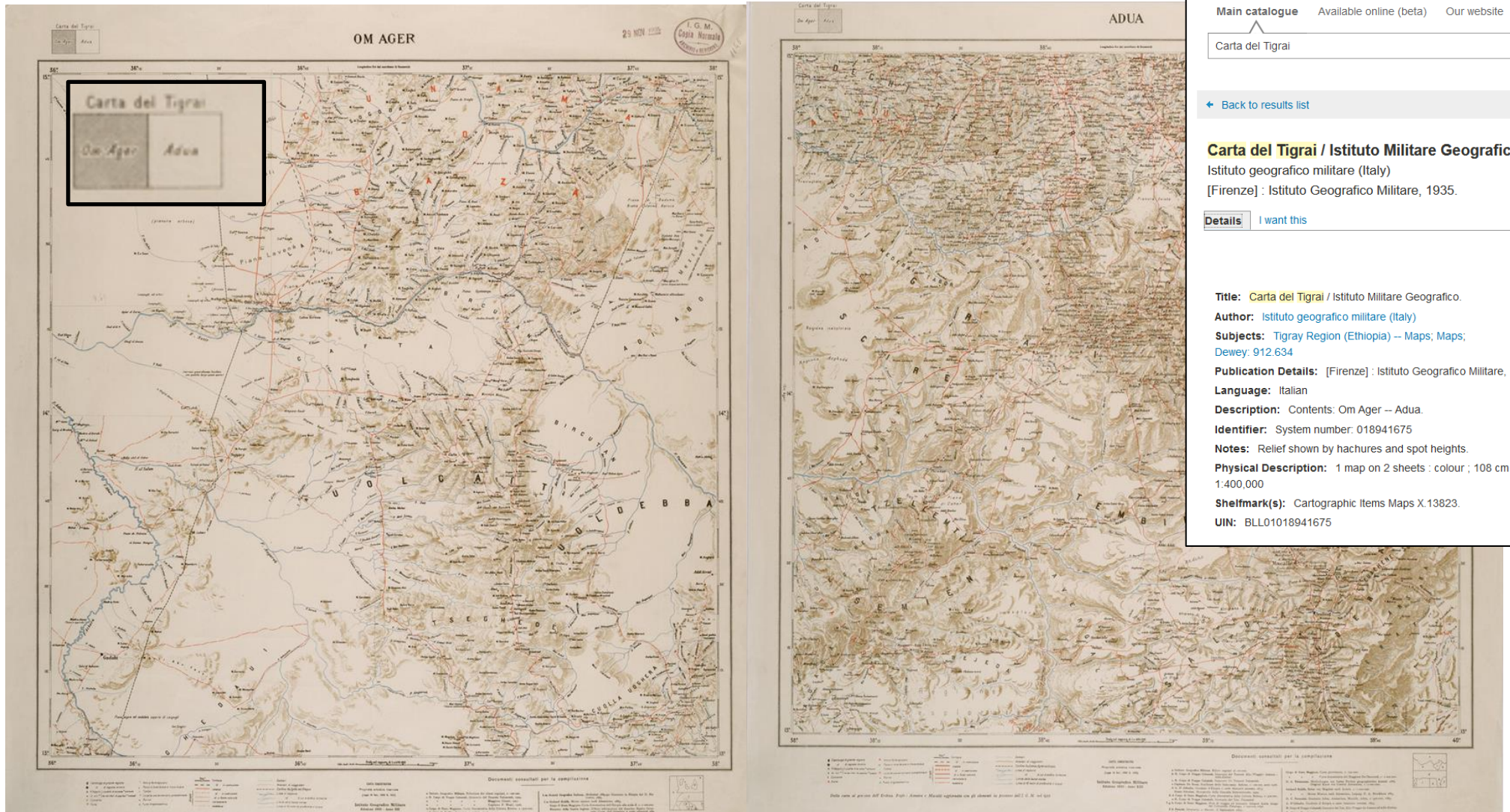
Tigray and Amhara as subunits of Etiopia; border not drawn. Italian possessions outlined with border along Italian claims.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~31884~1151211:116-17--Eritrea,-Etiopia,-Somalia->

IGMI, 1935

“Carta del Tigray”, one map on two sheets, before Italian occupation



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Carta del Tigray Everything

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Carta del Tigray / Istituto Militare Geografico.
Istituto geografico militare (Italy)
[Firenze] : Istituto Geografico Militare, 1935.

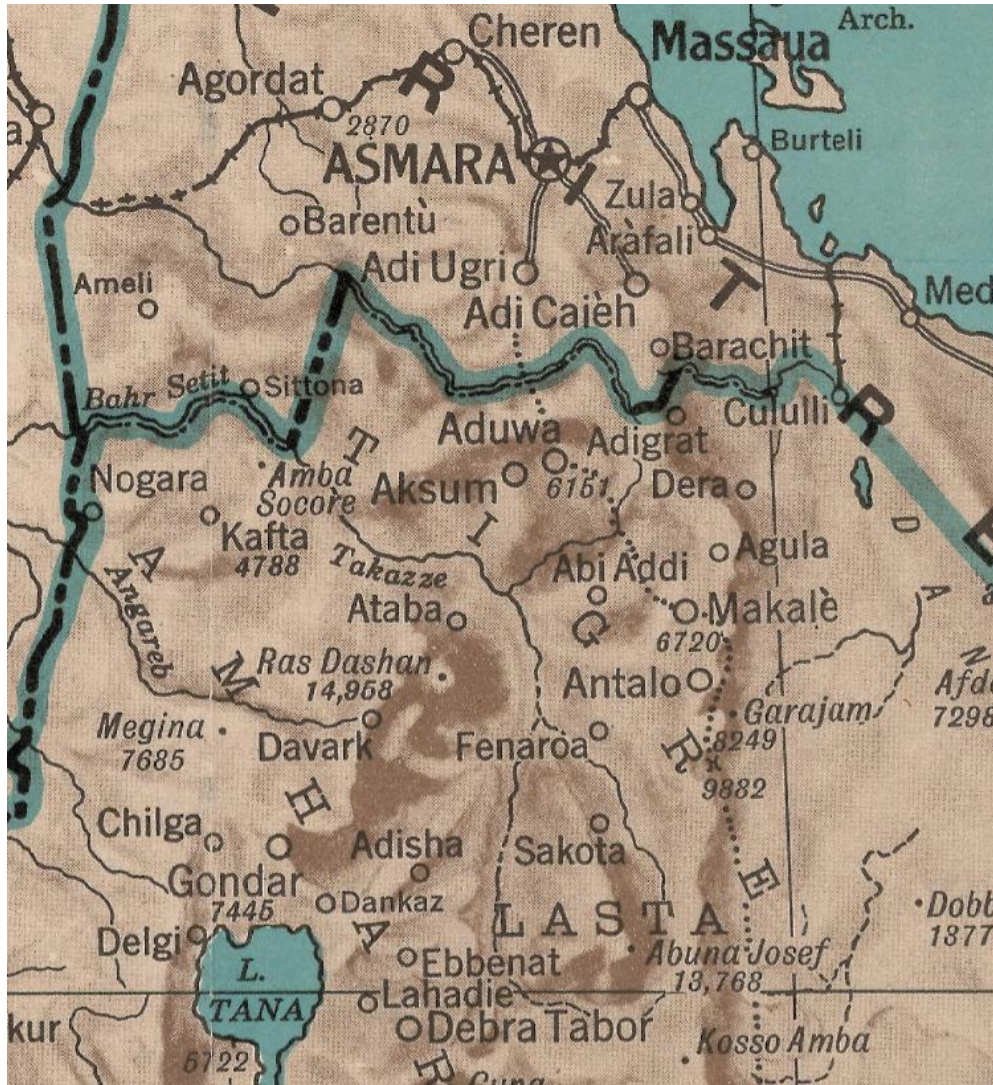
Details I want this

Title: Carta del Tigray / Istituto Militare Geografico.
Author: Istituto geografico militare (Italy)
Subjects: Tigray Region (Ethiopia) -- Maps; Maps; Dewey: 912.634
Publication Details: [Firenze] : Istituto Geografico Militare, 1935.
Language: Italian
Description: Contents: Om Ager -- Adua.
Identifier: System number: 018941675
Notes: Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Physical Description: 1 map on 2 sheets : colour ; 108 cm x 55 cm ; Scale 1:400,000
Shelfmark(s): Cartographic Items Maps X.13823.
UIN: BLL01018941675

<http://explore.bl.uk/BLVU1:LSCOP-ALL:BLL01018941675>; https://search.nls.uk/permalink/f/sbbkgr/44NLS_ALMA21433089100004341;
https://www.igmi.org/en/carte-antiche/colori_a1/carta-1617469408.27 and https://www.igmi.org/en/carte-antiche/digitale_300_dpi/carta-1617469408.75

Hammond, 1935

No internal boundaries displayed



Map of Ethiopia and adjoining territories

Ethiopia 1935

1935

C.S. Hammond & Co. Inc.

Ethiopia -- Maps

Africa

Ethiopia

Includes 2 inset maps, location map and population comparison diagram.

cartographic image

Still Image

Color

1:6,336,000

American Geographical Society Library - Maps

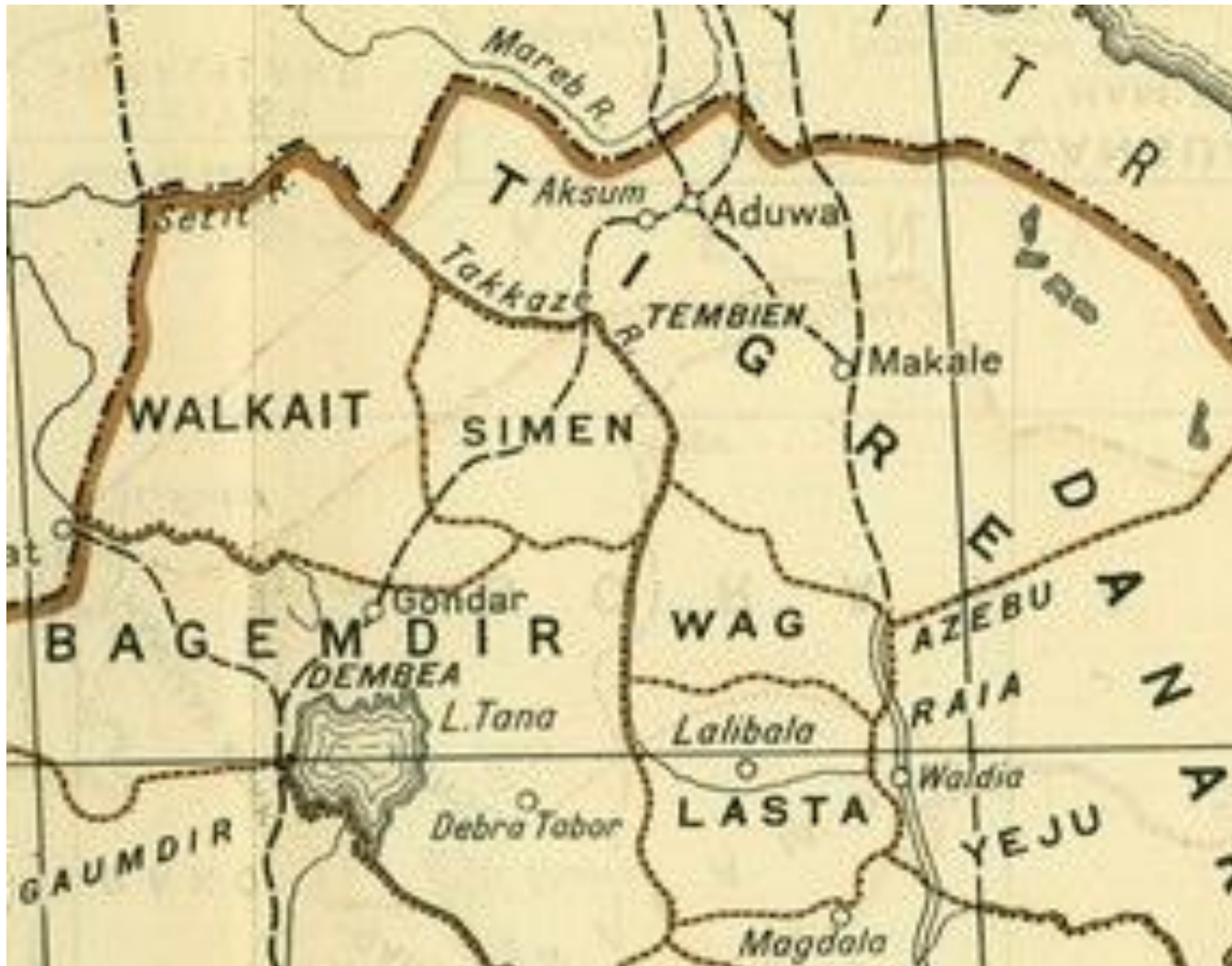
351 A-[1935]

American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/10629/>

Perham, 1935

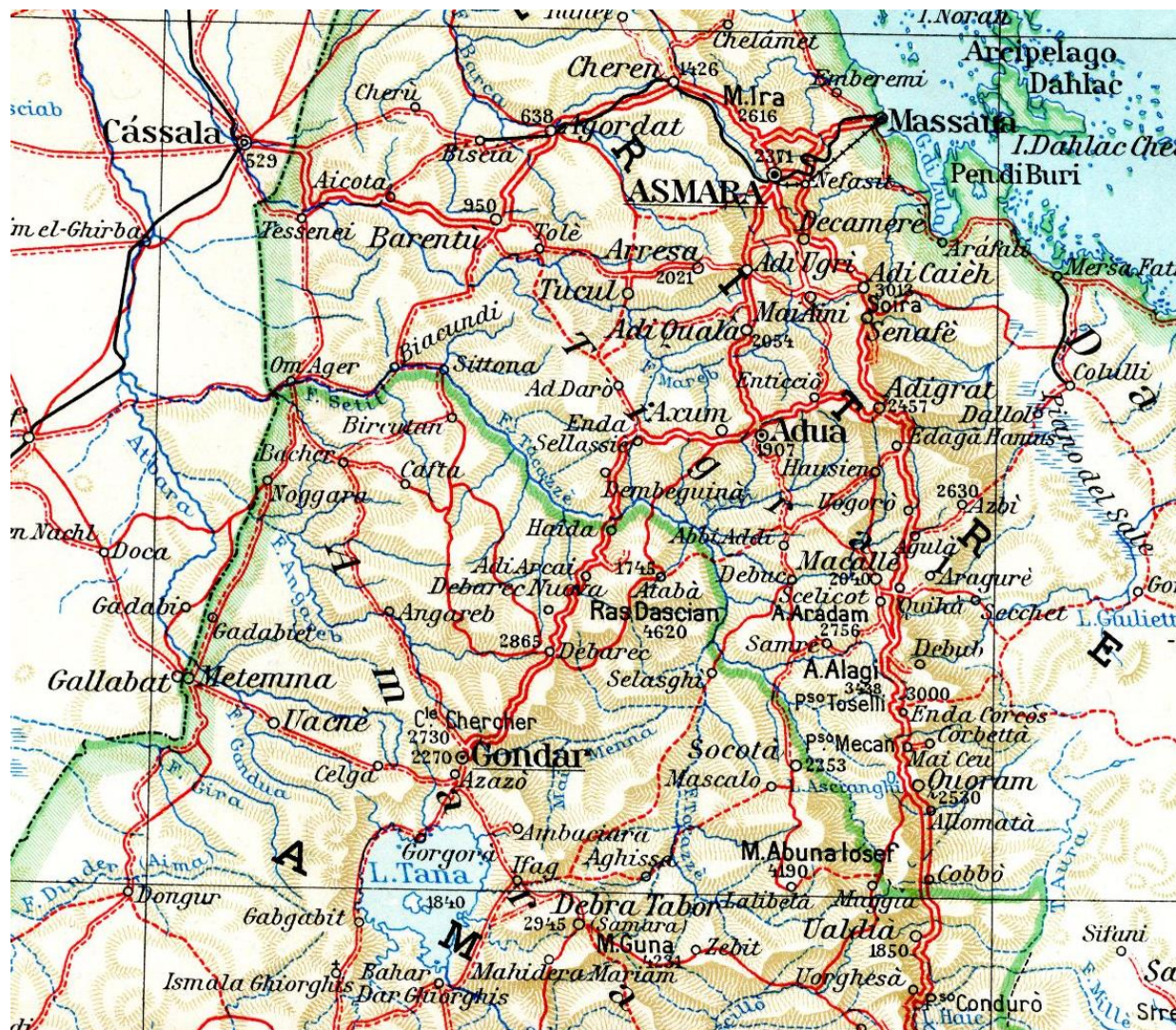
1935 situation, published in 1948. No direct border between Bagemdir and Tigre.



Perham M.F., 1948. The government of Ethiopia. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 481 p. (Own scan)

Consociazione Turistica Italiano, 1938

Widely published map. Administrative border clearly represented. Border between Eritrea/Tigray and Amara follows the Tekeze River.



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1 **BOOK**
Africa orientale italiana.
Touring club italiano.
1938
Shelved Under: Touring club italiano.

https://catalyst.londonlibrary.co.uk/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma990004461790206436&context=L&vid=44LON_INST:LondonLib&lang=en&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,africa%20orientale%20italiana%201938&offset=0

Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, 1939

After 1938, the Italian coloniser made an administrative rearrangement. Only a map at low resolution is available online. Original to be scanned in Berlin. Disregard the brown lines of folding. Administrative border clearly represented. Welkait and surroundings mapped with Eritrea/Tigray; Tselemti and Dima included in Amara. Compare to next page, and De Agostini, 1941.



Africa orientale Italiana : carta dimostrativa fisico-politica / Ministero Dell' Italiana ufficio studi servizio cartografico. Costruita, redatta e disegnata di Achille Dardano

Dardano, Achille *1870-1938*

Italia / Ministero dell'Africa Italiana / Ufficio Studi

3. ed. aggiornata al 31 dicembre 1938-XVII

1:2.000.000

Italian

Bergamo : Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche, 1939

1 Kt : mehrfarb ; 95 x 112 cm

Nebent.: Carta fisico politica dell' Africa orientale Italiana

Kart. C 6510<3>

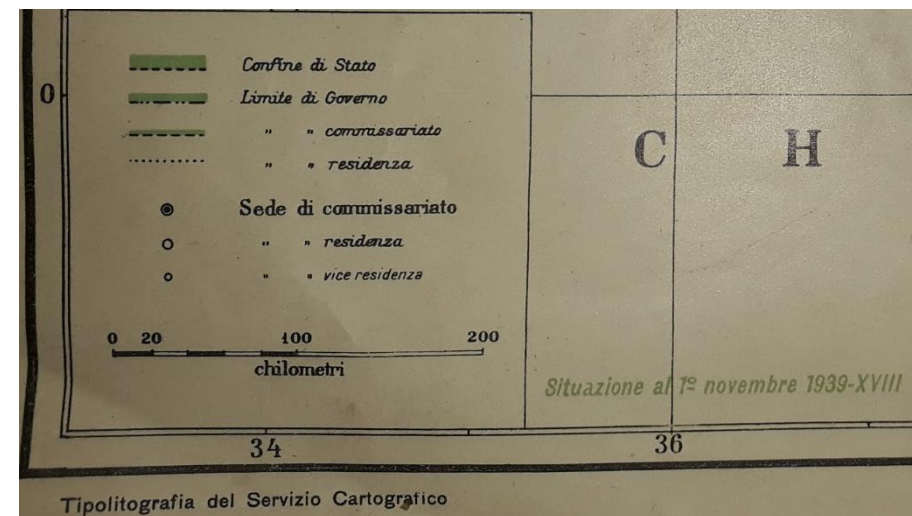
Unter den Linden - Requesting/Consulting in the Maps Reading Room
contact

<https://stabikat.de/DB=1/LNG=EN/CLK?IKT=12&TRM=392452332>

<https://le-mie-topografie.it/A/africa-colonie-somalia-italiana-somalia-britannica-eritrea-arabia-sudan-etiopia>

Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, 1940

Administrative borders clearly represented. Welkait and surroundings (the hexagone north of Lake Tana) mapped with Eritrea/Tigrai; Addi Arcai district, including the current Tselemti and Dima woredas, is included in "Amara". Boundaries as of November 1939, published in 1940.



Libreria: Libreria Grandangolo di Salvarani Paolo e c. sas (Italia)



Soggetti: Storia e politica - colonie - Geografia viaggi esplorazioni - Prodotti

Peso di spedizione: 1.000 g

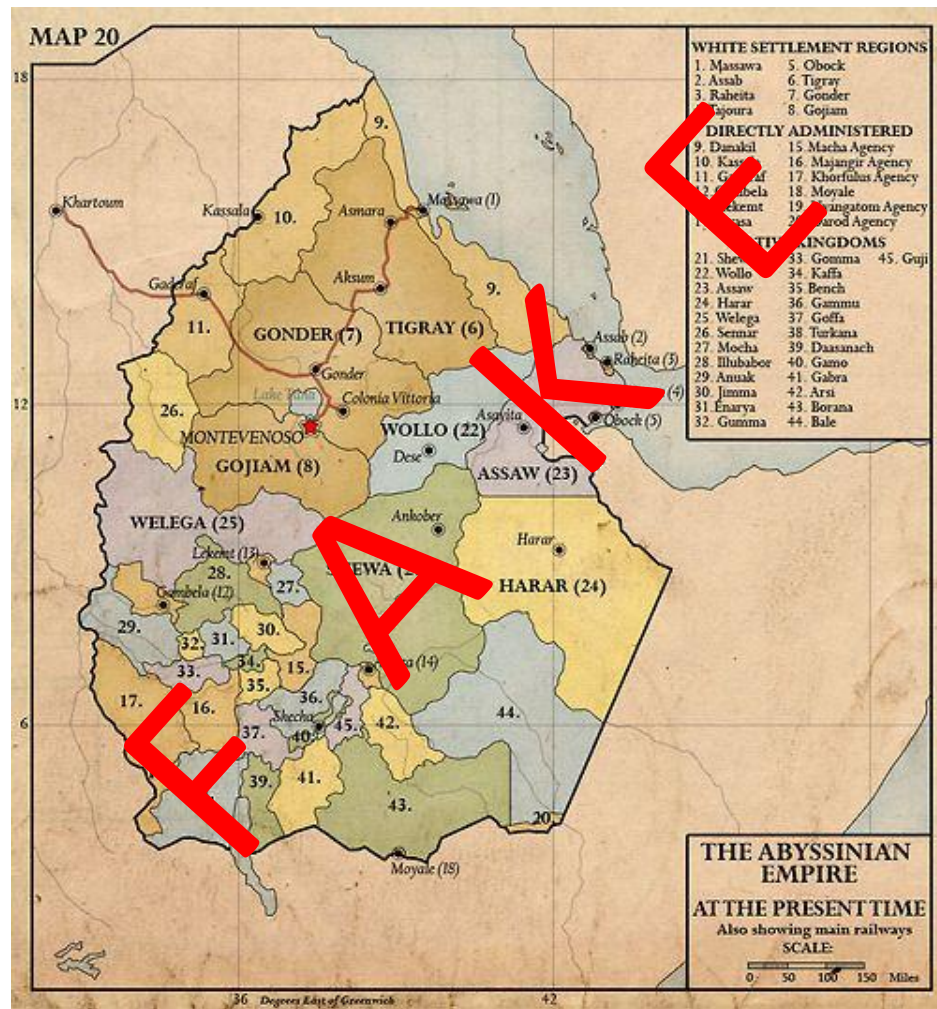
Note Bibliografiche

Carta geografica, CIRCOSCRIZIONI AMMINISTRATIVE Dell'Africa orientale Italiana N 743 - 1940-XVIII Tipolitografia del Servizio Cartografico, 1940, cm 64x56, grande carta geografica ripiegata, legenda al margine inferiore. Condizioni di conservazione Esemplare in discrete condizioni con tracce d'uso, normali pieghe con alcuni strappi restaurati (vedi foto), angoli con pieghette e angolo sup destro mancante, margini con piccoli strappetti e qualche macchietta, per le condizioni vedi foto. Ministero dell'Africa Italiana ufficio studi servizio Cartografico SC03.D14963F blu

<https://www.maremagnum.com/libri-antichi/grande-carta-circoscrizioni-amministrative-africa-orientale/163503214>

Thomasten, ca. 1940 – fake map

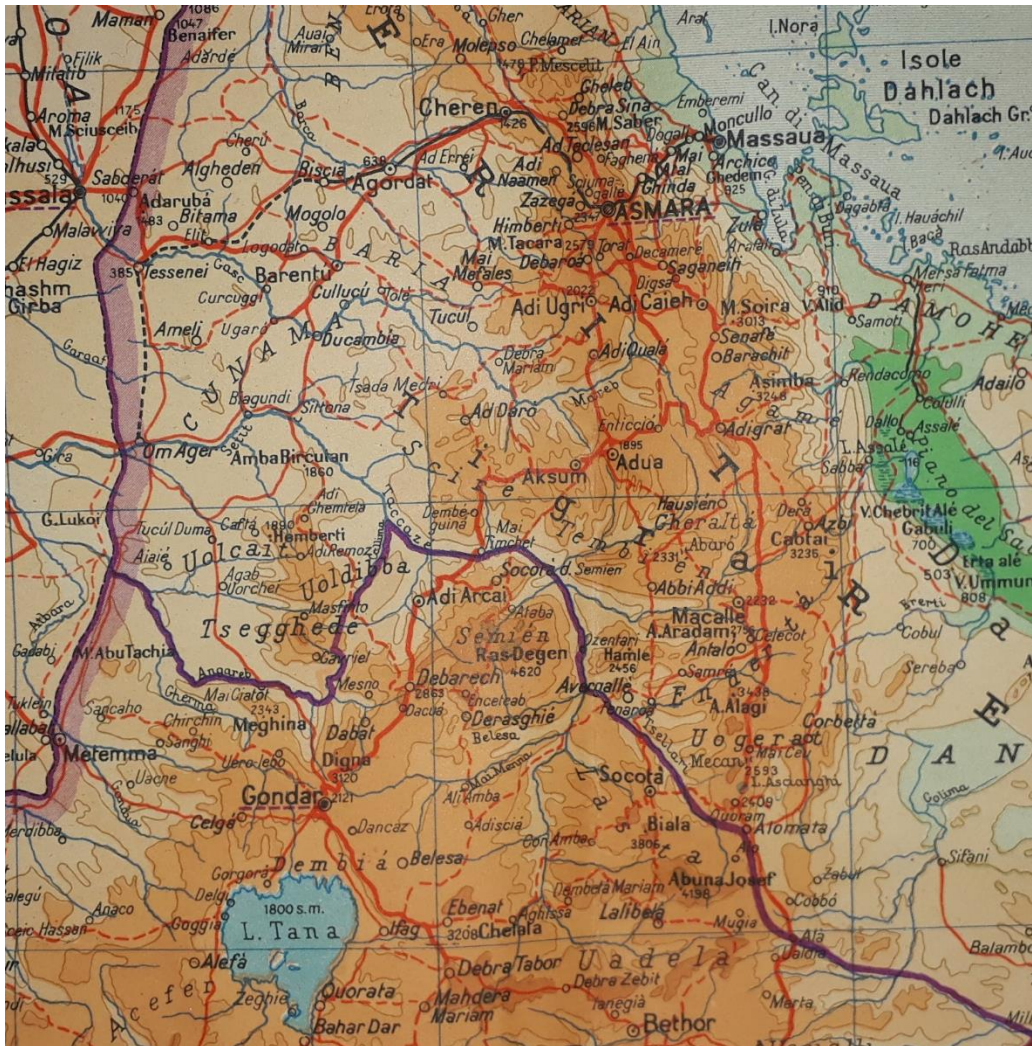
Not used in meta-analysis.



This map is often posted on social media as evidence that the Gonder-Tigray border has been on Tekeze since the time of the Abyssinian empire. The map shows numerous flaws. See non-existent “white settlement regions”, “Montevenoso”, “Colonia Vittoria”, railways and encroachment onto Sudan and Djibouti. The map is fake; it was created in 2009. Source is Ed Thomasten, a believer of Alternate History: <https://www.deviantart.com/edthomasten/art/Empire-of-Abyssinia-c-1940-145811981>. Colleagues fake mappers discuss the creation here: <https://www.deviantart.com/edthomasten/art/Empire-of-Abyssinia-c-1940-145811981>

De Agostini, 1941

Administrative border clearly represented. "Uolcait" and surroundings mapped with Eritrea/Tigray; just east of it, Tselemti and Dima are mapped with the then Italian Amara province



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1 MAP
Dalla cirenaica all'Etiopia, Egitto e Sudan Anglo-Egiziano.
Istituto geografico De Agostini.
1941

Available at Earth Sciences & Map Library
Earth Science/Map Collection Map Case B
(G8330 1941 .I8) >

https://search.library.berkeley.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991024063599706532&context=L&vid=01UCS_BER:UCB&lang=en&search_scope=MyInstitution&adapter=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any.contains,39146267&offset=0

De Agostini, 1952

Border on Tacazze.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~212786~5500703:Northeast-Africa->

Bayer, 1953

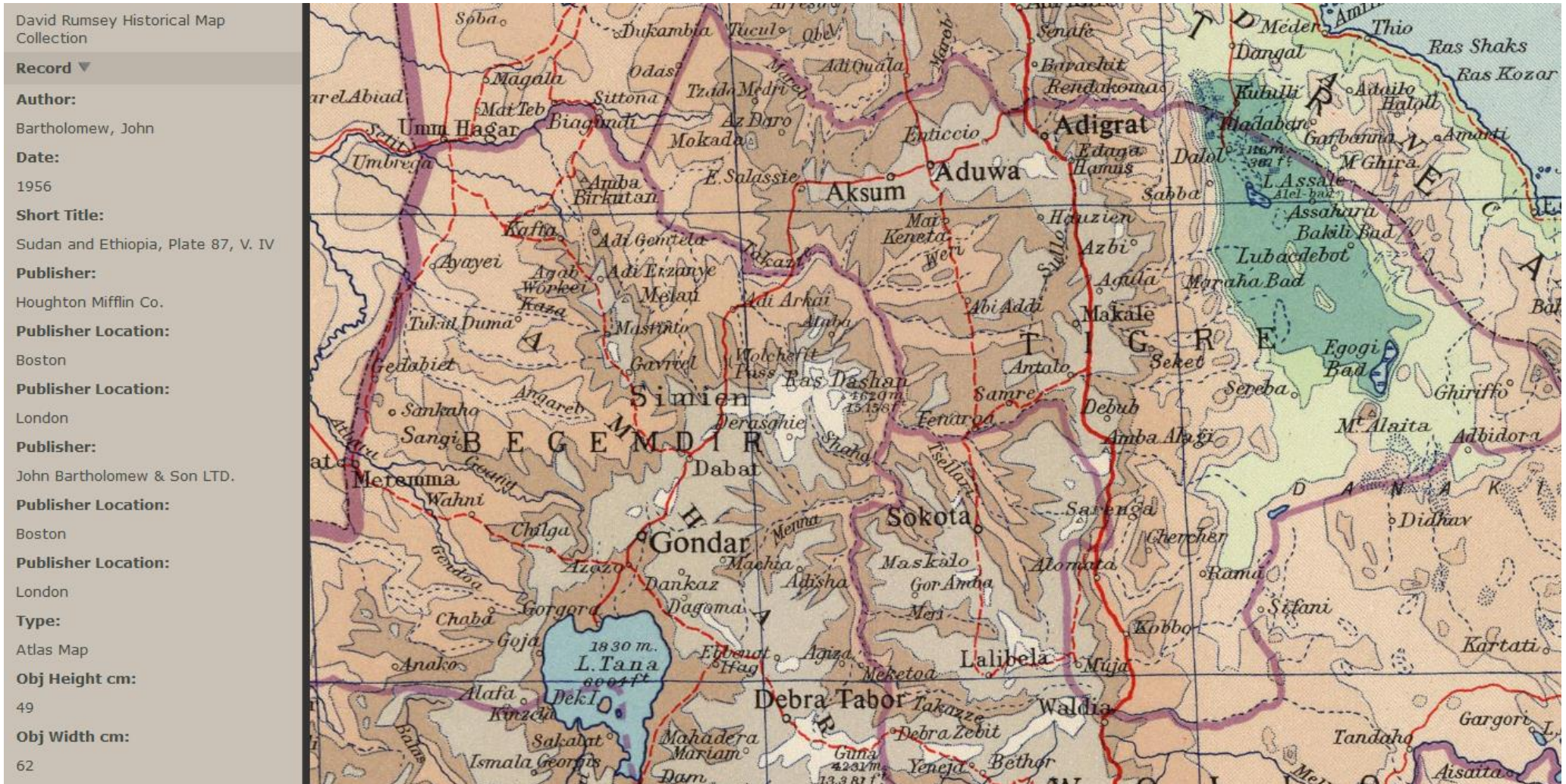
Internal borders not drawn



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~218067~5504025:Northeast-Africa->

Bartholomew, 1956

Border on Takazze; Kobbo and Muja included in Tigre



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~225488~5506192:Sudan-and-Ethiopia,-Plate-87,-V--IV>

National Geographic Society, 1963

Border Bagemder/Tegre on Takkaze

Africa, Countries of the Nile

Afrika, landen van de Nijl 1 : 7920000

Afrika, landen van de Nijl, Egypte, Libië, Soedan, Ts
Ethiopië, Somalië, Kenia, Oeganda, Centraal Afrika
Republiek, DR Congo, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi,
Jordanië, Saoedi-Arabië

56

Sheet Number

Undefined

Serial Number

Undefined

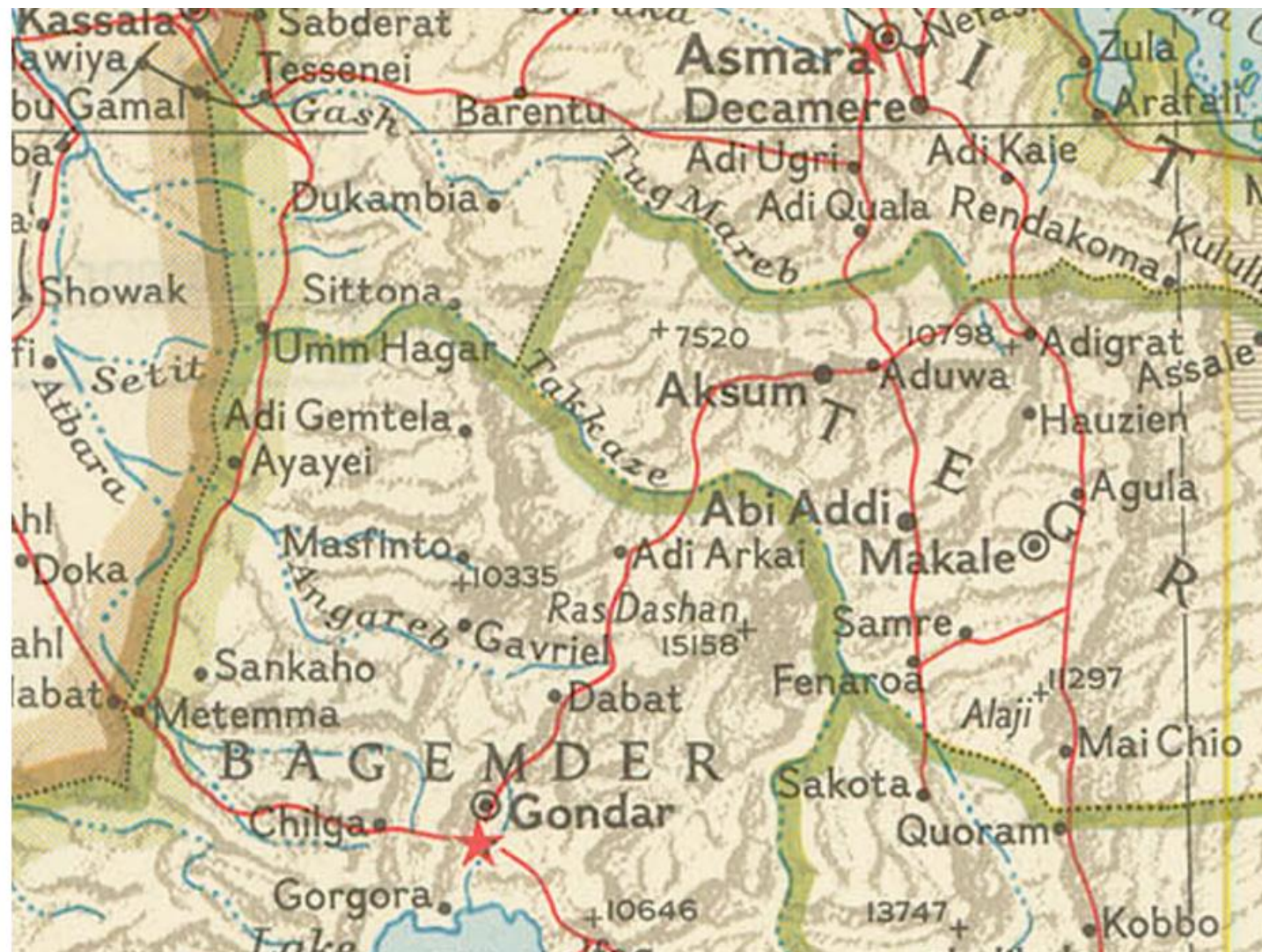
Edition

National Geographic Society

Publisher

1963

Washington D.C.



<https://www.atlas.ugent.be/items/5071>

USSR, 1967

Border Begemder/Tigre on Tekeze

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▼

Author:

USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Date:

1967

Short Title:

170-171. Africa, Equatorial. The World Atlas.

Publisher:

USSR

Publisher Location:

Moscow

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

47

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66

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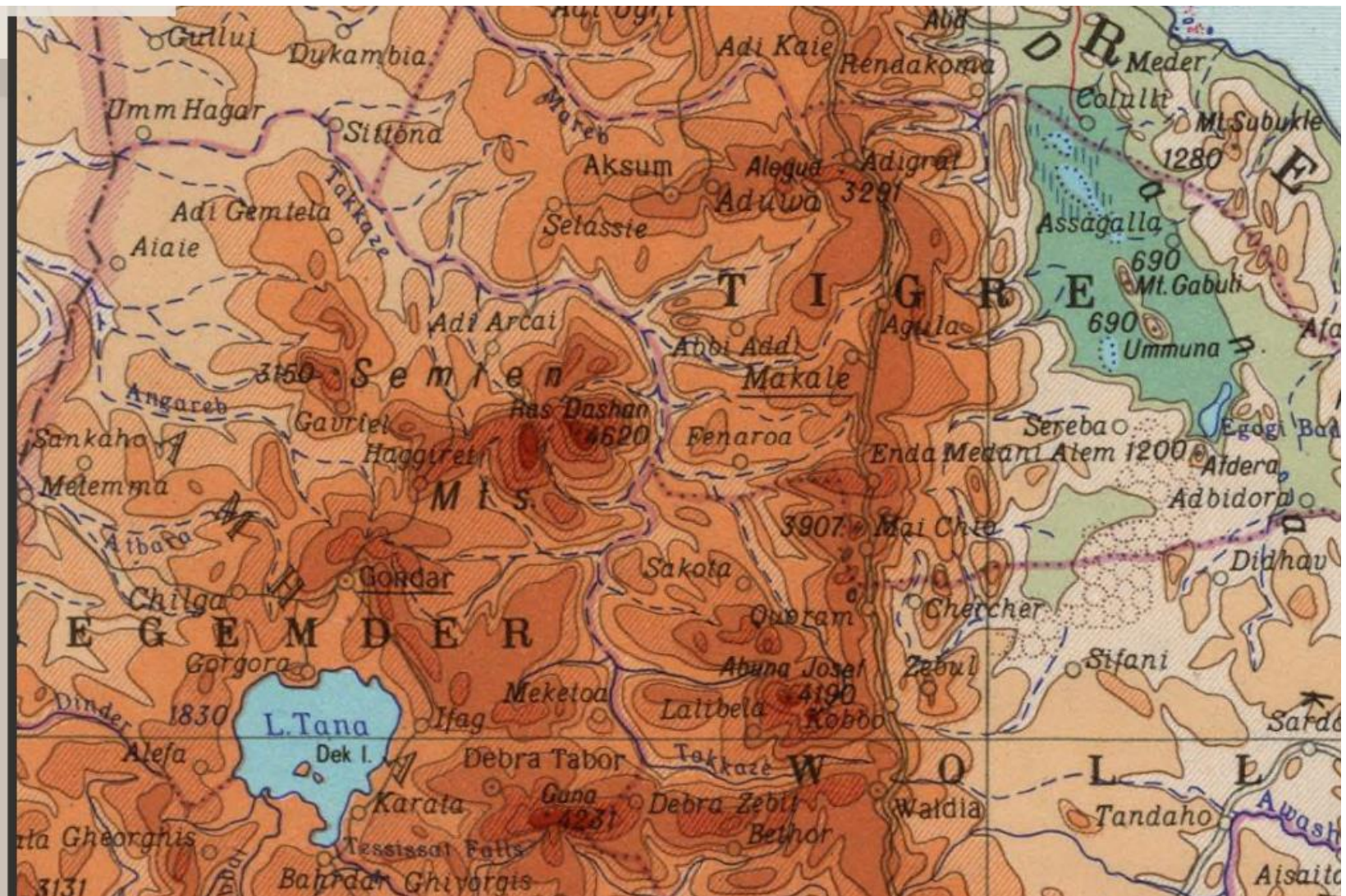
7,500,000

Country:

Central African Republic

Country:

Ethiopia

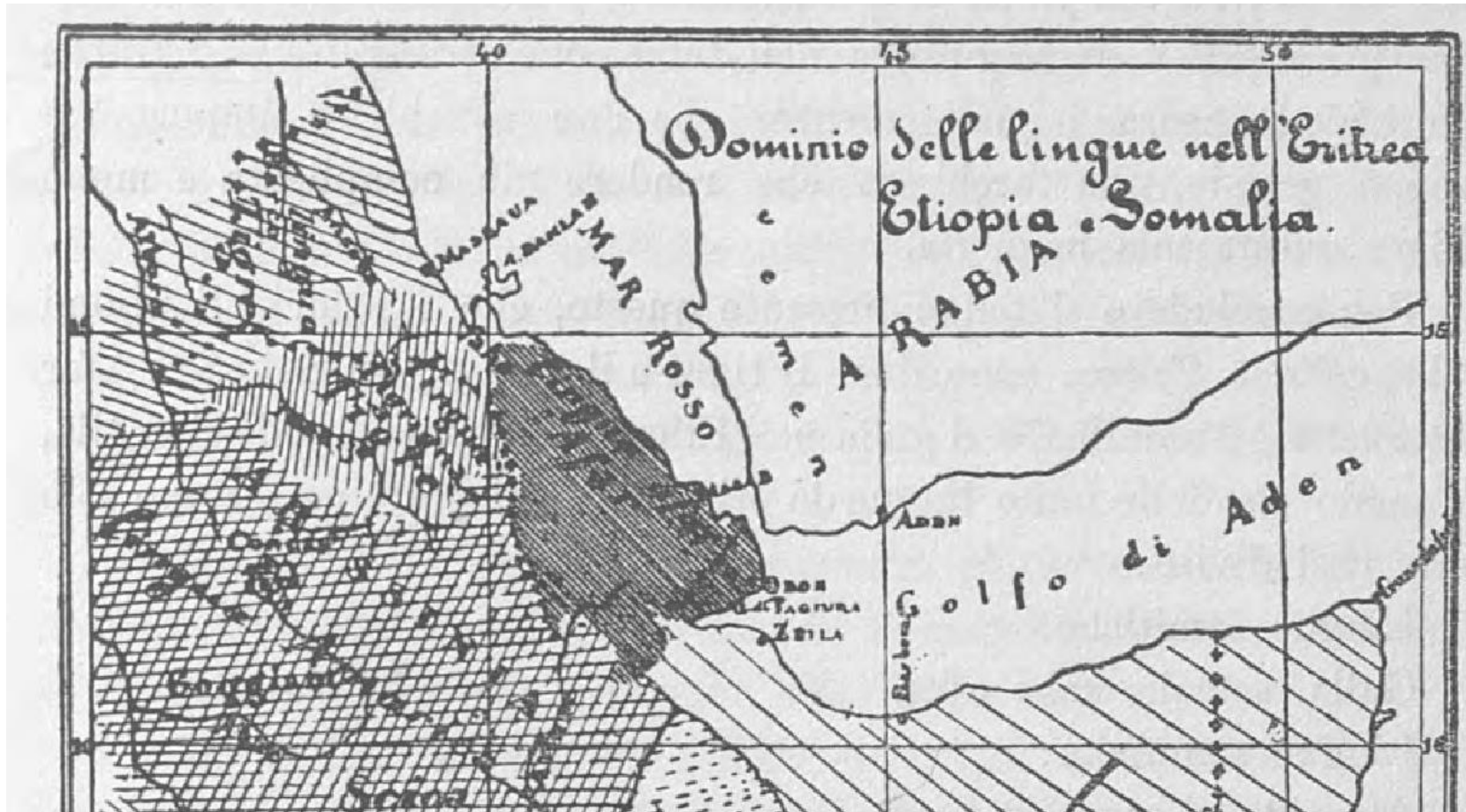


<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~208346~3001988:170-171--Africa,-Equatorial--The-Wo>

ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS

Wolynski, 1903: Dominio delle lingue nell'Eritrea, nell'Etiopia e nella Somalia

"Tigrigna" (pattern with vertical lines) spans across Tekeze River.

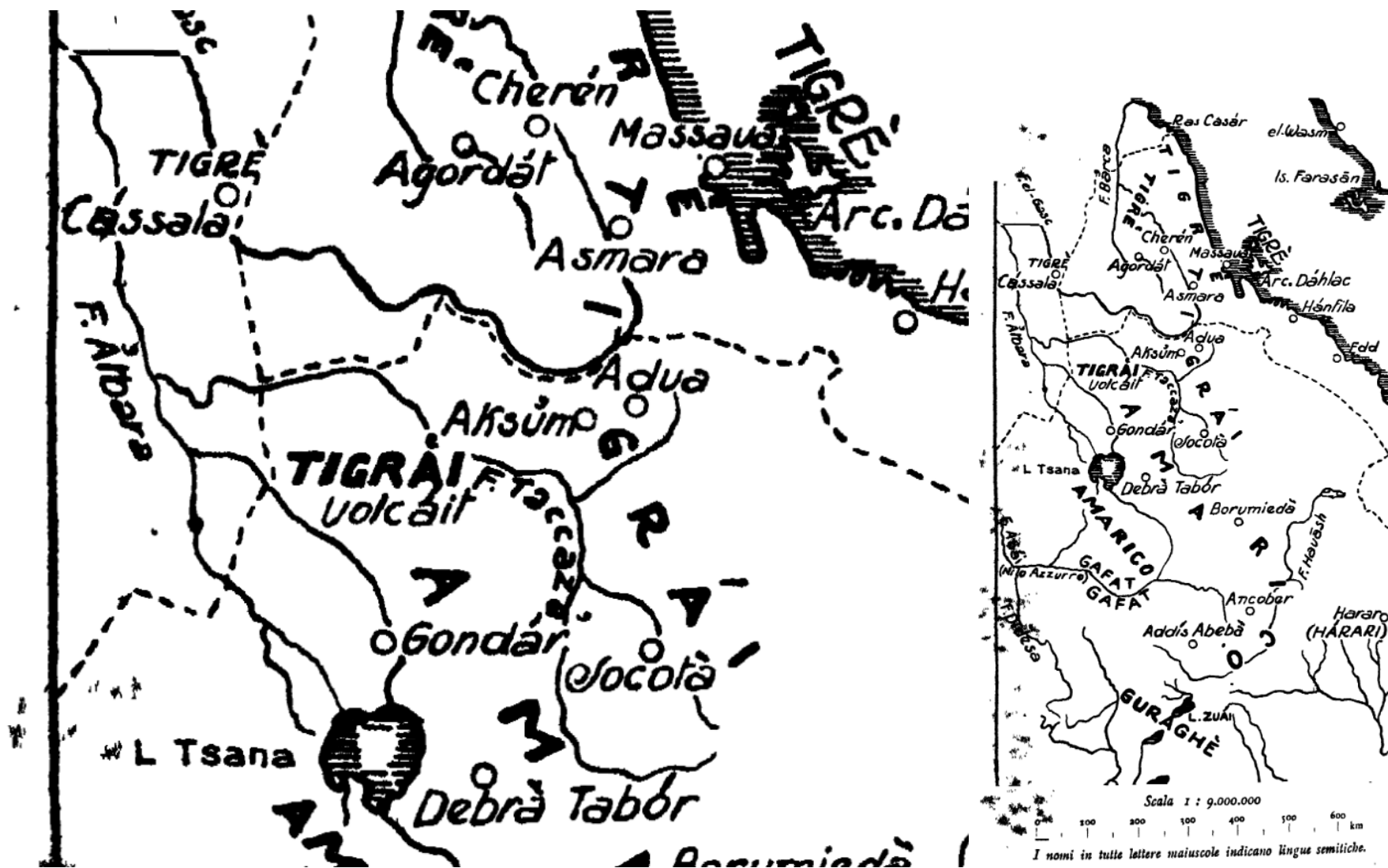


Wolynski, D., 1903. Glottologia coloniale. Lingue e dialetti parlati nell'Eritrea, nell'Etiopia e nella Somalia. *L'Italia Coloniale*, 4 (1): 1-18.

[http://sebinaol.unior.it/sebina/repository/catalogazione/documenti/Wolynski_Glottologia%20coloniale%20\(84531\).pdf](http://sebinaol.unior.it/sebina/repository/catalogazione/documenti/Wolynski_Glottologia%20coloniale%20(84531).pdf)

Conti Rossini, 1921: Lingue semitiche d’Etiopia

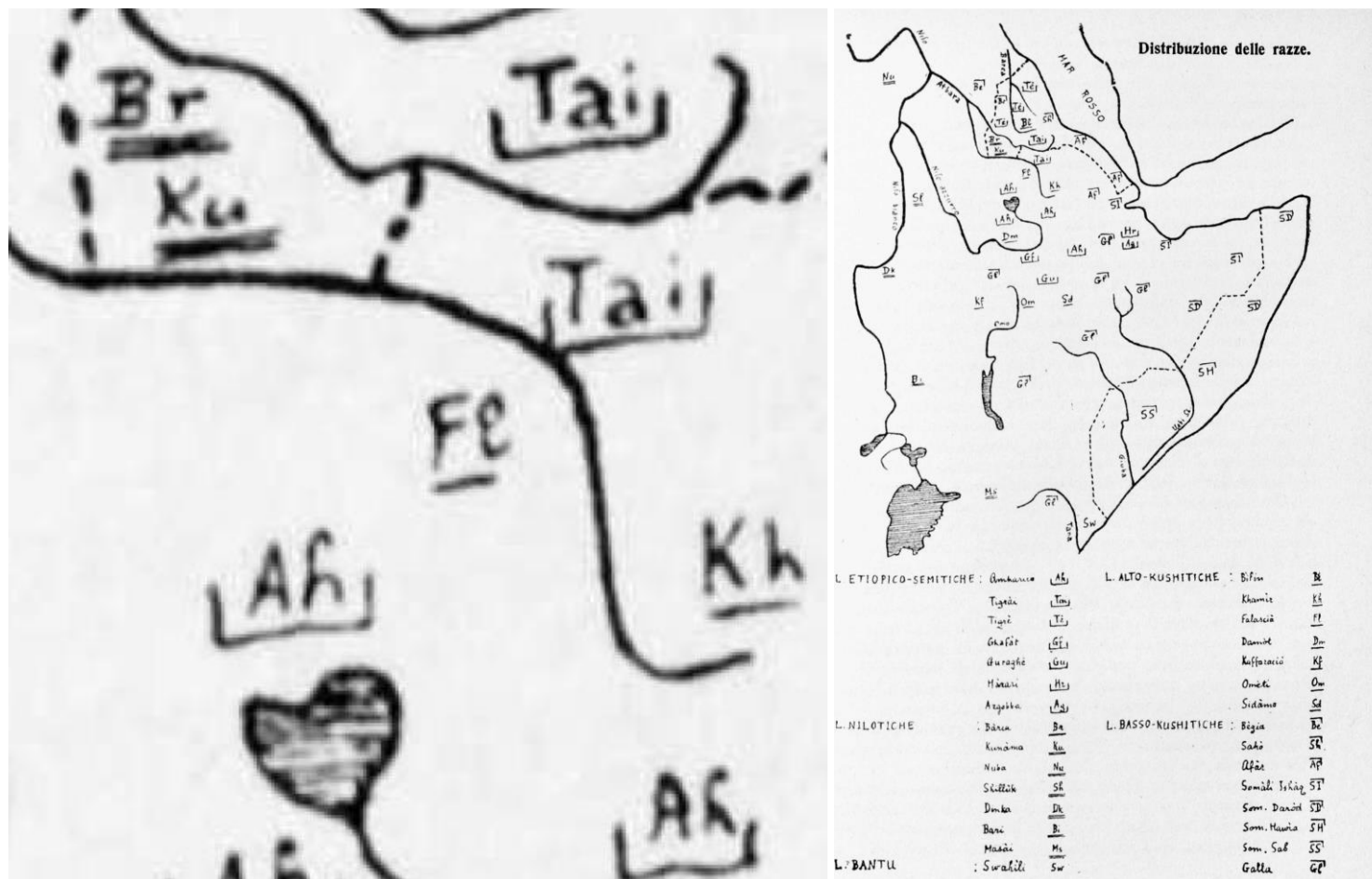
Names in bold capital letters indicate extent of Semitic languages in Ethiopia. Tigrai language stretches west from Tekeze River up to the Sudanese border , including Uolcait.



Conti Rossini, C., 1921. Le lingue e letterature semitiche d’Etiopia. Oriente Moderno, 1: 169-176. <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.318622>

Ducati, 1931. Distribuzione delle razze

No information on Western Tigray; Falasha people in Simien Mts.



Quite generalised map; from north to south, the Mereb River, the Eritrean border, the Tekeze River and Lake Tana may be used as reference.

Ah = Amharico; Tai = Tigrai; Br = Baria; Ku = Kunama; Fa = Falascia; Kh = Khamir

Ducati, B., 1931. Stirpi camitiche e idiomi dell'Africa italiana. Rivista delle colonie italiane, V: 767-782.

Bryan, 1948. Map of Semitic and Cushitic languages.

Southern border drawn as a straight line between Angareb and Takazze Rivers. Simoons (1960) draws it slightly curved. Bryan (1948) explicitly mentions that the strip to both sides of the southern border of Tigray is often a transitional (bilingual) zone.



Semitic languages in red colours, Cushitic languages in black colours. Broken represent international borders.

Bryan, M.A., 1948. The distribution of the Semitic and Cushitic languages of Africa. International African Institute & Oxford University Press.

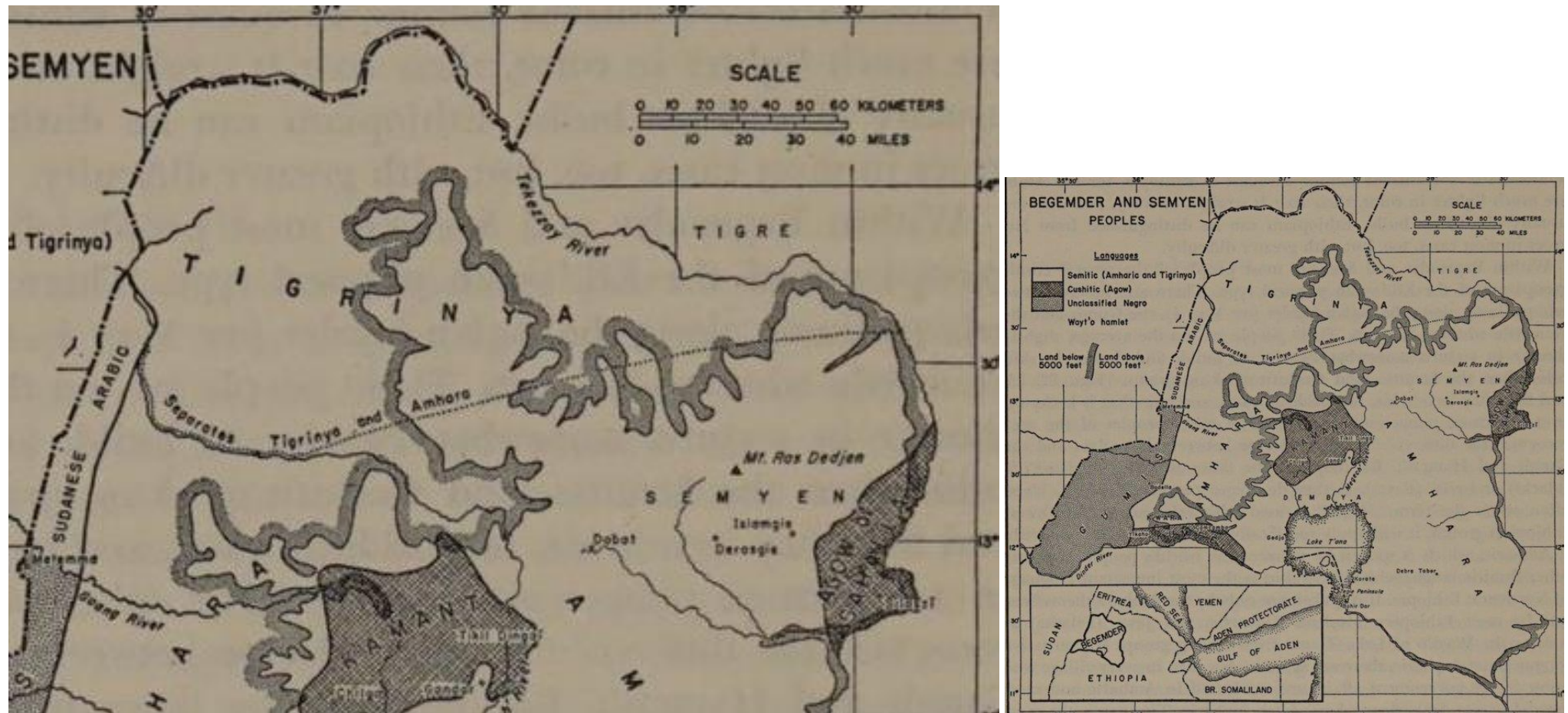
Perham, 1948: Language map of Ethiopia



Perham M.F., 1948. The government of Ethiopia. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 481 p.

Simoons, 1960. Begemder and Semyen, peoples.

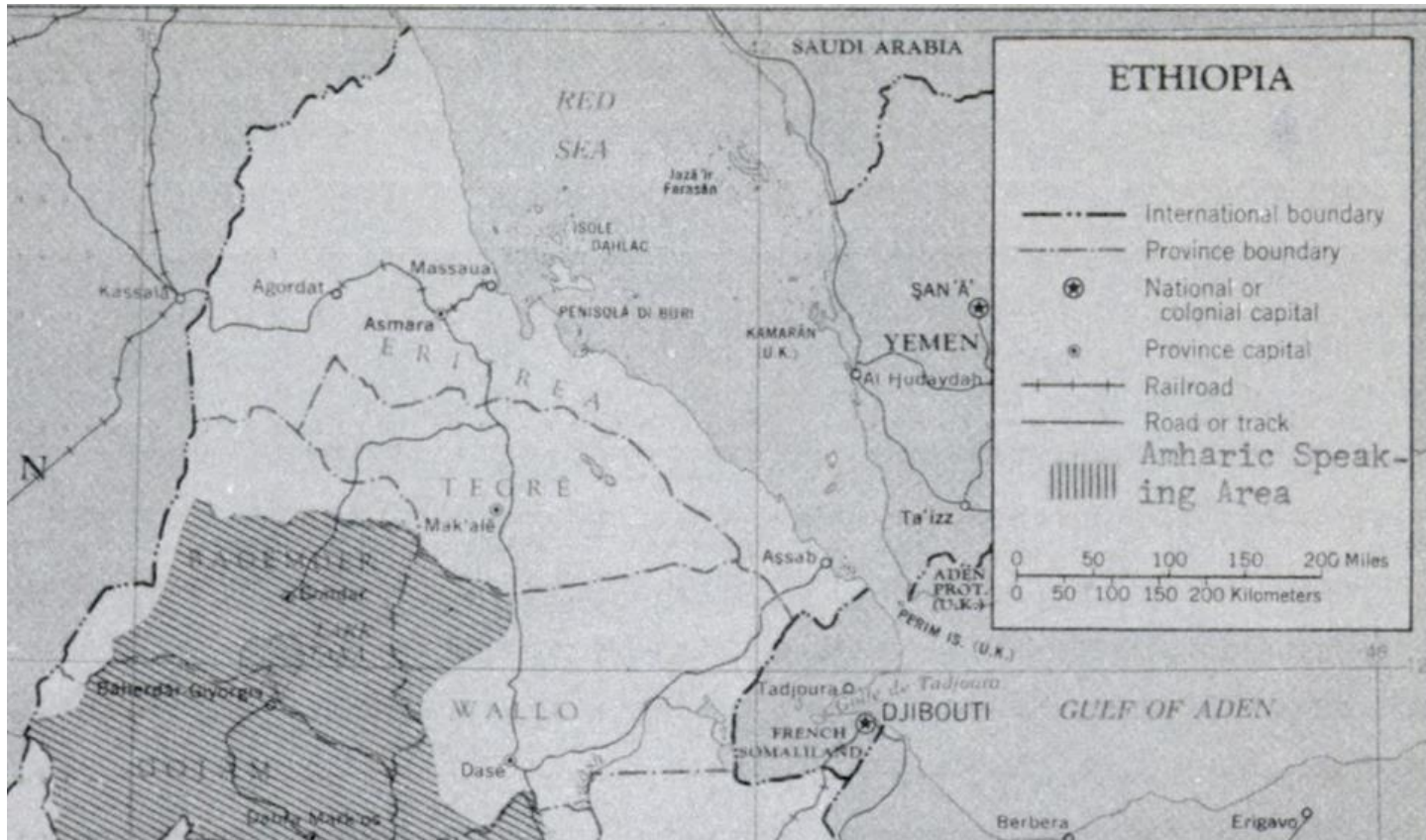
Tigrinya/Amharic language boundary drawn on a map displaying the political boundaries as they were in 1960. The northern one third of the then Begemder province inhabited by Tigrinya speakers. This fits closely with the current legal border between the Tigray and Amhara Regions.



Simoons, F.J., 1960. Northwest Ethiopia : peoples and economy. Madison (Wis): University of Wisconsin Press

Obolensky, Debebow, Mulugeta, 1964. Amharic speaking area

On this map, the northern part of the then Bagemder province is displayed as non-Amharic speaking area. That area corresponds to the current Western Tigray, as well as Tselemti and Dima woredas in Northwestern Tigray.



AMHARIC

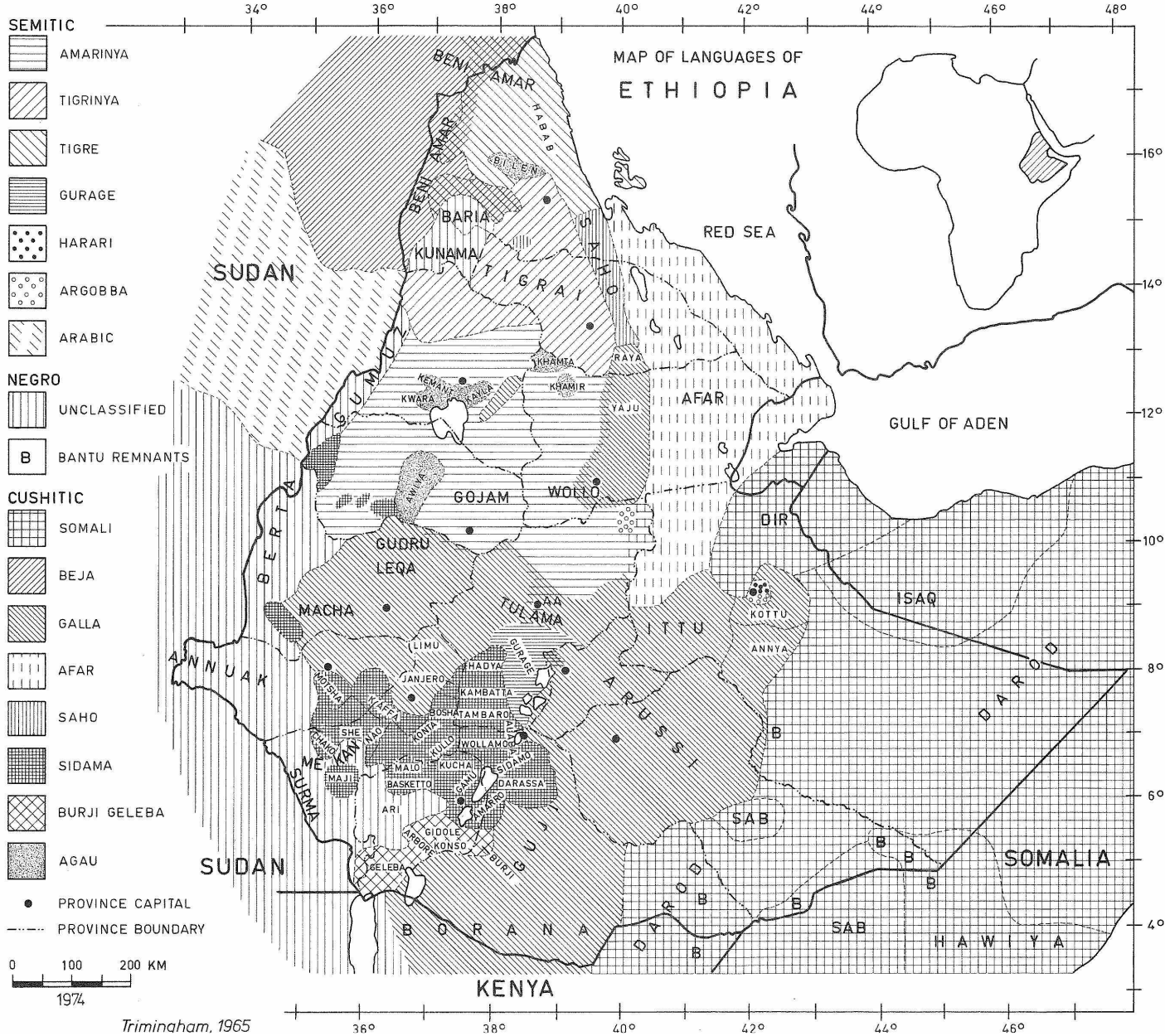
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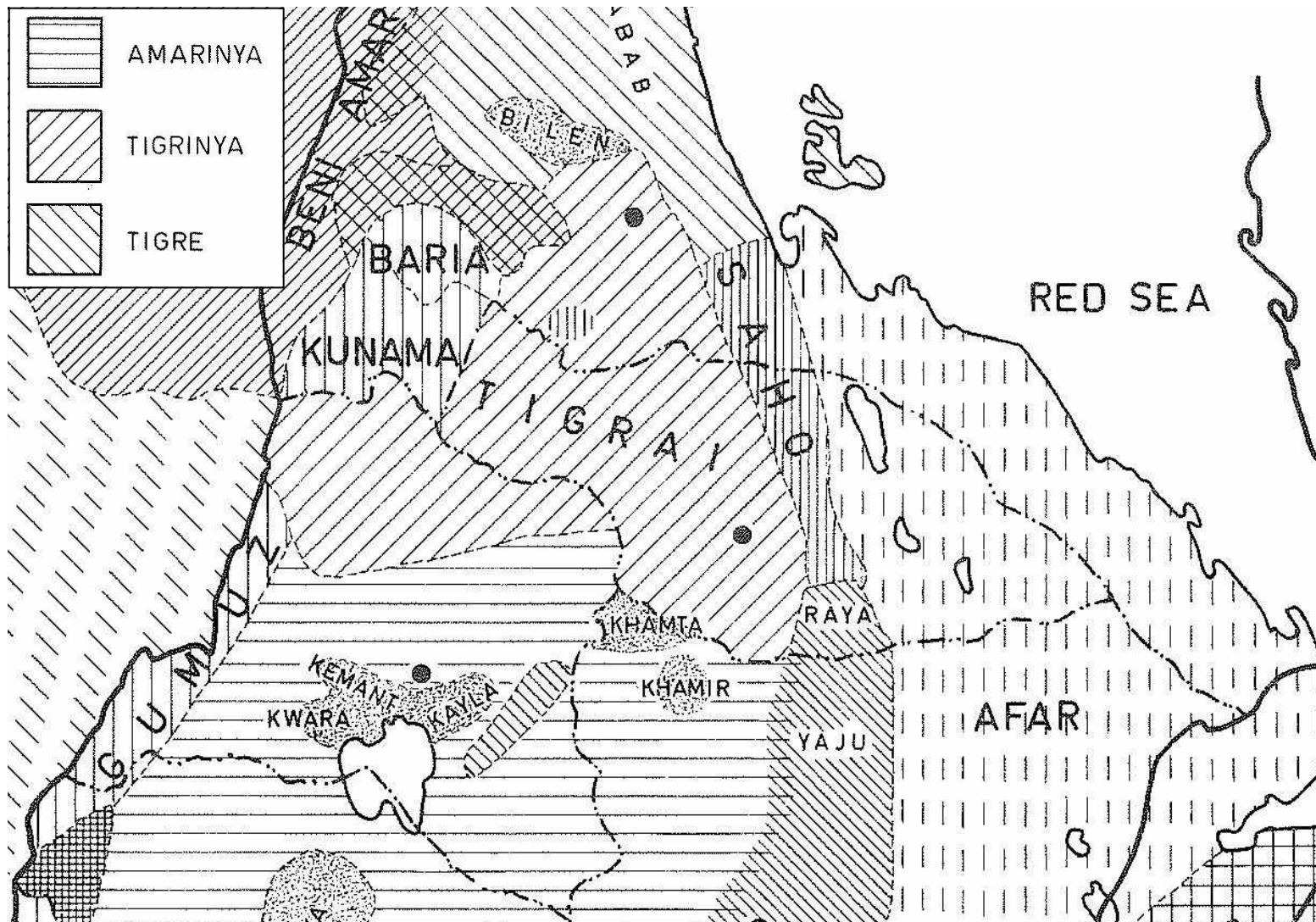


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FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31210007315870&view=1up&seq=17&q1=map>

Trimingham, 1965: Map of provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in Ethiopia, republished by Westphal (1974)





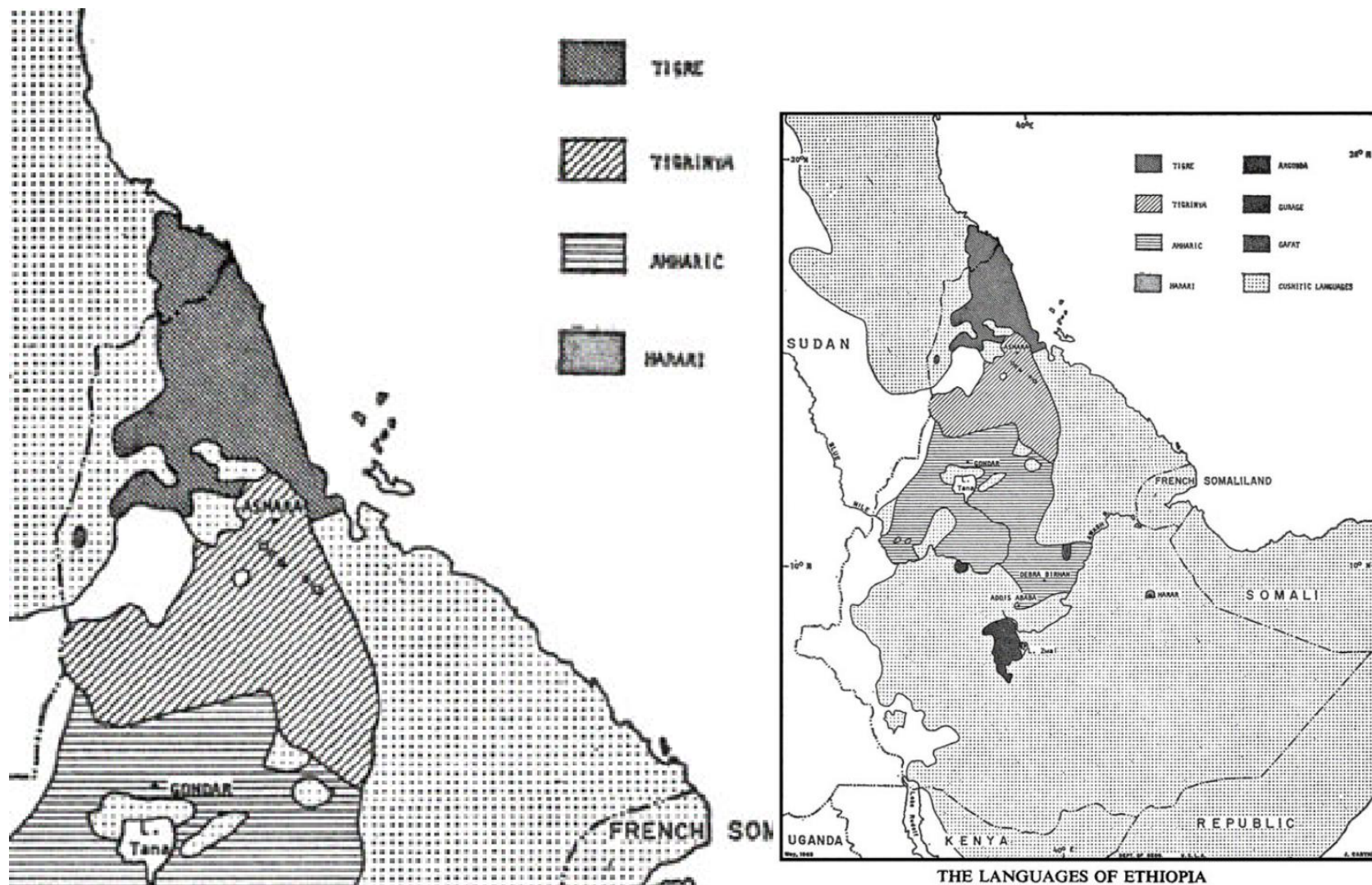
Excerpt of: Trimingham, 1965. Map of provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in Ethiopia, republished by Westphal (1975)

Trimingham J.S., 1965. Islam in Ethiopia. London: Frank Cass & Company.

Westphal E., 1975. Agricultural systems in Ethiopia. Wageningen: Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation. 278 p.

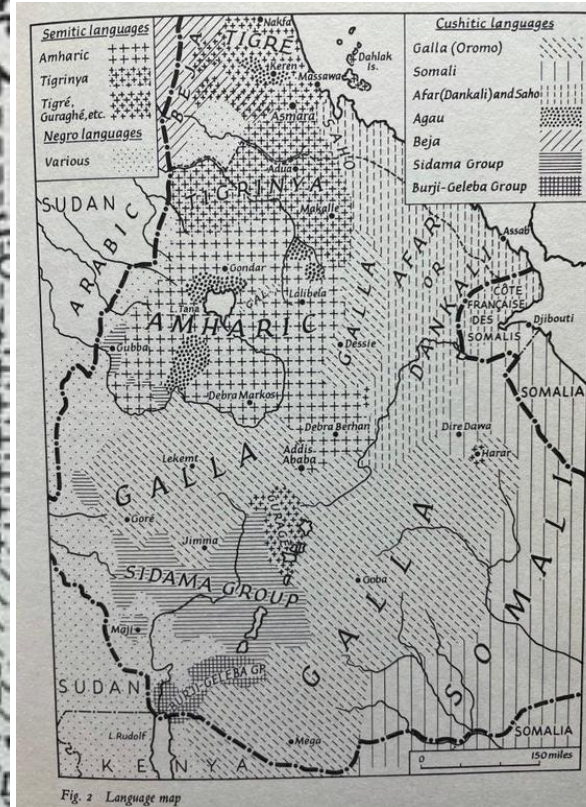
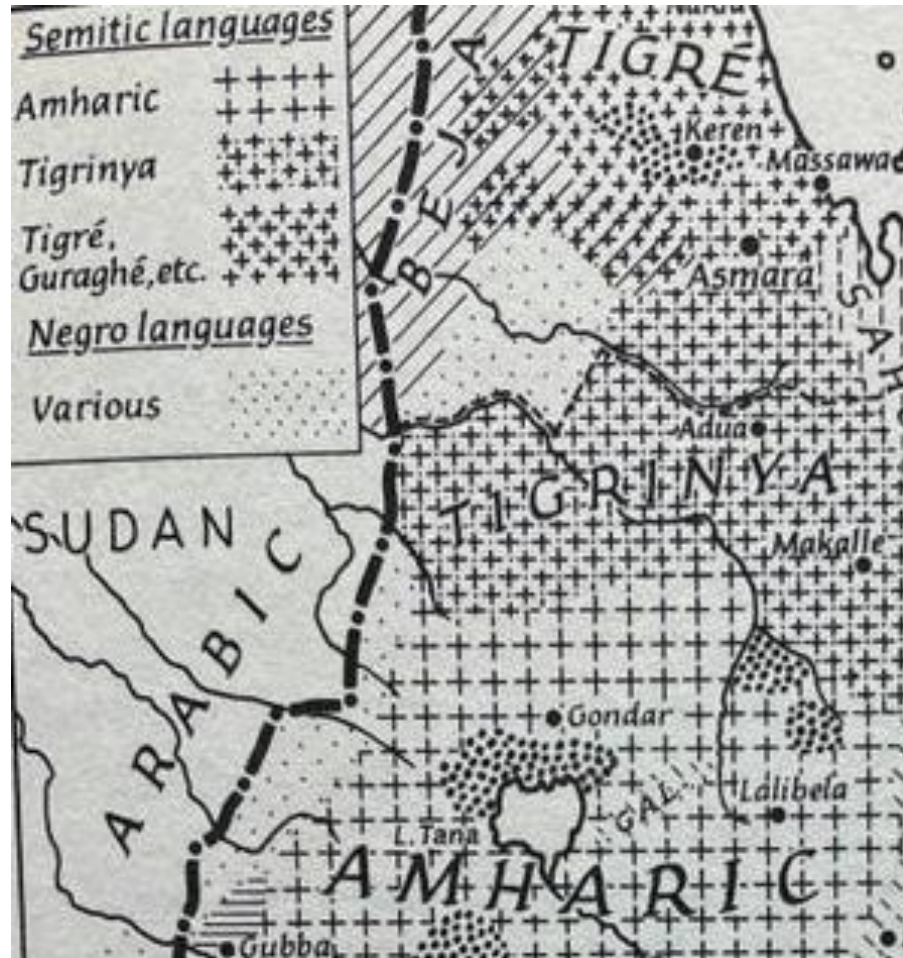
Leslau, 1965: The Semitic languages of Ethiopia

Tigrinya language extends from East to West up to the Sudanese border



Leslau, W., 1965. An annotated Bibliography of the Semitic languages of Ethiopia. De Gruyter Mouton. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783111657325>

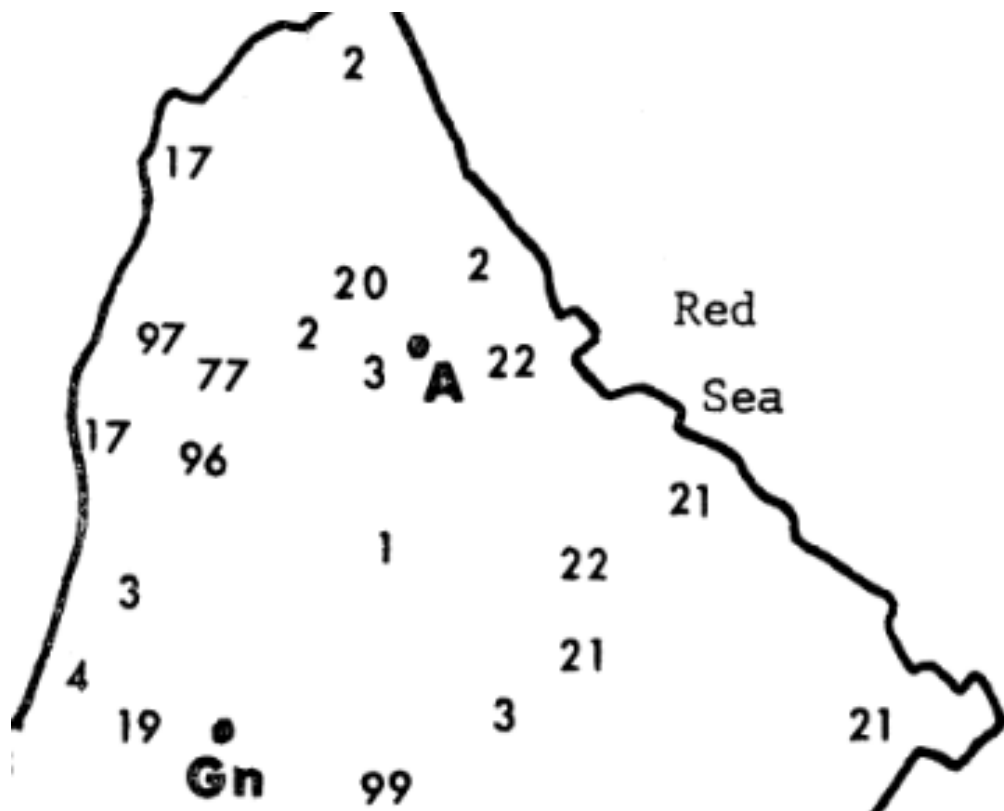
Buxton, 1970. Language map



Buxton, D.R., 1970. The Abyssinians. Praeger Publishers.

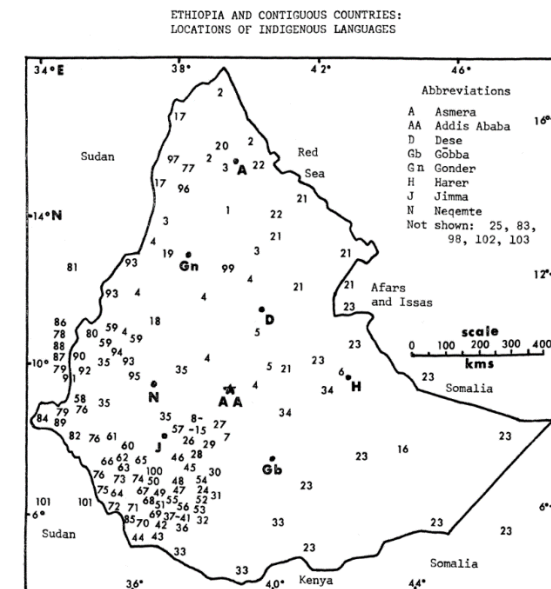
Bender, 1971. Locations of indigenous languages

Very generalised map; 3 for Tigrinya in Western Tigray



Abbrevia

| | |
|------------|--------|
| A | Asmera |
| AA | Addis |
| D | Dese |
| Gb | Gōbba |
| Gn | Gonder |
| H | Harer |
| J | Jimma |
| N | Neqemt |
| Not shown: | 98, |



KEY

| Language | No. |
|----------|----------|
| 1. | Geez |
| 2. | Tigre |
| 3. | Tigrinya |
| 4. | Amharic |

Bender, M.L., 1971. The Languages of Ethiopia: A New Lexicostatistic Classification and Some Problems of Diffusion. *Anthropological Linguistics*, 13 (5): 165-288. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30029540?seq=1>

Kuls, 1972: Map of languages

Tigrinya language with full East-West extent up to the Sudanese border, across the Tekeze River.

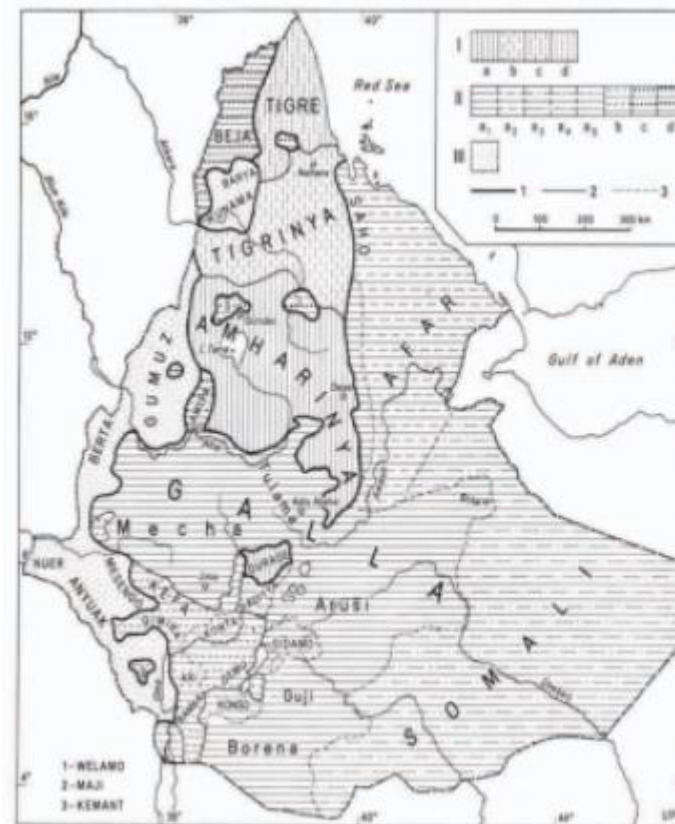


Abb. 14: Sprachenkarte

Fig. 14: Map of Languages

- I. Semitisch
 - a) Amharinya
 - b) Tigrinya
 - c) Tigre
 - d) Gurage
- II. Kuschitisch
 - a) Ostkuschitisch:
 - a₁) Galla
 - a₂) Afar, Saha
 - a₃) Somali
 - a₄) Sidamo, Hadiyya u. a.
 - a₅) Karso u. a.
 - b) Westkuschitisch
 - c) Zentralkuschitisch
 - d) Nordkuschitisch
- III. Obige Sprachen
- 1—3 = Grenzen der Hauptgruppen, Gruppen und Untergruppen
(Quellen siehe Text)

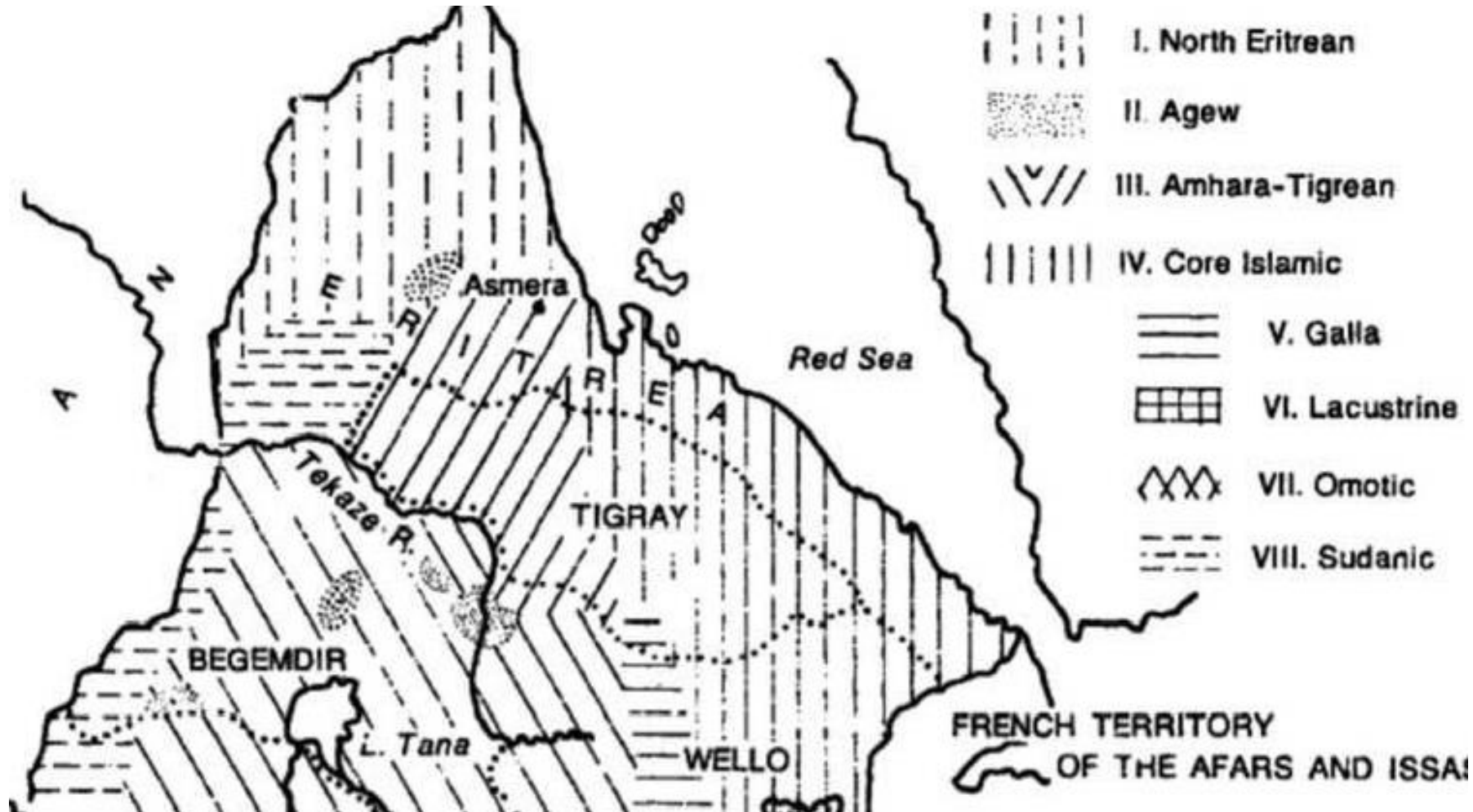
- I. Semitic
 - a) Amharinya
 - b) Tigrinya
 - c) Tigre
 - d) Gurage
- II. Cushitic
 - a) Eastern Cushitic:
 - a₁) Galla
 - a₂) Afar, Saha
 - a₃) Somali
 - a₄) Sidamo, Hadiyya etc.
 - a₅) Karso etc.
 - b) Western Cushitic
 - c) Central Cushitic
 - d) Northern Cushitic
- III. Other Languages
- 1—3 boundaries of main groups, groups and sub-groups
(sources see text)

Schaller, K.F., Kuls, W., 1972. Äthiopien-Ethiopia. Eine geographisch-medizinische Landeskunde / A geomedical monograph. Geomedical monograph series, Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften Math.-nat. Springer-Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, New York.

https://books.google.be/books?id=cYXKBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA44&dq=.%C3%84thiopien-Ethiopia.+Eine+geographisch-medizinische+Landeskunde+/+A+geomedical+monograph&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewilscn_I973AhWswQIHV8xAgUQ6AF6BAGJEAI#v=onepage&q=.%20%C3%84thiopien-Ethiopia.%20Eine%20geographisch-medizinische%20Landeskunde%20%2F%20A%20geomedical%20monograph&f=false

Levine, 1974: Language map

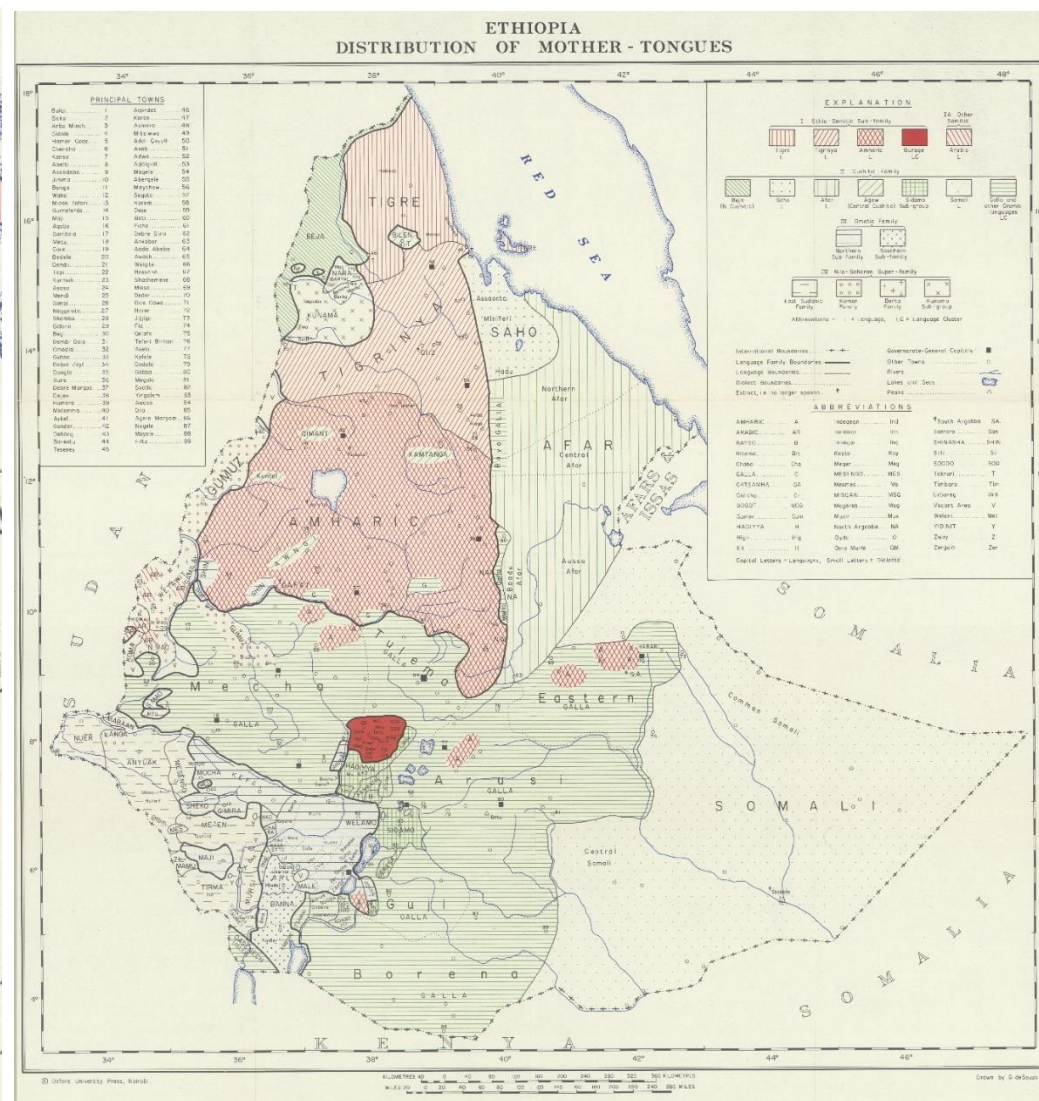
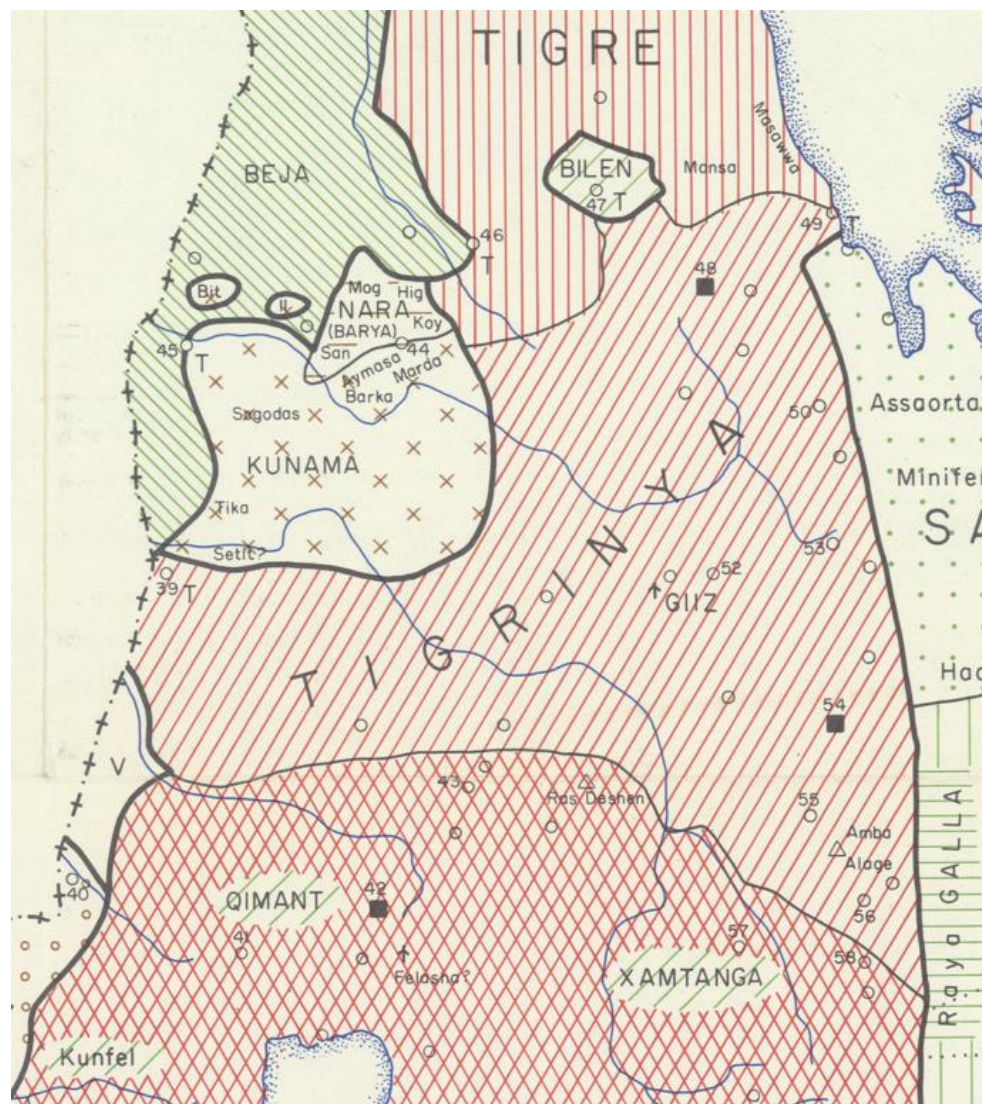
Besides an extent of Amhara language that is out of phase with all other language maps (pages 120 to 141), Levine's map holds numerous other inconsistencies. Tigre or Gurage are absent from the legend; dozens of Cushitic and Omotic ethnic groups as well as Gurage are lumped as "lacustrine"; Afar and Somali are merged into "core Islamic"...



Levine D., 1974. Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

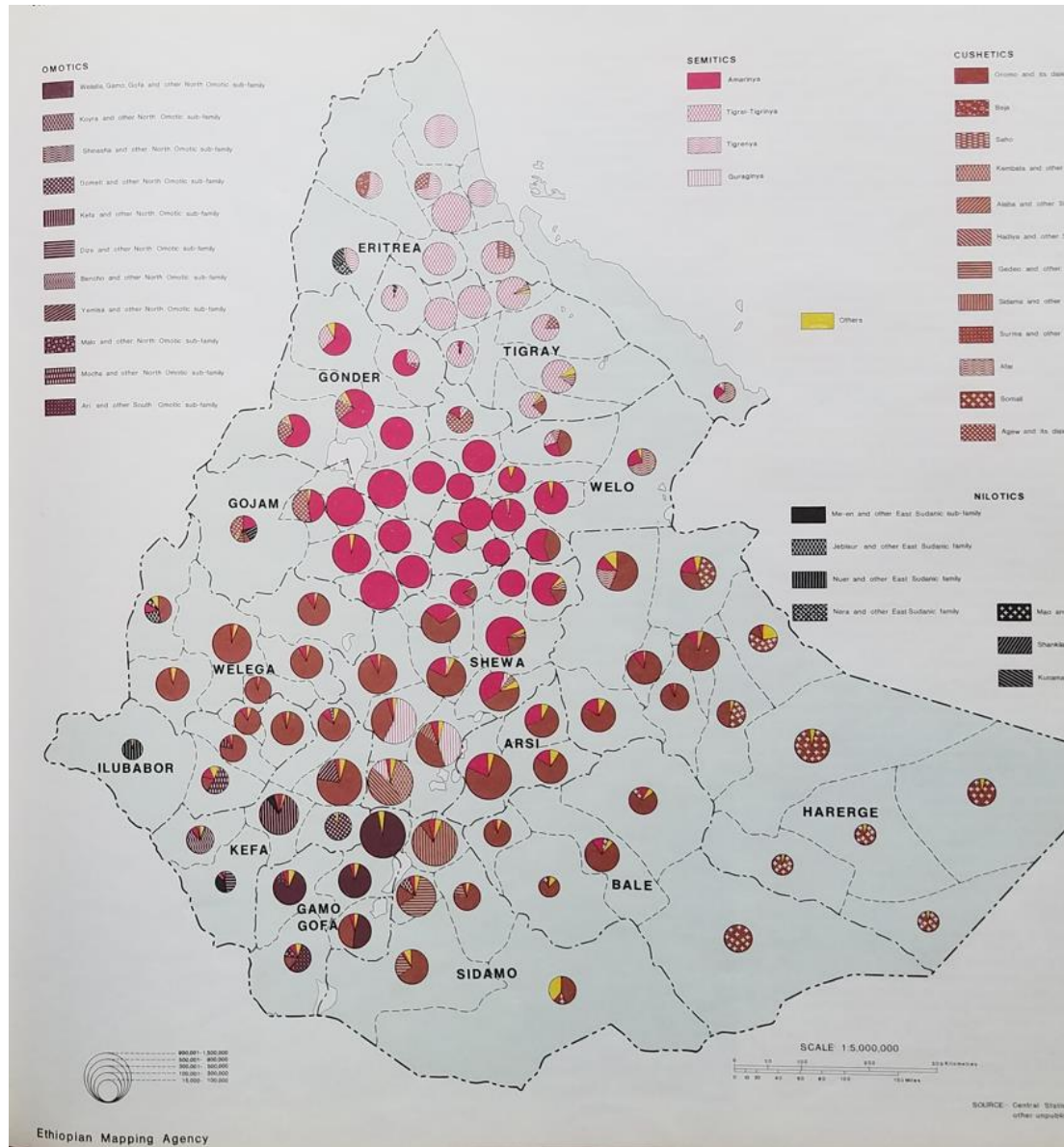
Bender et al., 1976. Ethiopia, distribution of mother-tongues

The current western Tigray mapped as Tigrinya-speaking, with Kunama along the shores of the lower Tekeze River. Localised “T” at Humera (39) for Takturri, people of West African origin who settled along their pilgrim route to Mecca (24).

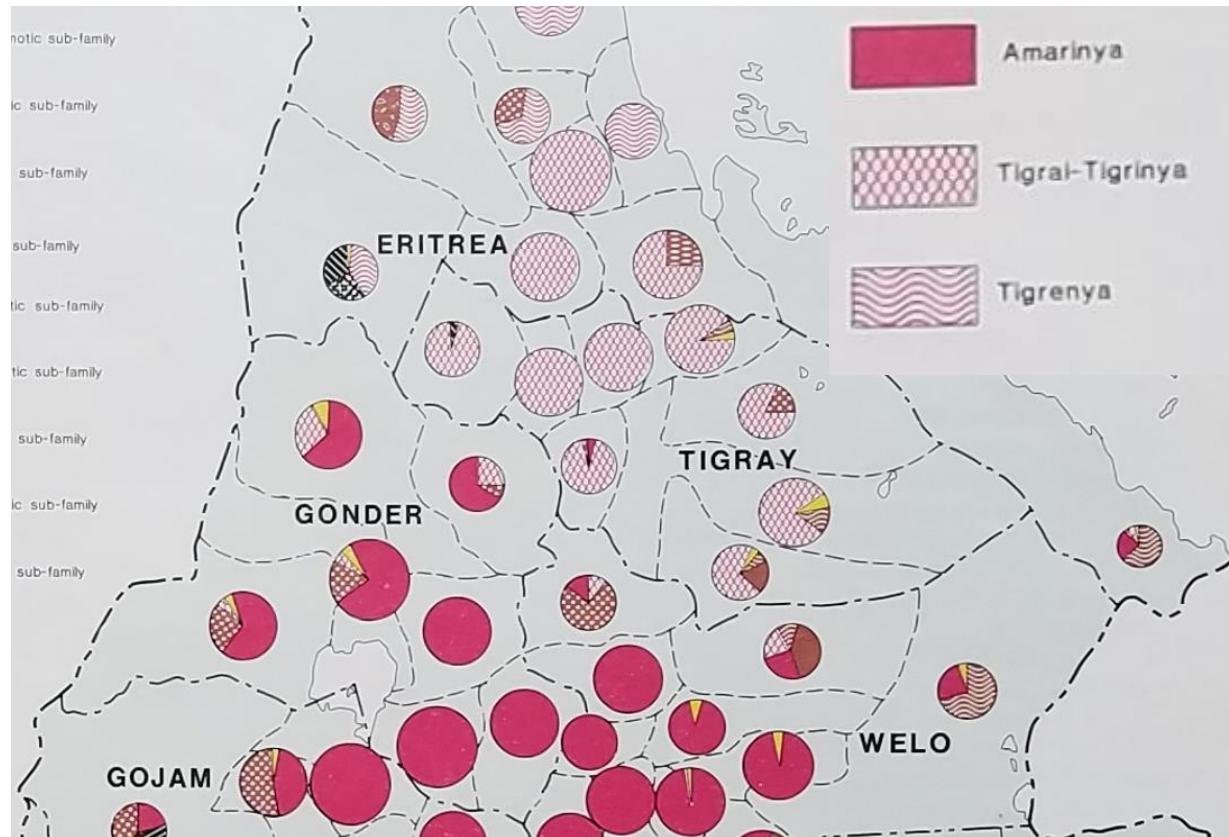


Bender, M.L., Bowen, J.D., Cooper, R.L. and Ferguson, C.A., 1976. Language in Ethiopia. Oxford University Press. For more context about this map: see (20).

EMA, 1988: National Atlas of Ethiopia - Languages

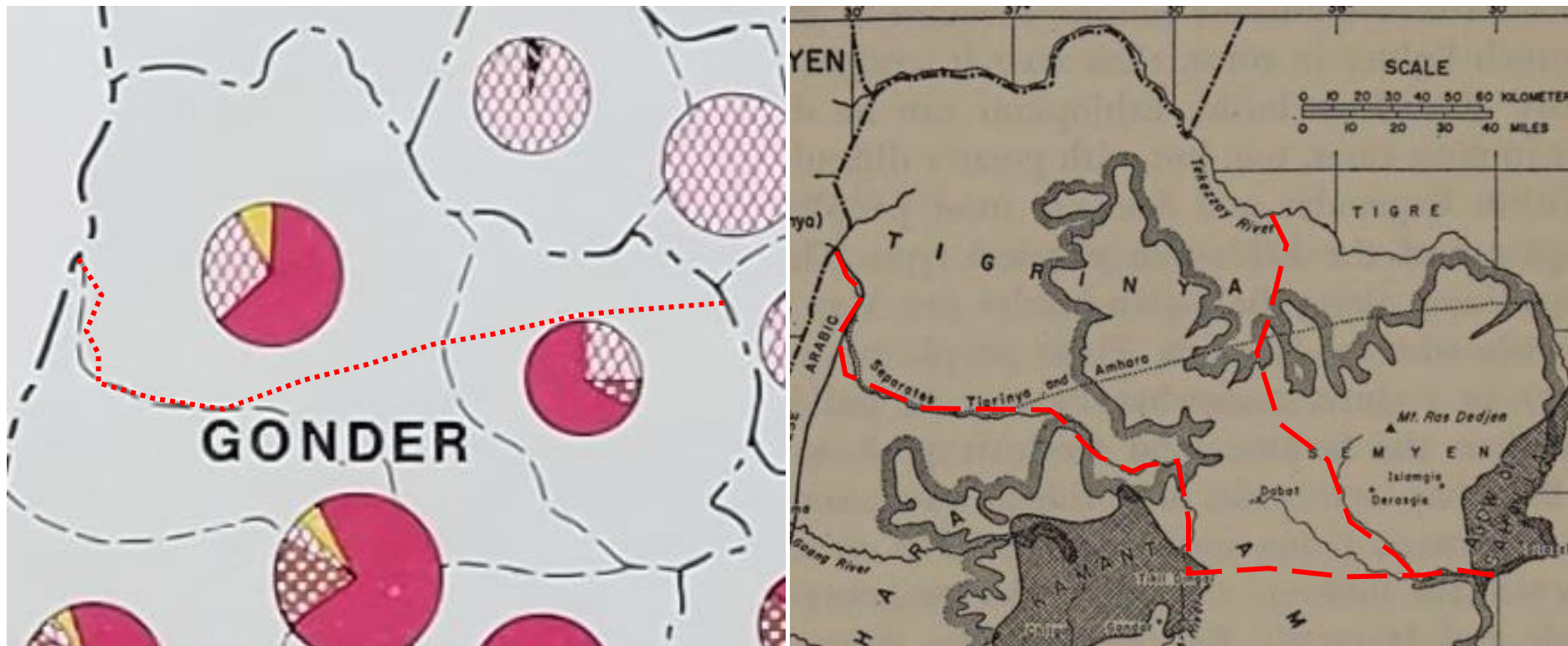


The map in the 1988 National Atlas of Ethiopia actually does not represent a spatial distribution of languages, but pie charts of census results at the level of *awrajas*, an intermediate administrative level at the time. Details in the zone of interest show large shares of Tigrinya speakers in the northern *awrajas* of the then Gonder province. The ethnic groups are not homogeneously “mixed” in each *awraja*, rather the Tigrinya speakers occupied the northern part of the two northern *awrajas*. Compare with Trimingham’s (1965) map.



Didactic exercise: how pie charts hide the spatial distribution of ethnic groups in the 1980s' Gonder province

How to link up the map in the 1988 Atlas of Ethiopia with the other maps of languages spoken in NW Ethiopia? Let us contrast the 1988 map holding pie charts with the best map at hand displaying the language border Amharic-Tigrinya; that is Simoons (1960). On the below maps, we plotted some crucial borders of EMA's (1988) map on Simoons' (1960) map; and vice versa.



At left, the EMA (1988) map with addition of the language boundary between Tigrinya and Amharic, as taken from Simoons' (1960) map. At right Simoons' (1960) map with outlining of the then awrajas Dabat/Welkait (at the west) and Simien/Tselemti (at the east). Superimposed lines are in red colour on both maps. Taking into account the areal share of the population groups, and the much higher population densities in the southern part of the awrajas (see next page), the population distribution in these two districts can be easily understood. The southern parts are uplands above 1500 m \approx 5000 feet, south of the thick greyish line on the map at right.

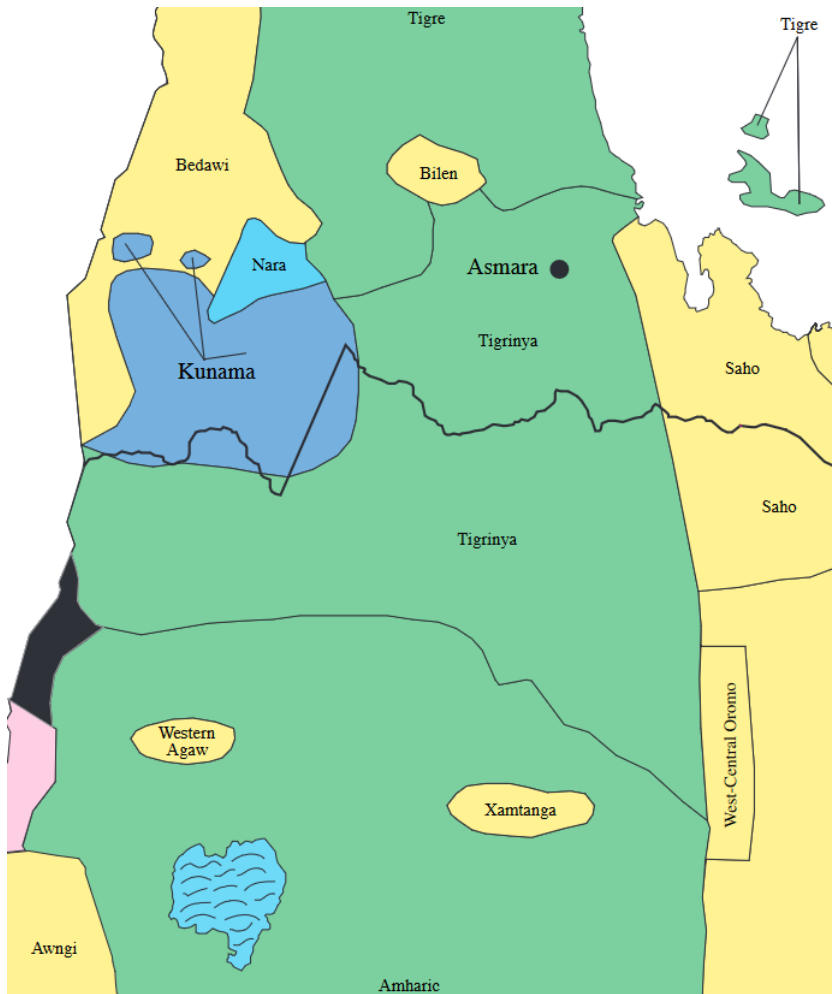


Population distribution in the northern part of the Begemder province in 1967, according to Central Statistical Office and the Imperial Ethiopian Mapping and Geography Institute (21). Every dot stands for 1000 rural inhabitants. Larger black dots are settlements and circles represent towns. The central part of the map is inhabited by Amhara-speakers, in the uplands, with high density. Lowland areas show low population density. Language boundary between Tigrinya and Amharic in broken red line, as taken from Simoons' (1960) map.

This exercise also allows understanding how, in the period 1943-1990, as represented by the three maps, not only provinces were drawn in such a way as to minorise the peripheral population groups at the benefit of the dominant Amhara ethnic group, but also *awraja* boundaries did not consider ethnicity, again imposing the dominant central language on the peripheral groups.

SIL Ethiopia, 2005. Languages of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti

Border lines quite generalised. Black colour for uninhabited area; in reality this in these areas there is shifting cropping by Gumuz who also displace their settlements regularly (25, 26).

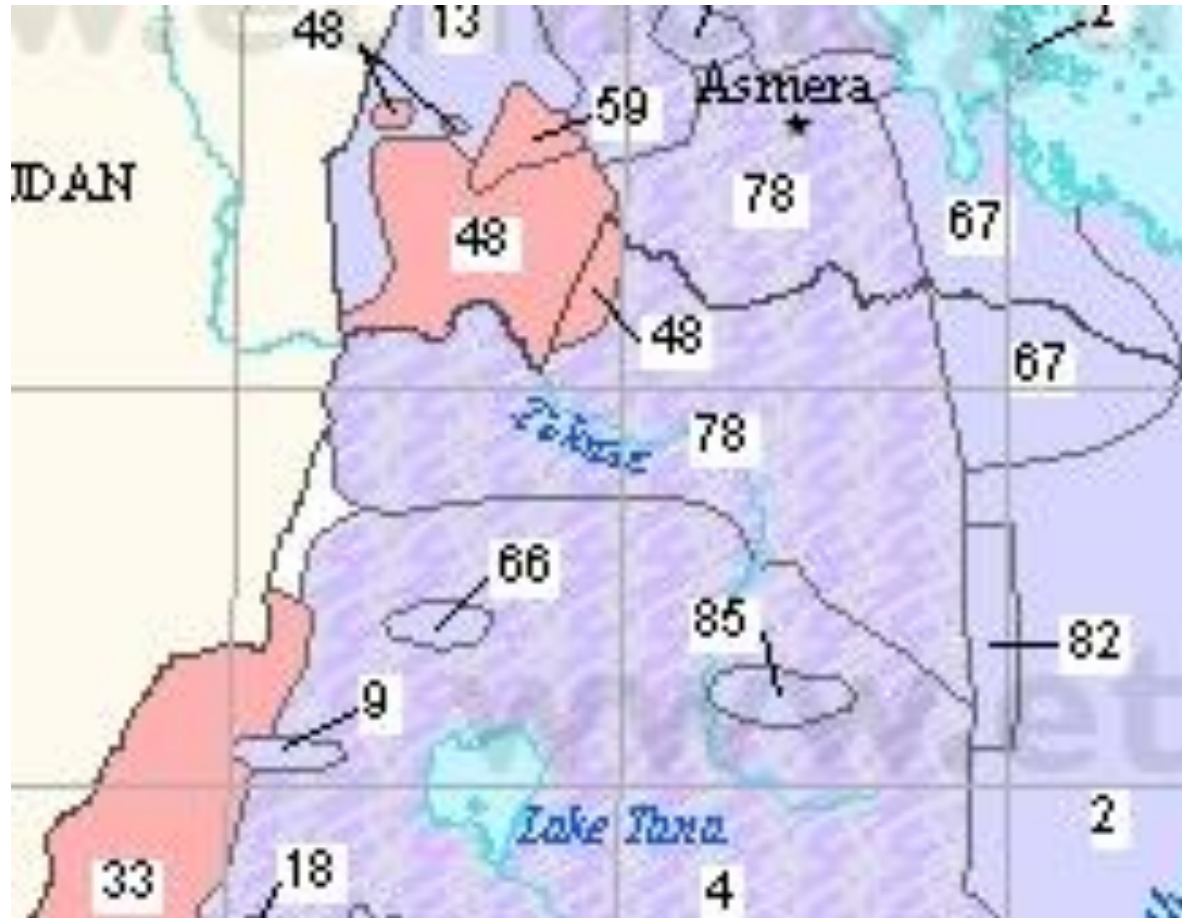


<https://silethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Language-Map-30.03.2005.pdf>

SIL International is an evangelical Christian non-profit organization whose main purpose is to study, develop and document languages, especially those that are lesser-known. SIL Ethiopia was founded in 1973 as a non-profit organization.

Ethnologue, 2009

Legend: 78 for Tigrinya, 2 Afar, 4 Amharic, 33 Gumuz, 48 Kunama, 66 Qemant Agaw, 67 Saho, 82 Oromo and 85 Xamtagna Agaw



Ethiopia [Print](#)

| COUNTRY | LANGUAGES | STATUS | MAPS |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|------|
| Official Name | Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia | | |
| International Conventions | ACHPR (1998), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1993), UNCRPD (2010) | | |

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_map.asp?name=ET (behind paywall)

Map retrieved from: Tekabe Legesse Feleke, 2021. Ethiosemitic languages: Classifications and classification determinants, *Ampersand*, 8: 100074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amper.2021.100074>.