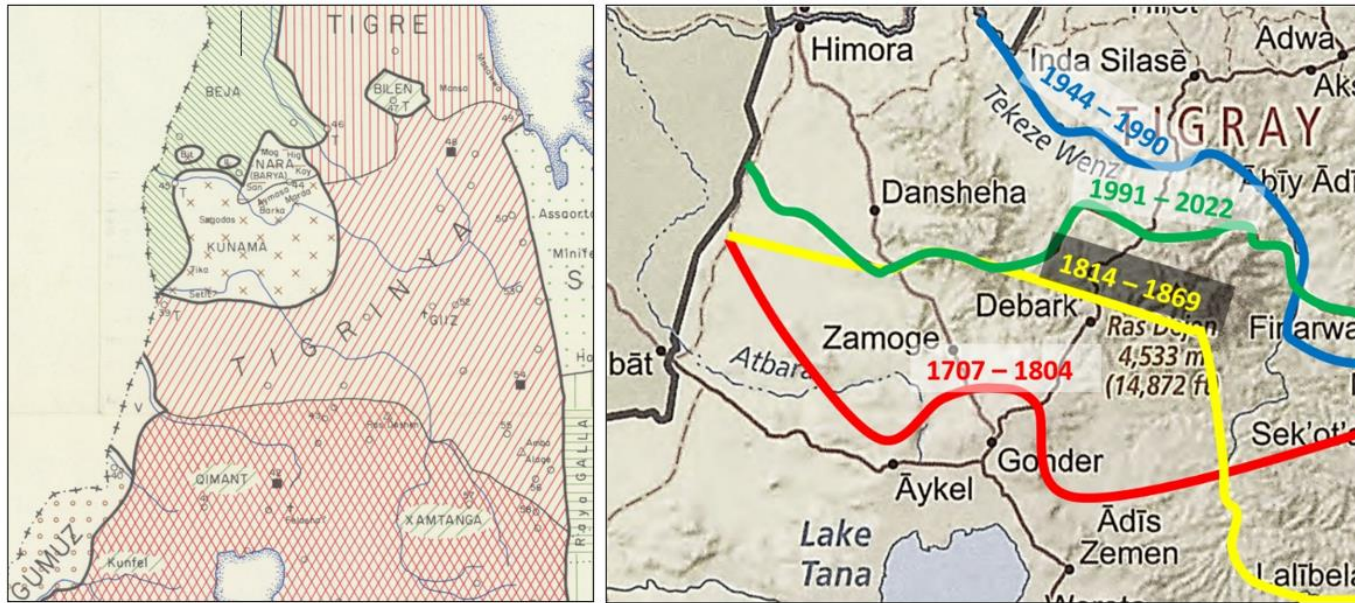


Western Tigray in 109 historical and 32 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2014)

Graphical abstract



Western Tigray in 109 historical and 32 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2014)



Version 5

- 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 largely 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

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Western Tigray in 109 historical and 32 ethno-linguistic maps (1607-2014)

Version 5

Date: 27 November 2022

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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 well-established repositories. Only maps prepared in the same period (co-eval maps) were used. Each map was screened for representation of internal borders, indicating sway or territorial control. Out of 109 maps, spanning the period 1607-1967, 100 were precise enough to be analysed, of which 66 display territorial control. Descriptive statistics of the dataset as a whole are presented.

Starting from the late 17th C., internal boundaries are clearly shown, with 37 maps (between 1683 and 1941) displaying a boundary that is located well south of the Tekeze River, or even south of the Simien mountains (Fig. 2). Welkait is explicitly included within a larger Tigray confederation (periods 1707-1794; 1831-1886; 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") lowland region. The Amhara/Gondar – Tigray border is mapped on the Tekeze River at short intervals in 1844-1847 and 1891-1896 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, Western Tigray has been under Tigray jurisdiction (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, the consensus of the 20th C. ethno-linguistic maps of the Ethiopian state sustains the current extent of the Tigray region.

Contents

Summary	3
Introduction	4
Methods	6
Quantitative meta-analysis	7
Discussion	9
Conclusions	13
References	14
List of maps	16
Dataset	20-167

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 maps. We conclude with the suggestion to especially consider the recent and subrecent actual world, including language maps.

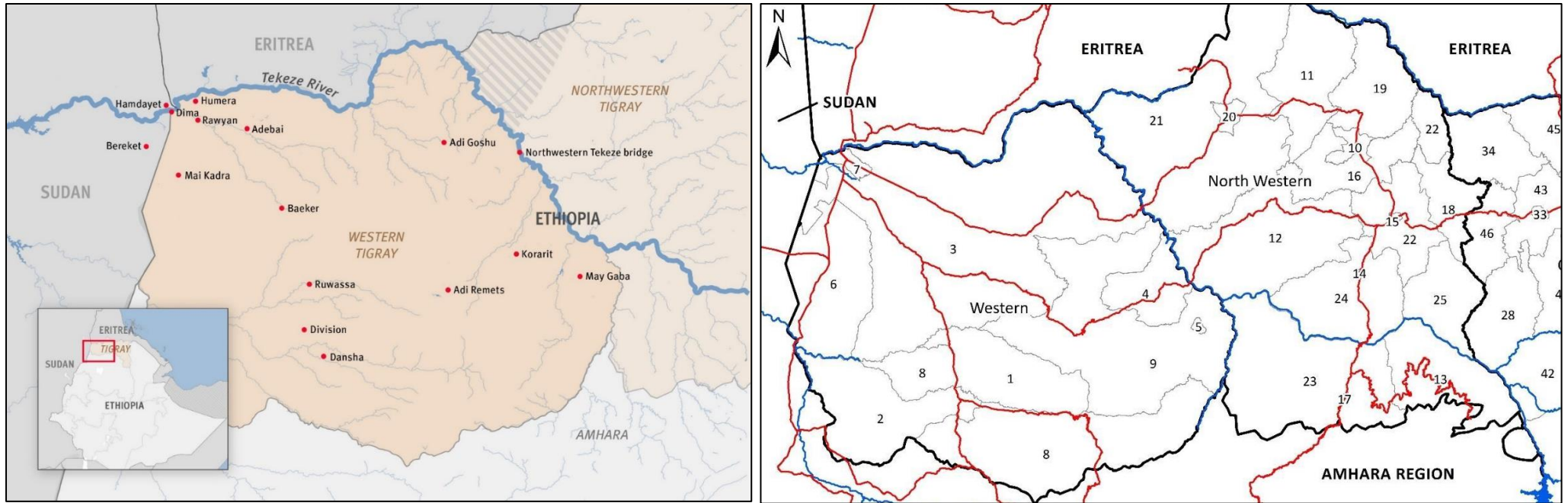


Fig. 1. Location of Western Tigray: at left with major towns (© Human Rights Watch & Amnesty International, 2022 (1)); at right woredas (districts): 1 Awrora, 2 Dansha town, 3 Kafta Humera, 4 Korarit, 5 May Gaba, 6 May Kadra, 7 Setit Humera, 8 Tsegede, 9 Welkait. Besides Western Tigray, the districts 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 dataset 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
 ላሕመይ 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). Additional 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 that are contemporary with the displayed geography. All maps in the dataset 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 dataset

	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.	64	1	63	26	13	39
20th C.	25	0	25	13	2	15
Total	109	9	100	50	16	66

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 sway or 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 nine co-eval historical 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 109 maps, 100 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 50 maps, internal borders within “Habesch” or “Abyssinia” are drawn. On the other hand, on another 50 maps, no boundary between Tigray and Amhara/Gondar/Begemder is established, but on 16 of these the position of lettering allows estimating the location of the border (Table 1). Hence, in total 66 maps could be examined for the location of internal borders.

Thirty-one language maps (1903-2014) 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, such as Beke's (11) or Borreli's maps (12), were not incorporated in the dataset. 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. To enhance its accessibility, we have also summarised a book written in Italian: the field notes on Welkait by ethnographer Giovanni Ellero, recorded in 1939-1940 (13).

On 37 maps, spanning the period 1683-1941, the boundary coincides with the crestline of the Simien mountains (22 maps, 33%), is established south of Simien (12 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) and 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 16 maps (24%), spanning the periods 1844-1847, 1891-1896 and 1944-1990, the boundary between Tigray, and Amhara/Begemder closely follows the Tekeze River.

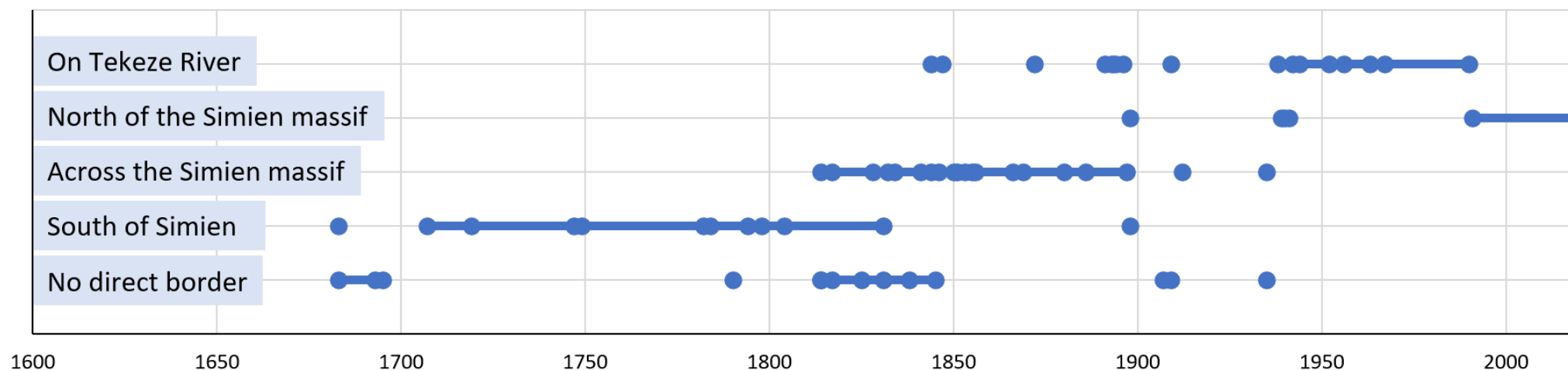


Fig. 2. Location of the border between Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre and Amhara/Gondar/Begemder, according to historical maps (n=66). Every dot represents a map in the dataset. Gaps between subsequent maps must be understood as “no information” or “period of shifting sway”. Conflicting information on territorial 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 53 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 is mapped neither as part of Tigray, nor of Amhara/Begemder (Fig. 3). On 20 other maps (38%), Welkait is explicitly included within a larger Tigray confederation (periods 1707-1784 and 1844-1886, and again briefly in 1939-1941); it is mapped as part of Amhara on 26% of the maps, i.e. in 1891-1896 (five maps), 1909, 1925, 1938 and from 1942-1990 (five maps).

Whereas the study area was mapped in detail as Tigrinya speaking as early as 1903 (14), maps by Checchi et al (1906, republished in 1912) and Cohen (1924, republished in 1936) displayed the Amharic language up to the

Tekeze River (15-18). Starting 1921, Conti Rossini (19, 20) however mapped the Tigrinya language on both sides of the Tekeze, which remains a clear pattern on all subsequent linguistic maps. Two major ethnographic fieldwork campaigns by Ellero (1939-1940) (13) and Simoons (1960) (21) indeed recorded the whole area between the Tekeze (Setit) River and Angareb River as Tigrinya speaking, with passive knowledge of the administrative language Amharic. Detailed maps by Bryan (22), Perham (23), Trimmingham (24), Leslau (25), Kuls (26) and especially Bender et al. (1976) (27) have become widely accepted among linguists and consistently map the area as Tigrinya speaking. The latter map was also reproduced in the authoritative Encyclopaedia Aethiopia (Volume V, 2014) (28).

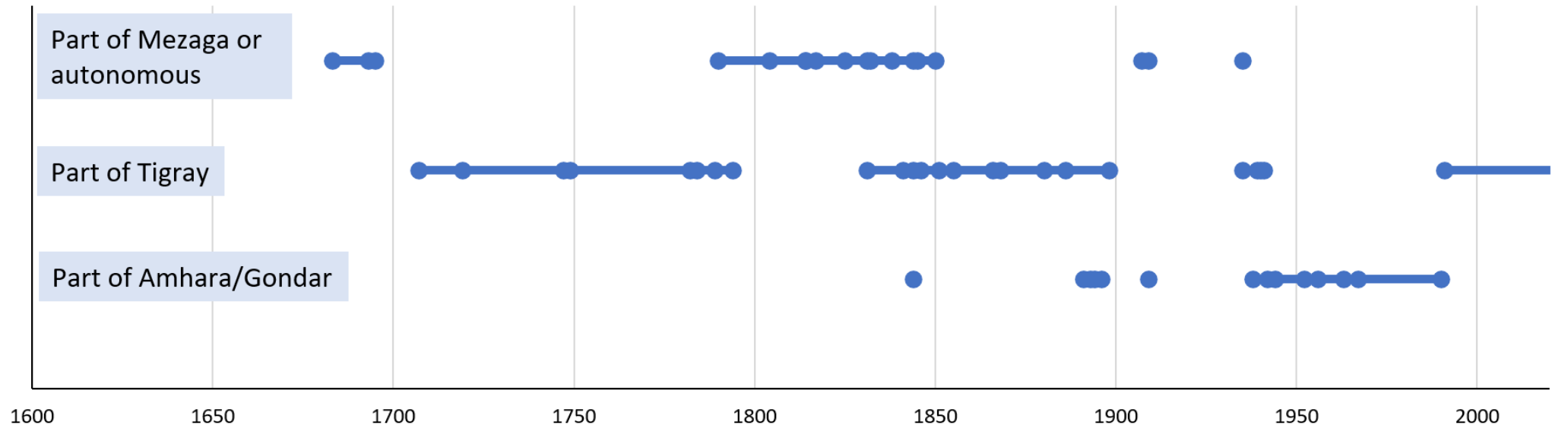


Fig. 3. Territorial control of Welkait, according to historical maps (n=53). Every dot represents a map in the dataset.

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 (29, 30). 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 (31). A rare communication document between Derg’s military command and the Ministry of Defense, dating back to 1984 has been retrieved, where they lament that the population of Welkait and Tsegede supports the TPLF, because the people are Tigrinya speakers (32).

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.

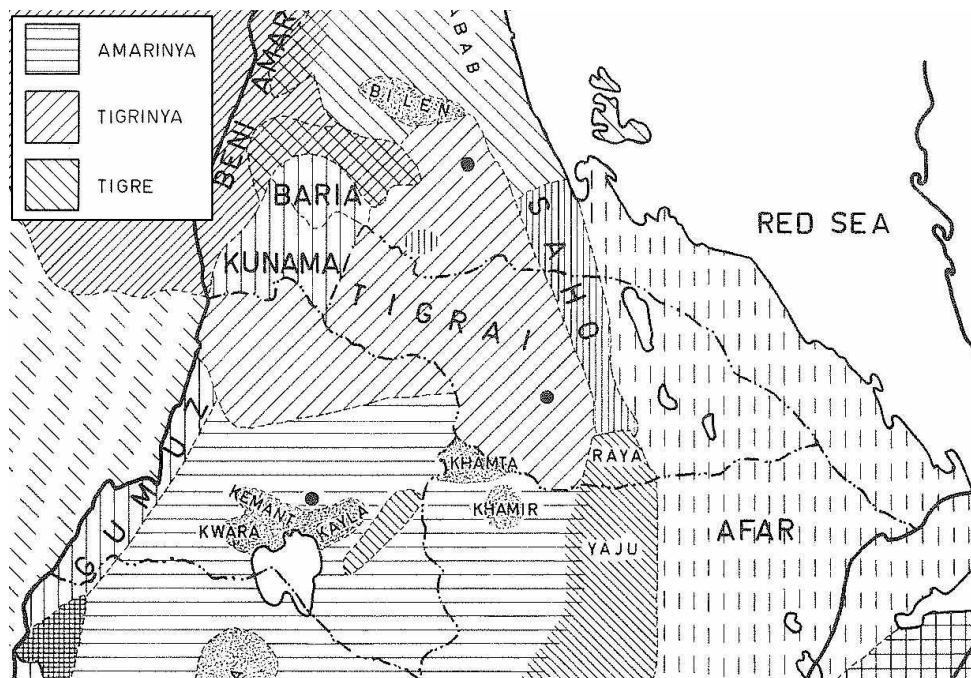


Fig. 4. Provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in northern Ethiopia, after by Trimingham (1965) (24), republished by Westphal (33). The Gondar province extended from Lake Tana up to the then province of Eritrea, with the Tekeze River forming the boundary. Besides a majority of Amharic speakers, Gondar comprised large areas inhabited by Tigrinya and Gumuz speakers, as well as Kwara, 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. Eritrea has since become an independent state. The post-1992 Tigray region encompasses the Tigrinya-speaking areas of Ethiopia.

The current extent of the Tigray Region is in line with language maps

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* 34). 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 (29). Remarkably, 25 out of the 31 language maps of the Ethiopian state sustain the current extent of the Tigray region. As an exception among language maps (pages 129 to 167), Levine's (35) map (page 151) 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 (29, 36). The other exception is the "Preliminary Atlas of Ethiopia" in 1962 (page 147), where Mesfin Woldemariam maps Tigrinya language southwest of Tekeze River, yet with relatively minor extent. In his comments related to the maps of religions and languages in Ethiopia, the author seems concerned that Orthodox Christian and Amhara extent are insufficiently represented, what may point to some bias. Hence, we consider these maps as "outliers" 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. This was also cartographed as such on four different maps established by organisms directly depending from the "Derg" military government, in 1977, 1979, 1985 and 1988 (pages 158 to 163).

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 (27, 37).

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 (38), 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).

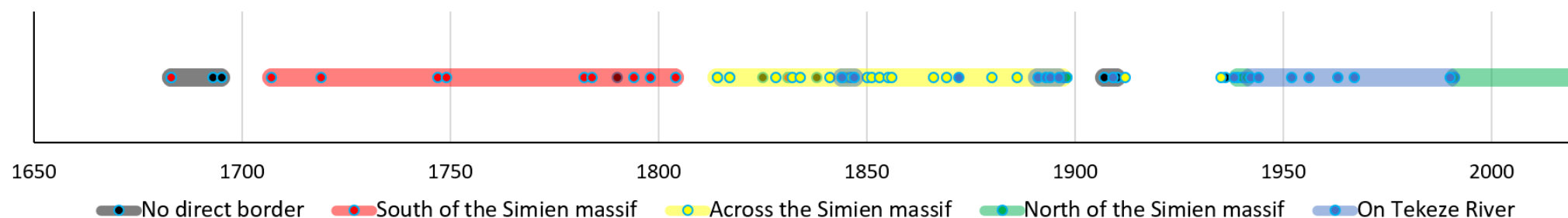


Fig. 5. Timeline of the location of the boundary between Amhara/Begemder/Gondar and Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre, according to historical maps ($n = 66$). Individual maps are represented by dots, some of which are hidden by overlap. This timeline holds the same information as Fig. 2, displayed in such a way to 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.

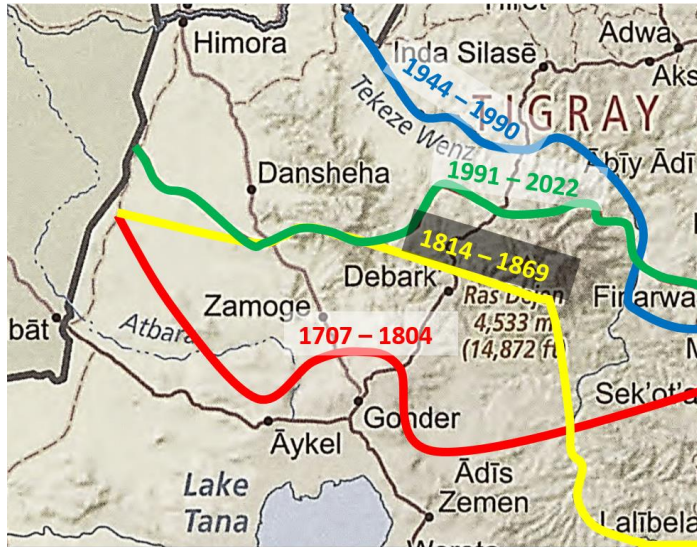


Fig. 6. Approximate location of the boundary between Amhara/Begemder/Gondar and Tigray/Tigrai/Tigre, according to historical maps ($n = 66$). Time steps and colours as in Fig. 5, and boundary courses in line with representative maps for the time steps: 1707 – 1804 (red, Bonne 1782); 1814 – 1869 (yellow, 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 (Welkait and surrounding districts) 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. Also, settlement of territorial conflicts should especially reflect the recent and sub-recent ethno-linguistic situation. This dataset supports such an approach.

Acknowledgments

We thank four internal reviewers, professionals who have a contextual understanding of the region, as well as all colleagues who forwarded maps as well as contextual information.

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Dataset

Maps in the dataset are reproduced as historical documents, without correcting the derogatory xenonyms for some ethnic groups. The maps are study objects, and we obviously do not endorse the undertakings of their authors (e.g. Derg regime, Italian invasion).

List of Maps

Ortelius & Vrients, 1608 (various editions, Mercator, Huygen, Ortelius, Hondius, Bertius, 1596-1637).....	19
Sanson, 1656	20
Boisseau & Jollain, 1659	21
Blaeu, 1665	22
Morden & Cockerill, 1680	23
Du Val, 1682	24
Ludolf & Gorgoryos, 1683	25
Manesson-Mallet, 1683 (similar in 1685).....	26
Coronelli, 1695 (also 1692 and 1693).....	27
Sanson & Sanson, 1695	28
de L'Isle, 1707	29
Lobo & de Almeida, 1707	30
Chatelain & Gueudeville, 1719	31
Bowen, 1747	32
de Vaugondy, 1749	33
Bonne, 1782	34
Pitteri, 1784	35
Bruce, 1790	36
Dunn, 1794 (similar in 1786).....	37
Cassini, 1798	38

Cary 1804	39
Pinkerton, 1814	40
Salt, 1814	41
Thomson, 1814	42
Thomson, 1817	43
Gaspari & Guessefeld, 1817	44
Borghi, 1818	45
Arrowsmith, 1825	46
Vandermaelen, 1827	47
Brue, 1828	48
Hall, 1830 (similar in 1828).....	49
Gobat, 1831	50
Lizars & Lizars, 1831	51
Arrowsmith, 1832	52
Russell, 1833	53
Brue & Picquet, 1834	54
Combes & Tamisier, 1838	55
Weiland, 1841	56
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (GB), 1843 (also in 1865).....	57
Mc Queen & Isenberg, 1844	58
Arrowsmith, 1844	59
Radefeld, 1844	60

Arrowsmith, 1845	61	Habenicht, 1885 (similar in 1887)	88
Handtke, 1846 (also 1851, 1855)	62	Colton, 1886	89
Lefebvre, 1847	63	Rand McNally, 1889	90
Lowry, 1848	64	Habenicht, 1891	91
Andriveau-Goujon, 1850	65	Johnston, 1893	92
Stieler, 1851 (also 1853)	66	De Chaurand, 1894	93
Colton, 1855 (very similar in 1866, 1874)	67	Stieler & Lueddecke, 1894	94
Walker, 1856	68	Andree, 1895	95
Marmocchi, 1858	69	Brockhaus, 1895 (similar in 1905)	96
Petri, 1859	70	Bergamo, 1896	97
Johnston, 1861	71	Rand McNally, 1897	98
Munzinger, 1864	72	Lannoy de Bissy, 1897	99
Menke & Spruner von Merz, 1865	73	Rand McNally, 1898	100
Von Heuglin, 1866	74	Larousse, 1898	101
Beke, 1867	75	Cram, 1901 (similar in 1889 and 1893)	102
D'Abbadié, 1868	76	Johnston, 1906	103
Petermann, 1868	77	Rossetti, 1907	104
Colton, 1869	78	Guèbrè Sellassié, Tèsfa Sellassié, De Coppet, 1909	105
Fullarton, 1872	79	Petri & Shokalskago, 1909	106
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (GB), 1872	80	Johnston, 1911	107
Smith & Muller, 1874	81	Rand McNally, 1912	108
Vigoni, 1879	82	Papazian, 1923	109
Johnston, 1879	83	Haack & Stieler, 1925	110
Dye, 1880	84	Grabham & Black, 1925	111
Andree, 1881	85	Dardano, 1925	112
Blackie, 1882	86	Touring Club Italiano, 1929	113
Letts, 1883	87	IGMI, 1935	114

The Daily Telegraph, 1935	115	Perham, 1948: Language map of Ethiopia	143
Hammond, 1935	116	Trimingham, 1952. Languages of North-East Africa.....	144
Perham, 1935	117	Doresse, 1956. Semitic languages in Ethiopia	145
Consociazione Turistica Italiano, 1938	118	Simoons, 1960. Begemder and Semyen, peoples.	146
Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, 1939	119	Mesfin Woldemariam, 1962. A preliminary atlas of Ethiopia: Languages.	147
Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, 1940	120	Obolensky, Debebow, Mulugeta, 1964. Amharic speaking area	148
Thomasten, ca. 1940 – fake map	121	Trimingham, 1965: Map of provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in Ethiopia, republished by Westphal (1974)	149
De Agostini, 1941	122	Leslau, 1965: The Semitic languages of Ethiopia	151
HMSO, 1942	123	Levine, 1965. Amharic- and Tigrinya-speaking areas in Ethiopia	152
De Agostini, 1952	124	Buxton, 1970. Language map	153
Bayer, 1953	125	Bender, 1971. Locations of indigenous languages	154
Bartholomew, 1956	126	Kuls, 1972: Map of languages	155
National Geographic Society, 1963	127	Levine, 1974: Language map	156
USSR, 1967	128	Bender et al., 1976. Ethiopia, distribution of mother-tongues	157
ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS	129	DERG, 1977. Distribution of nationalities in Northern Ethiopia.....	158
Wolynski, 1903: Dominio delle lingue nell'Eritrea, nell'Etiopia e nella Somalia.....	129	DERG, 1979. Distribution of nationalities in Northern Ethiopia.....	159
Checchi and Odorizzi, 1906. Language map of Eritrea and Ethiopia	130	Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities, 1985. Catalogue and map of Ethiopian nationalities.....	160
Checchi, Giardi & Mori, 1912. Languages spoken in Eritrea	131	EMA, 1988: National Atlas of Ethiopia - Languages	161
Conti Rossini, 1921: Lingue semitiche d'Etiopia	132	Didactic exercise: how pie charts hide the spatial distribution of ethnic groups in the 1980s' Gonder province	163
Meillet and Cohen, 1924. Tentative language map of Ethiopia	133	SIL Ethiopia, 2005. Languages of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti	165
Conti Rossini, 1928. Overview map of the languages of Ethiopia	134	Ethnologue, 2009	166
Cohen, 1931. Sketch map of the Ethiopian Semitic languages	135	Encyclopaedia Aethiopica, 2014. Languages of Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	167
Ducati, 1931. Distribuzione delle razze.....	136		
Cohen, 1936. Sketch map of the languages in Abyssinia	137		
Ellero, 1939-1940. Ethnographic fieldwork	138		
Bryan, 1948. Map of Semitic and Cushitic languages.	142		

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

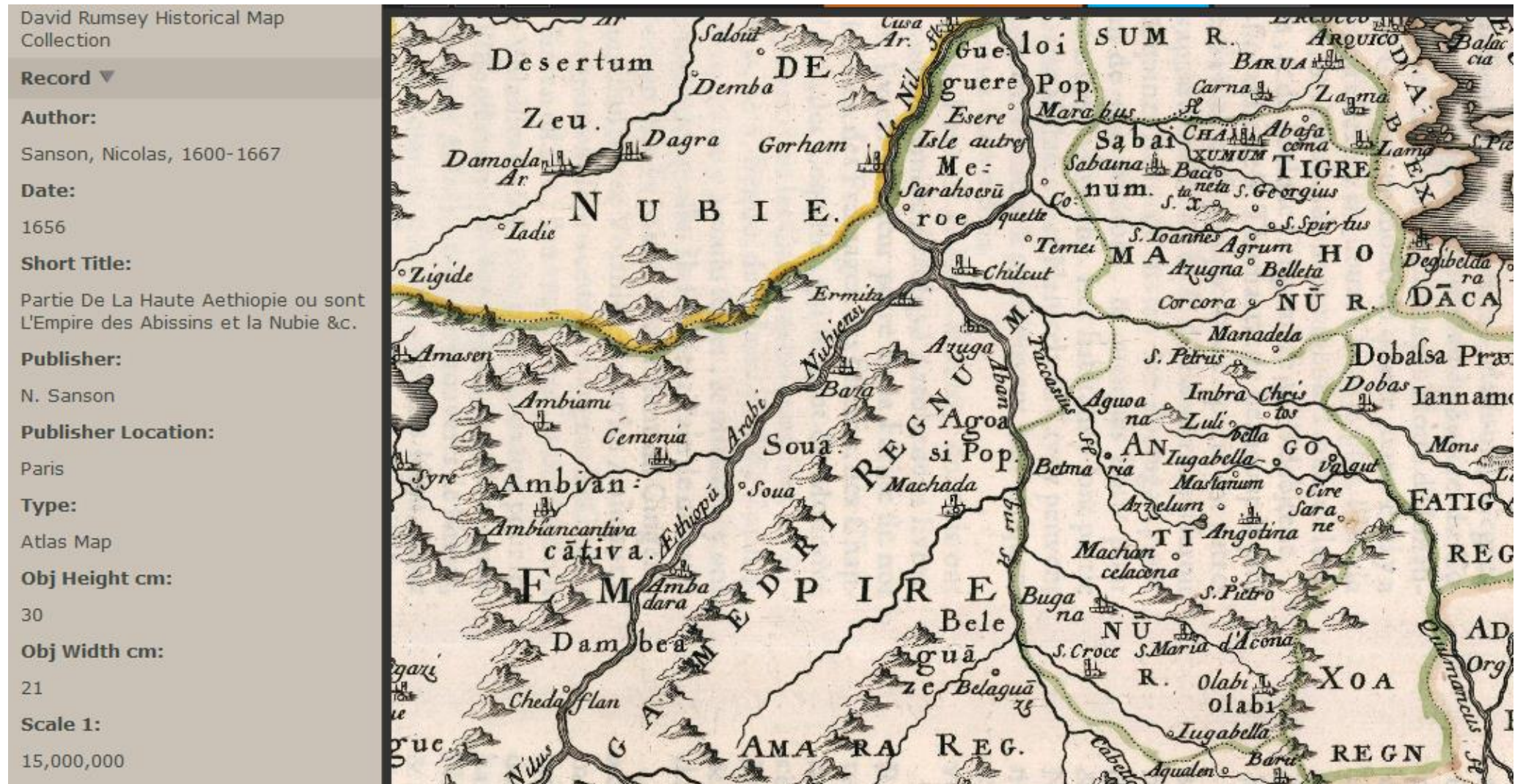
Very poor locational accuracy; see relative position of Chilcut, Tigre-mahon, Bagamidri. Note also the erroneous mapping of Blue Nile and Atbara that were assumed to meet again upstream, creating the “Island of Meroé” which persisted in maps for a century. Same geography was used in numerous maps at 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, up to Meroe; small Tigre Mahonur. Same important locational inaccuracy as the previous maps; note the large Meroe island (which is in reality a large peninsula between rivers (39))



<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.



<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-Svperior-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:

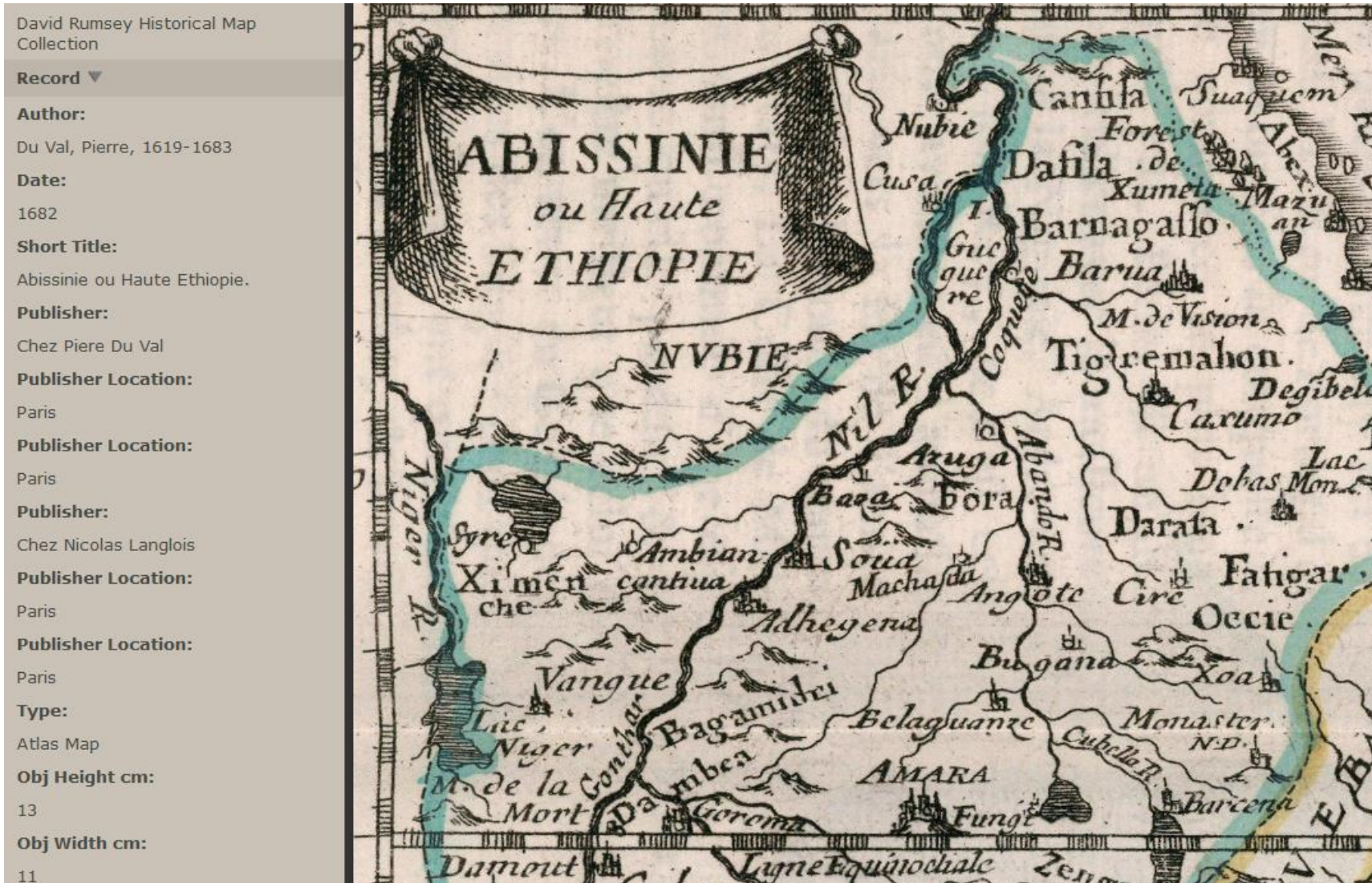
20



<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 Ludolffi, Habessinia seu Abassia, presbyteri Iohannis regio
Description	lobi Ludolffi, 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)	<div><div><div>BASEL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY</div></div><div><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><p>WIKIMEDIA CH</p></div></div>



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

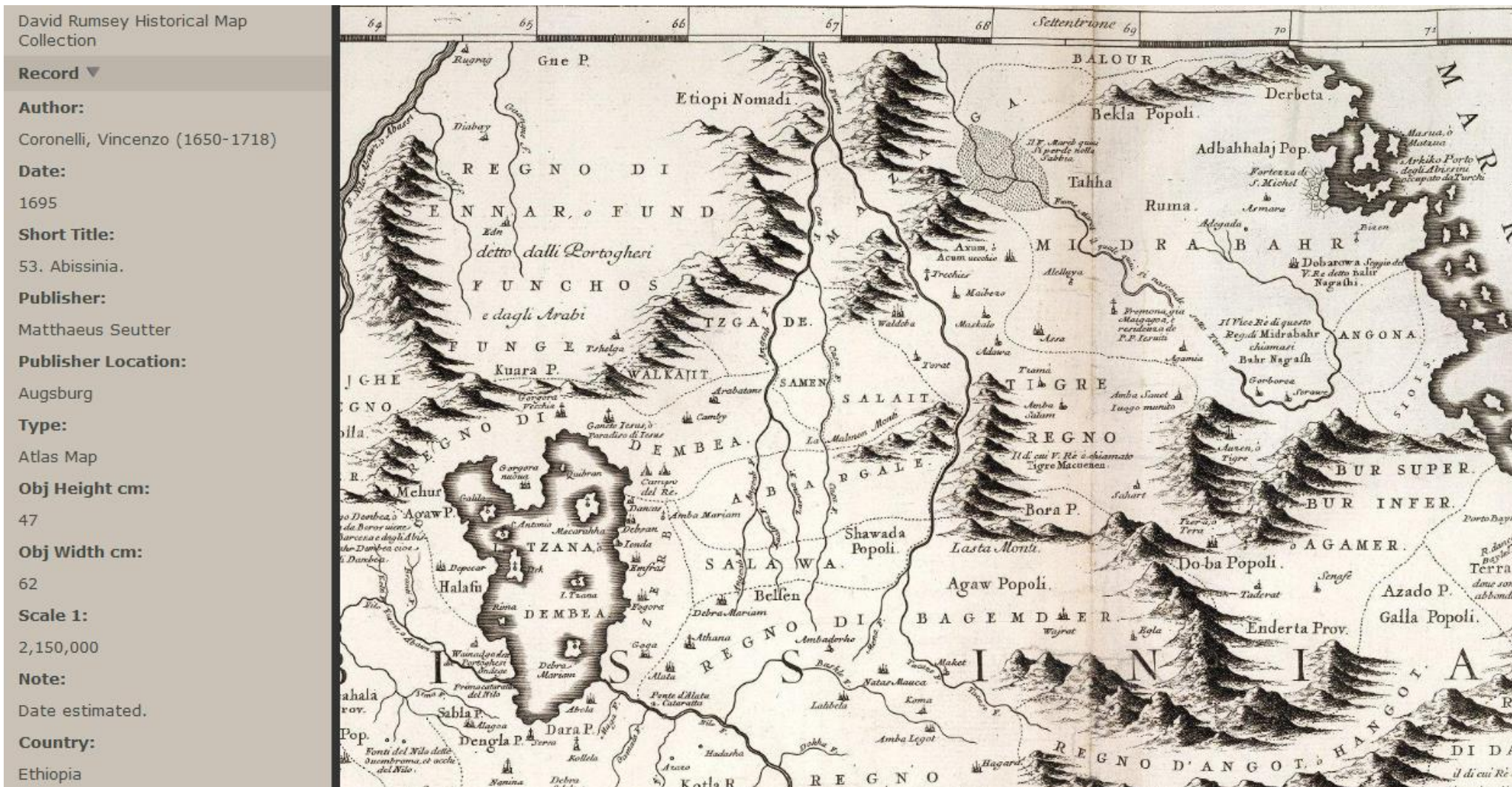
14.7 x 10.3 cm.

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

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

Coronelli, **1695** (also 1692 and 1693)

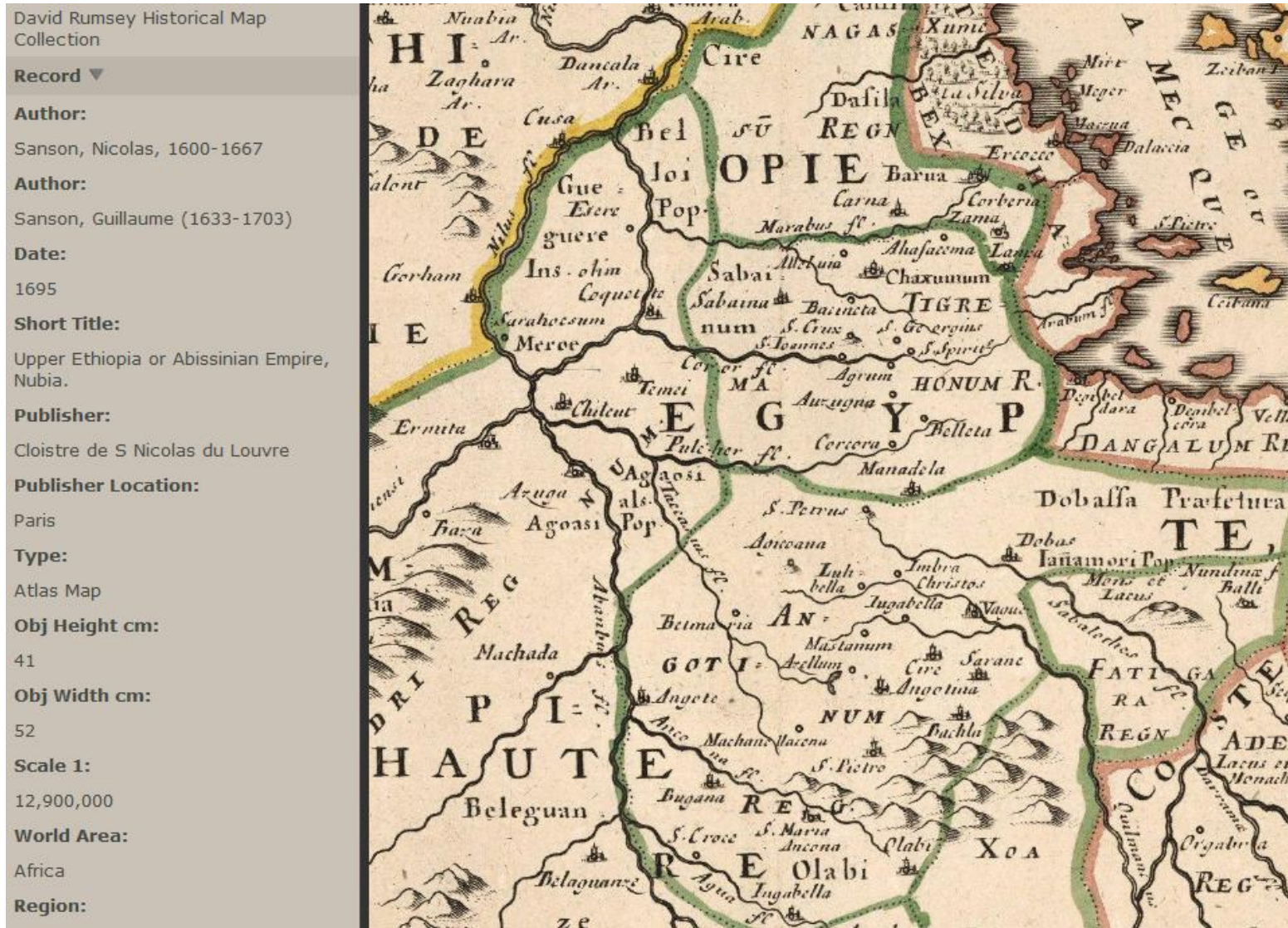
Borders of Kingdoms of Tigre and Bagemeder and surrounding princedoms, including Walkajit; without hierarchy. Tigre Regno extends southwest of Tekeze.



Part of a larger work called Atlante Veneto. <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~283026~90055440:53--Abissinia-https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/68133/atlane-veneto-coronelli>

Sanson & Sanson, 1695

Very poor locational accuracy; the “Island of Meroë” is again represented.



<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; Olcalt in "Royaume de Tigre".



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	<div>African Studies Centre Leiden</div> <div>Library African Studies Centre, Leiden (the Netherlands)</div>
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.



<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 Tigra” extends well south of Tekeze; Olcait part of “Kingdom of Tigra”.



<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, Walcalt...



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 Tigr 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

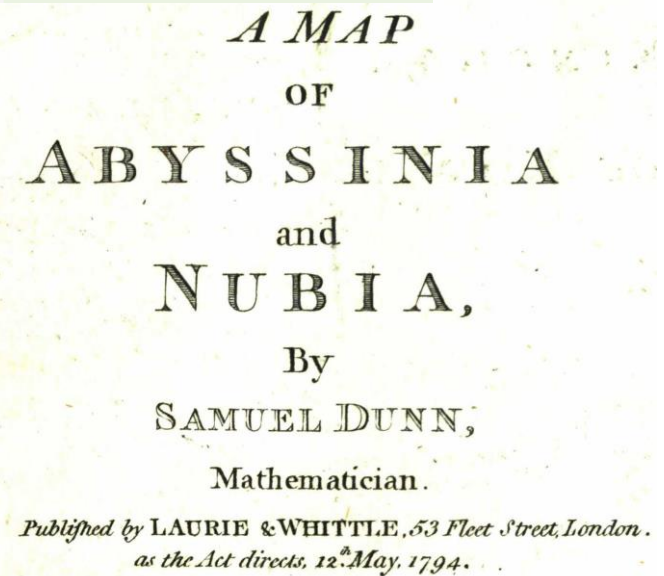
[More Details](#)

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IMAGE ID
5207430

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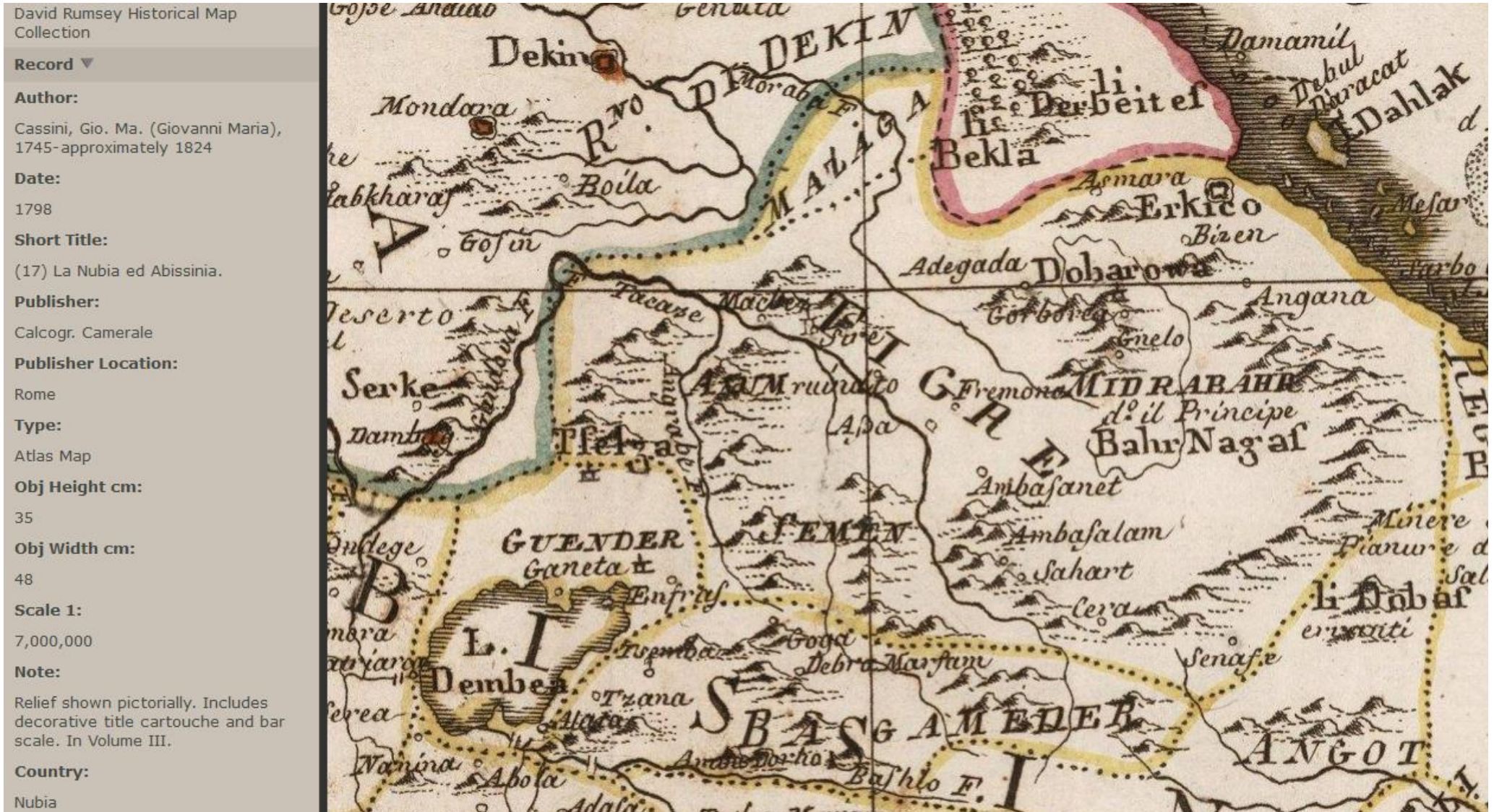
[Copy](#)



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

Cassini, 1798

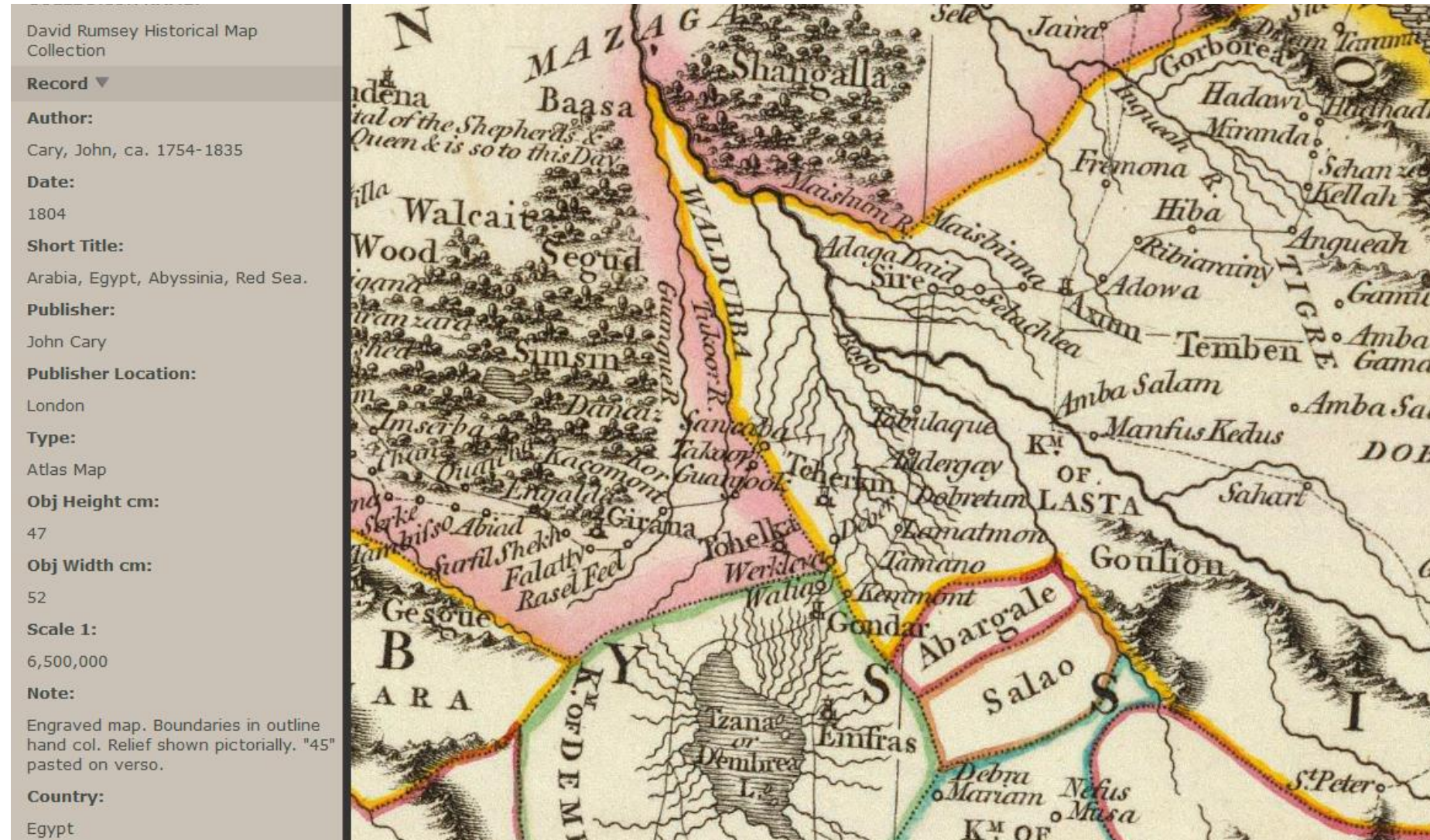
Tigre border with Guender and Bagameder outlined, south of Semen; all are part of Abissinia.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~325604~90094516:-17--La-Nubia-ed-Abissinia->

Cary 1804

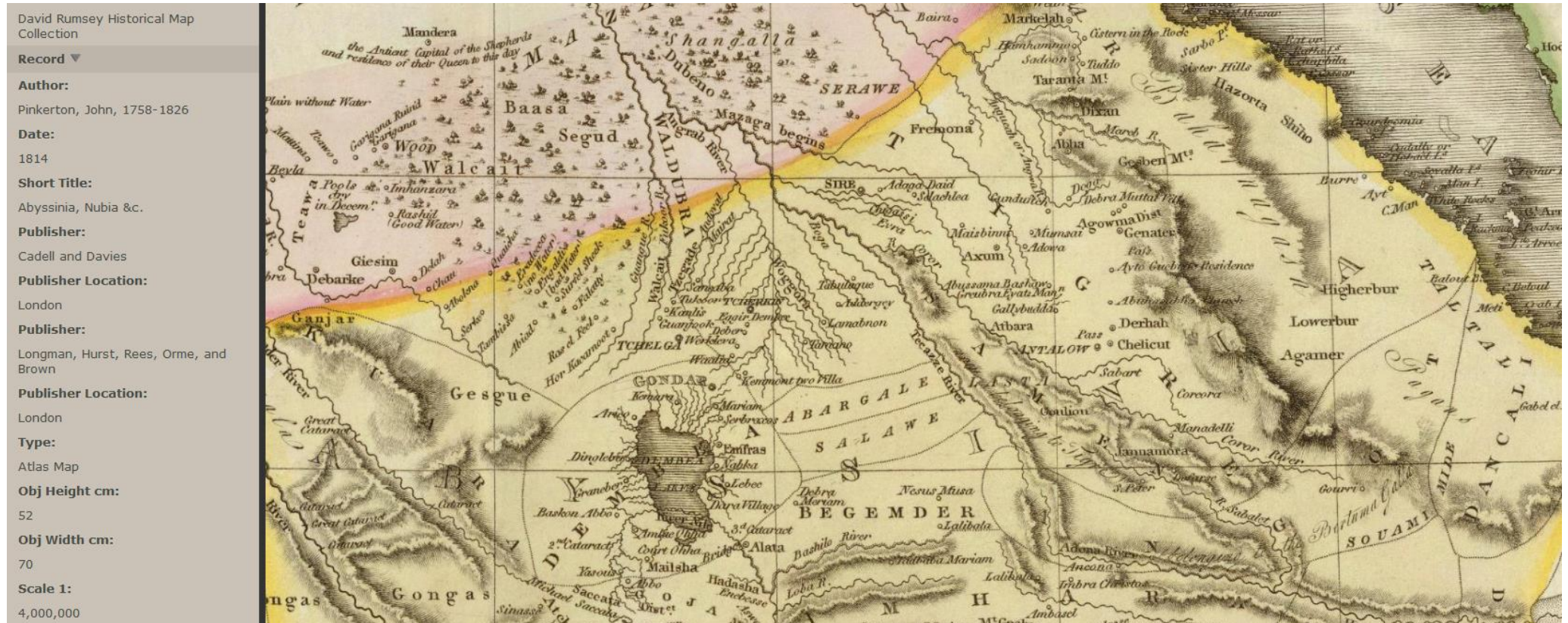
Border is south of Simien; Walcait part of Mazaga.



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~21540~640032:Arabia,-Egypt,-Abyssinia,-Red-Sea->

Pinkerton, 1814

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



<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~3834~370026:Abyssinia,-Nubia-&c->

Salt, 1814

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



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

[Home](#) [Maps](#) [Help](#)

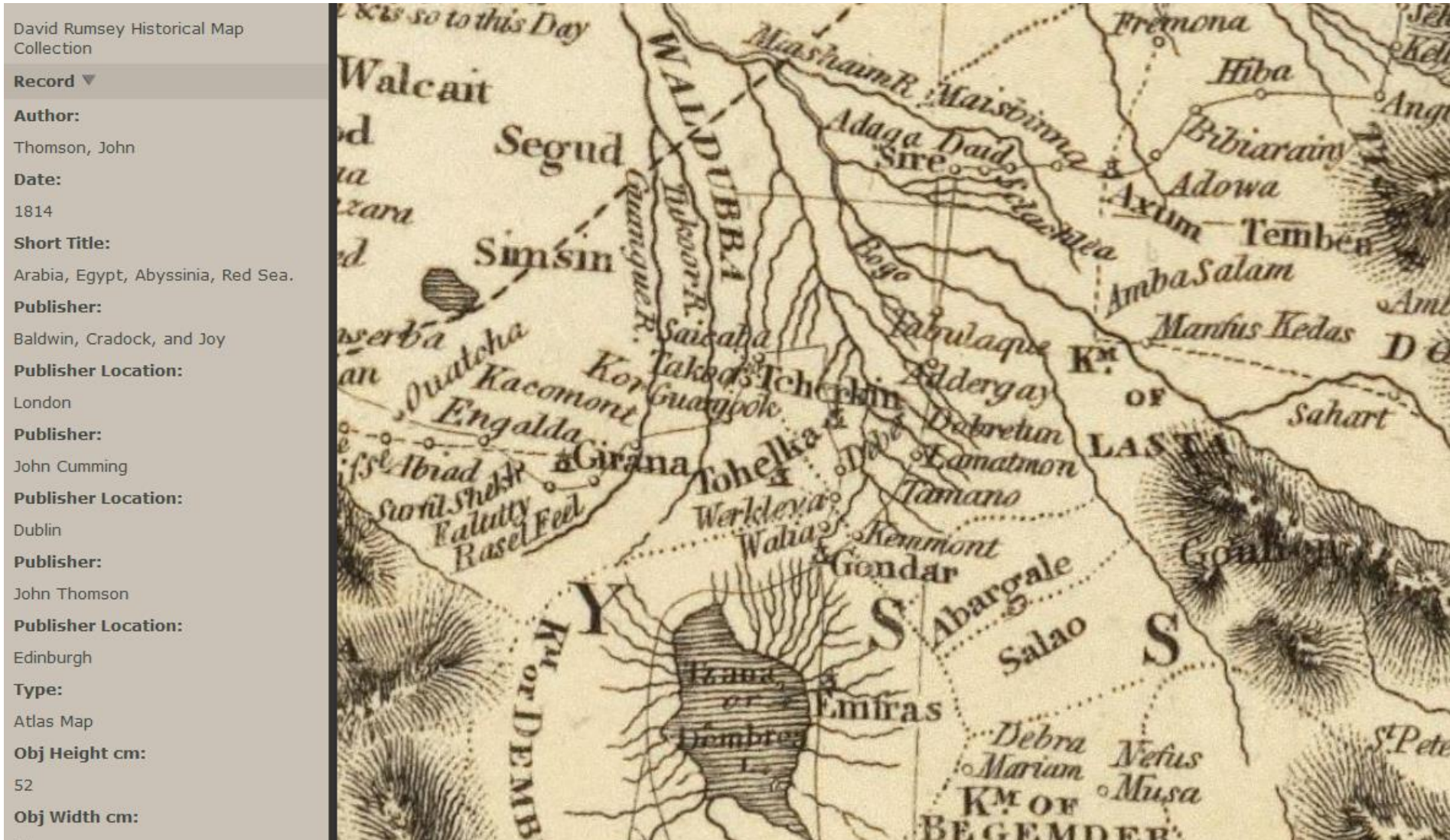
Map of Abyssinia and the Adjacent Districts (Henry Salt - 1814)



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

Thomson, 1814

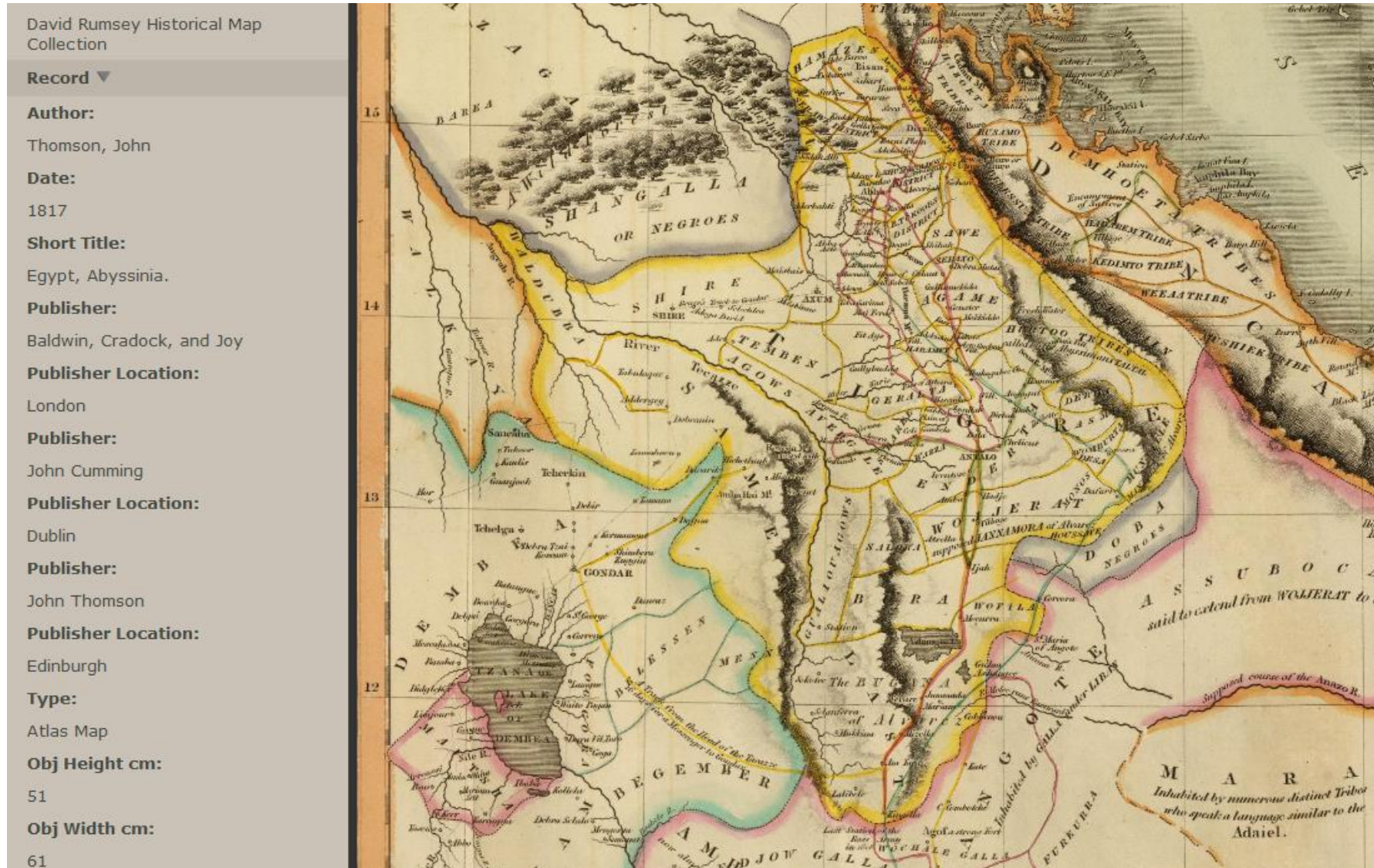
Numerous internal boundaries without hierarchy; Walcalt part of Mazaga.



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

Thomson, 1817

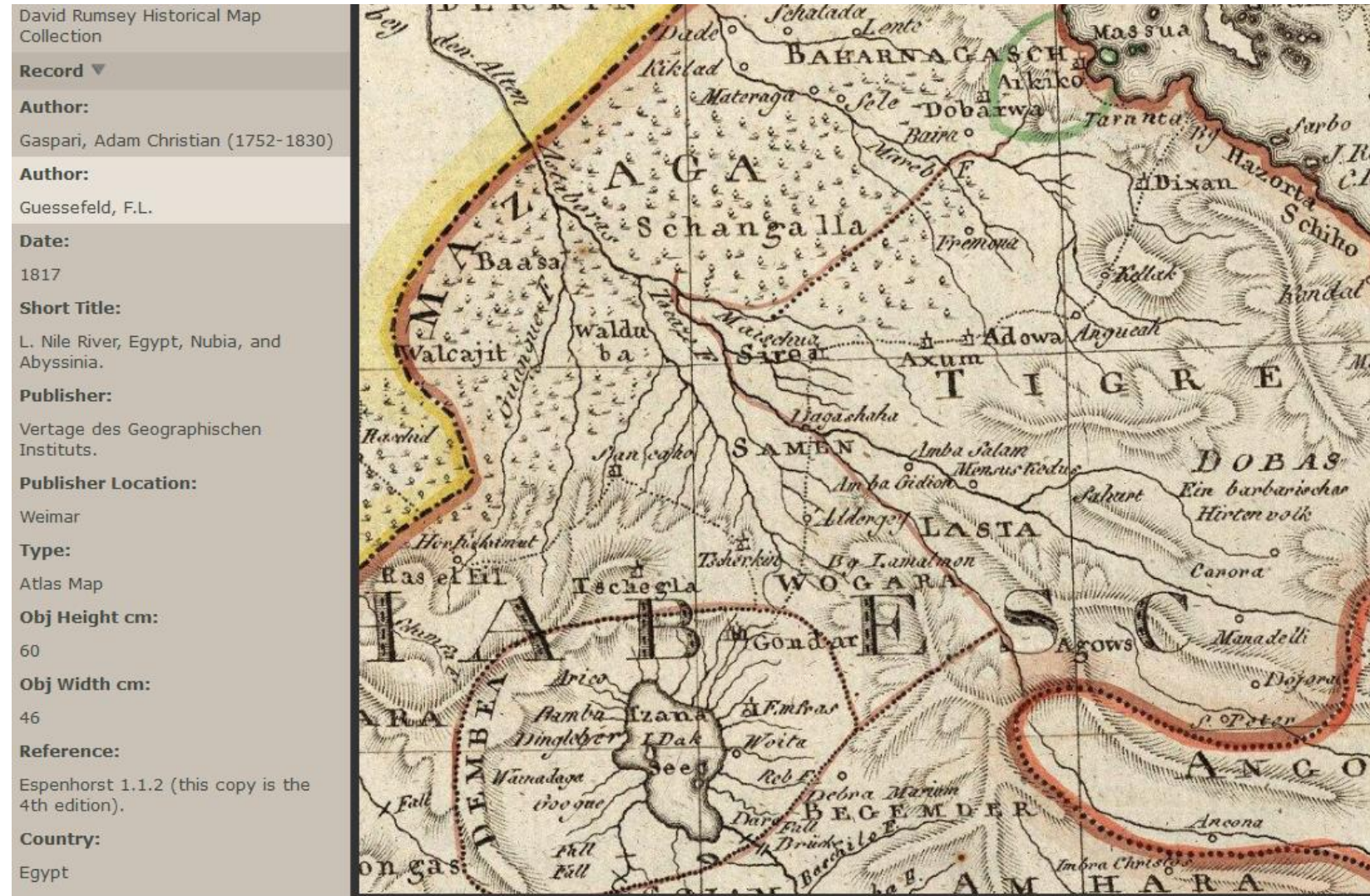
Clear delimitation of Dembea, Walkaya and Tigre, which extends west of Tekeze River.



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

Gaspari & Guessefeld, 1817

Large territories between Tigre and Begemder, including Walcajt.



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

Borghi, 1818

Abyssinia, without internal boundaries.

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Borghi, Bartolomeo, 1750-1821

Date:

1818

Short Title:

Supplemento alle Carte d'Asia ed
Africa cioè l'Arabia la Nubia l'Abyssinia.

Publisher:

Nella Stamperia Granducale

Publisher Location:

Florence

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

22

Obj Width cm:

29

Note:

Engraved political map of
northeastern Africa (including the
region of Nubia and Abyssinia
[present-day Ethiopia]) and the
Arabian Peninsula, with hand-colored
outlines delineating boundaries. Title



<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.

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Vandermaelen, Philippe, 1795-1869

Date:

1827

Short Title:

Sennaar. Afrique 25.

Publisher:

Ph. Vandermaelen

Publisher Location:

Bruxelles

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

48

Obj Width cm:

62

Scale 1:

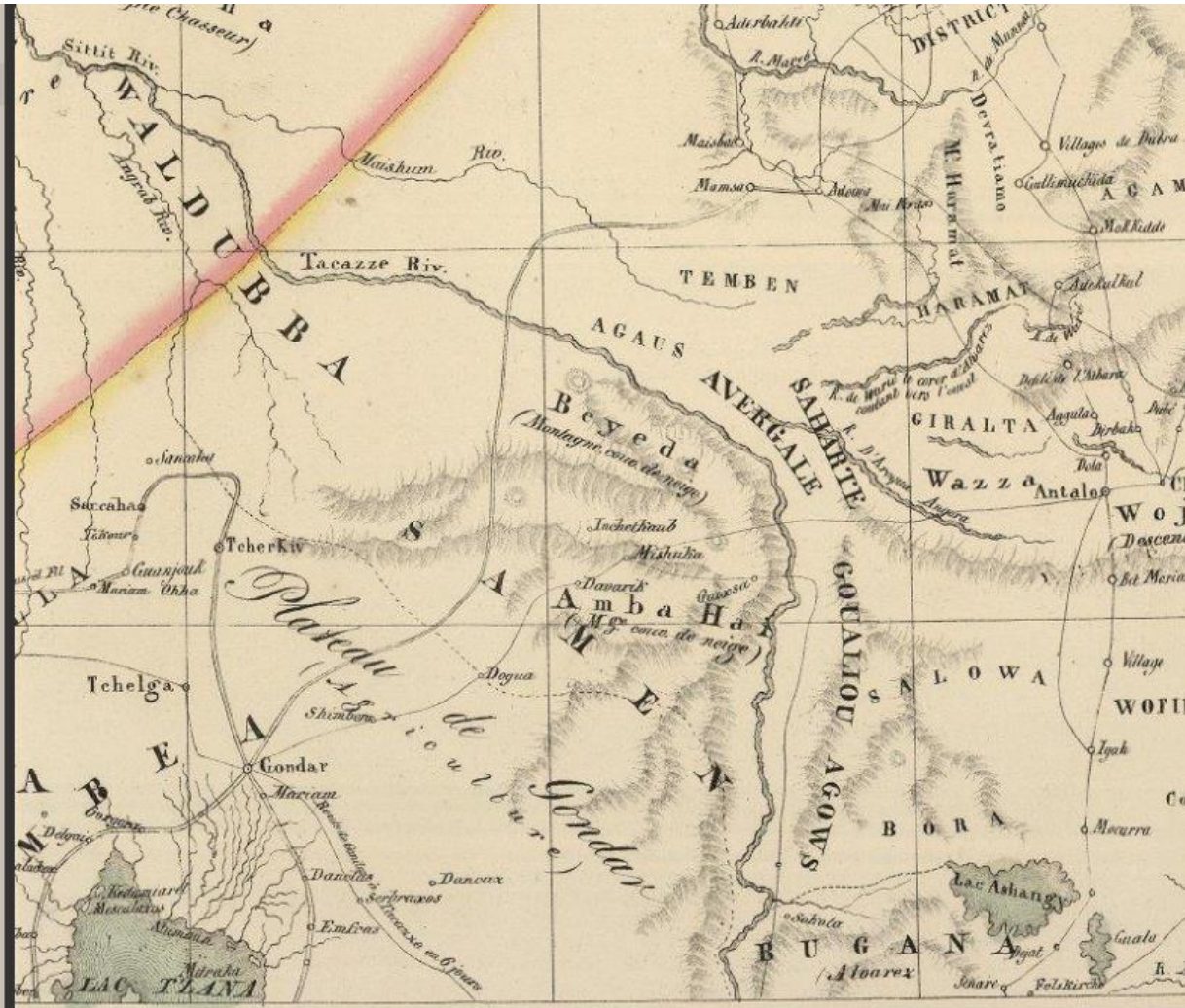
1,641,836

Note:

Hand col. lithographed map. Relief shown by pictorially; depths by soundings. Prime meridian: Paris. Covers parts of Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Country:

Ethiopia



<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

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Brue, Adrien Hubert, 1786-1832

Date:

1828

Short Title:

Afrique, septentrionale.

Publisher:

A. Brue

Publisher Location:

Paris

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

37

Obj Width cm:

54

Scale 1:

15,000,000

Note:

Hand colored engraved map. Relief



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

Hall, 1830 (similar in 1828)

No internal borders

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Hall, S. (Sidney)

Date:

1830

Short Title:

Nubia, Abyssinia.

Publisher:

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and
Green

Publisher Location:

London

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

53

Obj Width cm:

51

Scale 1:

5,100,000

Note:

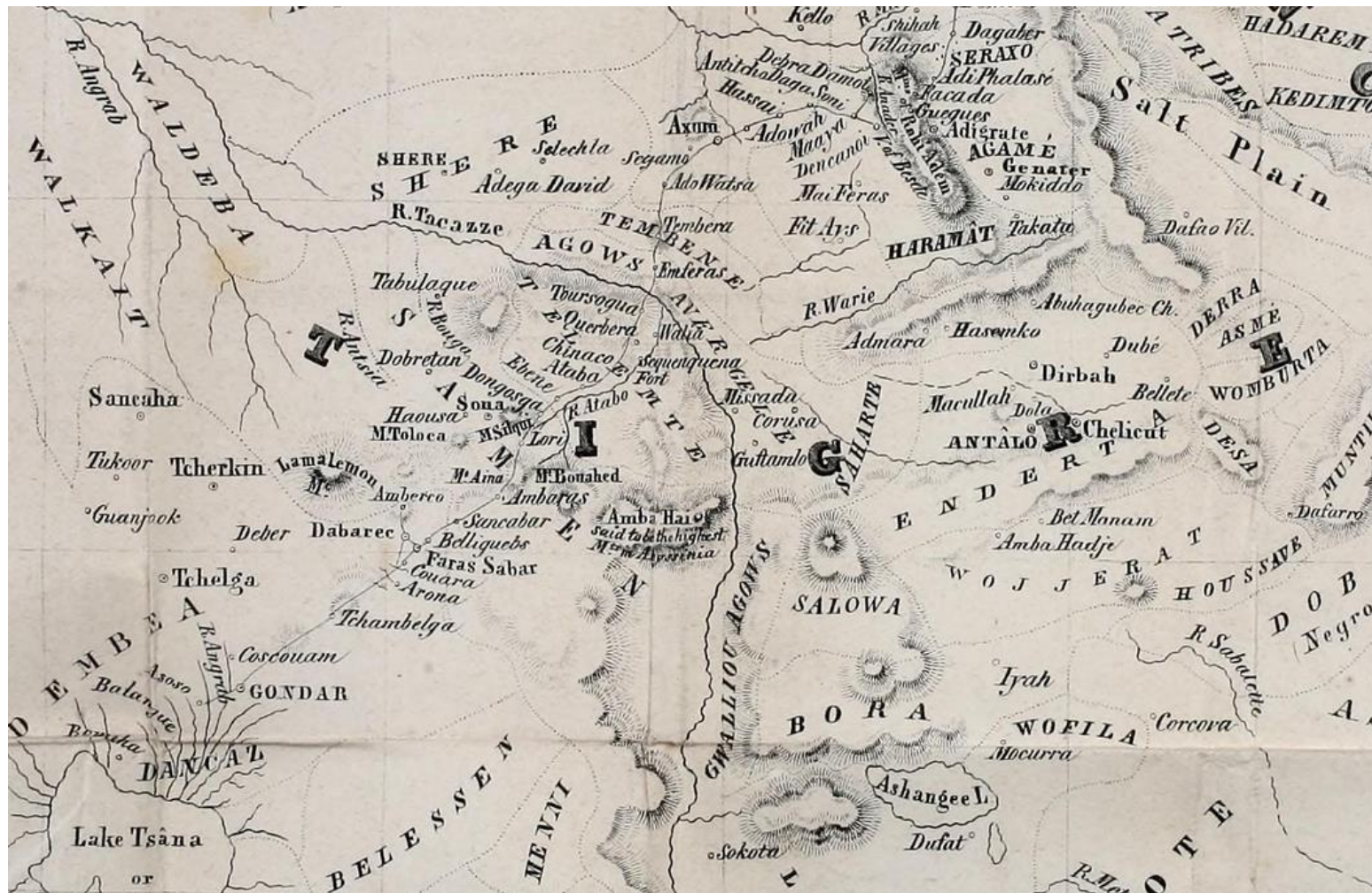
Engraved map. Boundaries hand col.
Relief shown by hachures. Also
numbered XXXIX.



<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".



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[Home](#) » [Books](#) » [Journal of three years' residence in Abyssinia](#)

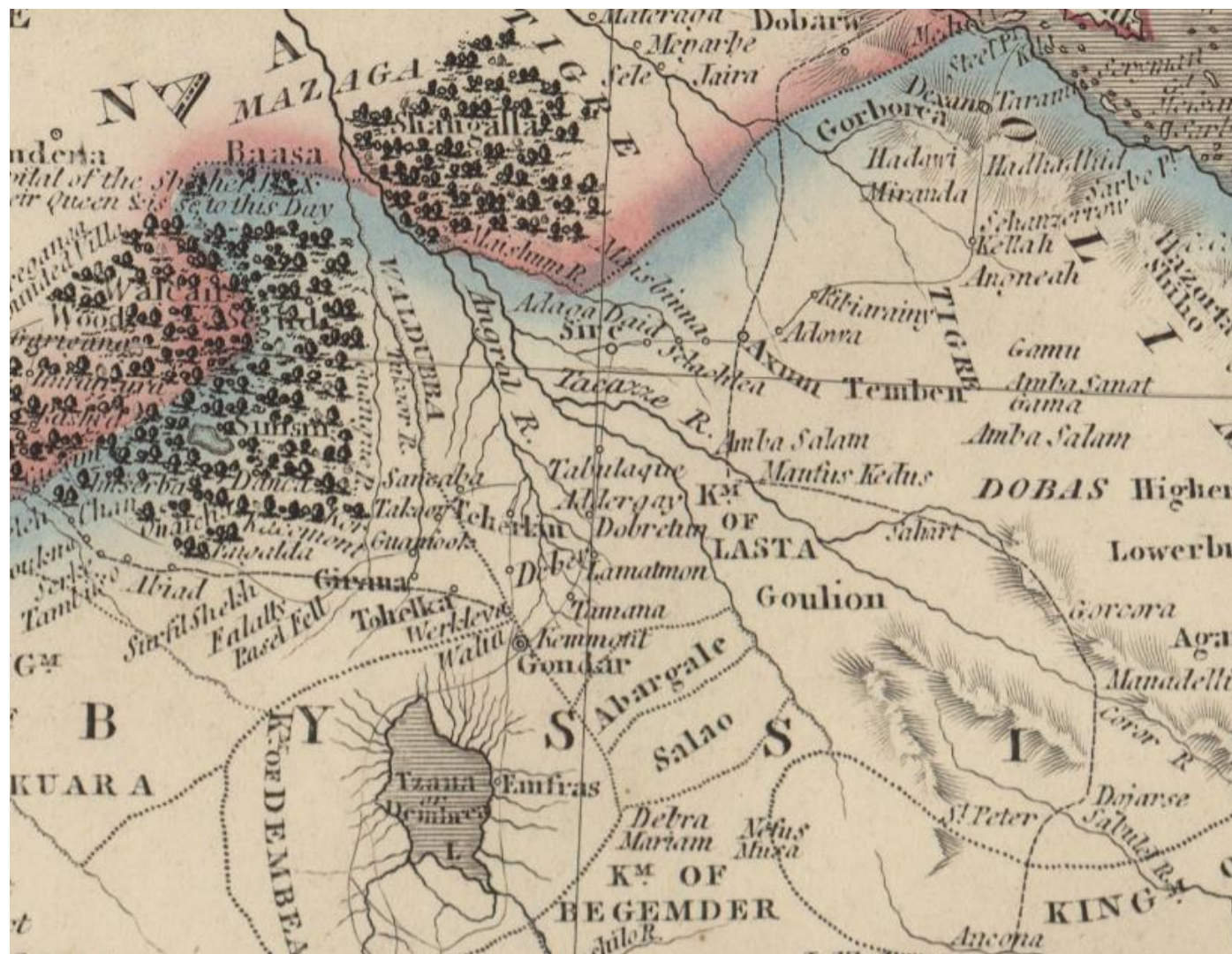
Journal of three years' residence in Abyssinia

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

<https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/journalofthreeye00goba>

Lizars & Lizars, 1831

Map displays borders, without hierarchy; numerous smaller entities; Walcalt 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->

Russell, 1833

No internal borders shown.



<https://ia800309.us.archive.org/17/items/nubiaabyssiniaco00russ/nubiaabyssiniaco00russ.pdf>

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).

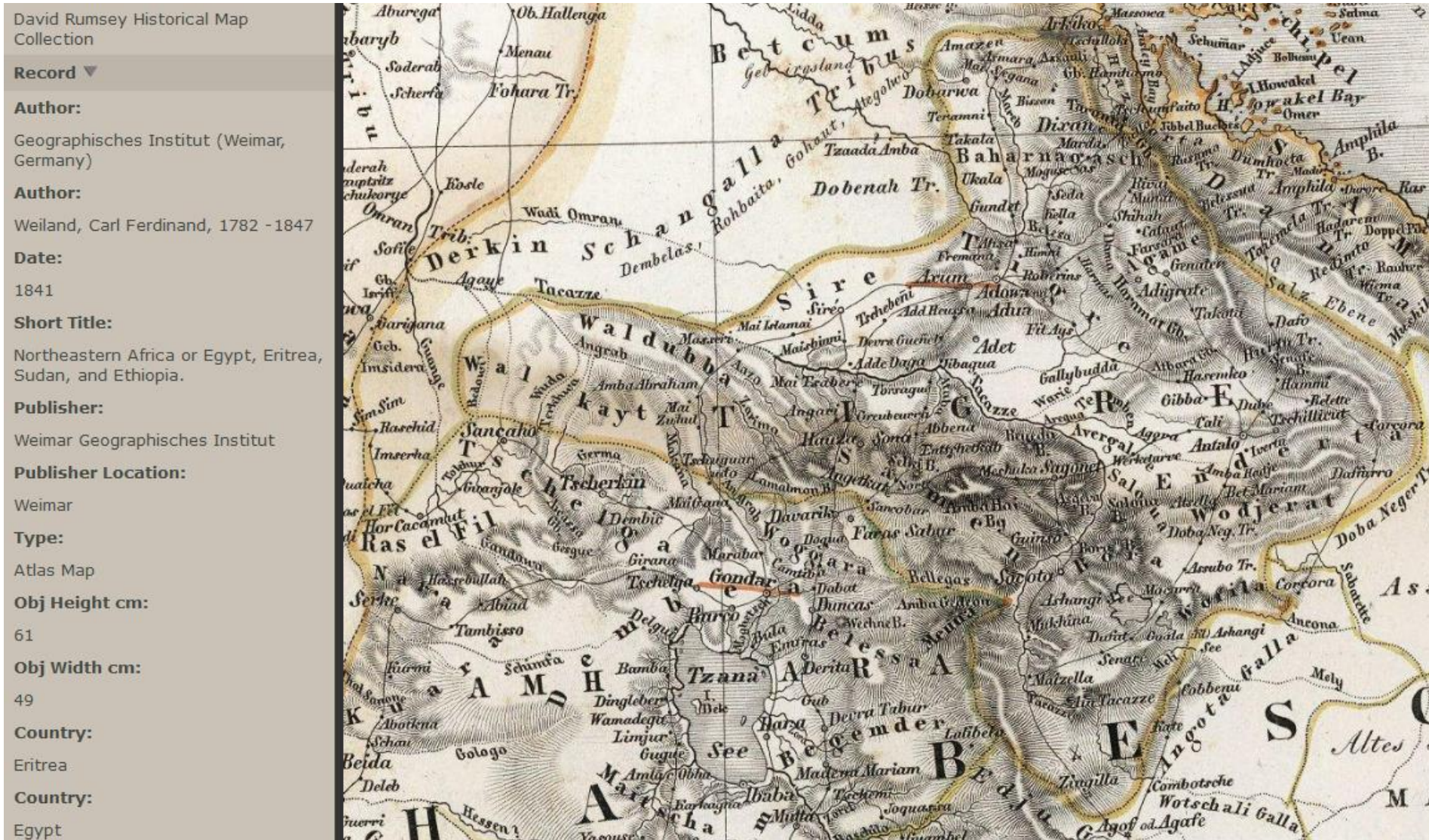
Carte de l'Abyssinie, du pays des Galla, de Choa et d'Ifat (Combes et Tamisier - 1838)



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

Weiland, 1841

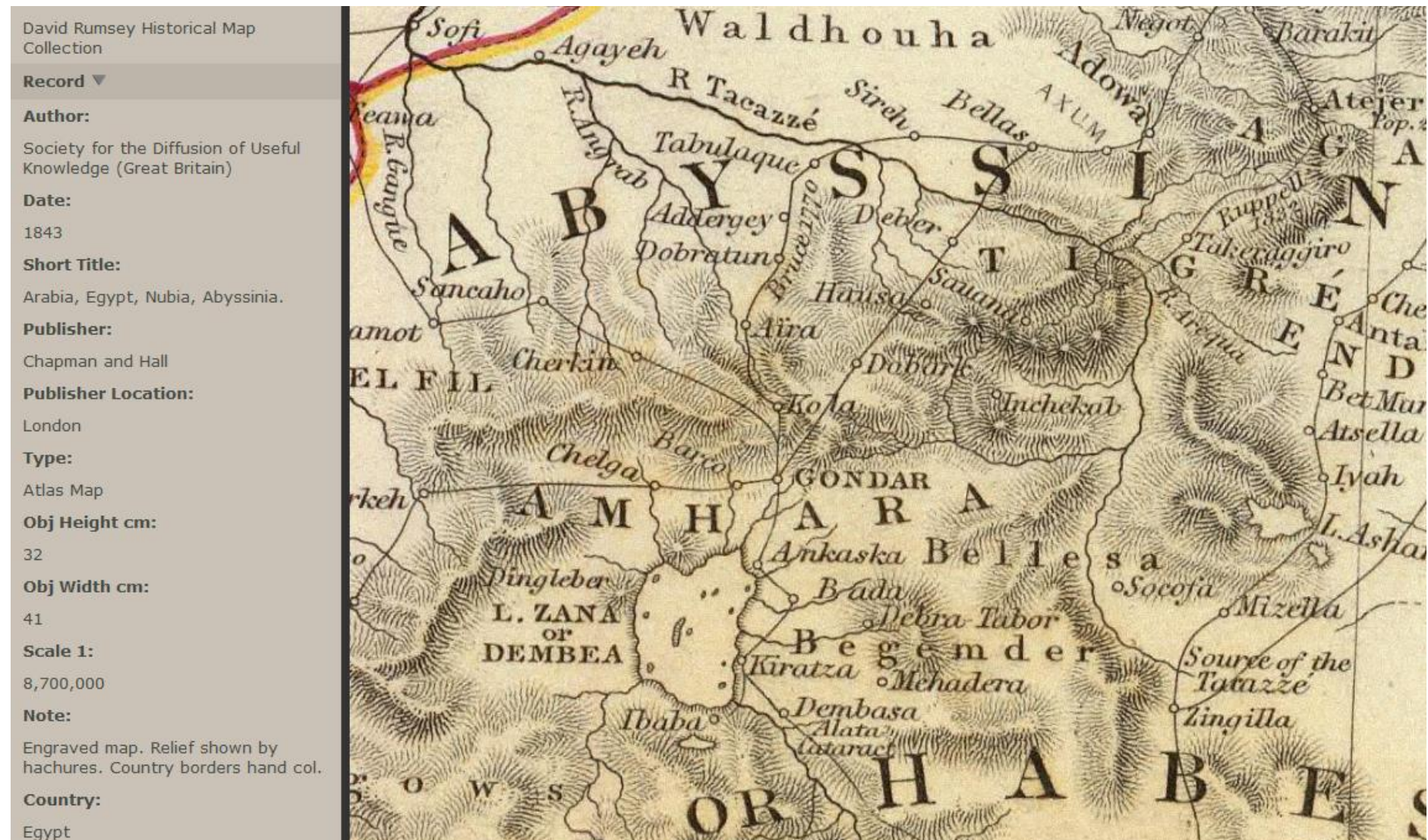
Internal border well south of Tacazze. Walkayt part of Tigre.



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

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>)



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

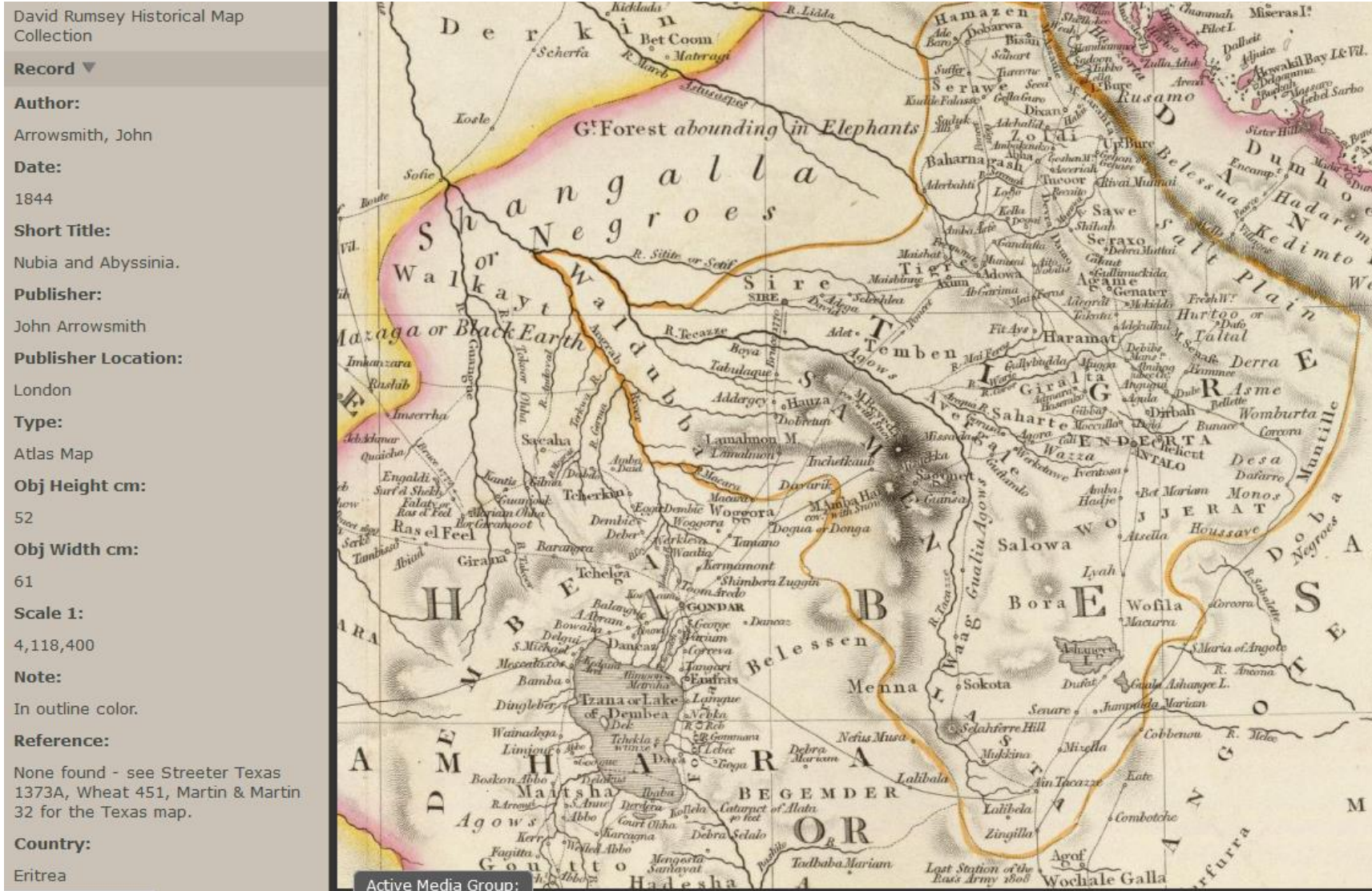
Karte von Abessinien (James Mc Queen - 1844)



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:

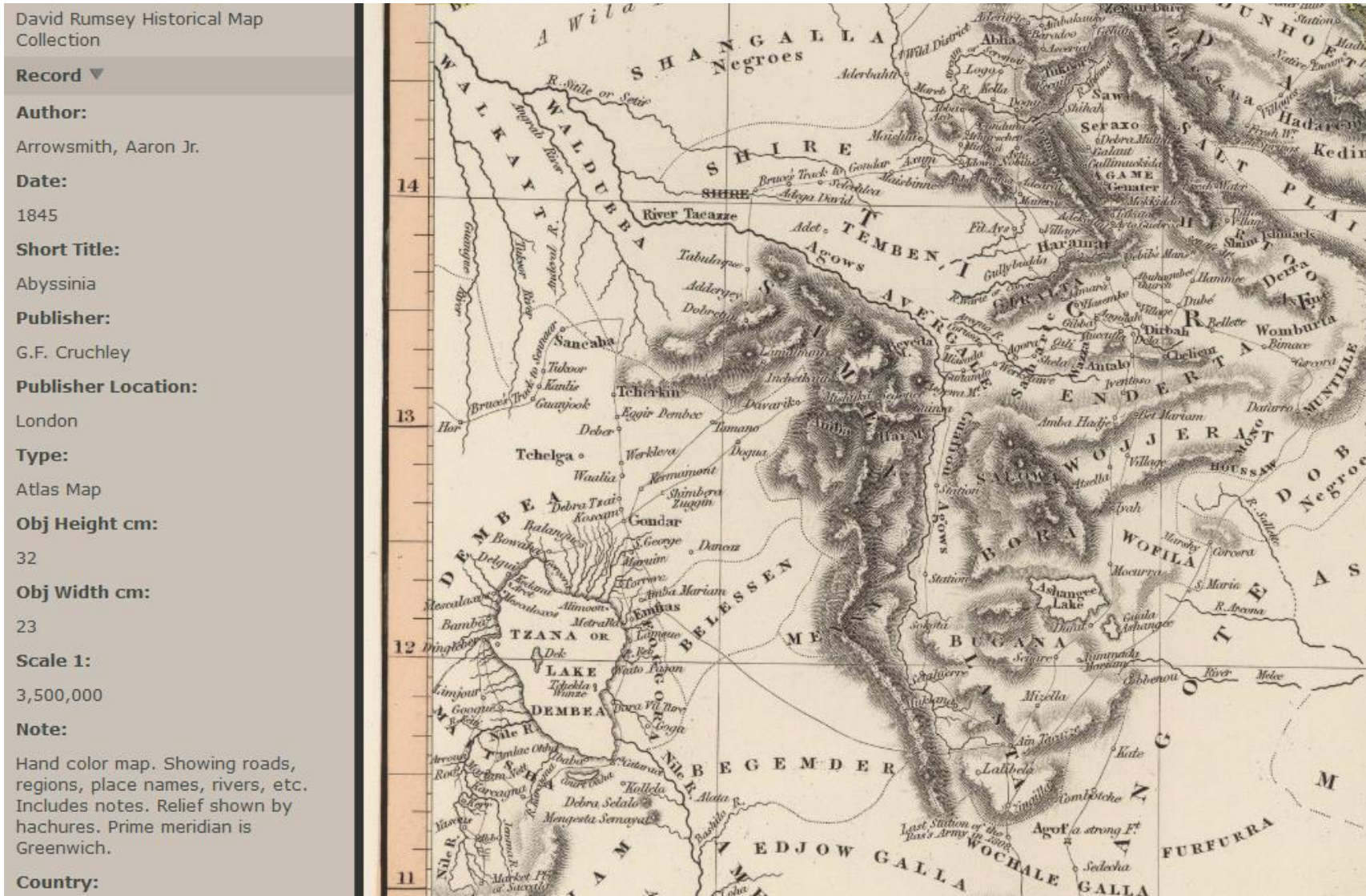
Ethiopia



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

Arrowsmith, 1845

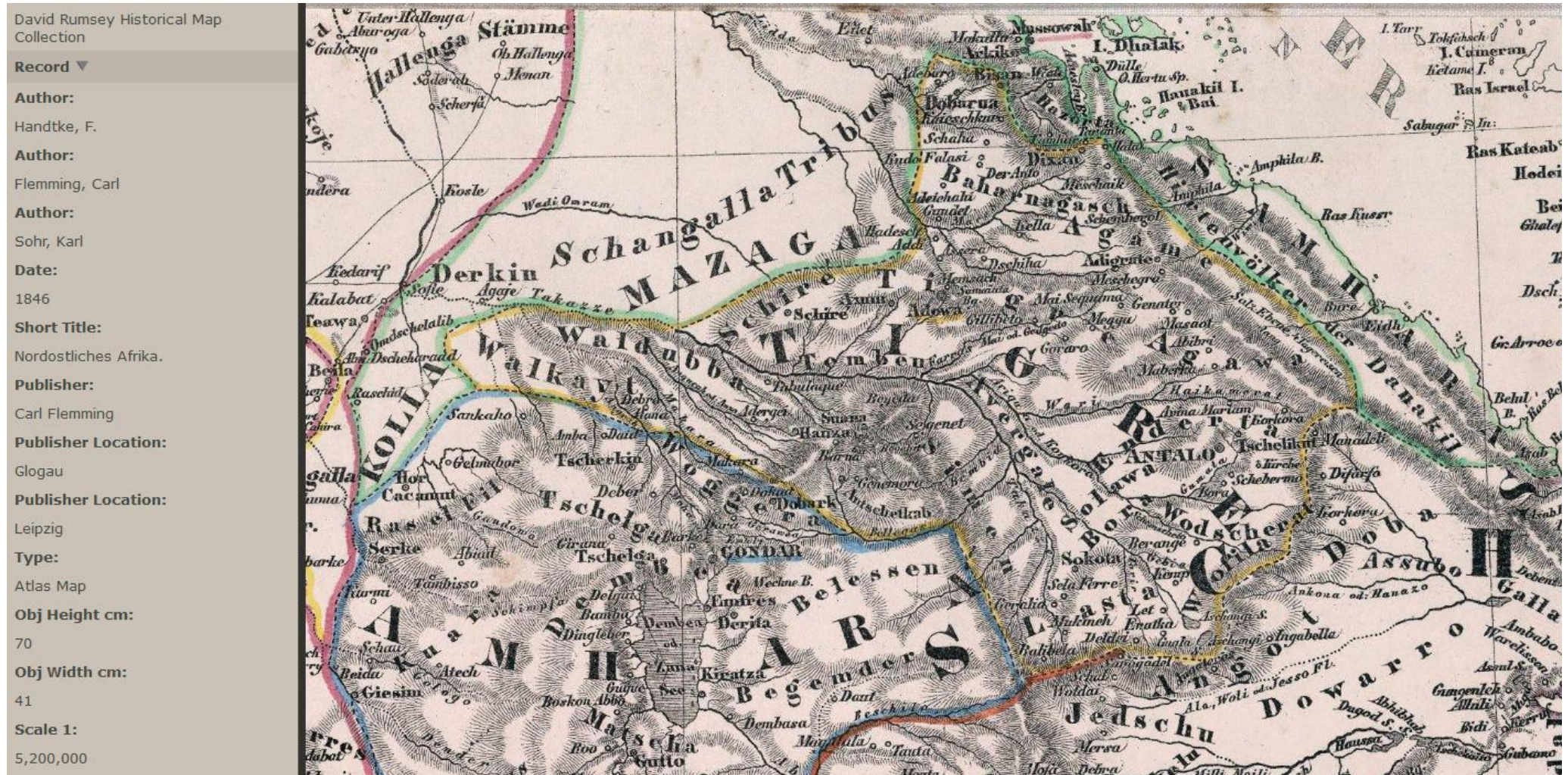
Intermediate territories (Simen, Walkayt, ...) between Tigre and Begemder. Same borders as 1844 but hierarchy in territorial control not shown



<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.

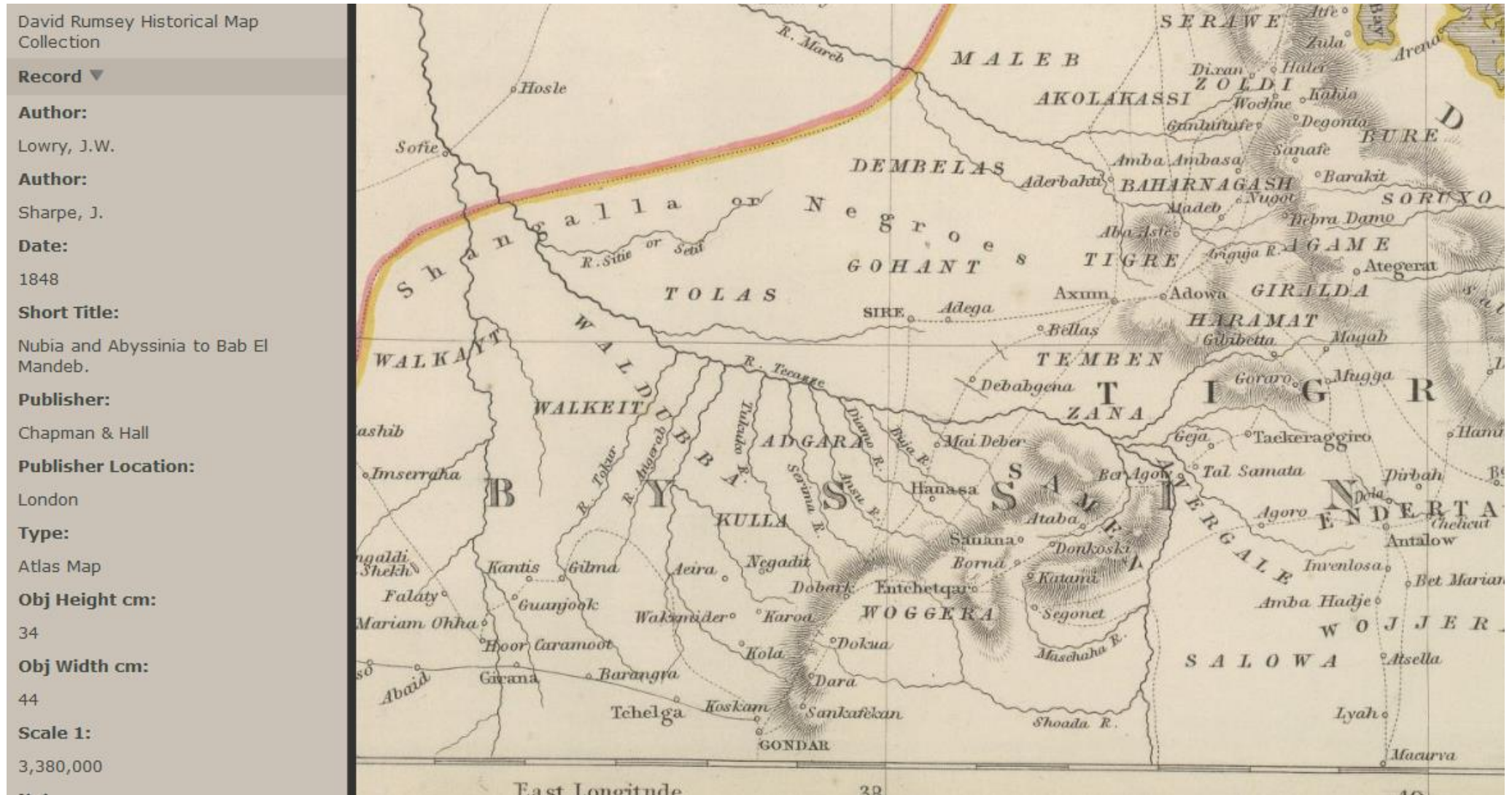
Carte générale d'Abyssinie (Théophile Lefebvre - 1847)



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

Lowry, 1848

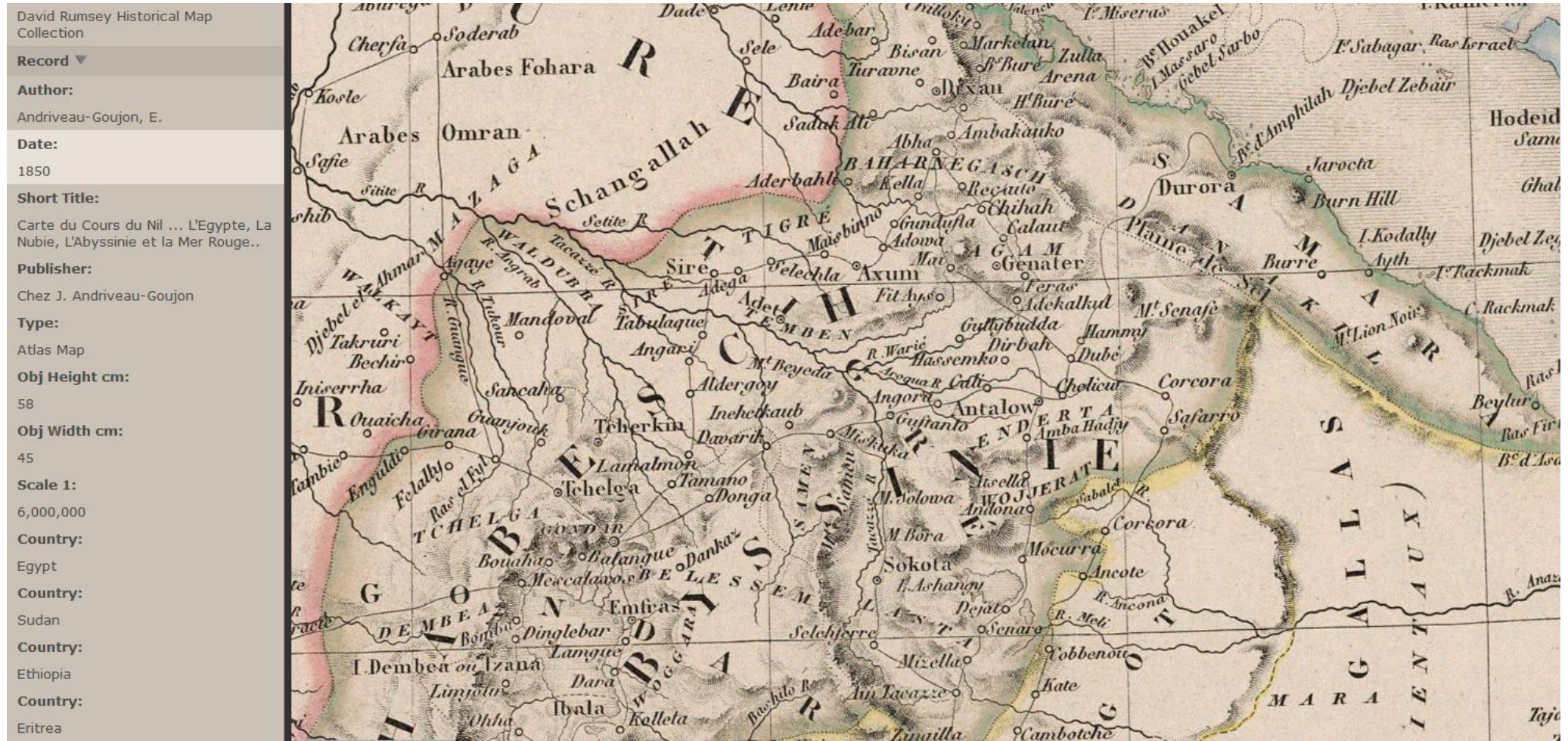
Internal boundaries not mapped



<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)

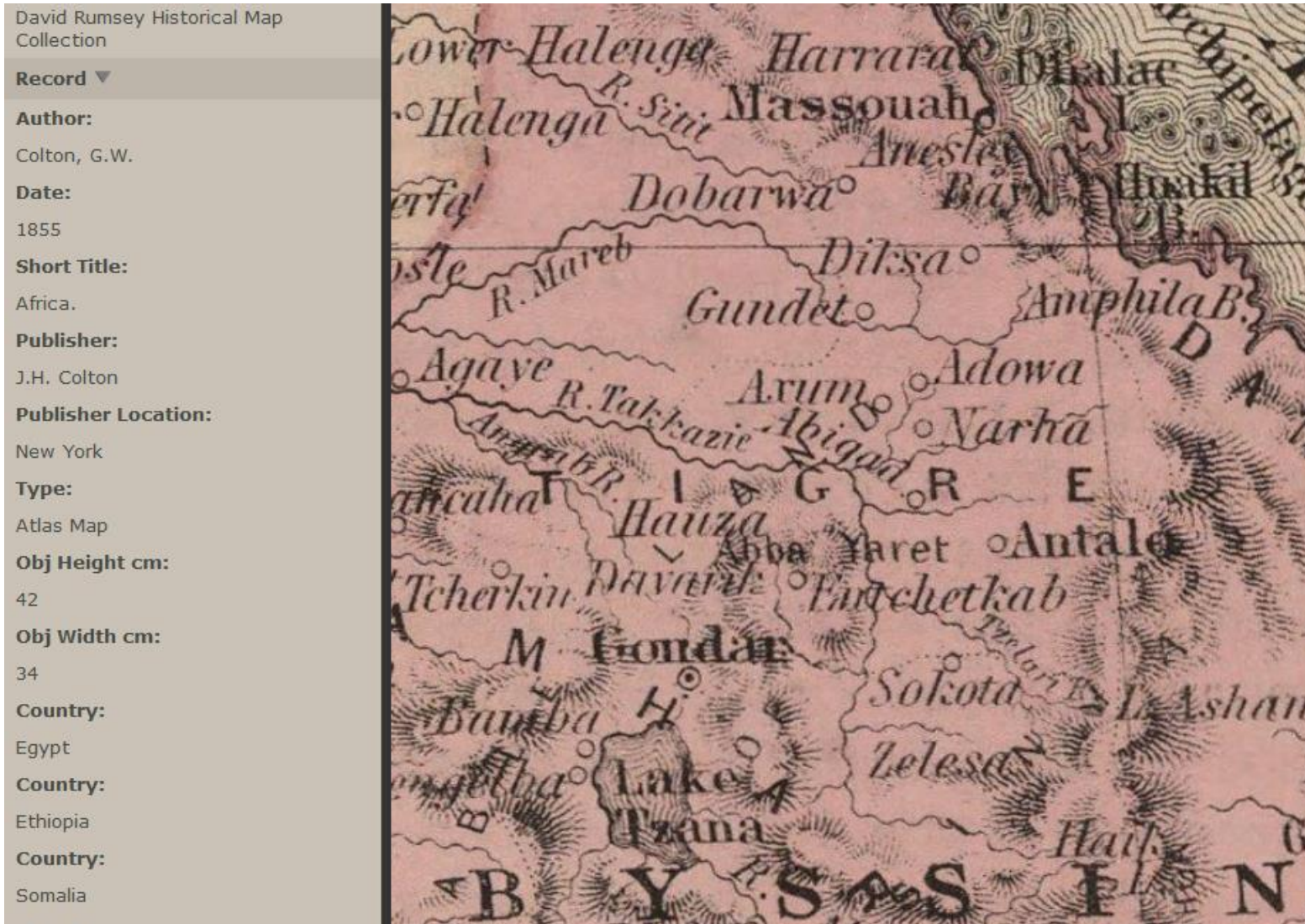
No internal borders; lettering Tigré spans both sides of Tekeze R.



<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)

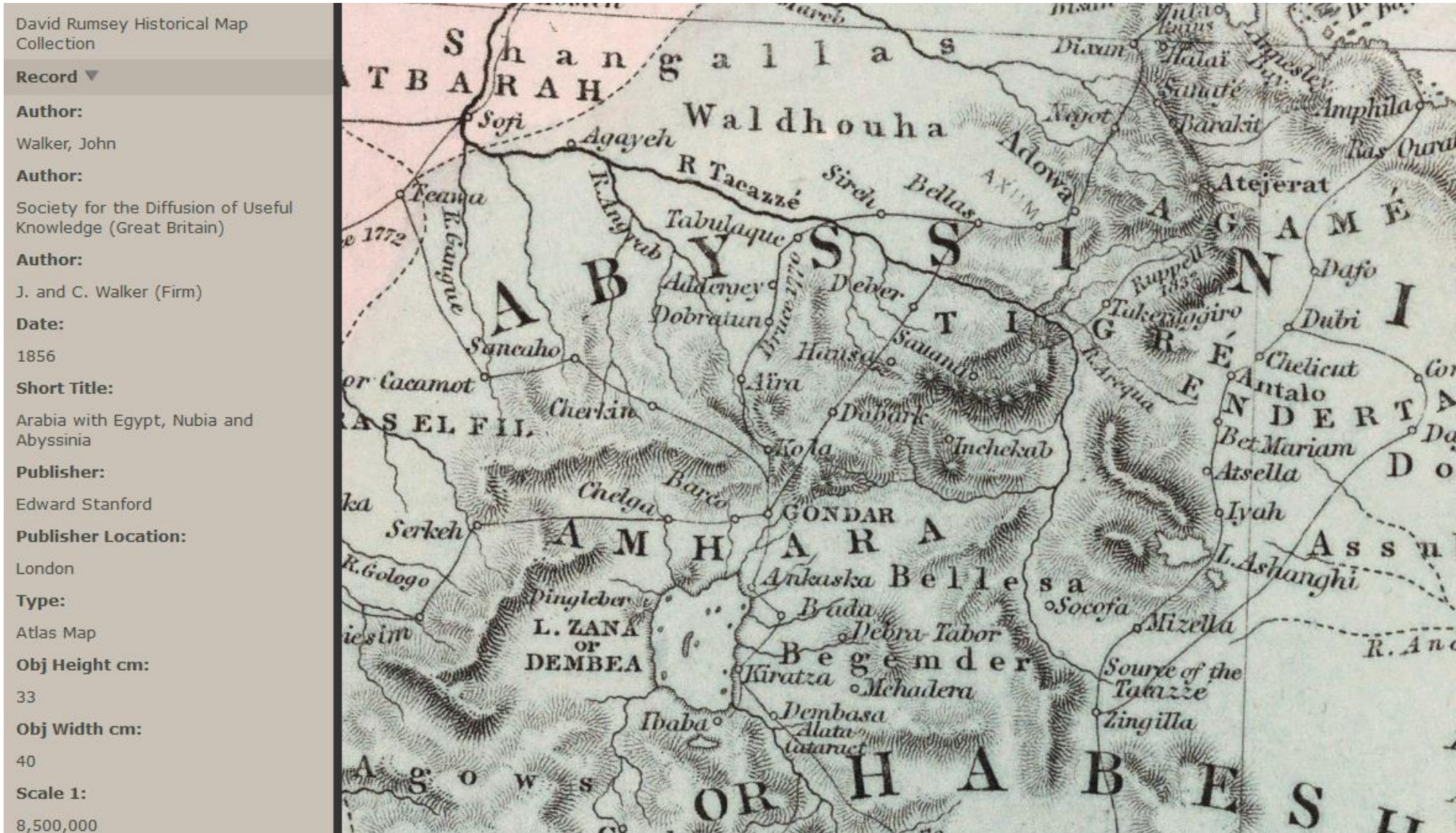
No internal borders, lettering Tigre spans both sides of Tekeze



<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)

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Marmocchi, Francesco C.

Date:

1858

Short Title:

4. La Nubia e L'Abissinia.

Publisher:

Paolo Rivara

Publisher Location:

Genoa

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

29

Obj Width cm:

35

Scale 1:

11,500,000

Reference:

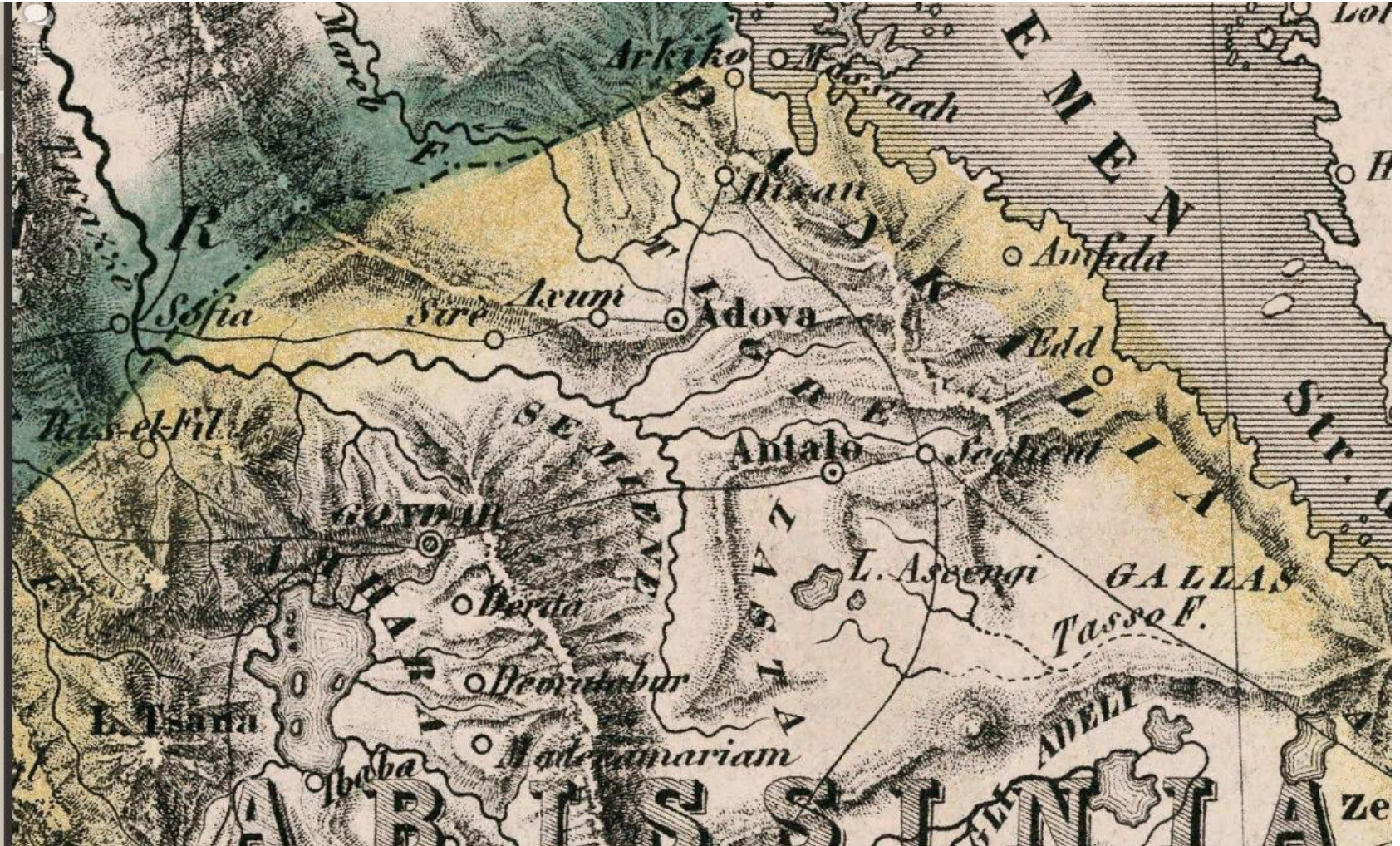
P828

Country:

Ethiopia

Country:

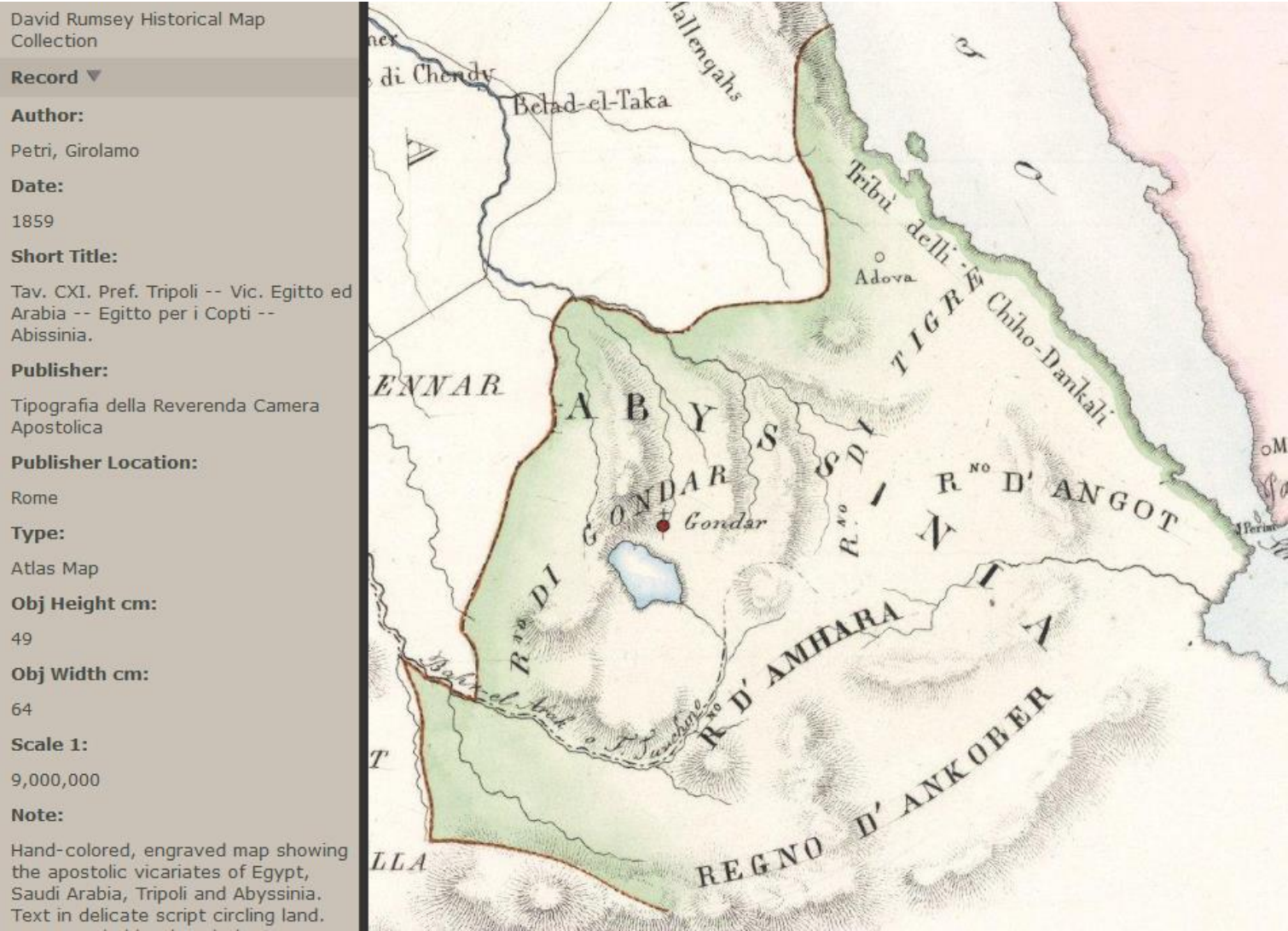
Sudan



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

Petri, 1859

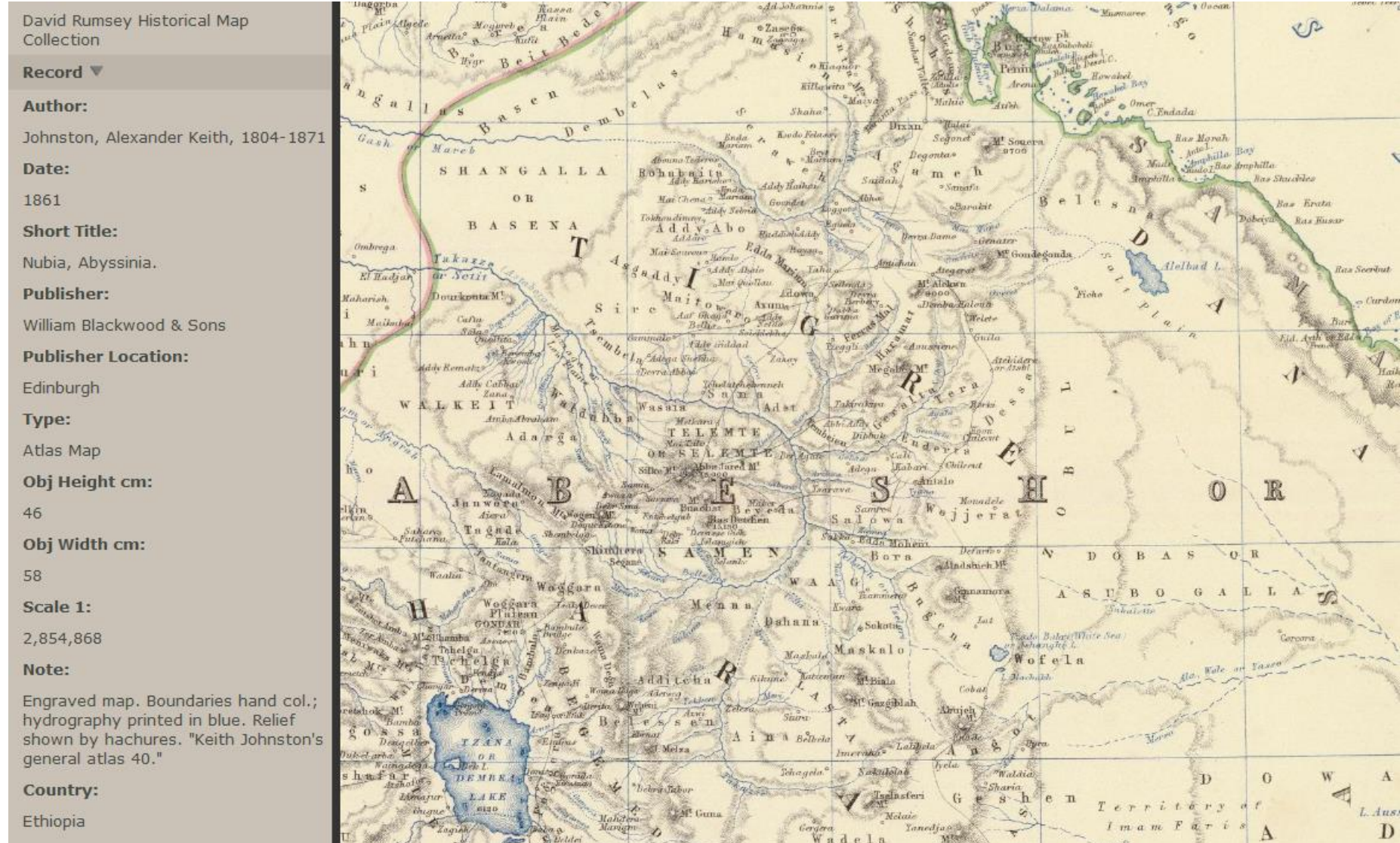
No internal boundaries



<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->

Munzinger, 1864

No internal boundaries shown. Red line is not a border but an itinerary



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

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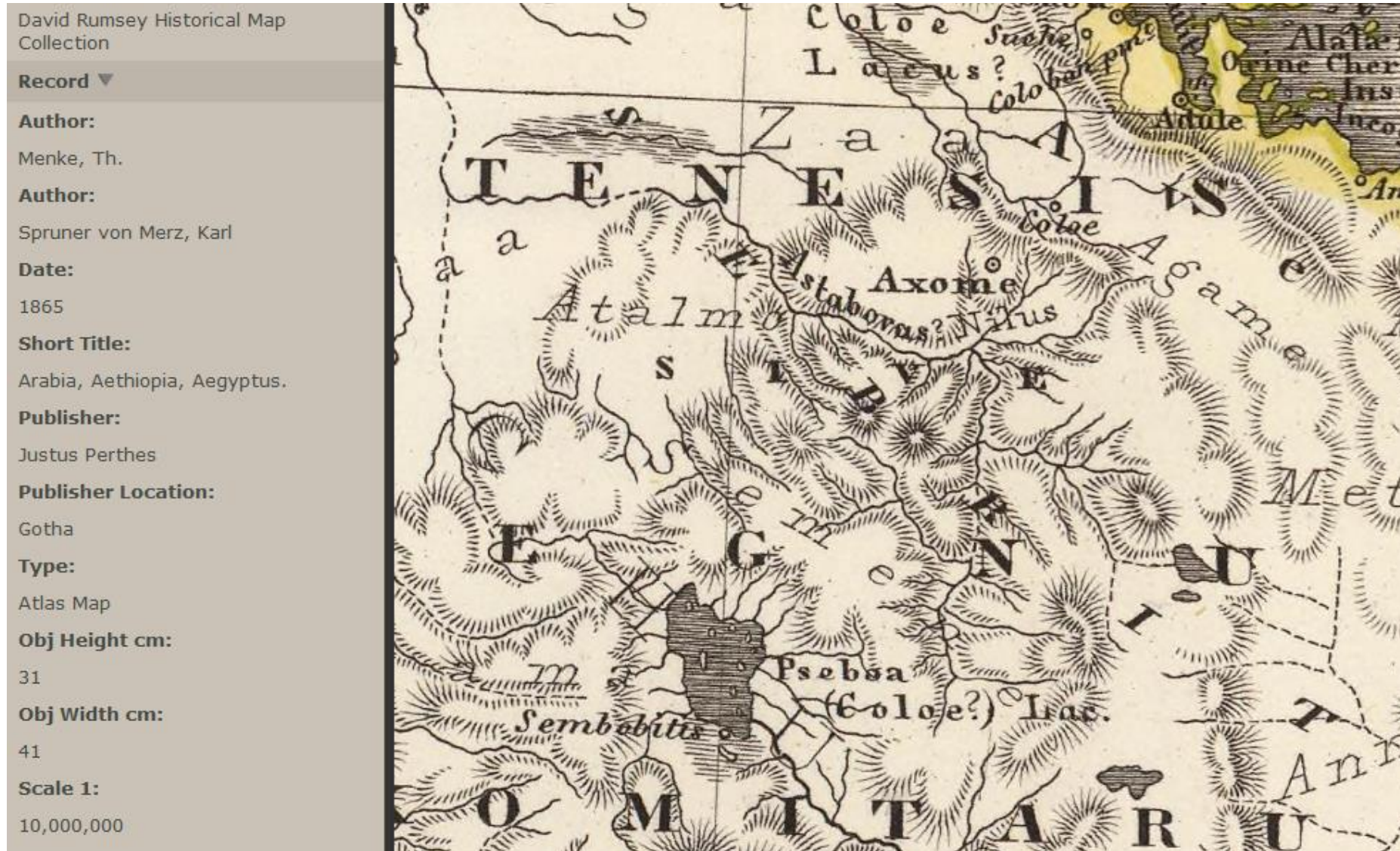
Originalkarte von Nord Abessinien (Werner Munzinger - 1864)



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

Menke & Spruner von Merz, 1865

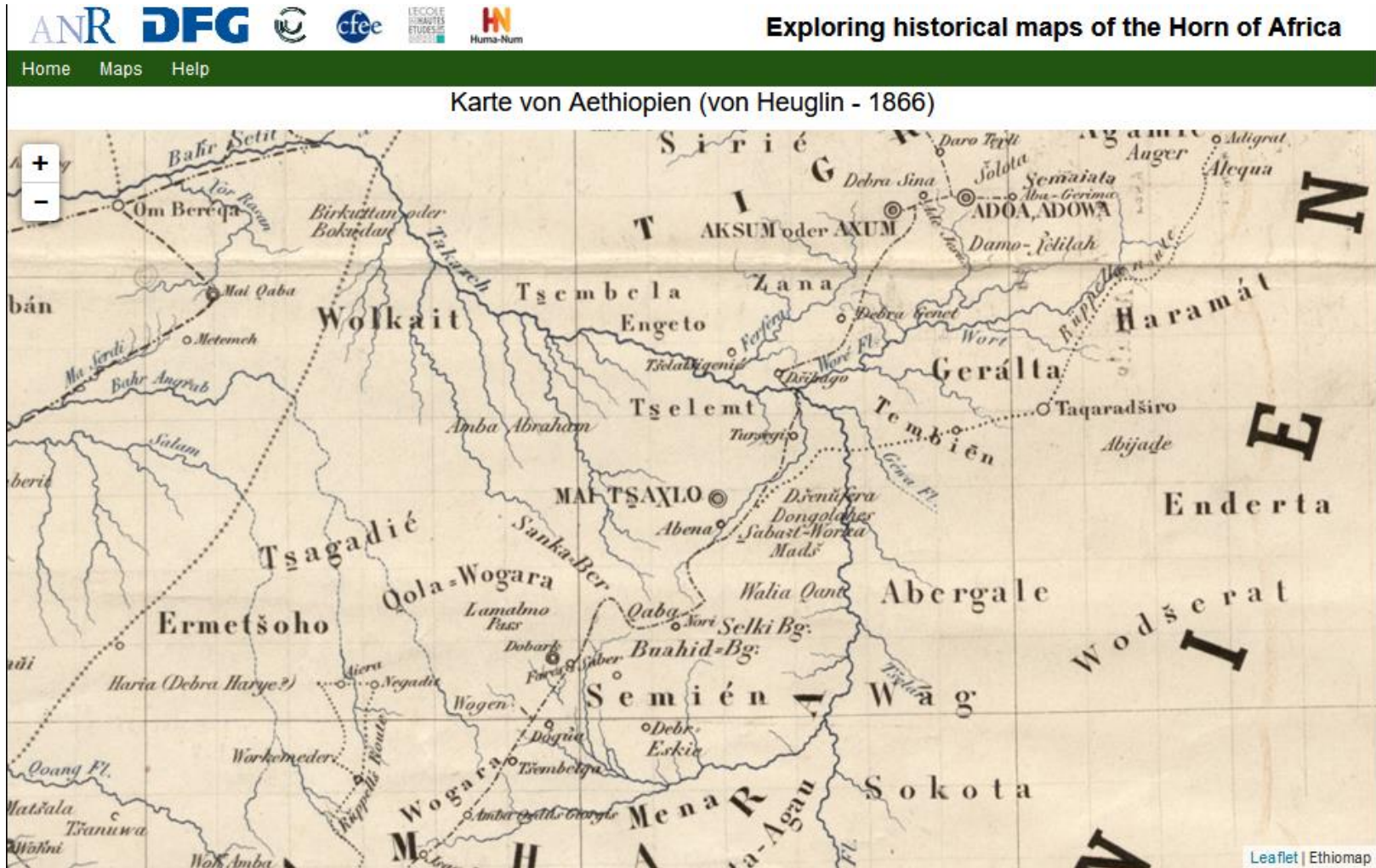
No internal boundaries



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

Von Heuglin, 1866

No borders shown between Amhara and Tigrié. Names are clearly written with Tigrinya accents including Ermetšoho, Ṭselemt, Ṭsagadié, Mai Ṭsaḵlo, 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

Beke, 1867.

Lettering at highest level: Abyssinia. Next: Tigre, Waag or Lasta. Third level: Wolkait, Waldabba, Begemdir, Dembea, etc. Internal borders not drawn.



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Results

BOOK
The British captives in Abyssinia
Beke, Charles T.
London : Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer
1867

D'Abbadié, 1868

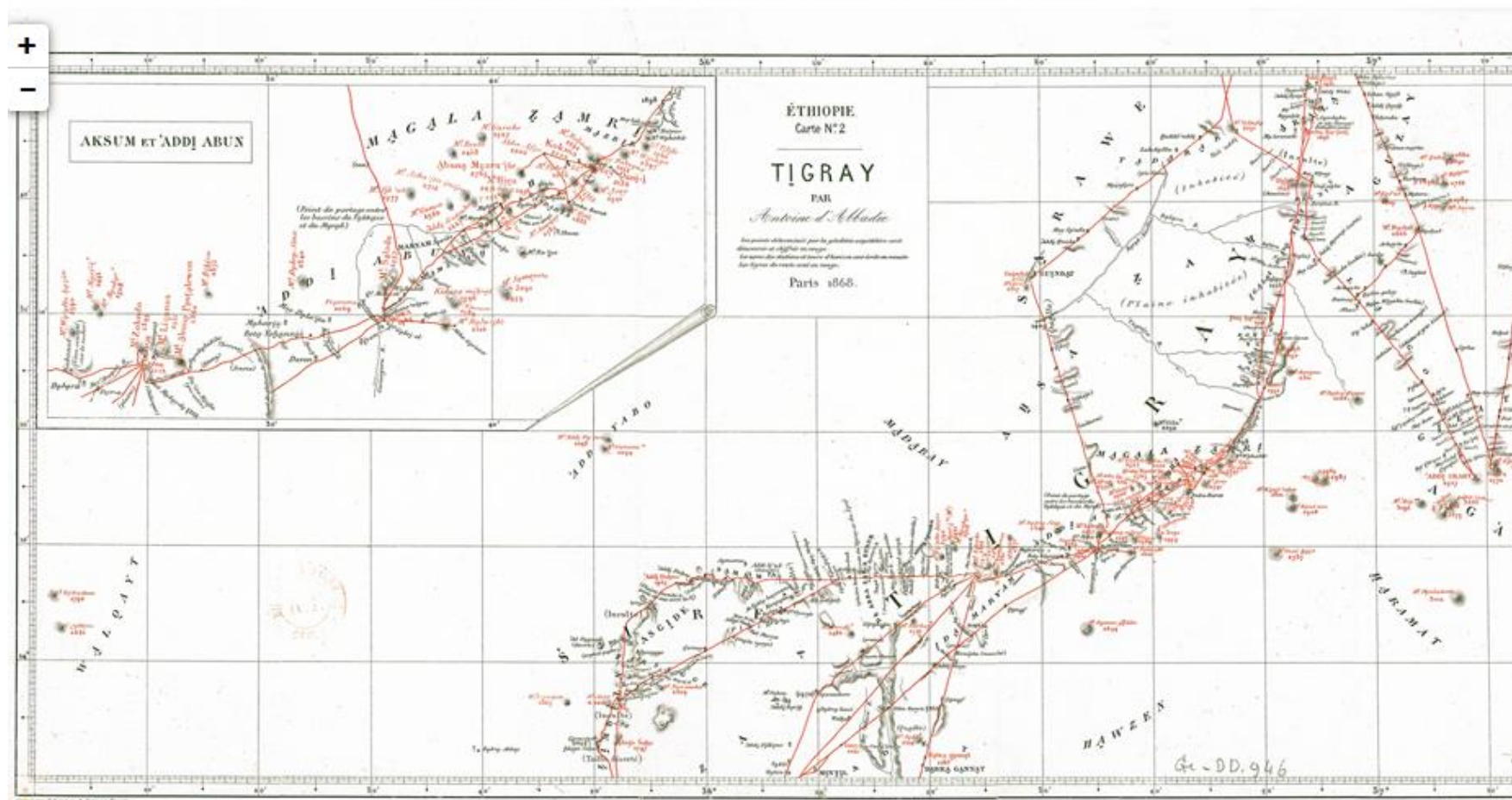
Maps 2 and 3, no borders shown; Walquayt suggested as part of Tigray



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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

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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

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Fullarton, A. & Co.

Date:

1872

Short Title:

Countries In The Northern Tropical
Regions of Africa.

Publisher:

A. Fullarton & Co.

Publisher Location:

London and Edinburgh

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

47

Obj Width cm:

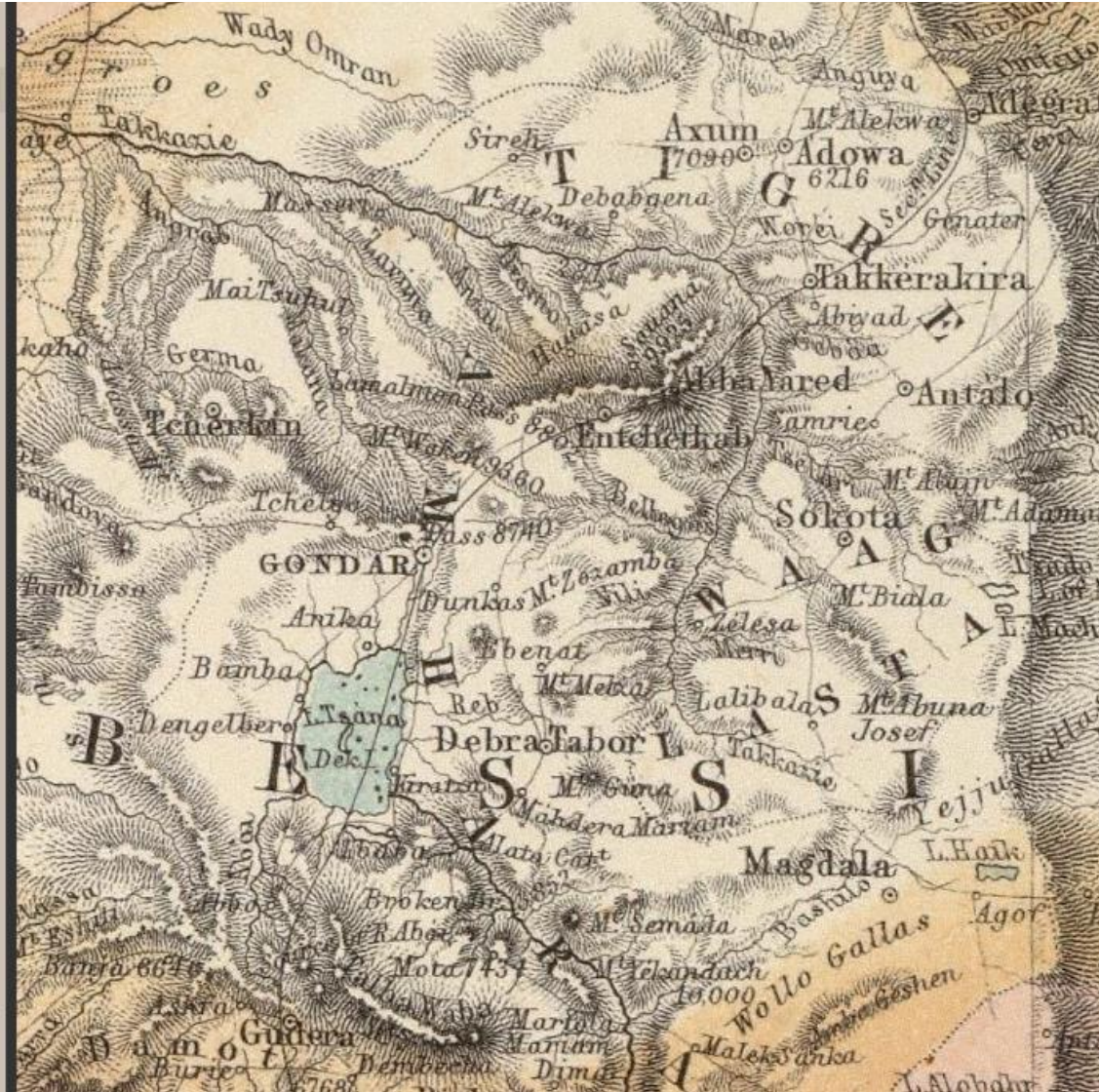
32

Scale 1:

Various

Note:

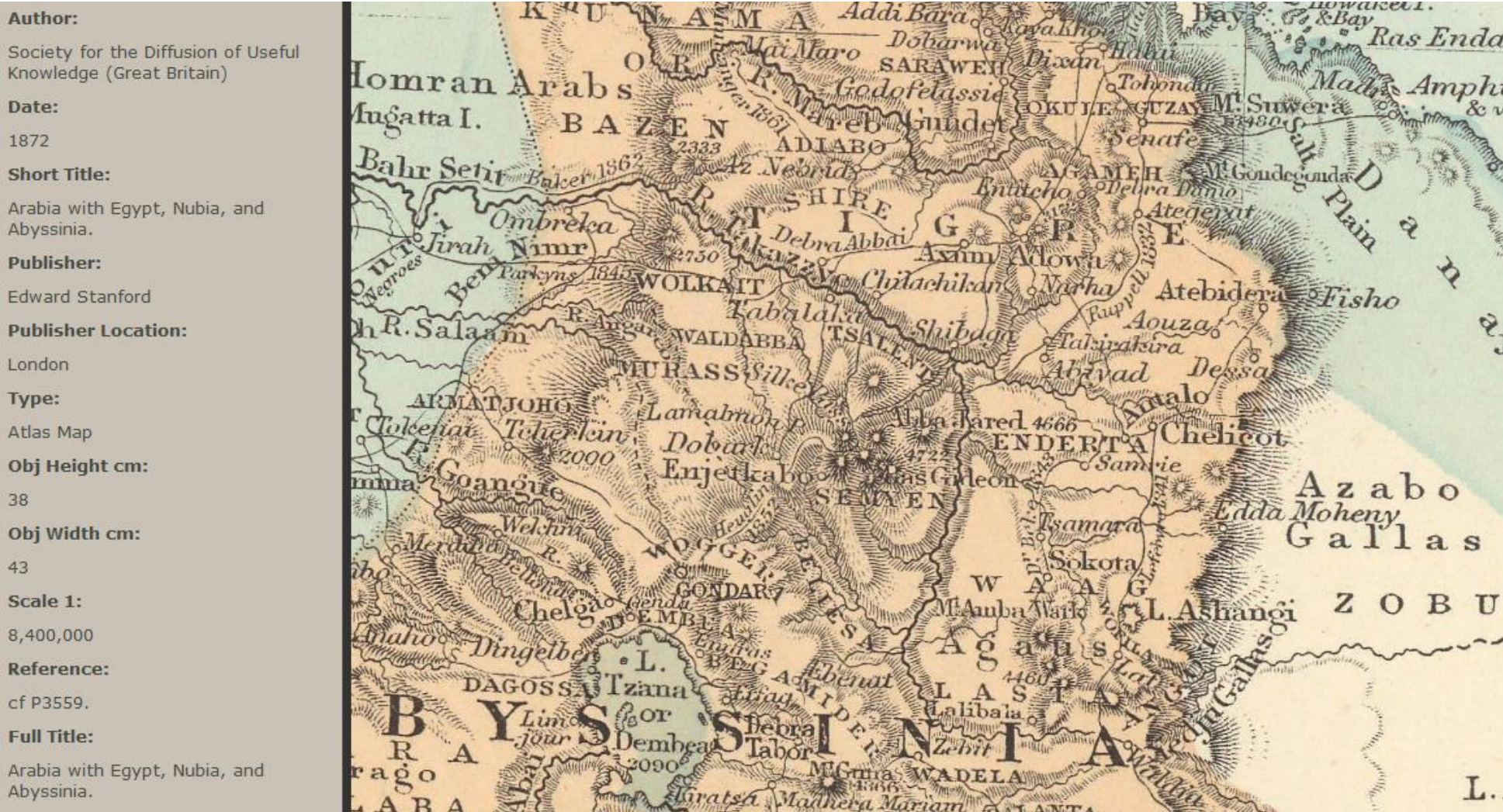
In full color. Two maps include: 1.
Abessinia (sic) and the Adjacent
Countries. Constructed by Augustus
Petermann, F.R.G.S. Engraved by G.H.
Swanston. 2. Map of Part of Central
Africa According to Clapperton,
Denham, Richardson, Barth, Vogel &



<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



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

Smith & Muller, 1874

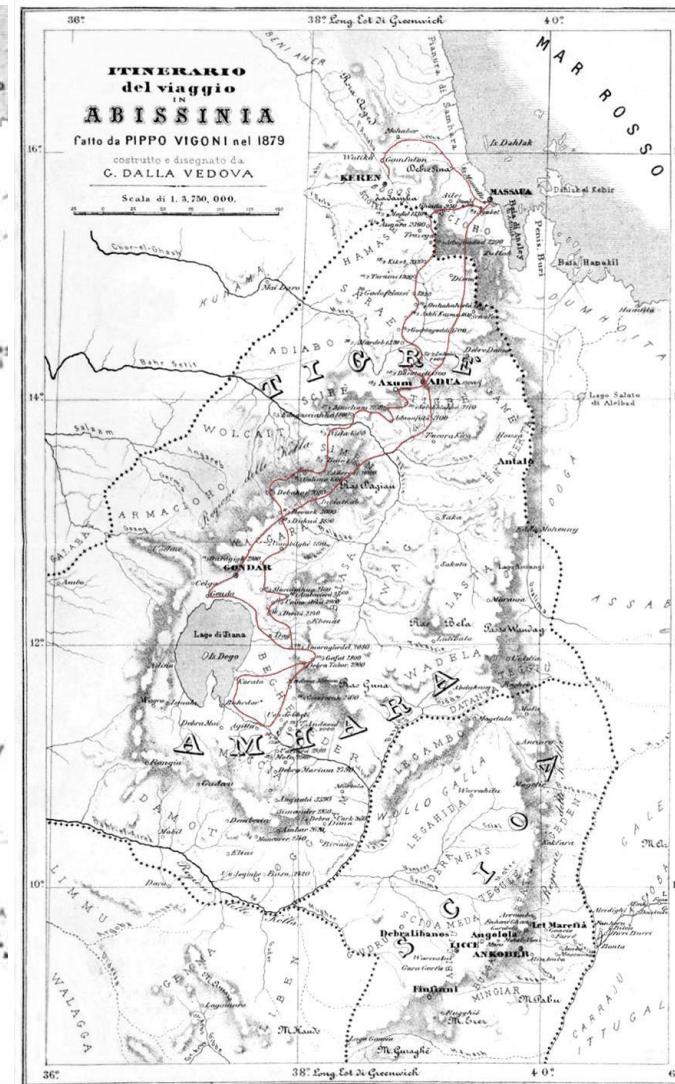
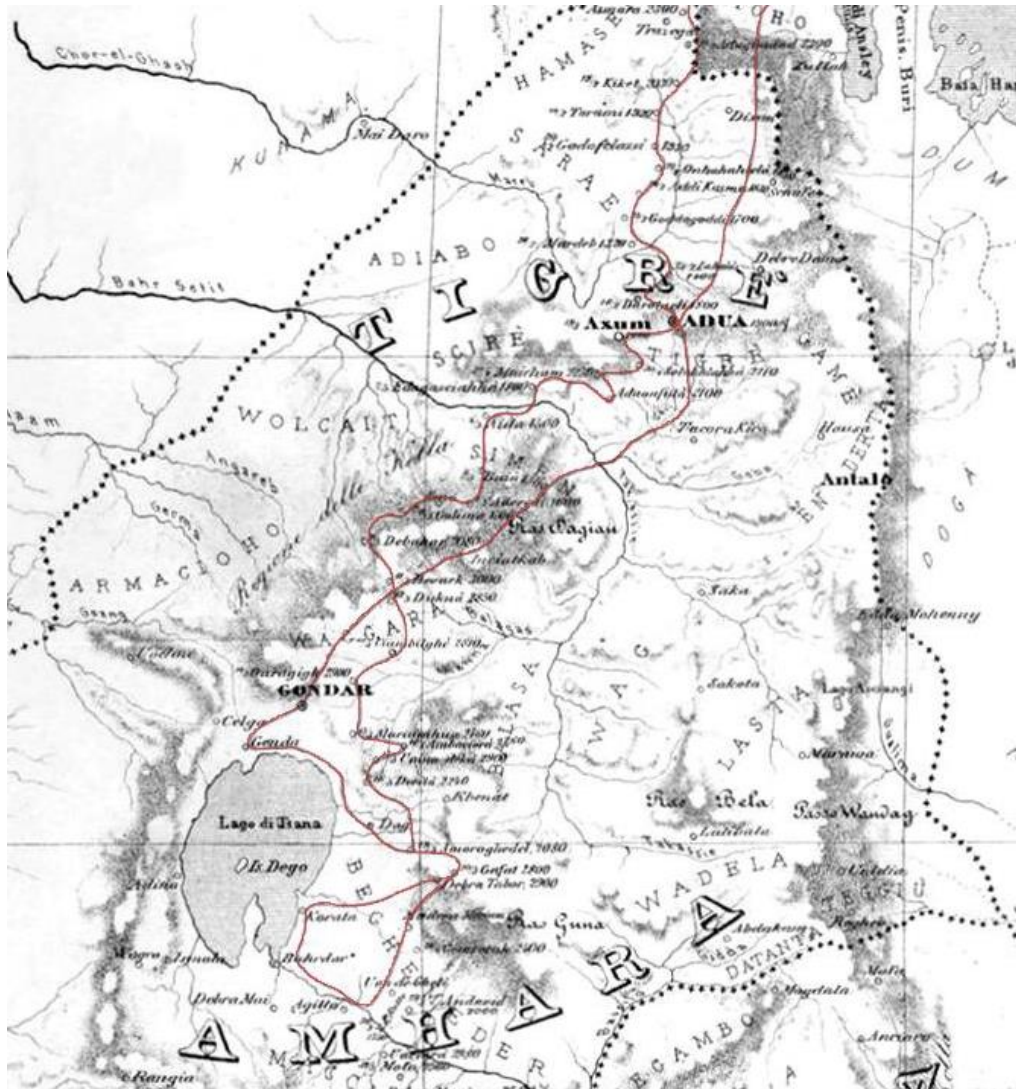
Without boundaries



<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->

Dye, 1880

Wolkait part of TIGRE, which stretches across R. Takazza; according to lettering, border AMHARA-TIGRE runs approx. over the top of Simien Mts



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Moslem Egypt and Christian Abyssinia; or, Khedive, in his provinces and beyond their American Staff.
William MacE DYE
New York : Atkin & Prout, 1880.

Details

I want this

Title: Moslem Egypt and Christian Abyssinia; or, military servi in his provinces and beyond their borders, as experienced by t

Author: [William MacE DYE](#)

Publication Details: New York : Atkin & Prout, 1880.

Language: English

Identifier: System number: 001021918

Physical Description: xvi, 500 pages ; (8°)

Shelfmark(s): General Reference Collection 9061. ee.8.

UIN: BLL01001021918

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c5/DYE%281880%29_p519_Map_of_NORTH-EASTERN_AFRICA.jpg

Andree, 1881

Internal boundaries not shown

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Attributed Author:

Andree, Richard

Date:

1881

Short Title:

Die Nilländer.

Publisher:

Velhagen & Klasing

Publisher Location:

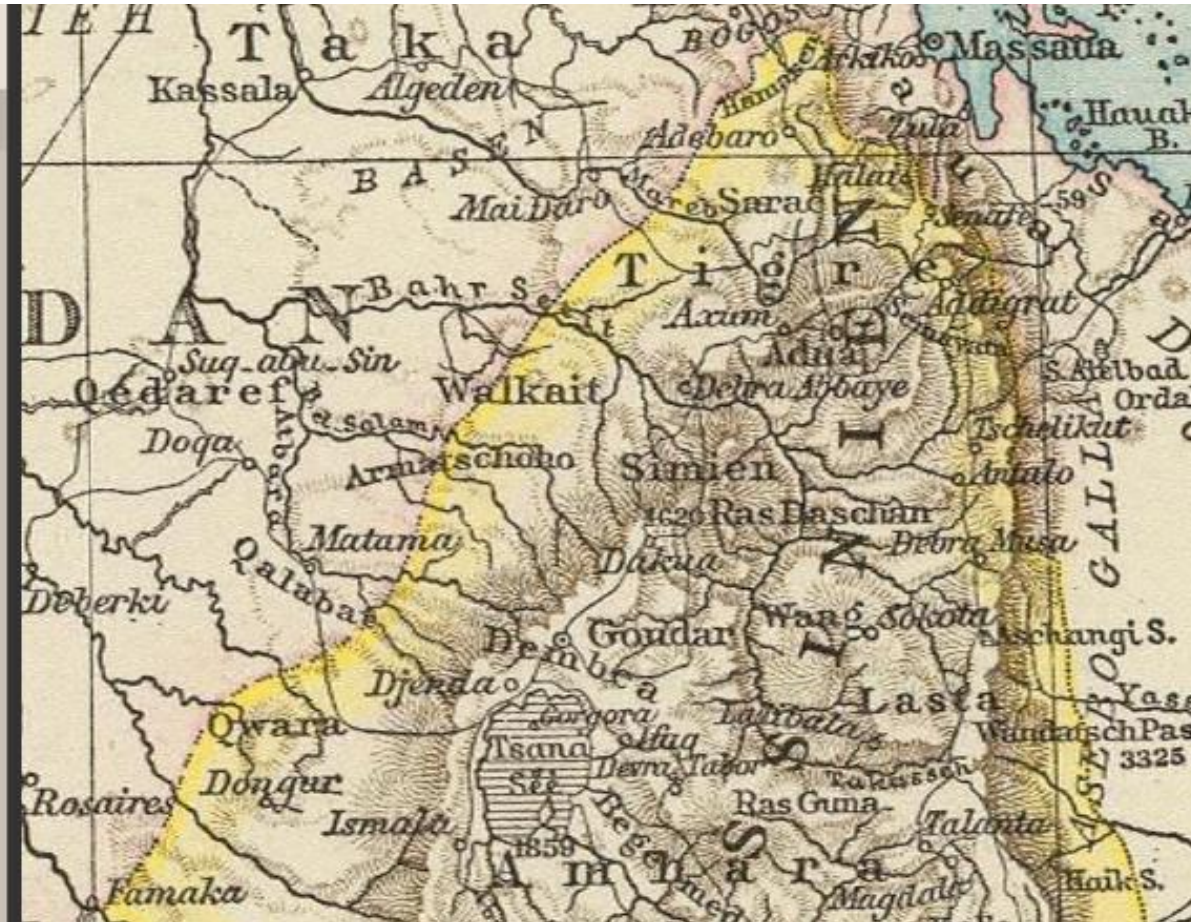
Leipzig

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

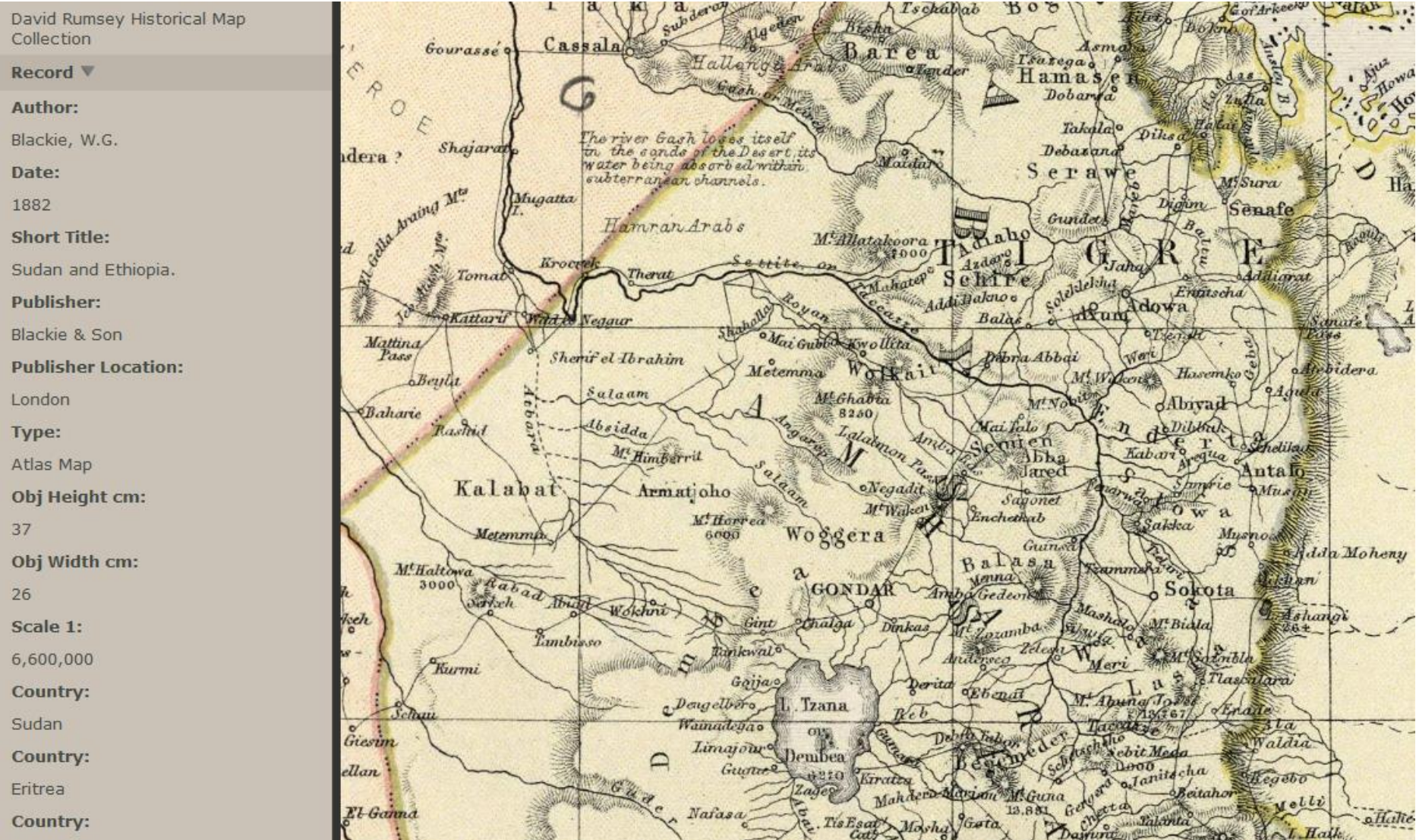
37



<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



<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

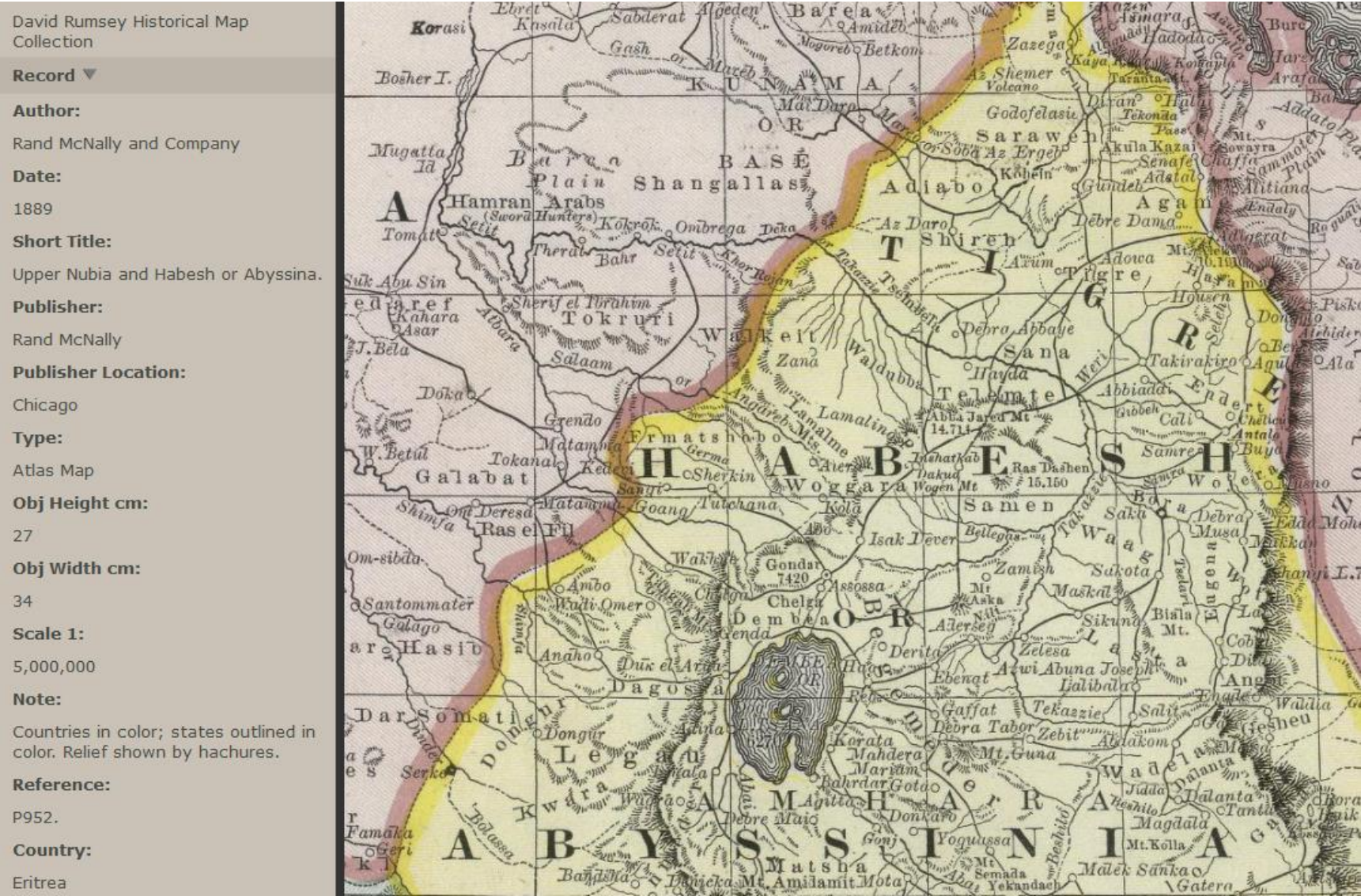
No internal boundaries drawn; most of the Tigre lettering established southwest of Tekeze; Wolkait clearly in Tigre



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

Rand McNally, 1889

No internal boundary



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

Habenicht, 1891

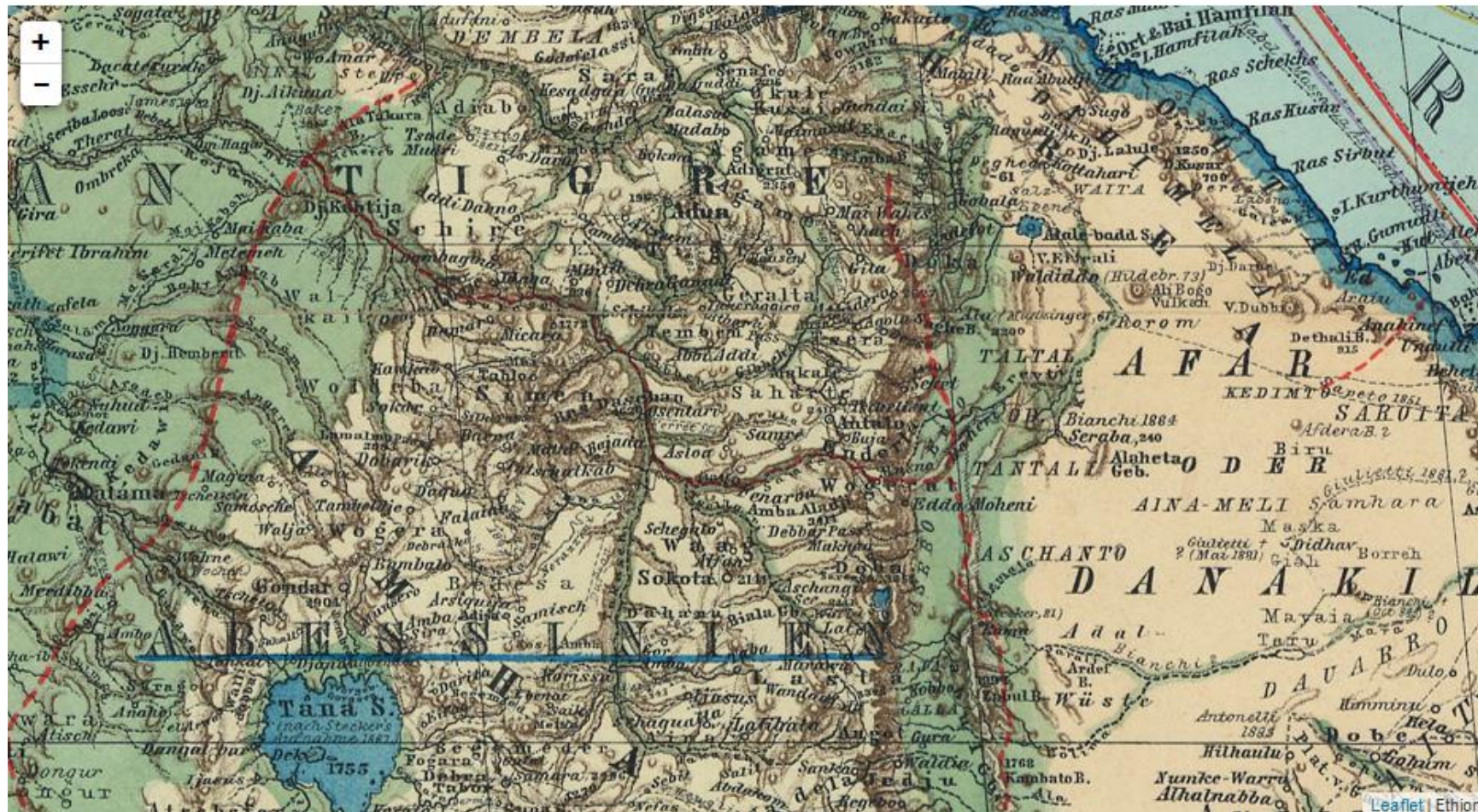
Border Amhara Tigre drawn on Tekeze R. in red colour.



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

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:

cfpP6269 (1894 ed.).

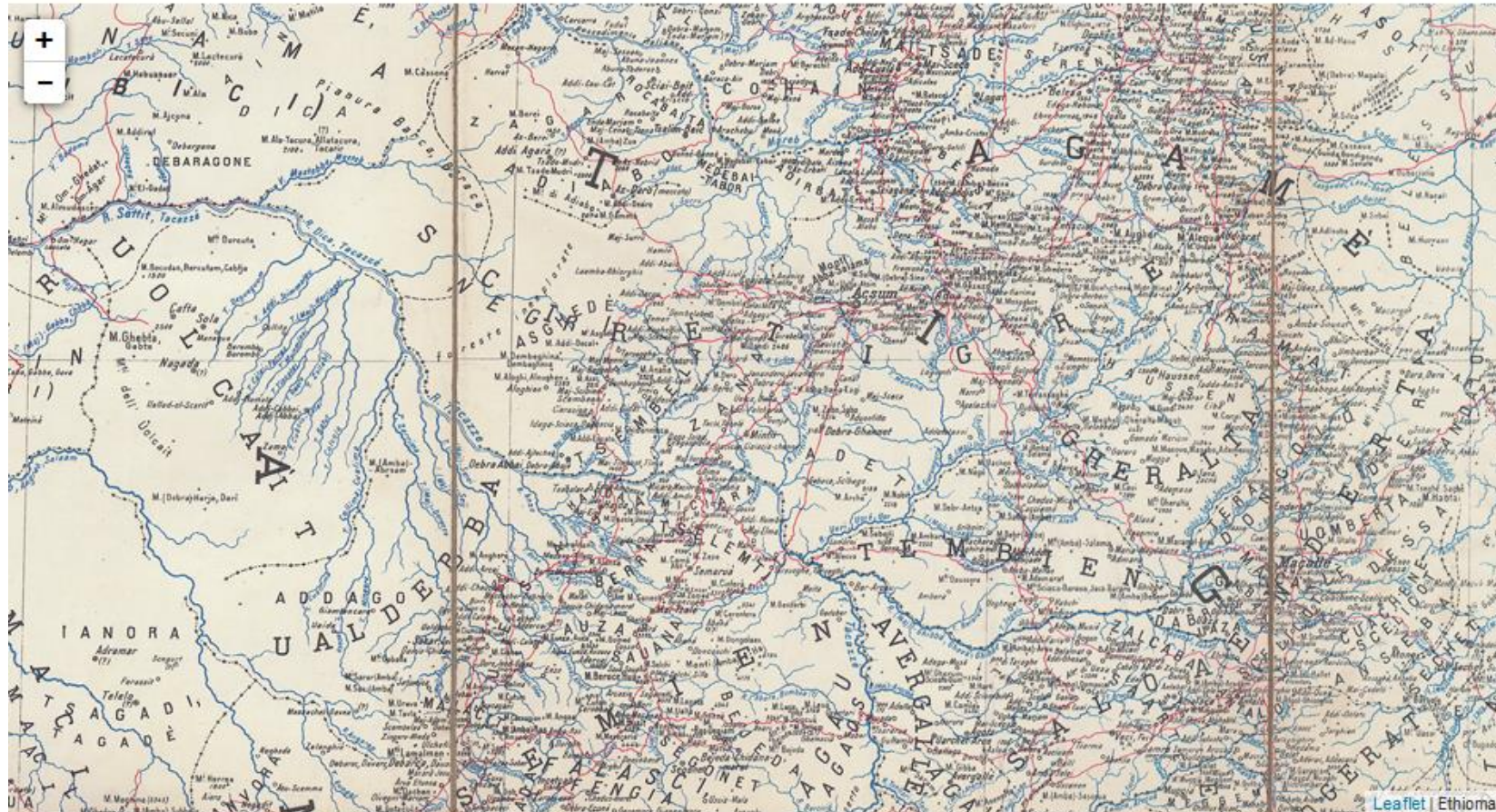


<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37991~1211004:Upper-Nubia-and-Abyssinia->

De Chaurand, 1894

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

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

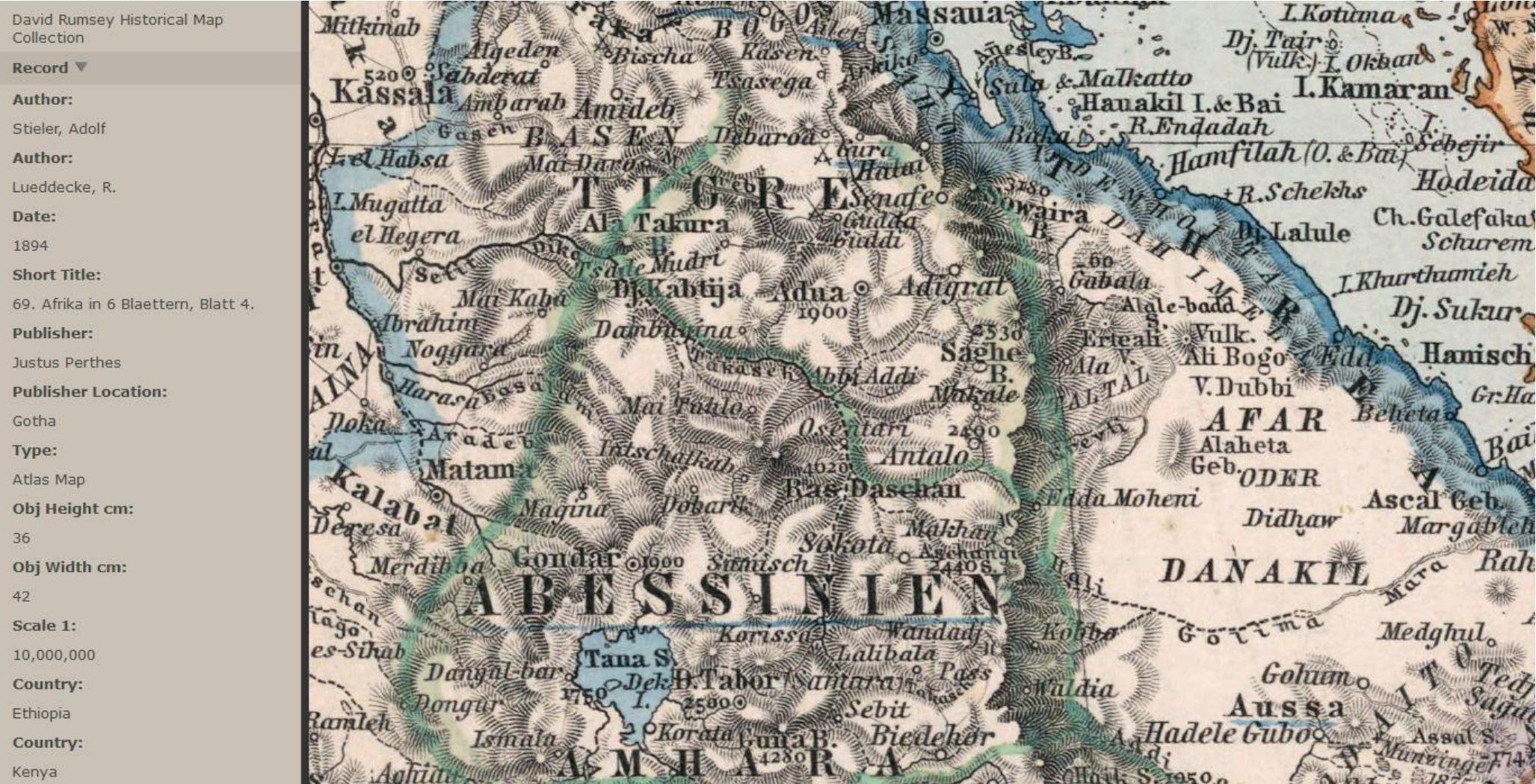


https://ethiomap.huma-num.fr/public/?id_article=61 <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g8330m.g2009578530/?sp=3>

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

Stieler & Lueddecke, 1894

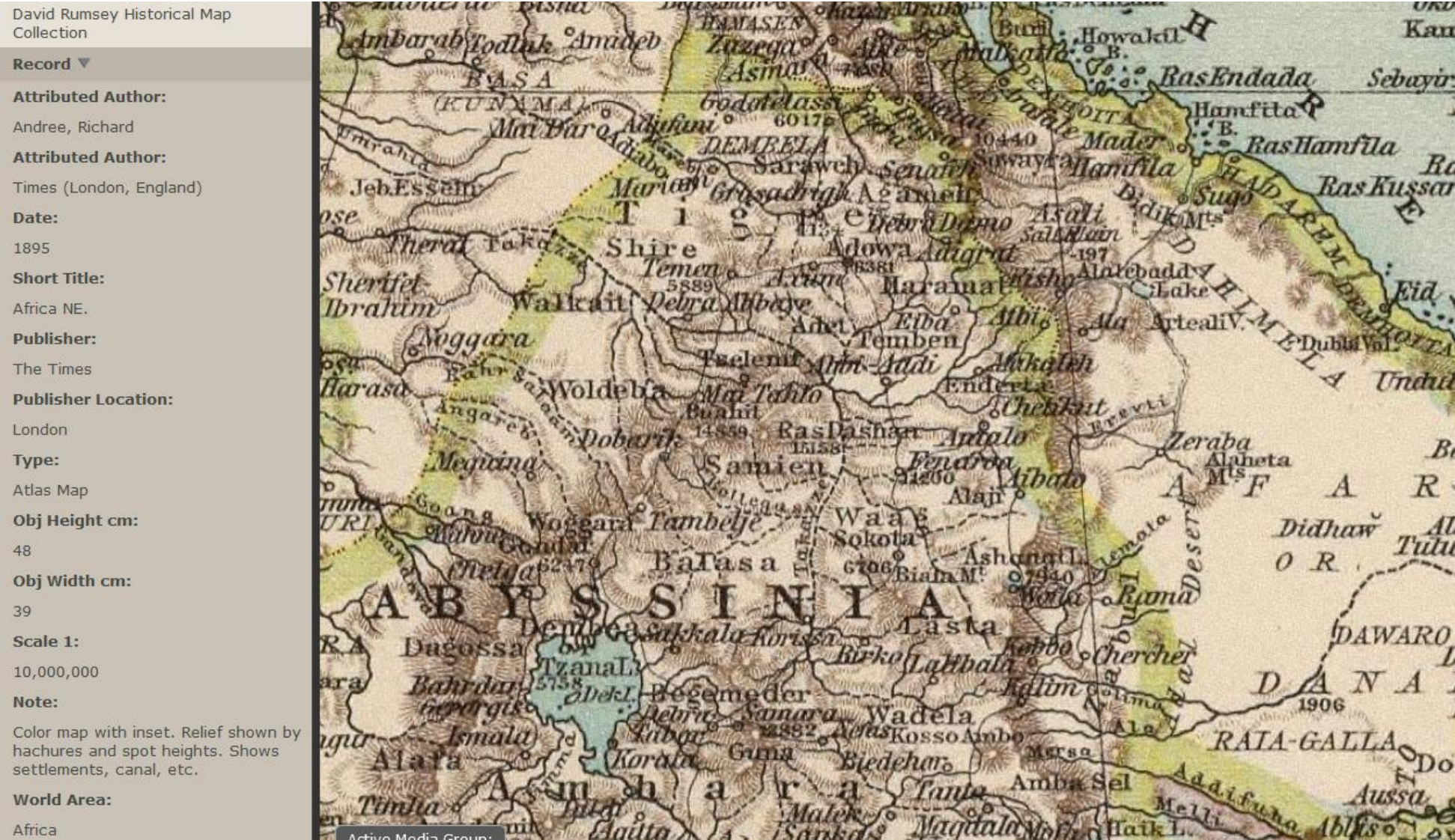
Internal border Amhara-Tigre on Tekeze R., but inconsistent. Italian territory not mapped.



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

Andree, 1895

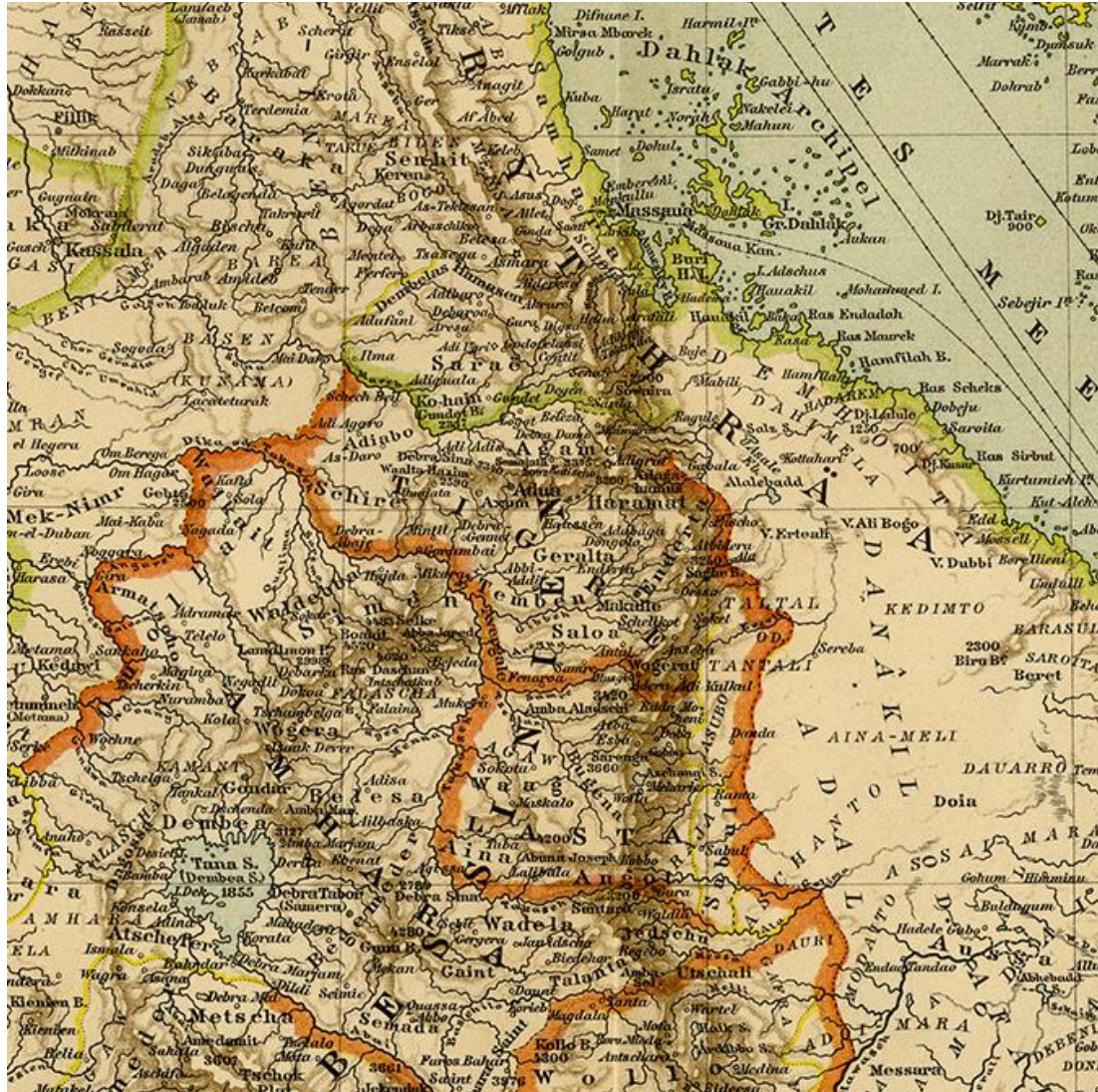
Tigre and Amhara as main subunits of Abyssinia; border not drawn. Italian possessions not outlined



<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.

Bergamo, 1896

Border drawn on F. Tacazze; Ualcait mapped as part of Amhara



<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b77590920/f1.item>

{BnF Gallica

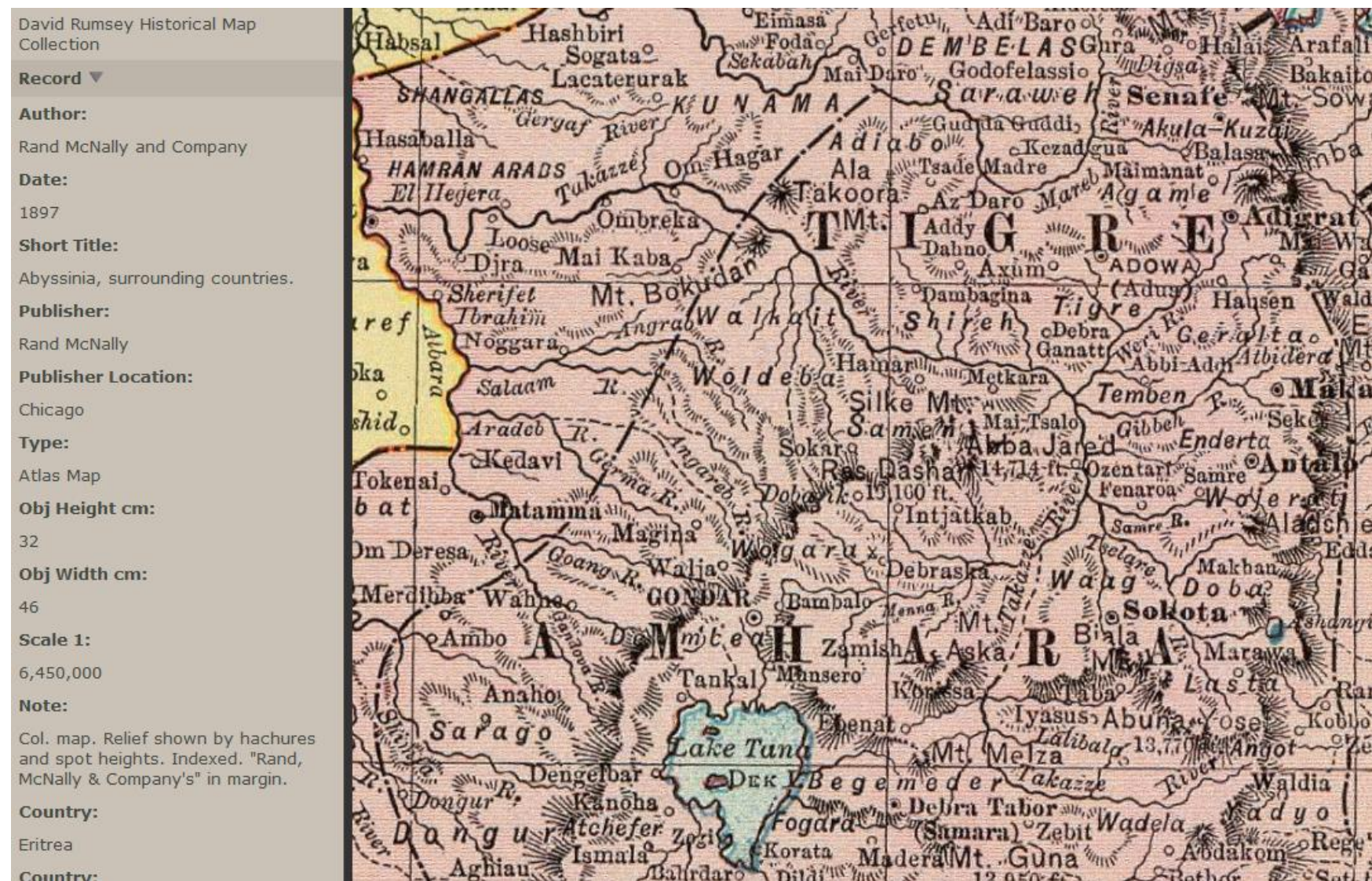
TOUTES NOS SÉLECTIONS PAR TYPES DE DOCUMENTS

Carta dei possedimenti e zona d'influenza...



Rand McNally, 1897

No internal borders



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

Lannoy de Bissy, 1897

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



Exploring historical maps of the Horn of Africa

Home Maps Help

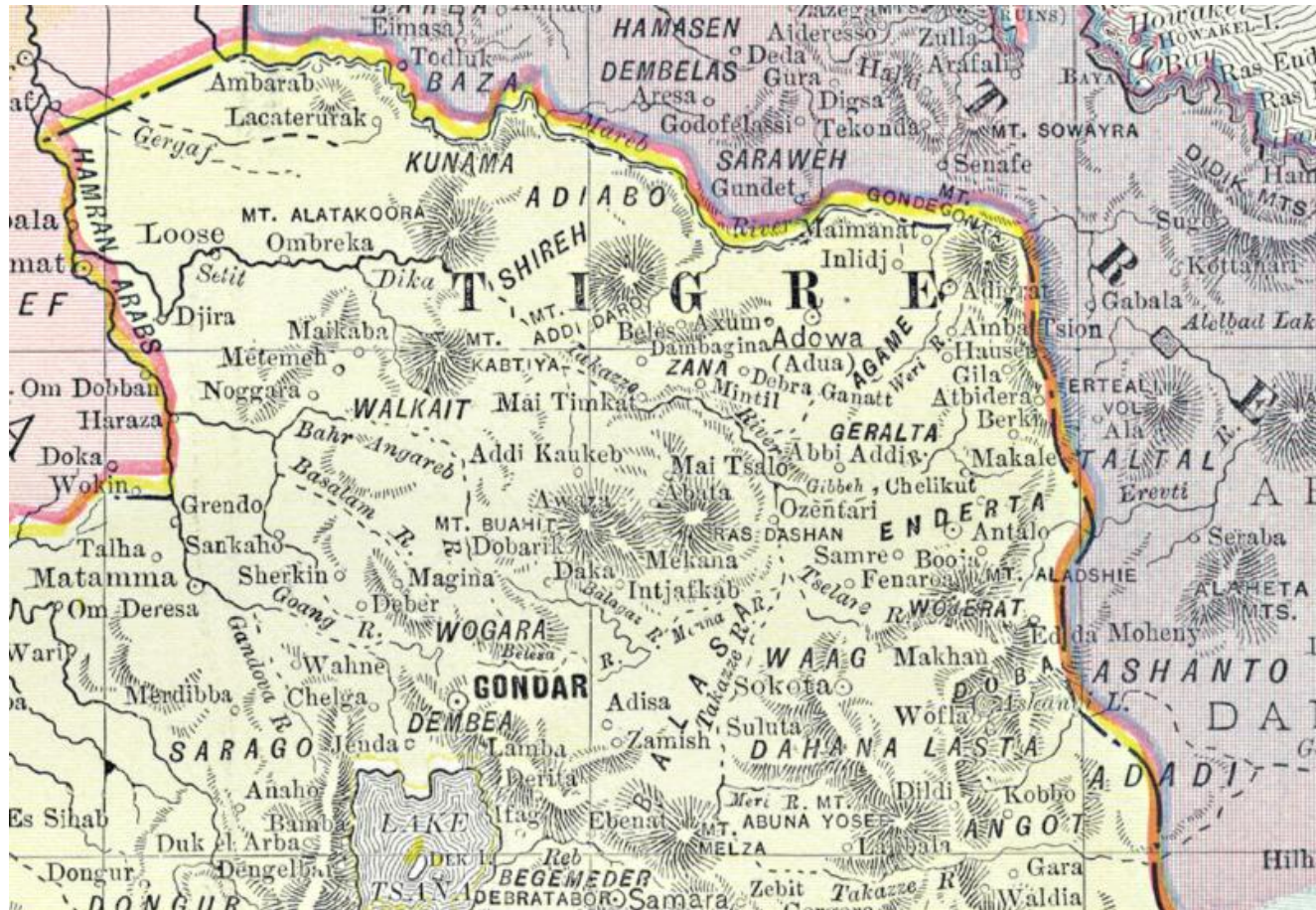
Afrique - F° 29 - Gondar (Lannoy de Bissy - 1897)



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

Rand McNally, 1898

No internal boundaries shown, lettering Tigre across Tekeze River




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

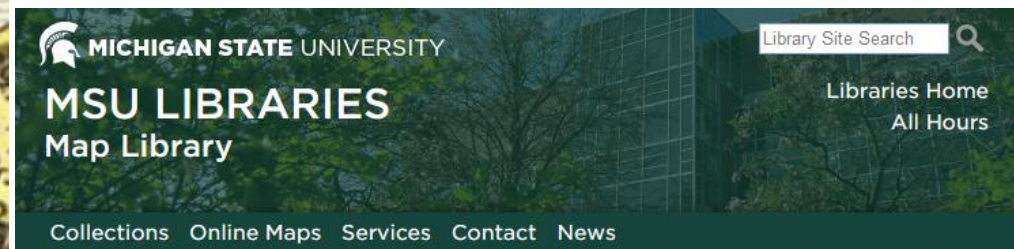
<https://digital.library.illinois.edu/items/33747e30-e946-0133-1d3d-0050569601ca-d#>

Larousse, 1898

Lettering TIGRE across the whole northern Ethiopian highlands



<https://lib.msu.edu/branches/map/MSU-Scanned/Africa/AE25L35-1898/>



Scanned Maps

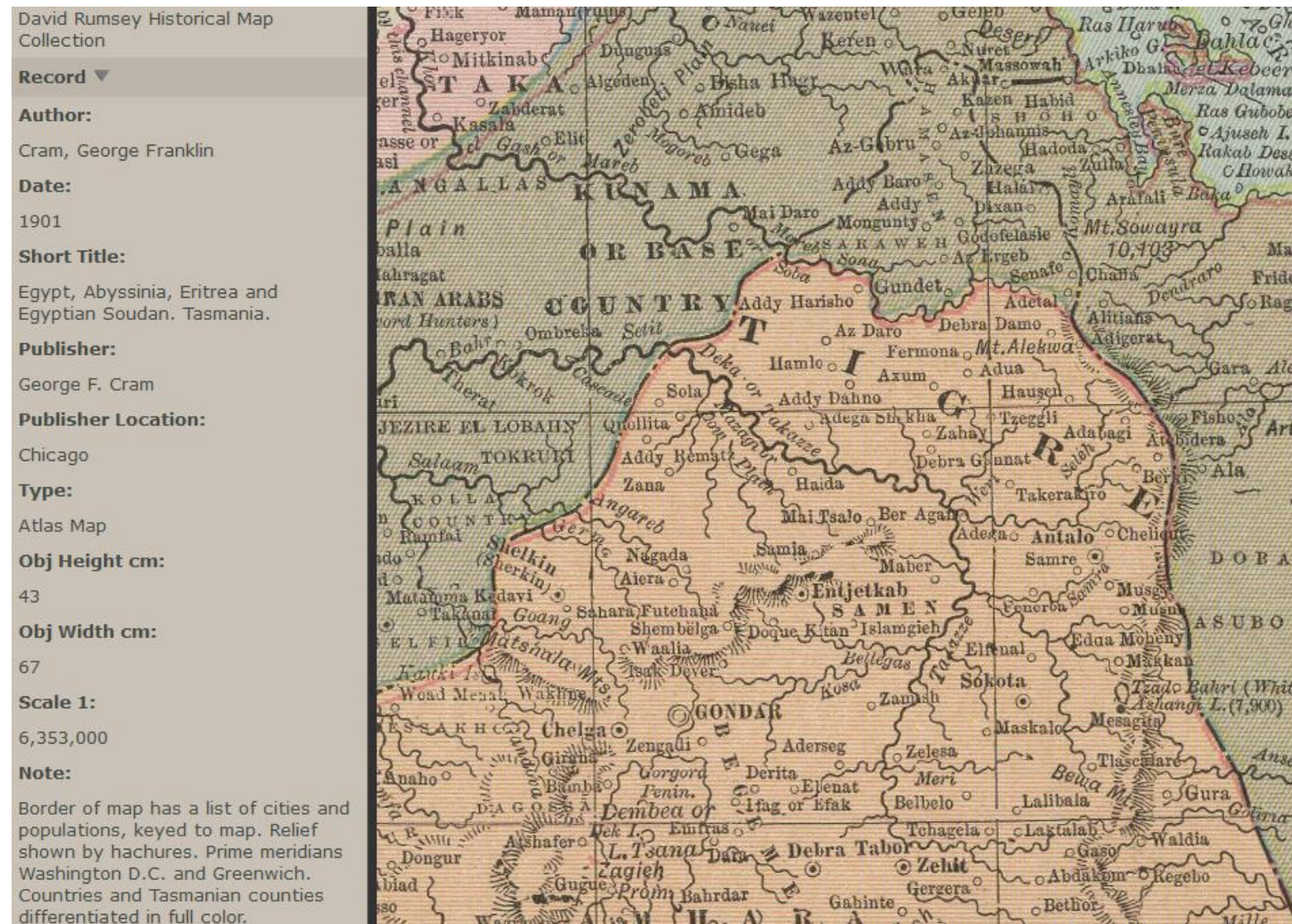
Introduction to
Scanned Maps
World
Africa

Carte Generale de l'Afrique

In *Nouveau Larousse Illustré: Dictionnaire universel encyclopédique*, publié sous la direction de Claude Augé. Paris, Librairie Larousse. 1898-1904.

Cram, 1901 (similar in 1889 and 1893)

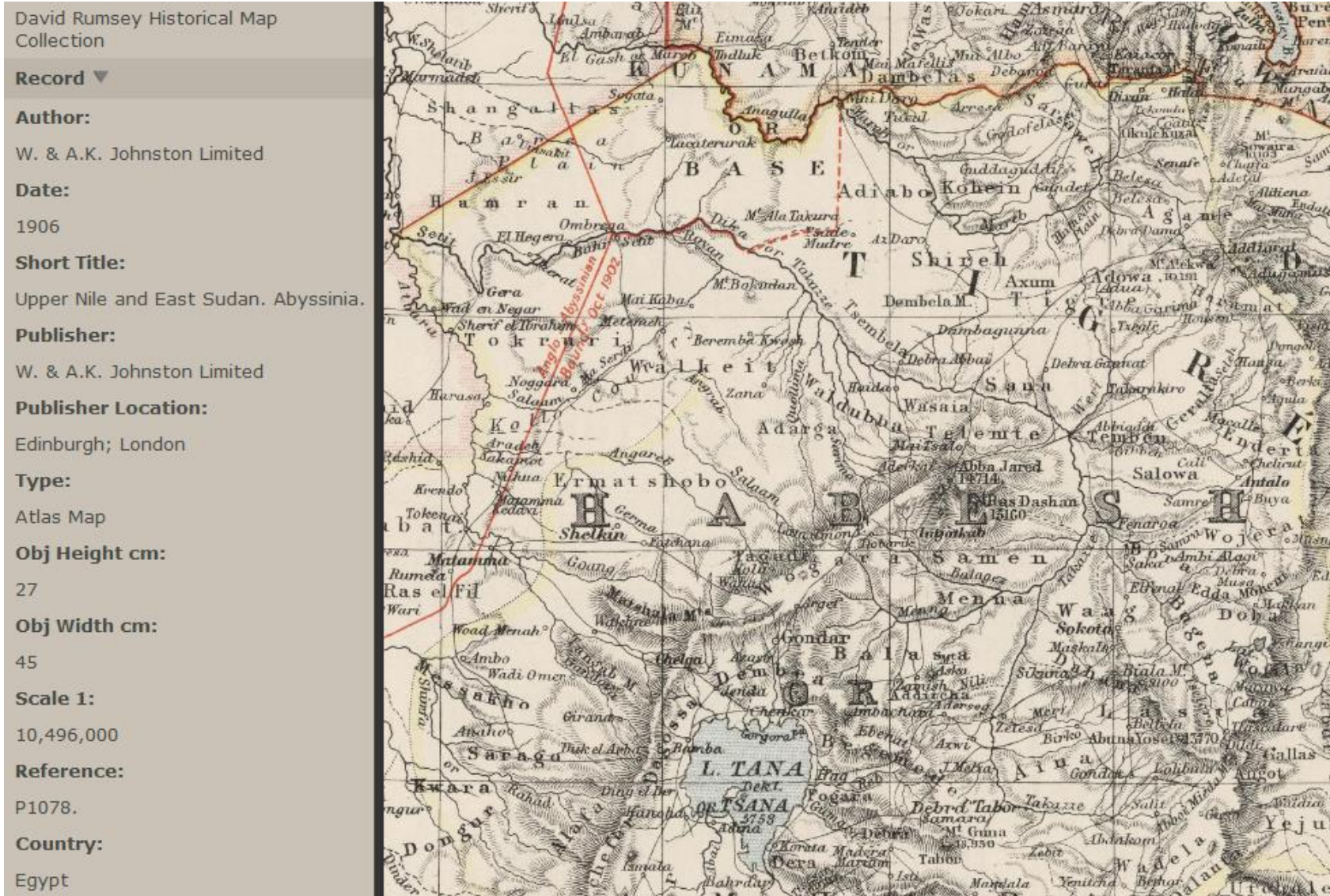
Internal borders not drawn



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

Johnston, 1906

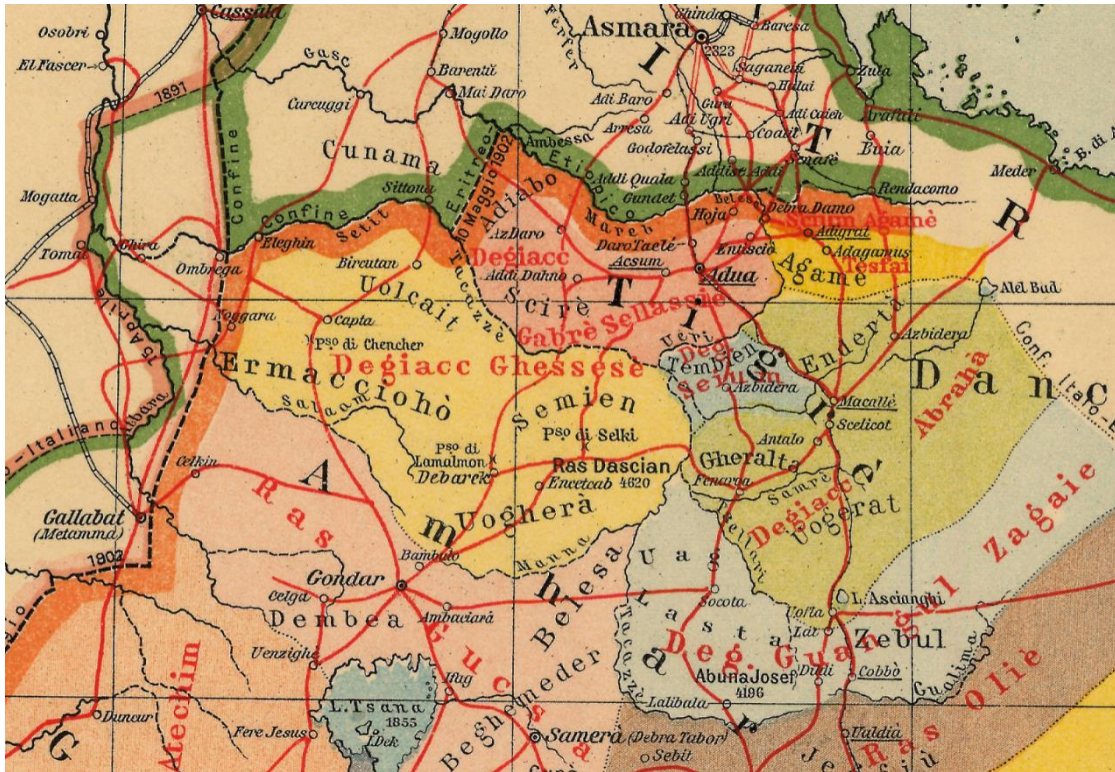
Tigré-Amhara border not shown. Eritrean border according to Ethiopian claims.



<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.



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



American Geographical Society Library

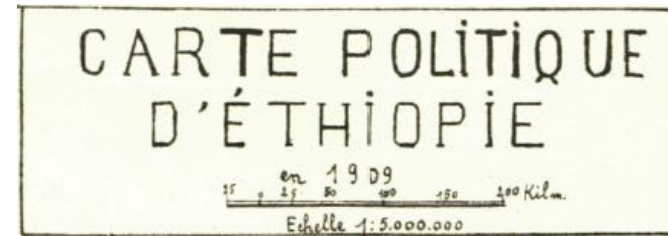
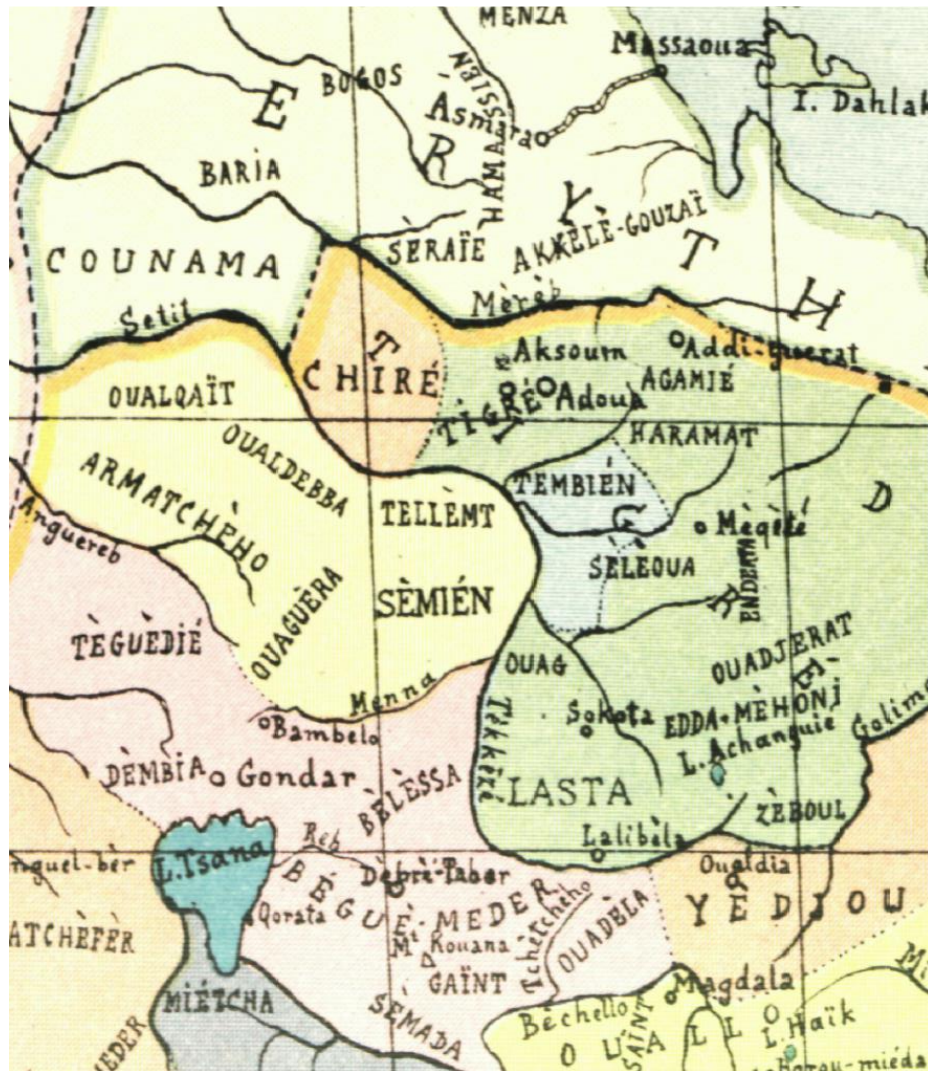
Home > American Geographical Society Library Digital Map Collection > Schizzo Dimostrativo della situazione politica

Schizzo Dimostrativo della situazione politica nell'Africa Orientale / Ist. Geogr. Dott. G. de Agostini & C.



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 Béguè-Meder.



Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur

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

*Traduite de l'amharique
PAR
TESFA SELLASSIE*

*Publiée et annotée
PAR
MAURICE DE COPPET
ANCIEN MINISTRE DE FRANCE EN ÉTHIOPIE.*

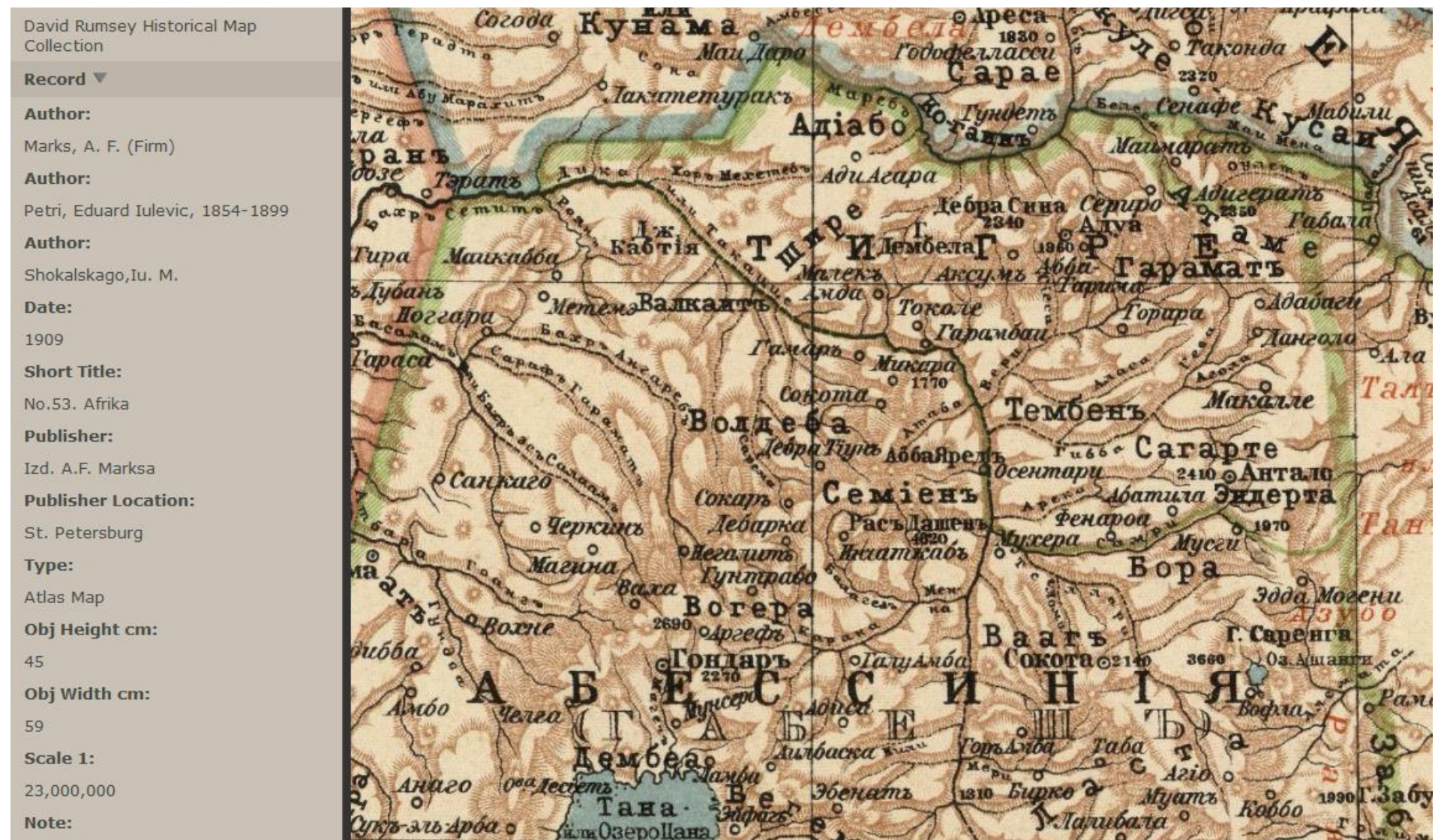
ATLAS



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.).

A detailed historical map of Upper Nubia and Abyssinia, published in 1911 by W. & A.K. Johnston. The map shows a vast region with numerous place names, including Addis Ababa, Gondar, and various tribal territories like the Tigré, Amhara, and BASSÉ. The map is characterized by its intricate details, including topographical features like mountains and rivers, and political boundaries. The title 'Upper Nubia and Abyssinia.' is prominently displayed. The map is a monochrome print with hachures for relief and color outlines for countries.

<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

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Rand McNally and Company

Date:

1912

Short Title:

Abyssinia.

Publisher:

Rand McNally and Company

Publisher Location:

Chicago

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

41

Obj Width cm:

30

Scale 1:

6,399,360

Reference:

P3637b.

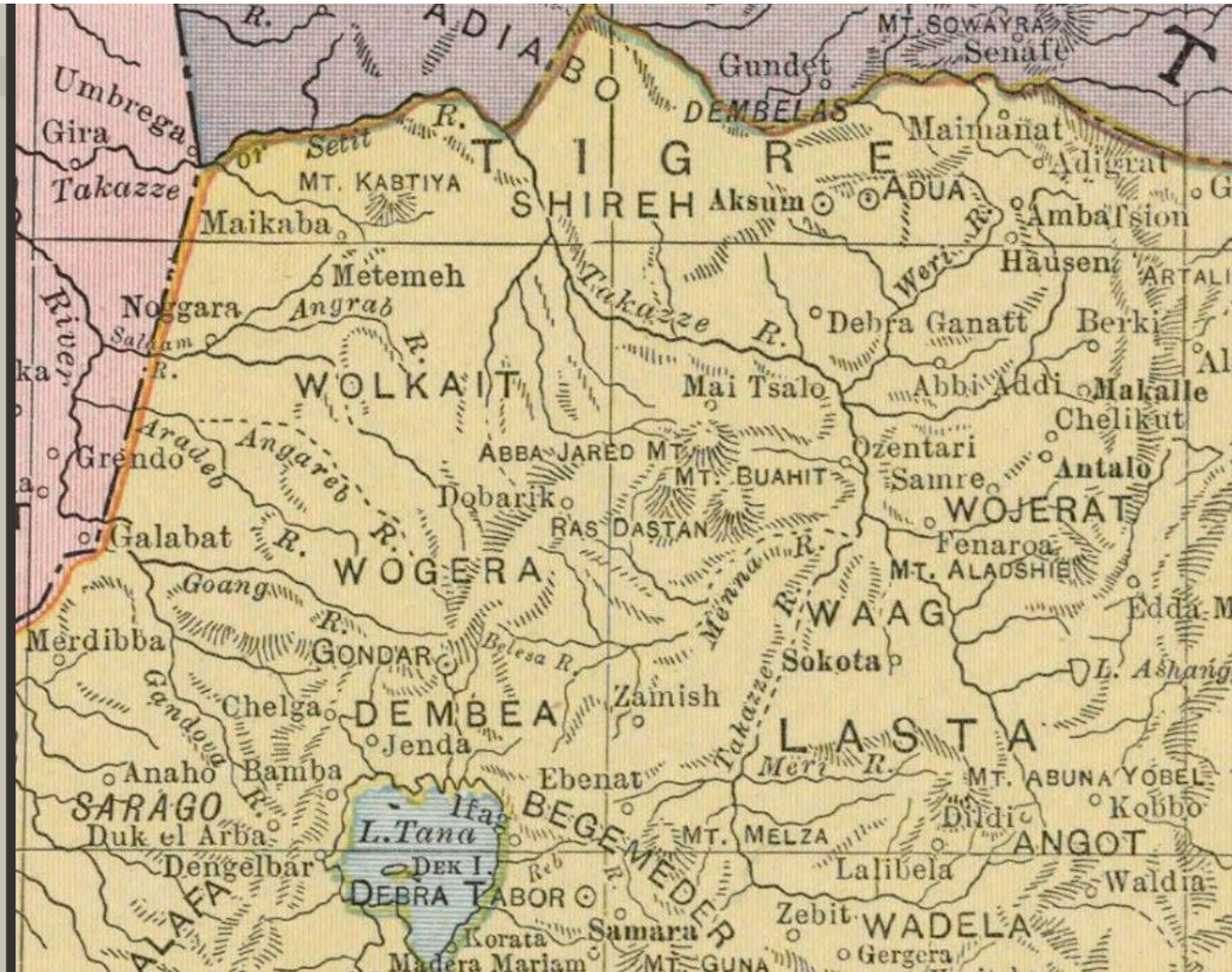
Country:

Ethiopia

Country:

Djiouti

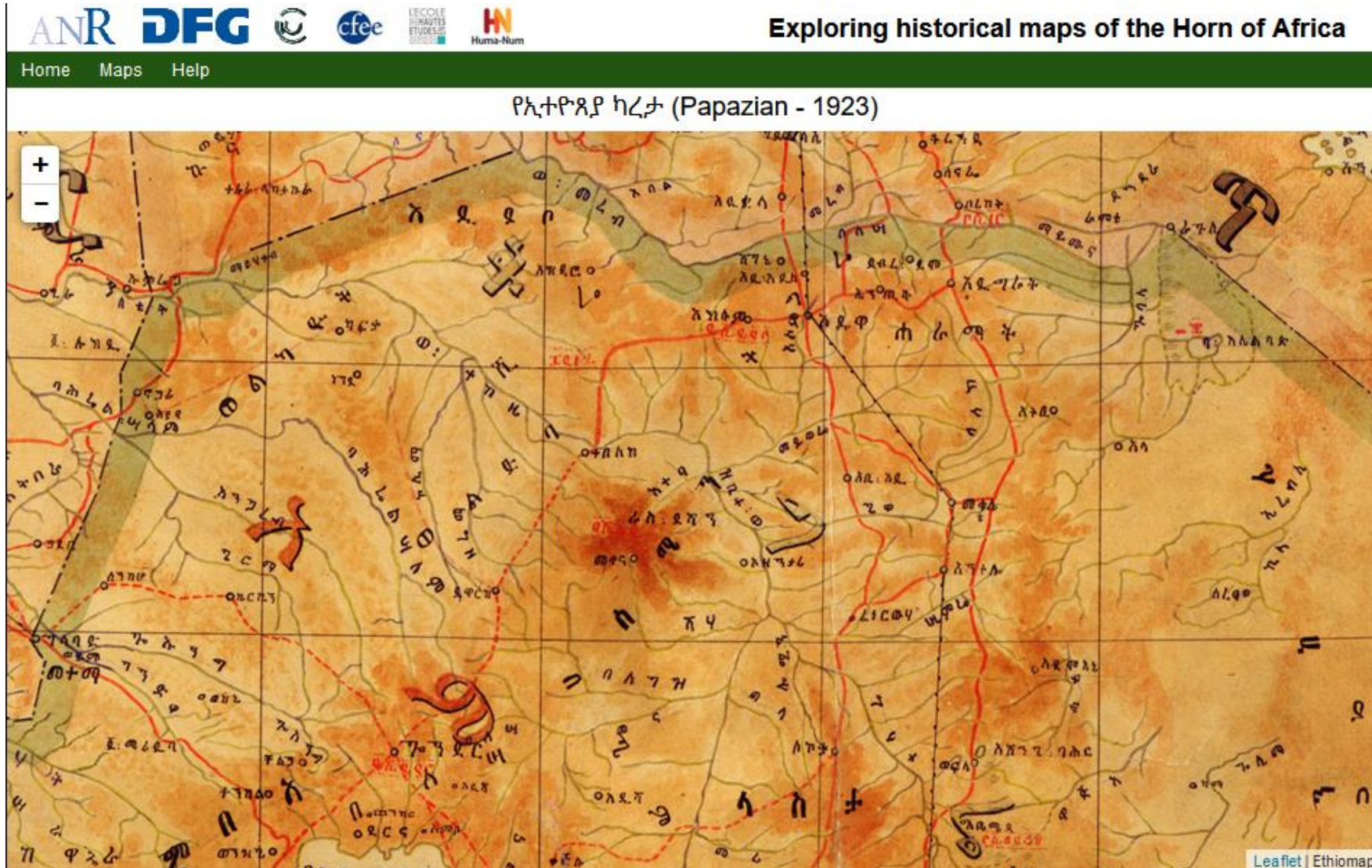
Country:



<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.



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

Haack & Stieler, 1925

Internal border not shown; Eritrean border according to Italian claims

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:

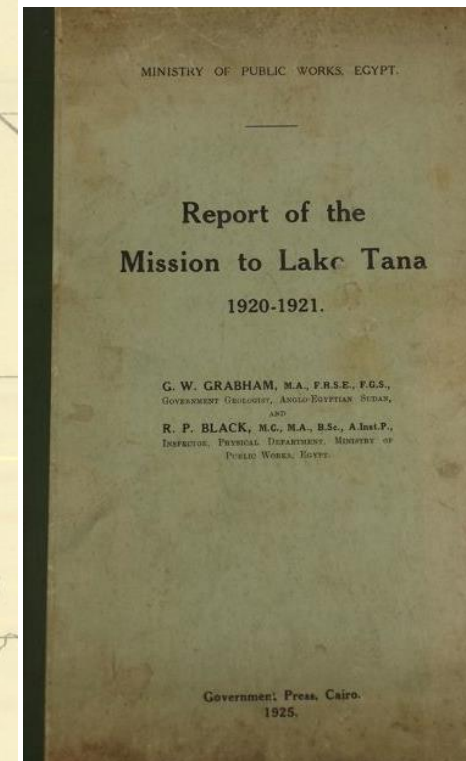
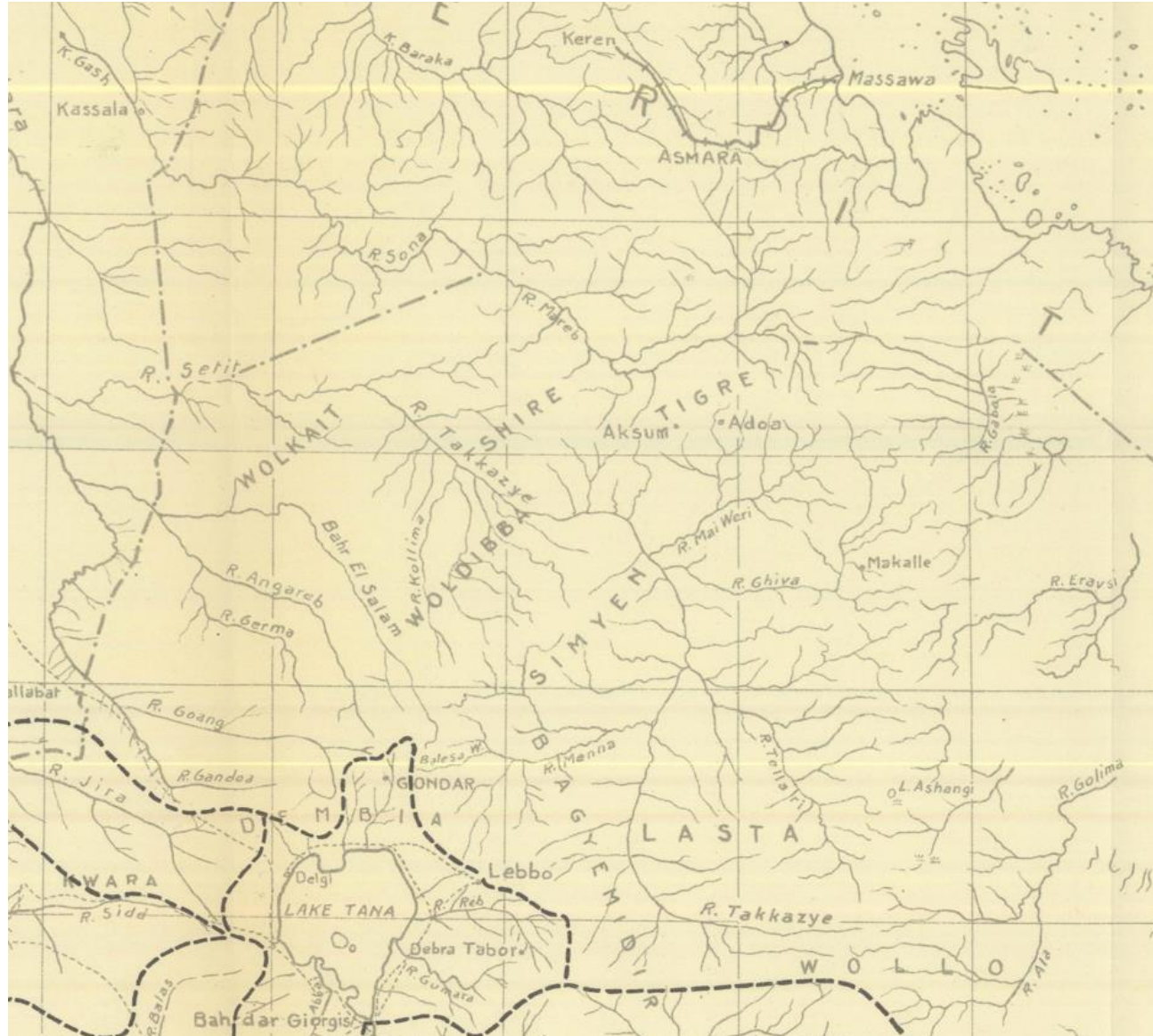
Ethiopia



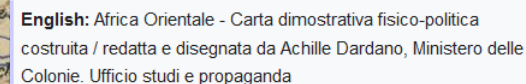
<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~265654~90040053:84--Somaliländer--The-Somali-Lands->

Grabham & Black, 1925.

Border with Eritrea according to Ethiopian interpretation; internal boundaries not drawn. (The dotted lines represent major catchments of the Blue Nile basin).



No border drawn



1925

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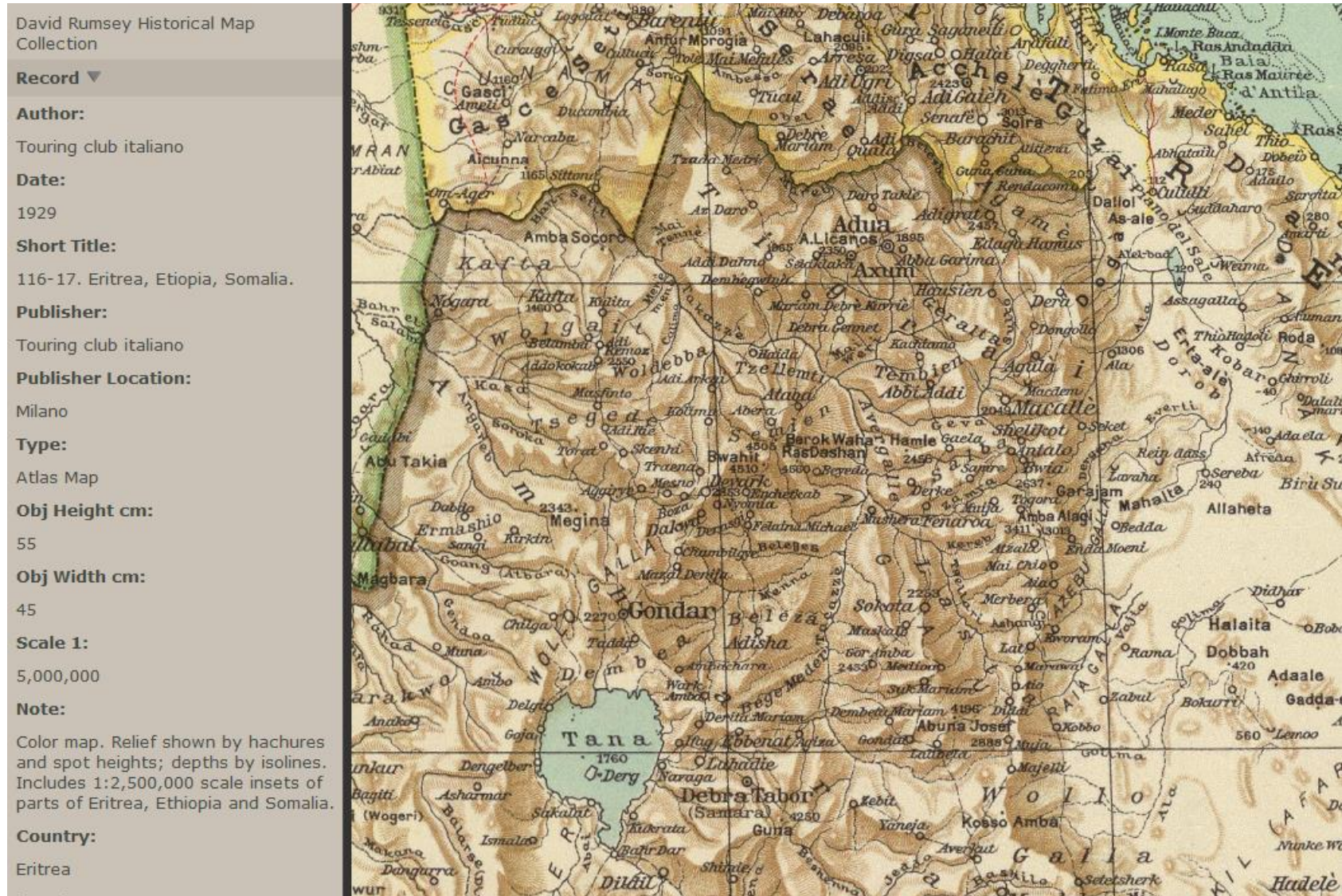
العربية | català | Deutsch | English | español |
français | galego | italiano | magyar | Nederlands
português | slovenščina | македонски | русский
українська | বাংলা | עברית | +/-

Achille Dardano (1870–1938)

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

Touring Club Italiano, 1929

Tigray and Amhara as subunits of Ethiopia; 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,-Ethiopia,-Somalia->

IGMI, 1935

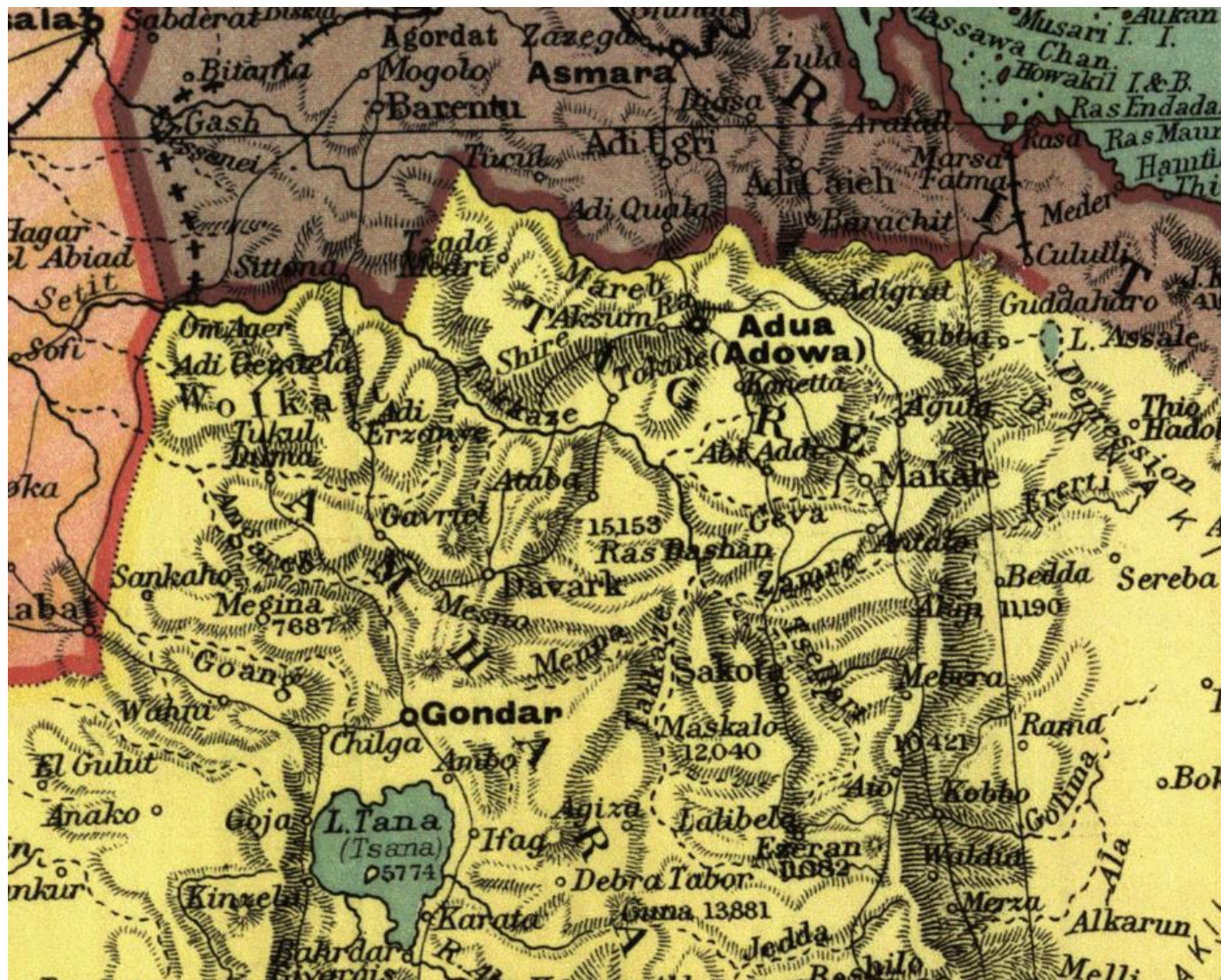
“Carta del Tigray”, one map on two sheets, before Italian occupation



<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

The Daily Telegraph, 1935.

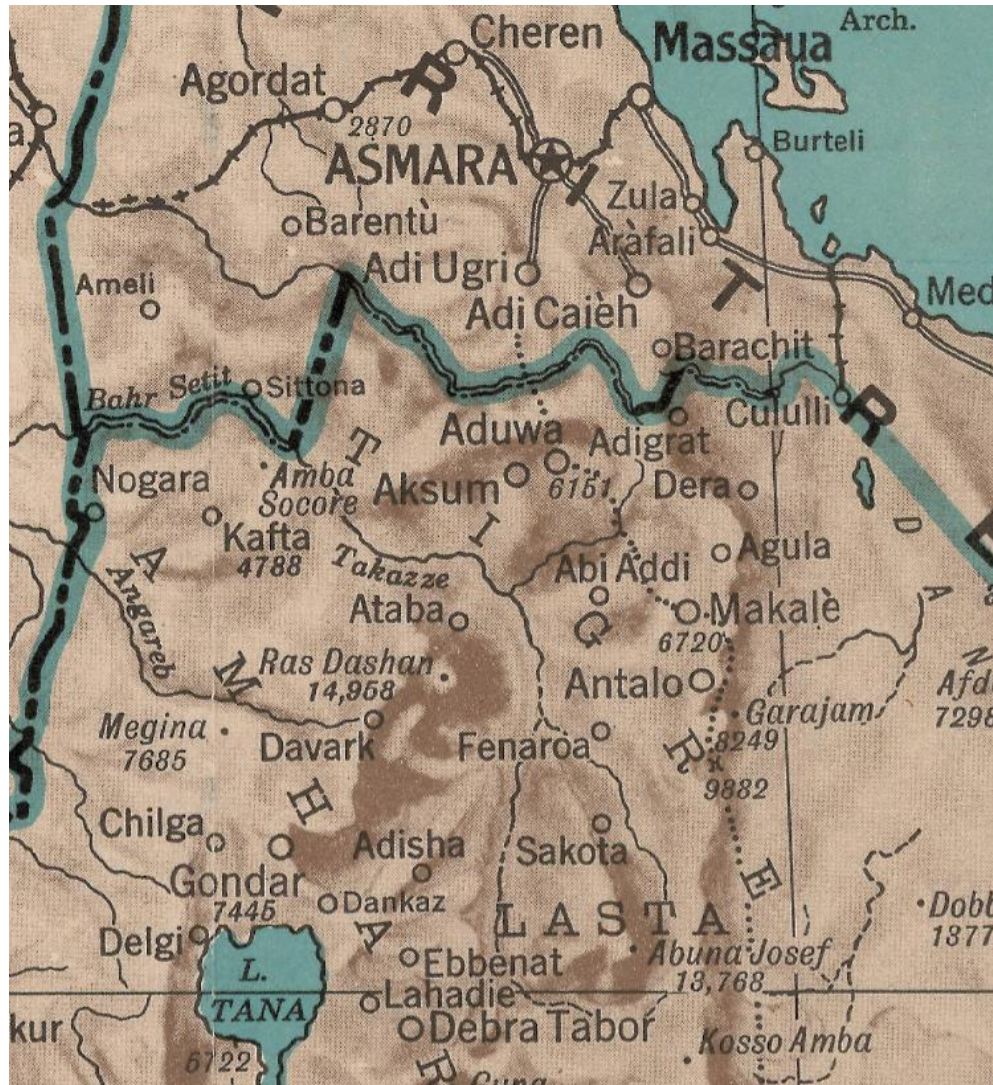
No internal borders shown. Similar map published in 1935 by The Times.



(map from private collection)

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

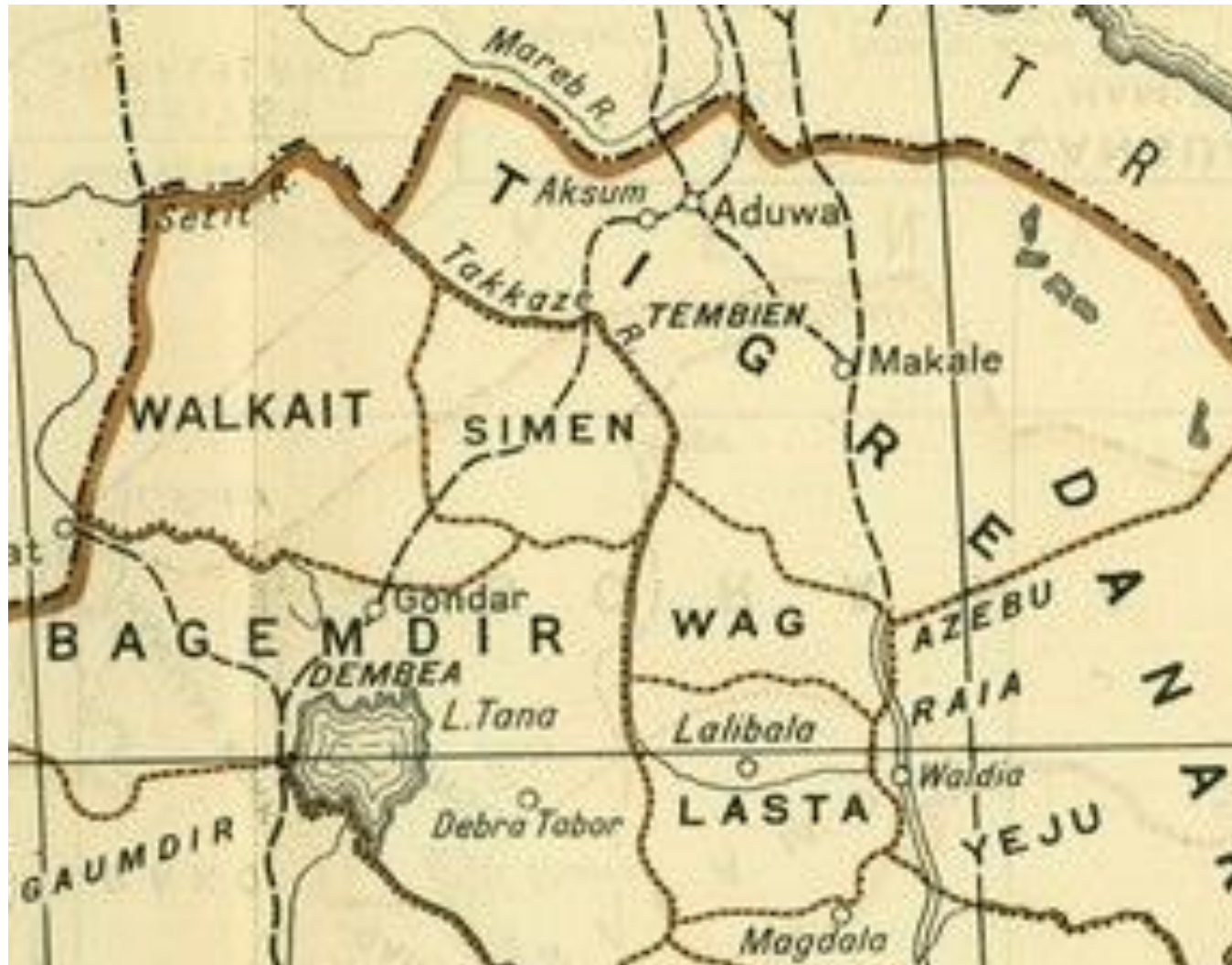
351 A-[1935]

American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

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

Perham, 1935

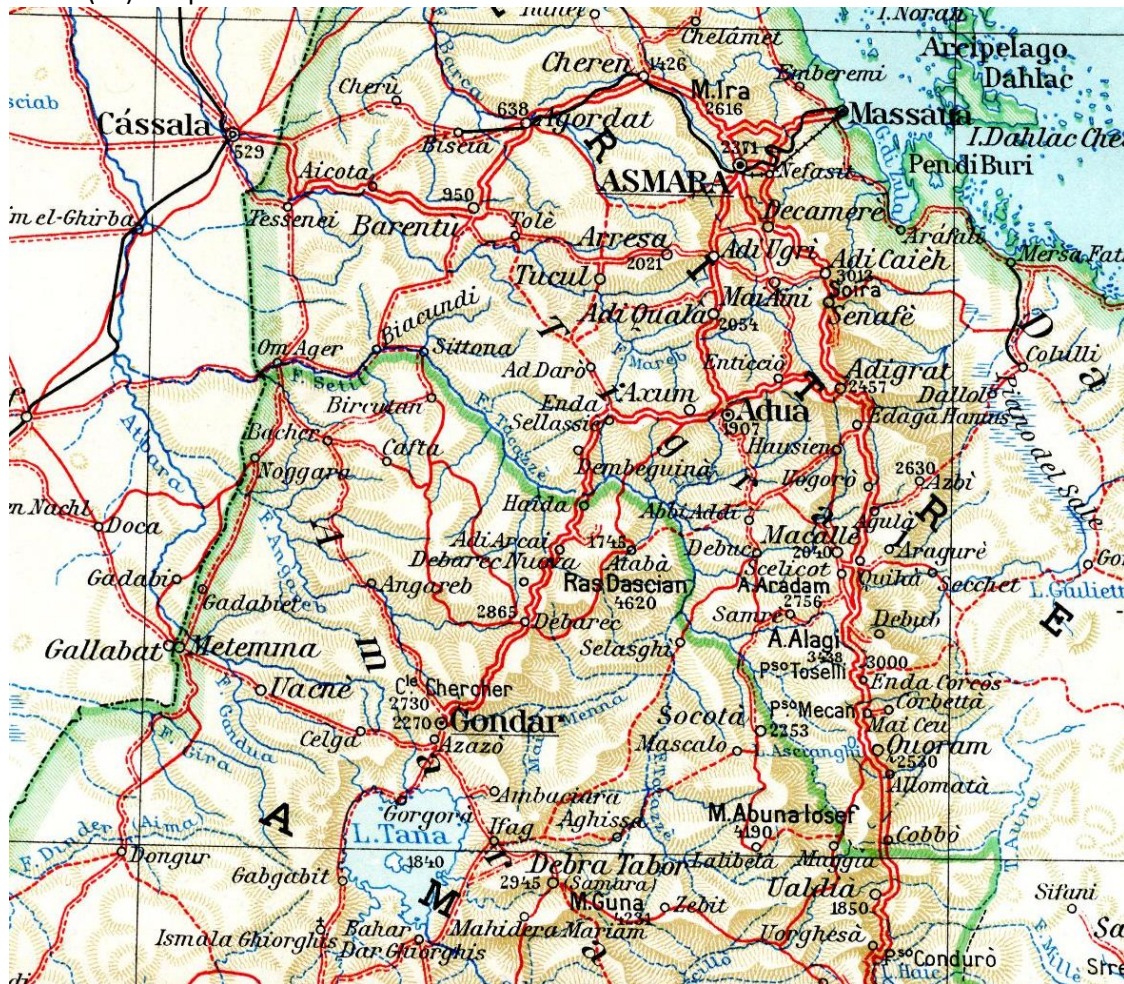
1935 situation, published in 1948. No direct border between Bagemdir and Tigre.




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

Consociazione Turistica Italiano, 1938

Widely published map. For a period of five years (1936-1941), most parts of the Horn of Africa were included in “Africa orientale Italiana” (AOI). Within this AOI, the Eritrean southern frontier lost its status of international boundary, as Eritrea was attached to Tigray, becoming a province of the newly formed AOI (40). The administrative borders are clearly represented on this map. Border between Eritrea/Tigray and Amara follows the Tekeze River. Numerous Italian maps published in 1936-1938 by IGMI but also by media display this course of the border between “Amara” and “Eritrea”. This situation was also reproduced on British/South African topographic maps of Ethiopia in the 1940s (41). Maps in 1939-1941 show a different situation.



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PAGE 1 117 Results

1



BOOK

Africa orientale italiana.

Touring club italiano.

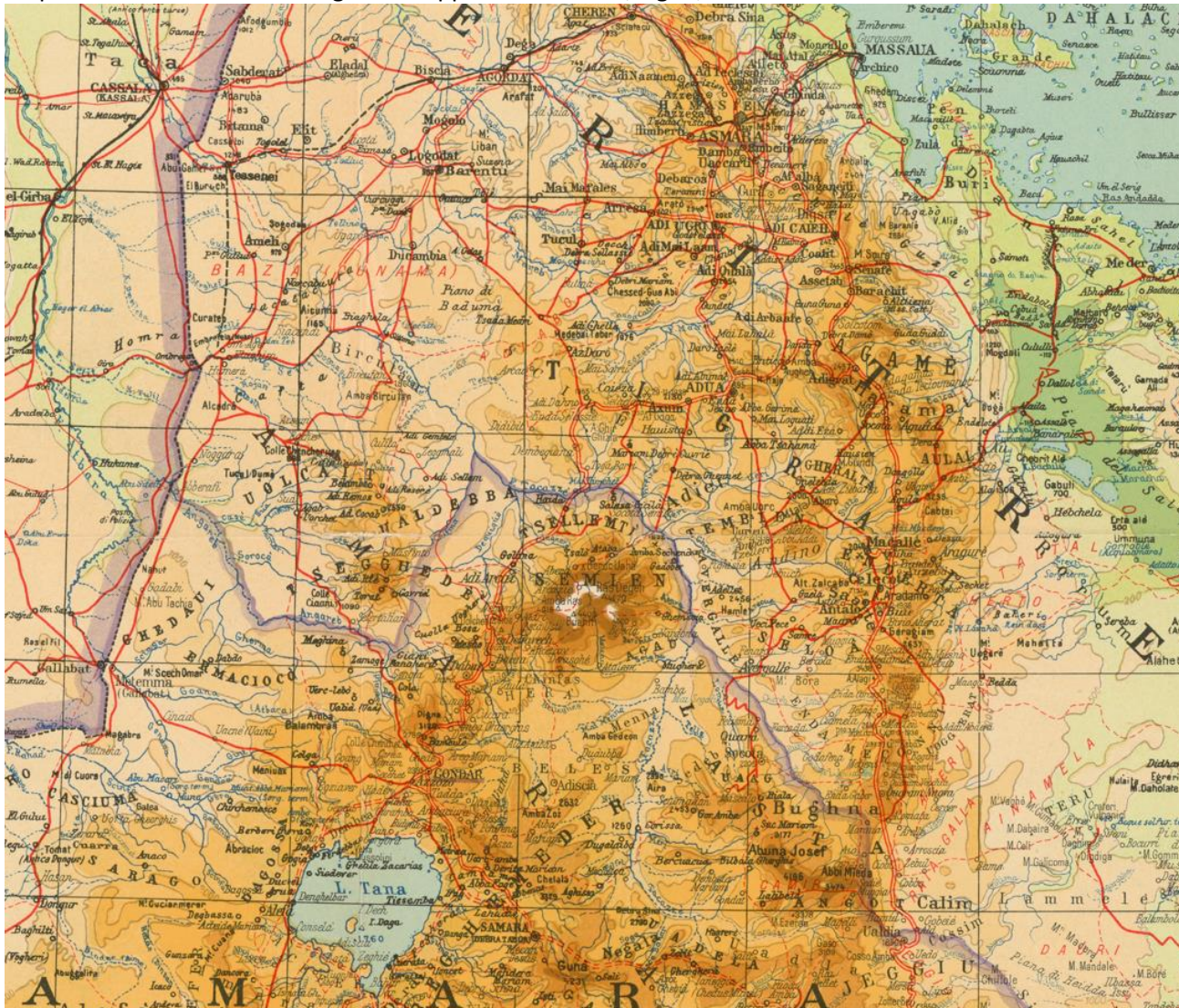
1938

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

On 1 July 1939, the Italian coloniser made an administrative rearrangement: “Setit-Angareb” (Uolcalt) was included again with Eritrea/Tigray (Gov. Gen. Decree on 1 July 1939) (13, 42, 43). As of the second half of 1939, the change in administrative border between “Governo Eritrea” and “Governo Amara” is clearly represented on the Italian maps. Welkait and surroundings are mapped with Eritrea/Tigrai; 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

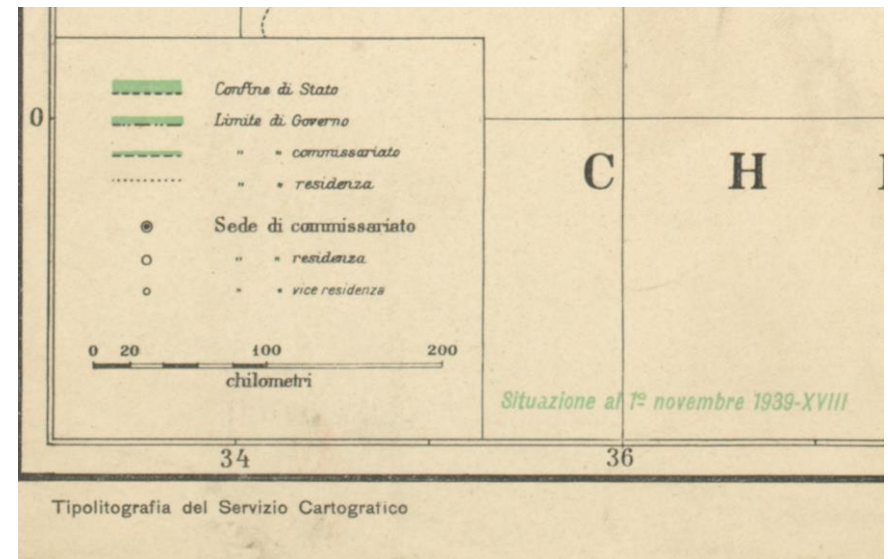
Kart. C 6510<3>

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

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

Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, 1940

Administrative borders clearly represented. Welkait and surroundings (the hexagon 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

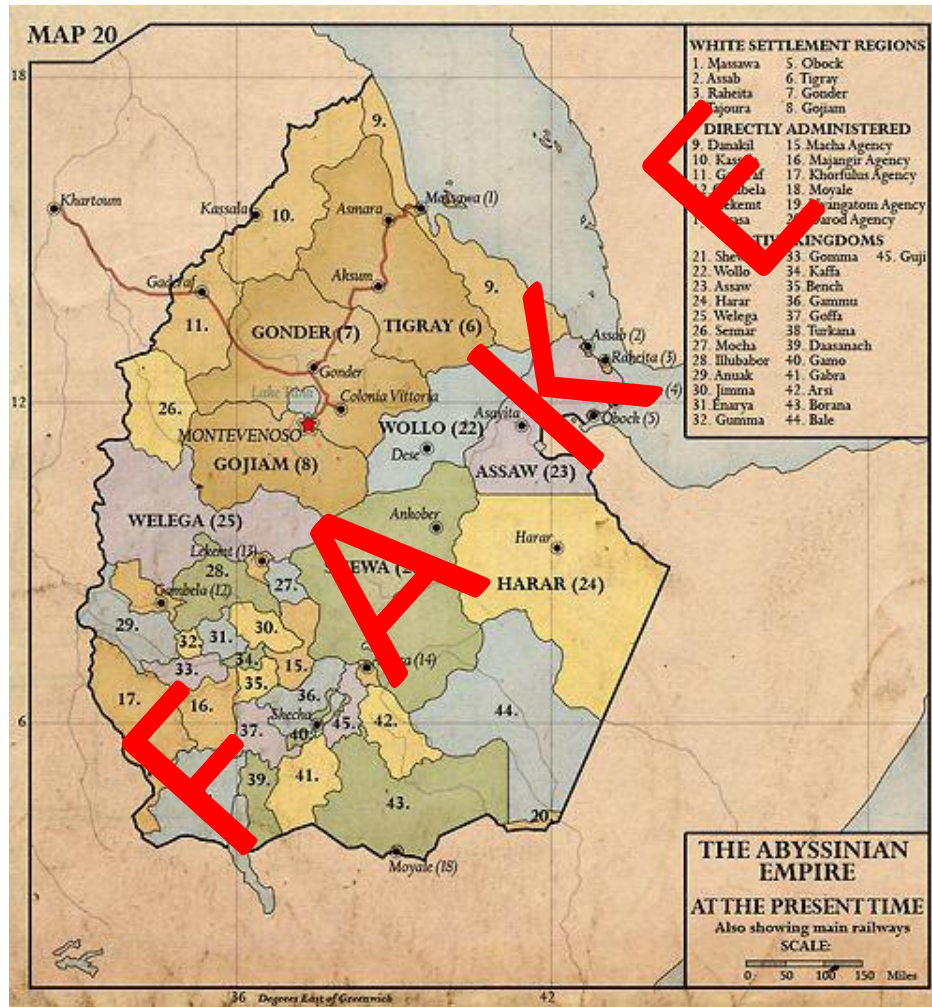
Note Bibliografiche

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/Tigrai; just east of it, Tselemti and Dima are mapped with the then Italian Amara province



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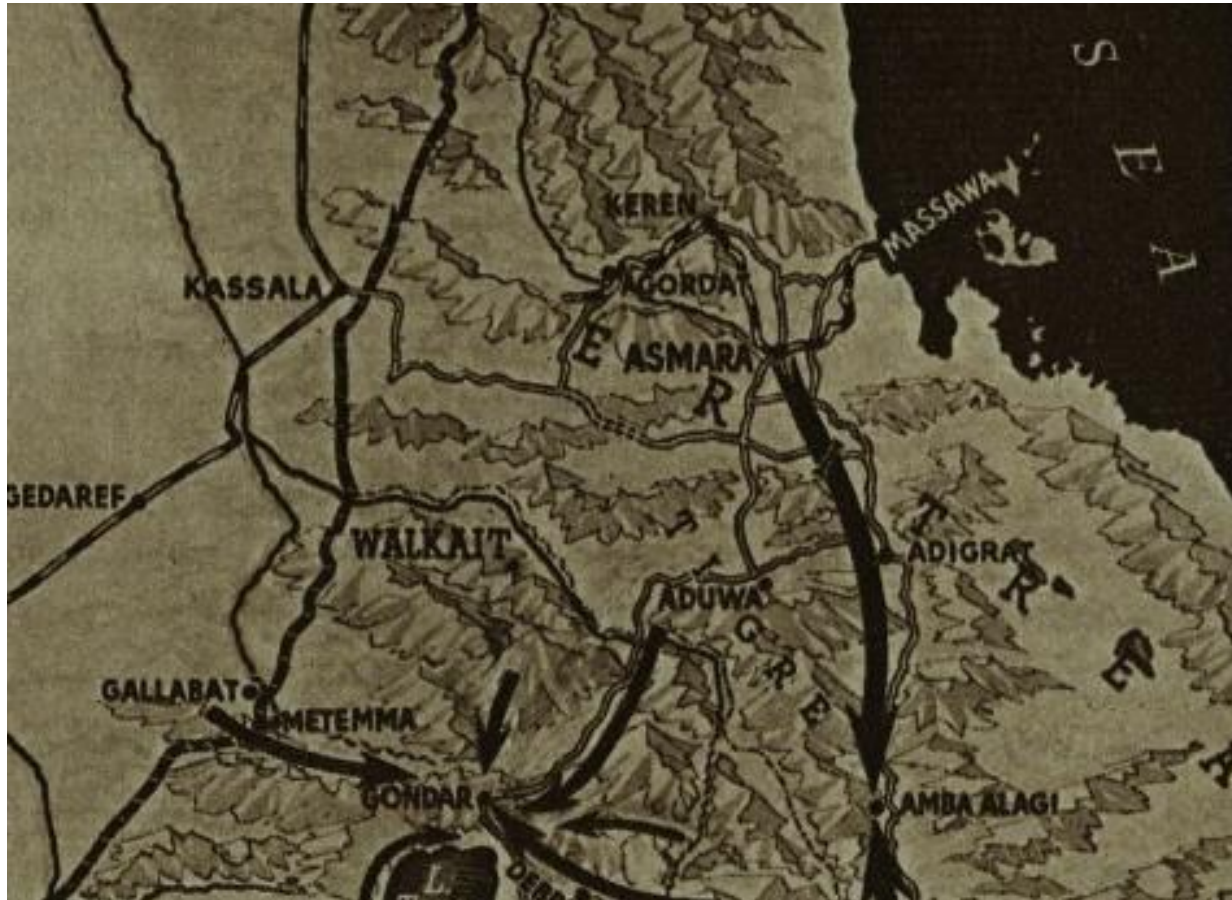
1 Results

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&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,39146267&offset=0

HMSO, 1942

The maps in this book about the British warfare against the Italian army in Ethiopia reused the borders drawn on the 1938 Italian maps, and, hence, put the border between Eritrea/Tigre and Amara on Tekeze River.



<https://search.iisg.amsterdam/Record/293356>

De Agostini, 1952

Border on Tacazze.

David Rumsey Historical Map
Collection

Record ▼

Author:

Instituto Geographico di Agostini

Date:

1952

Short Title:

Northeast Africa.

Publisher:

Instituto Geographico di Agostini

Publisher Location:

Novarra

Type:

Atlas Map

Obj Height cm:

41

Obj Width cm:

55

Scale 1:

10,000,000



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

Bayer, 1953

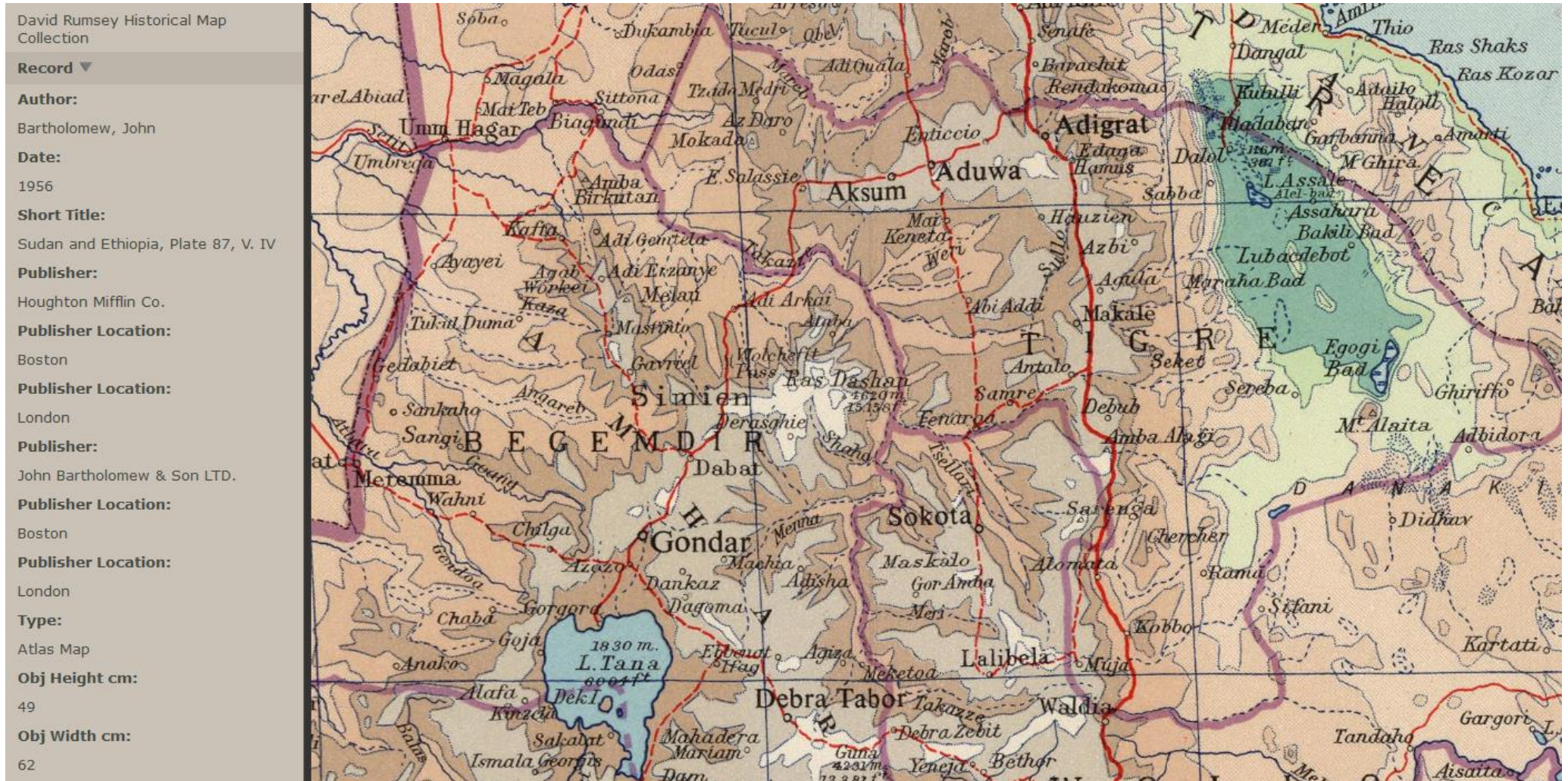
Internal borders not drawn



<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, Soudan, Ts
Ethiopië, Somalië, Kenia, Oeganda, Centraal Afrika
Republiek, DR Congo, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi,
Jordanië, Saoedi-Arabië

56

Sheet Number

Undefined

Serial Number

Undefined

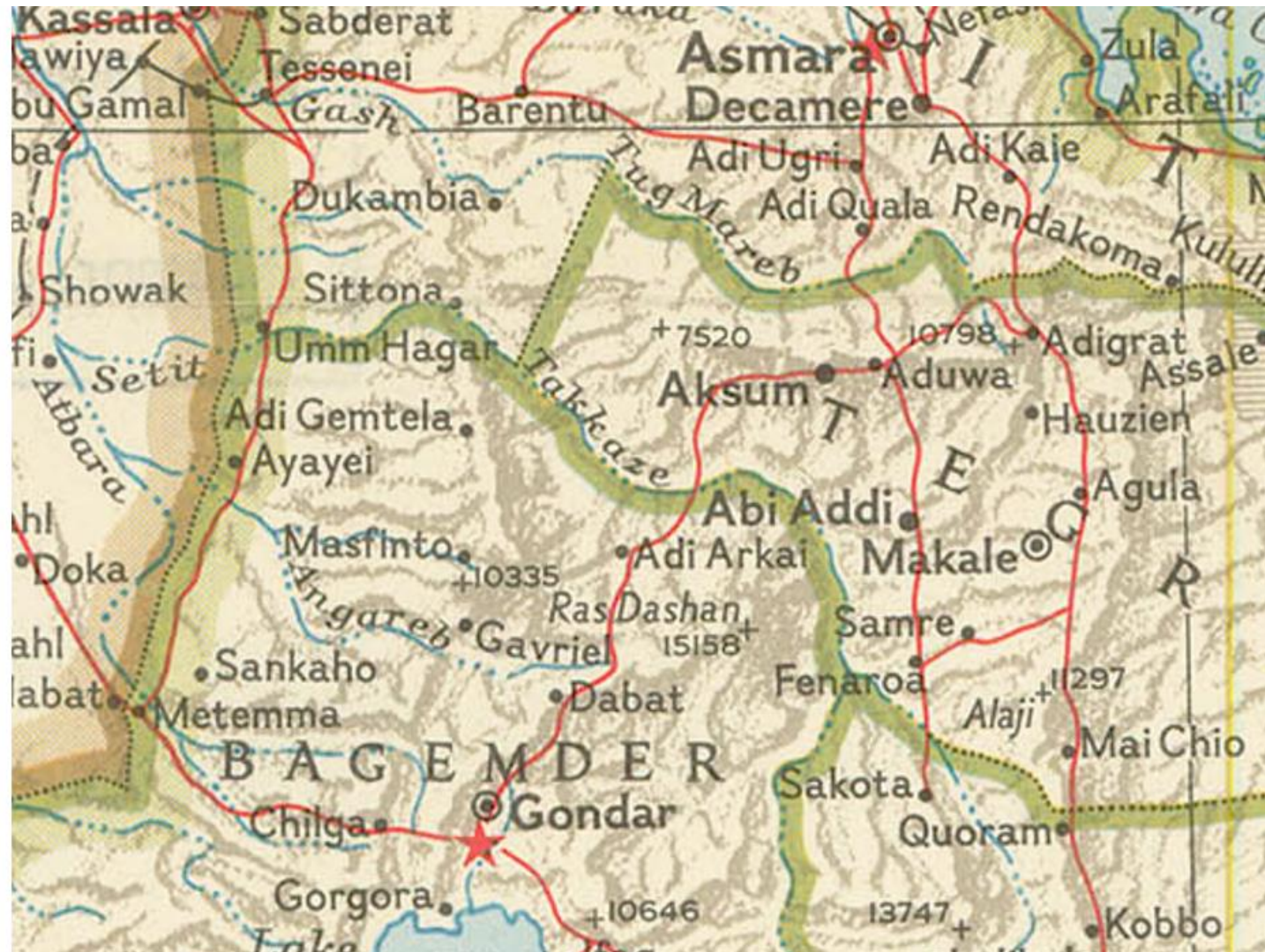
Edition

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

Obj Width cm:

66

Scale 1:

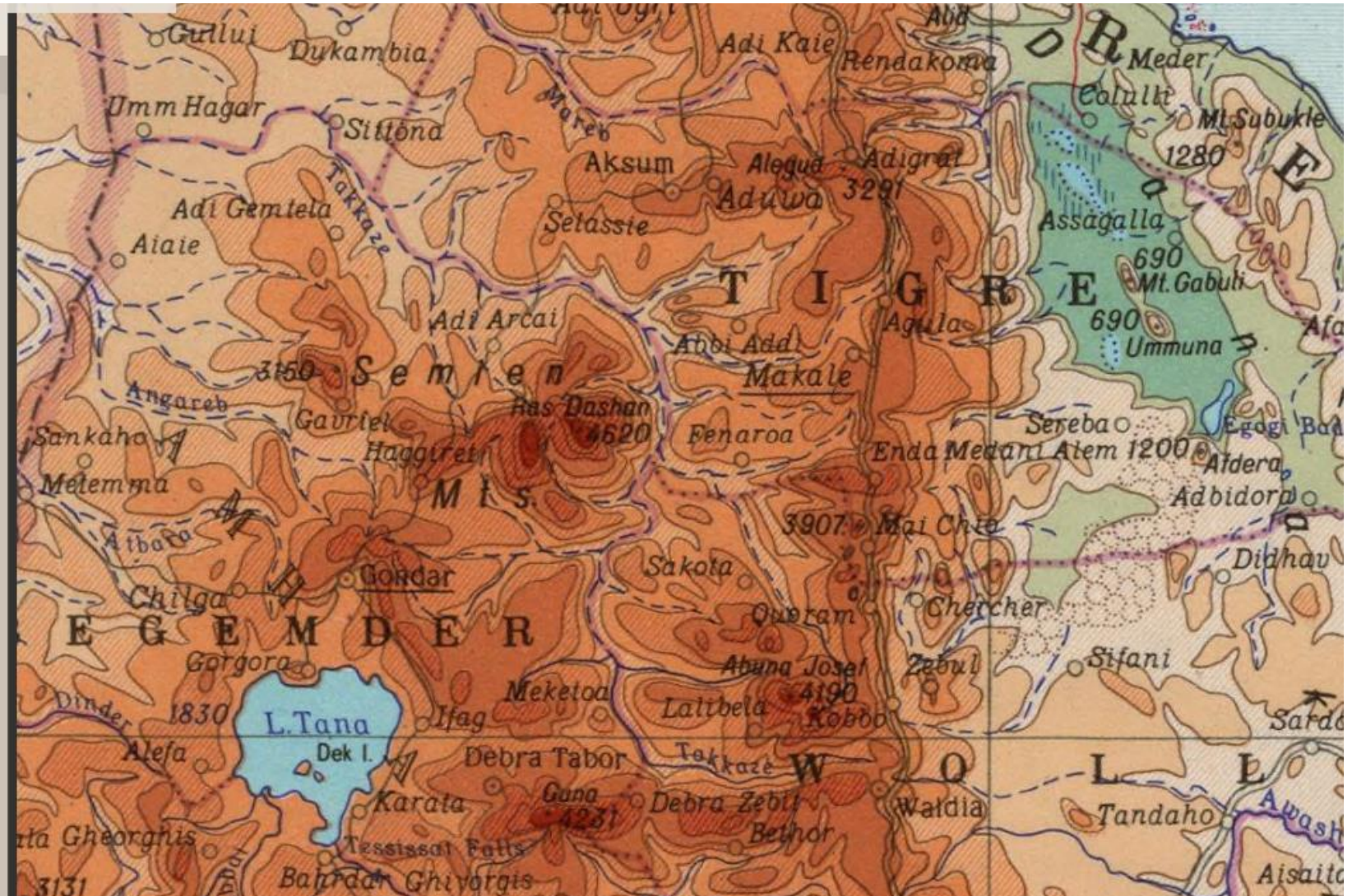
7,500,000

Country:

Central African Republic

Country:

Ethiopia

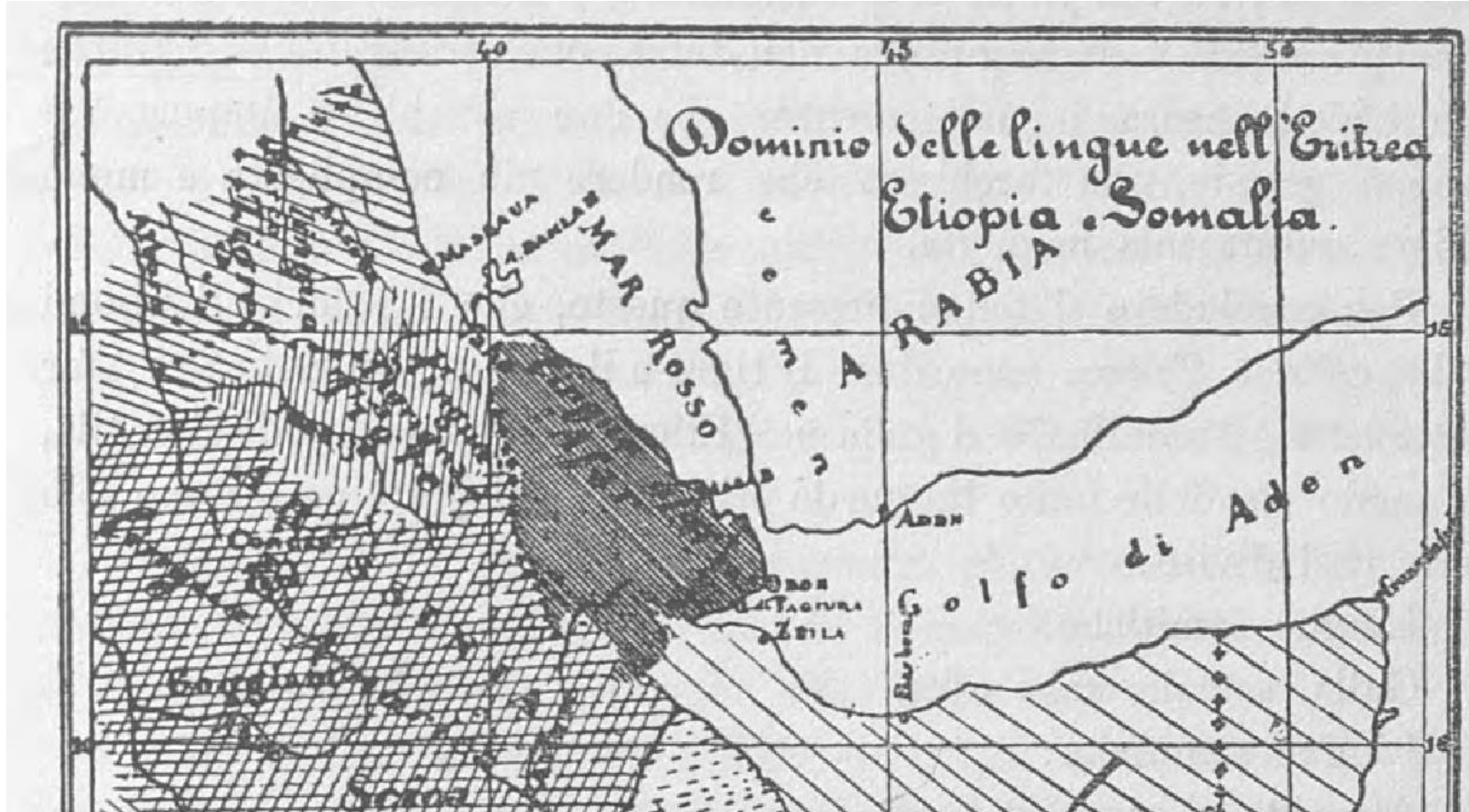


<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~208346~3001988:170-171--Africa,-Equatorial--The-Wo>

ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS

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

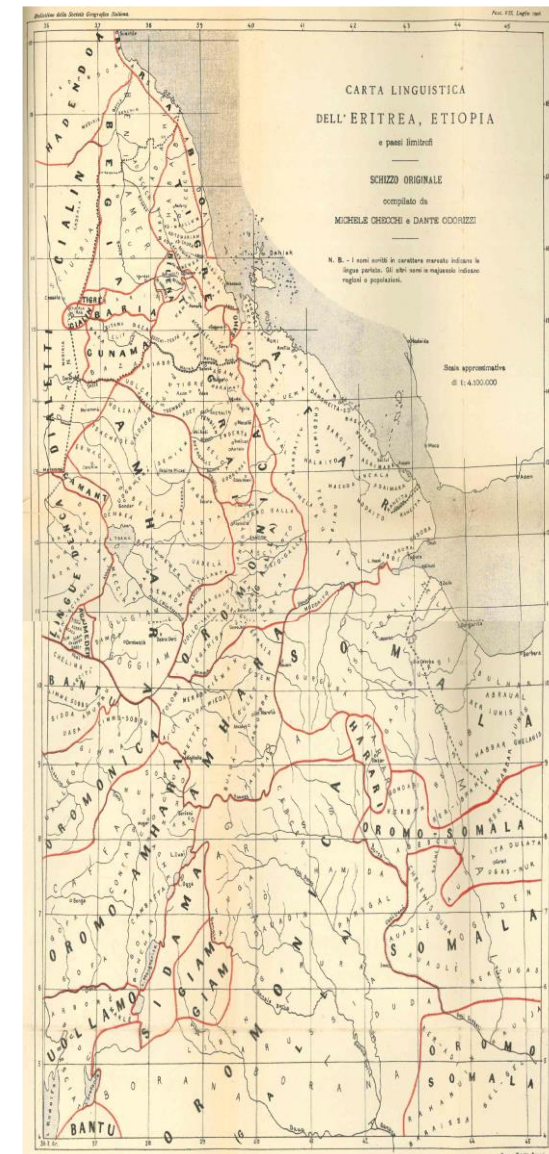
"Tigrigna" (pattern with vertical lines) spans across Tekeze River.



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)

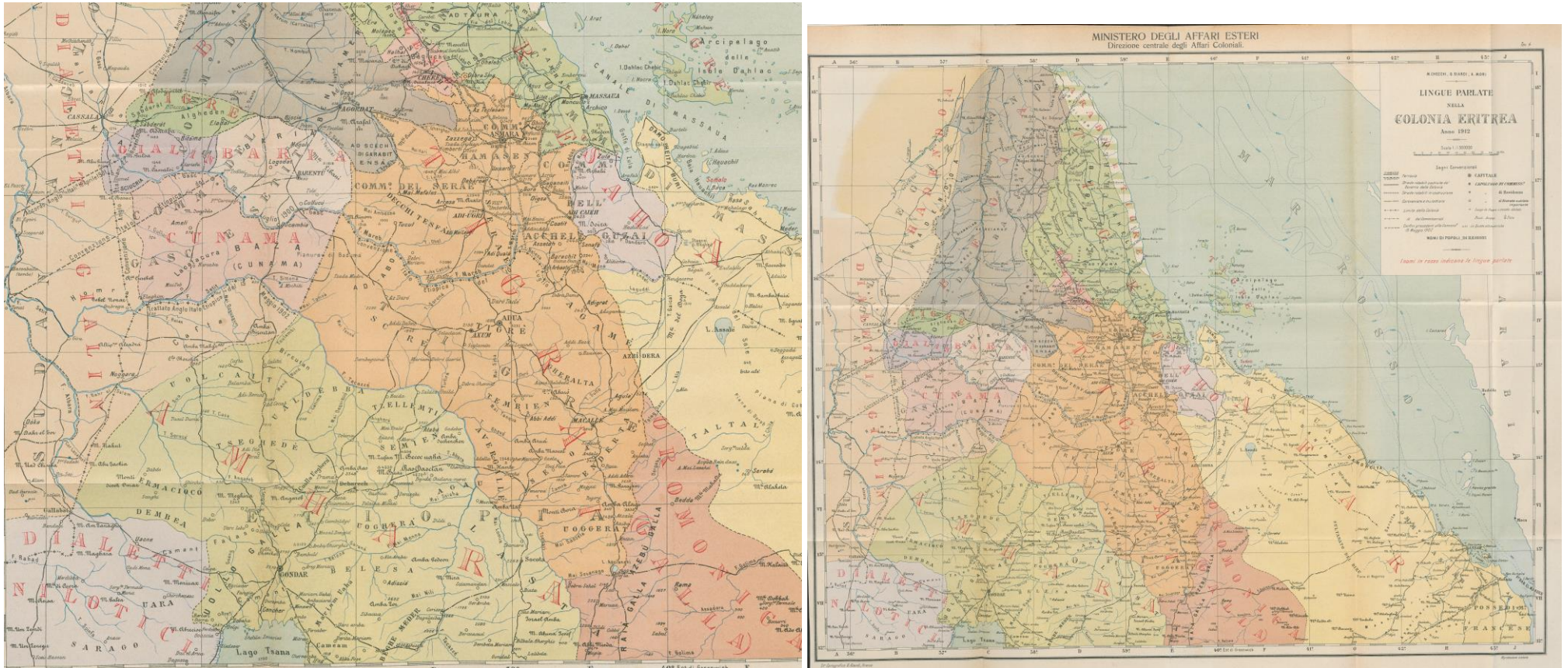
Checchi and Odorizzi, 1906. Language map of Eritrea and Ethiopia



Checchi, M., Odorizzi, D., 1906. Carta linguistica dell'Eritrea, Etiopia et paesi limitrofi. Bolletino della Societa Geografica Italiana, 43 (2).

Republished in colour in 1912 (next page).

Checchi, Giardi & Mori, 1912. Languages spoken in Eritrea

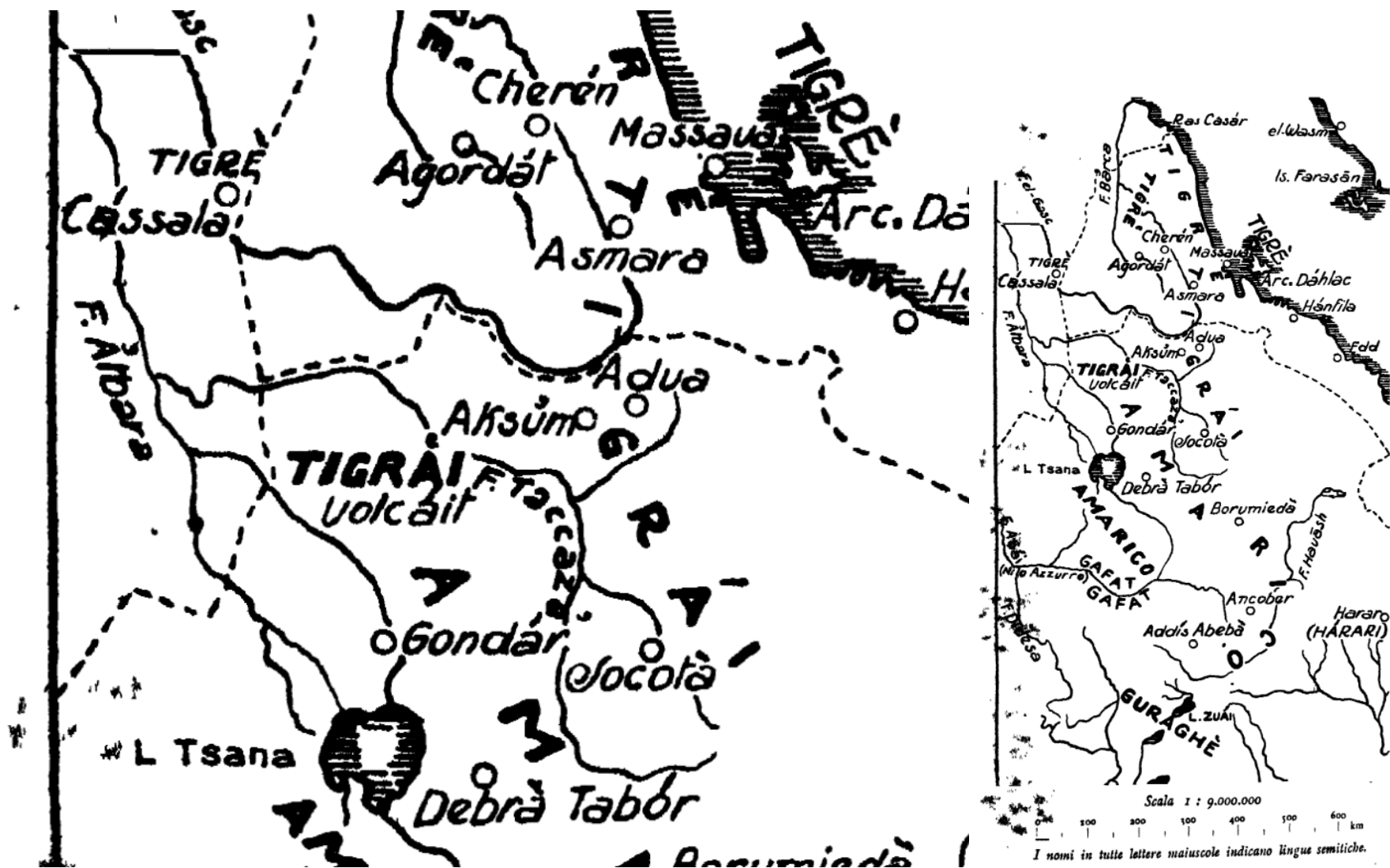


This map shows use of arabic dialect (Gialin or Cialin), well into the current Western Tigray. It republishes the outlines by Checchi & Odorizzi (1906)

Conti Rossini, C., 1912. Uno sguardo all'Etiopia settentrionale e alle regioni limitrofe nei rispetti linguistici. Rivista Coloniale, 2: 349-353. Map drawn by M. Checchi, G. Giardi, A. Mori.

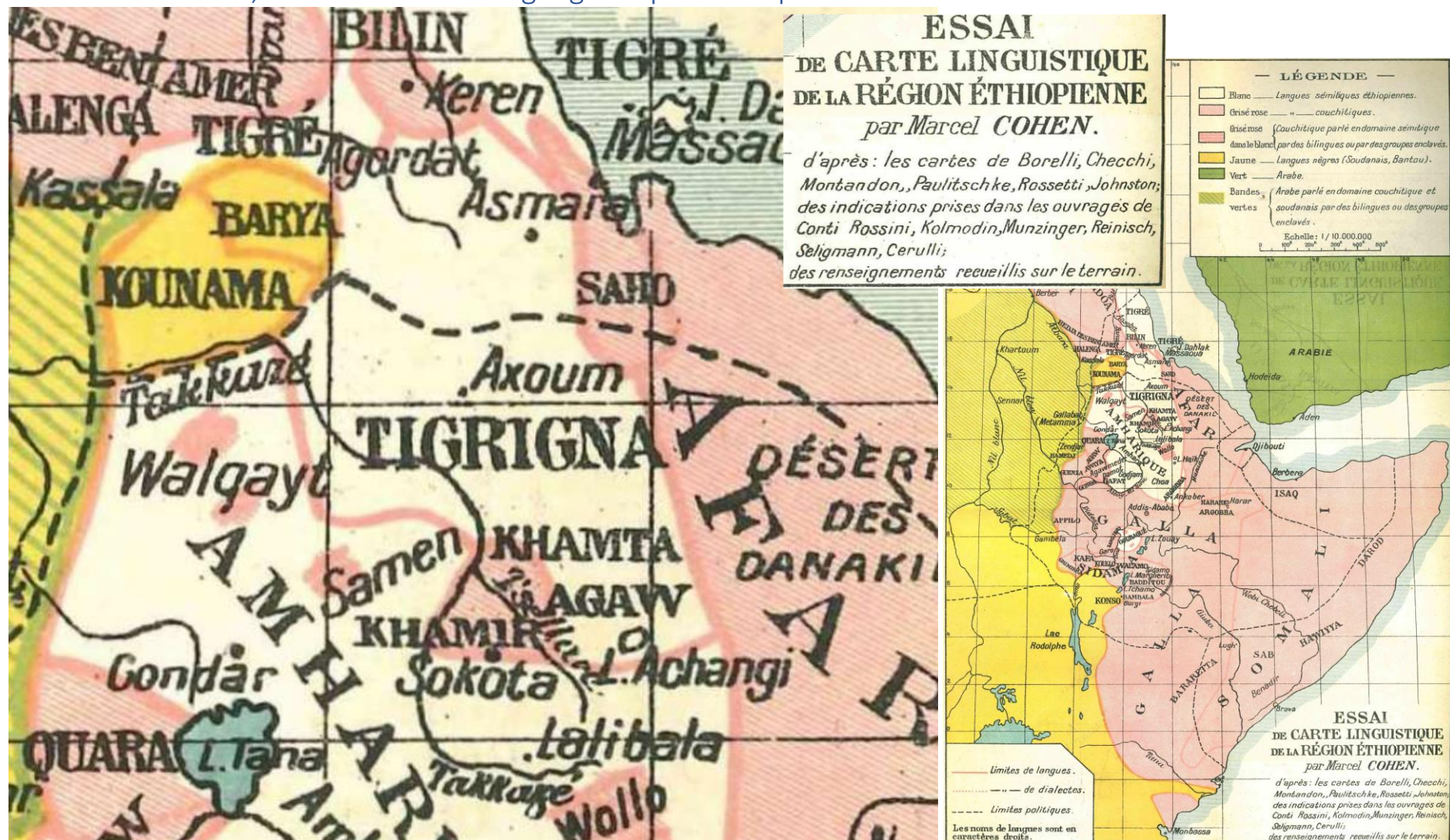
Conti Rossini, 1921: Lingue semitiche d'Etiopia

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 Uolcail.



Conti Rossini, C., 1921. Le lingue e letterature semitiche d'Etiopia. Oriente Moderno, 1: 169-176. In contrast to the previous map, drawn by other authors, here Conti Rossini reports his own findings. <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.318622>

Meillet and Cohen, 1924. Tentative language map of Ethiopia



Meillet, A., Cohen, M. (eds.), 1924. Les langues du monde. Paris : Librairie Ancienne Edouard Champion.

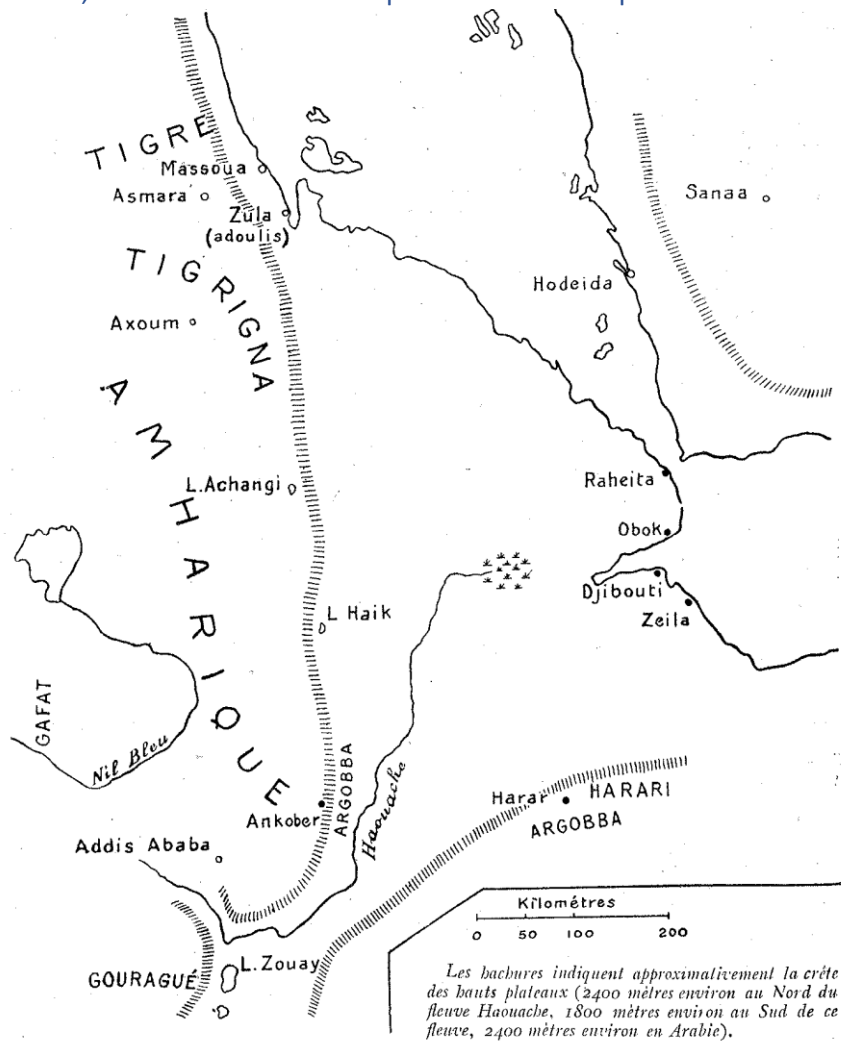
Here, Marcel Cohen maps Welkait as Amharic speaking with Falasha inclusions, and Tigrinya in Tsellemti. The same map is also redrawn in his 1936 book.

Schizzo dimostrativo delle lingue d'Etiopia

TIGRAI - <i>Lingue semitiche</i>	<i>Caffa</i> - <i>Lingue Sidama</i>
<i>Agau</i> - " <i>alto-cuscitiche</i>	CUNAMA - " <i>Nilotiche</i>
<i>Begia</i> - " <i>del gruppo Begia</i>	<i>Sciaco</i> - " <i>d'incerta</i>
GALLA - " <i>basso-cuscitiche</i>	<i>classificazione</i>

Mapping style and extent of languages are in line with Conti Rossini's 1921 map.

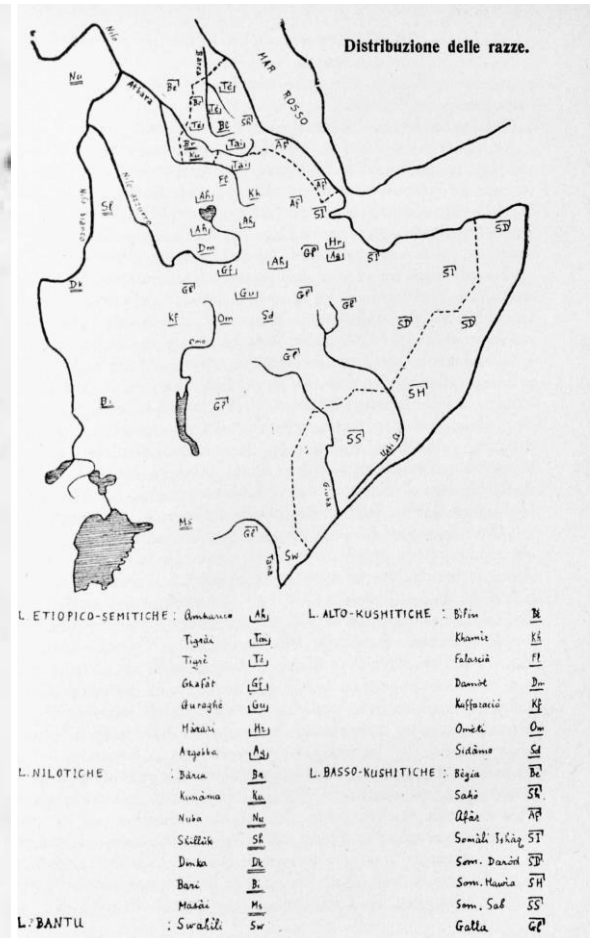
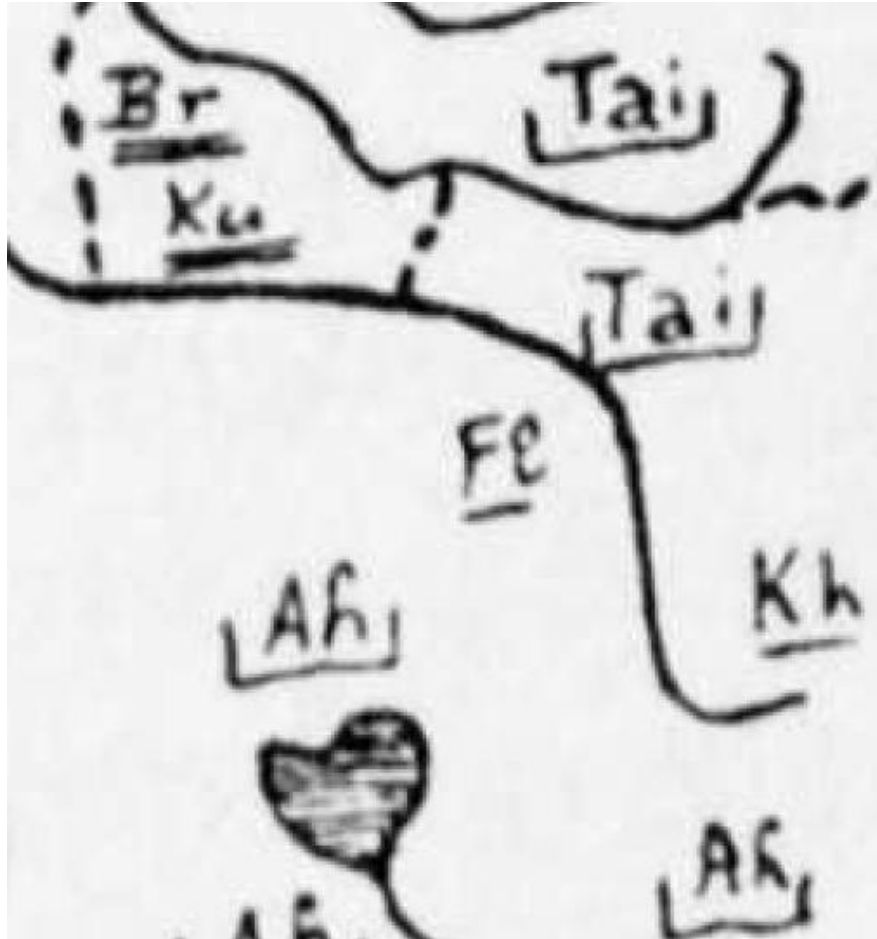
Cohen, 1931. Sketch map of the Ethiopian Semitic languages



Cohen, M., 1931. Etudes d'éthiopien méridional. Paris: Geuthner.

Ducati, 1931. Distribuzione delle razze

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

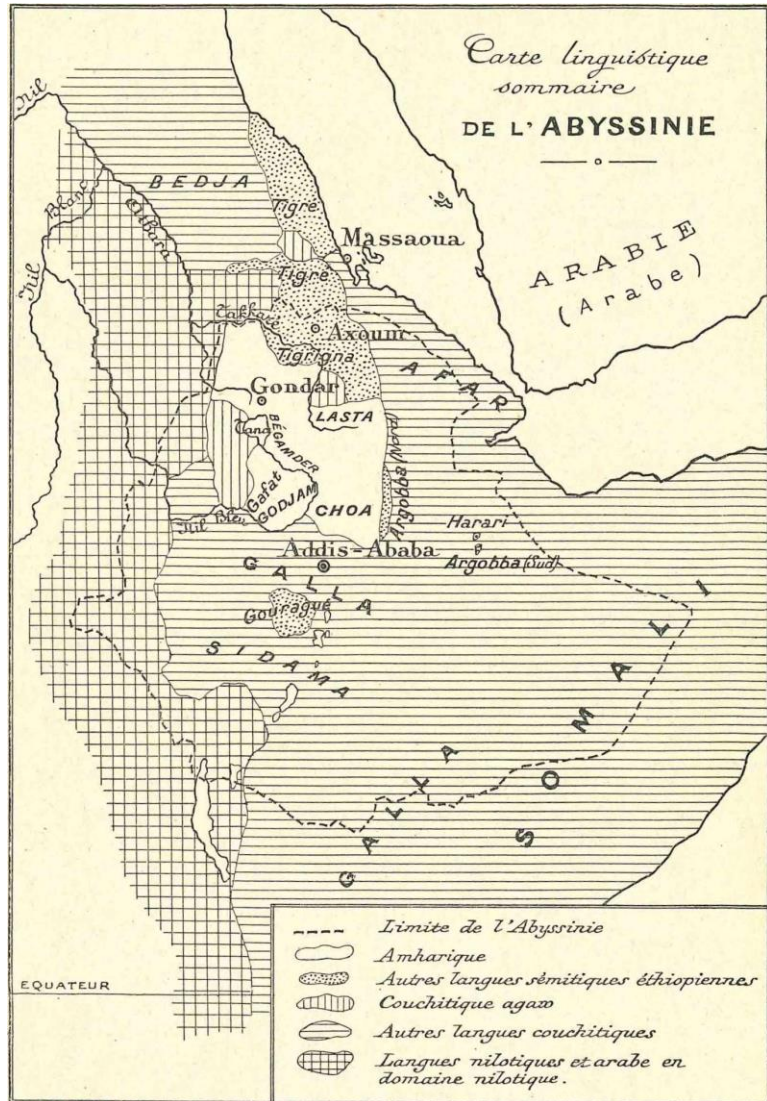


Quite generalised map; from north to south, the Mereb River, the Eritrean border, the Tekeze River and Lake Tana may be used as reference.

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

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

Cohen, 1936. Sketch map of the languages in Abyssinia



Cohen, M., 1936. *Traité de langue amharique*. Paris : Institut d'Ethnologie.

Note that this reproduces the Meillet & Cohen (1924) "tentative" map

Ellero, 1939-1940. Ethnographic fieldwork

The notebooks of ethnographer Giovanni Ellero, holding field notes from Welkait, have been published as a book by Professors Dore, Mantel-Niečko and Taddia: “I Quaderni dal Wälqayt” (L’Harmattan Italia, 2005) (13).

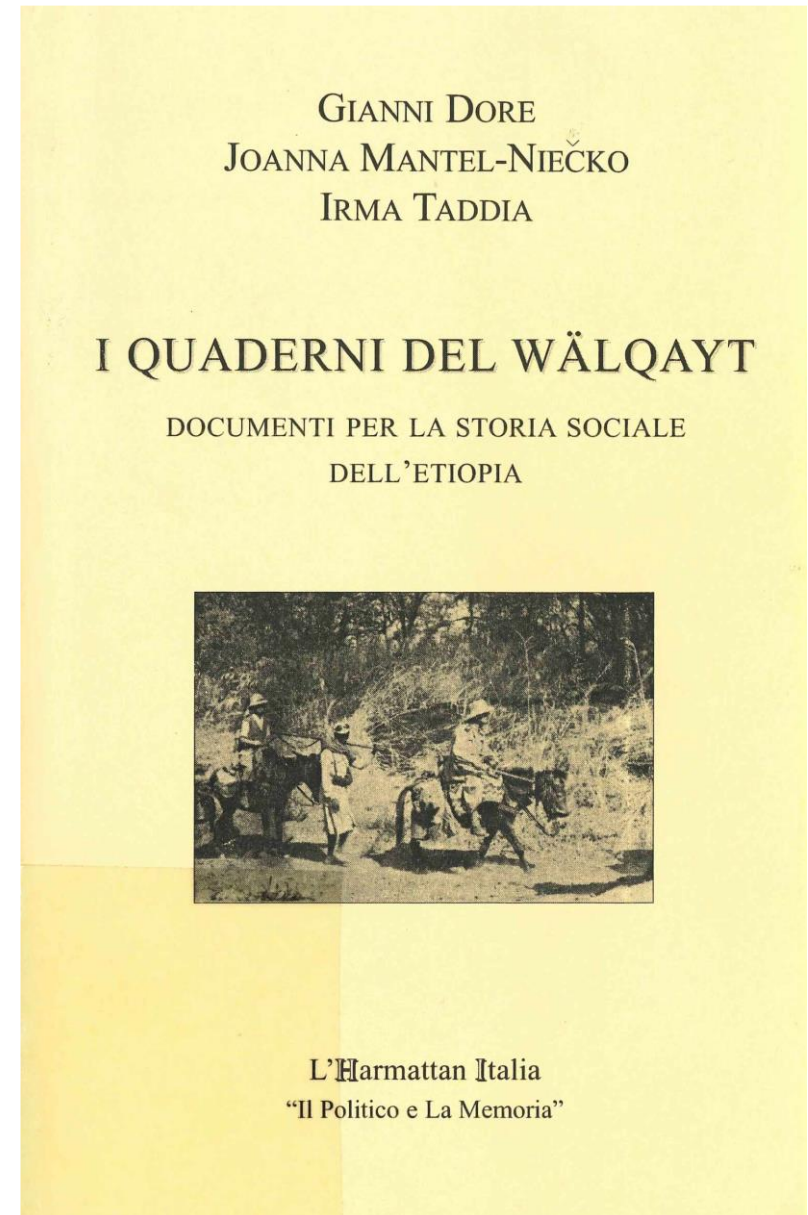
Ellero was in Welkait in 1939-1940, where he was district administrator as part of the Italian occupying administration. He was taken prisoner by the British in 1941; his wife Pia Maria Pezzoli typed and organised the field notes when Ellero was prisoner and at the same time administrator in Eritrea under the supervision of S.F. Nadel SPO. In 1942 he was transferred to South Africa as prisoner of war, but he perished when the boat on which they travelled was sunk by the Japanese marine.

For his fieldwork, Ellero visited all villages of Welkait, and also part of Kafta. For every village he noted (among many other details) the number of inhabitants, the origin of the first inhabitants of the village, and the genealogy of how the inhabitants were related to the founders of the village. Language(s) practiced, religion, cropping system, and sometimes tales, habits and customs were also recorded. Ellero did not draw a language map, but his inventory is exhaustive. The notebooks included hand-drawn maps of all sub-districts visited (Fig. E1).

In almost all studied villages, the inhabitants remembered that, many generations earlier, their forefathers had migrated from a specific place of origin in the Tigray highlands; some villages were also inhabited by descendants of slaves, especially in the eastern plains (“Mezega Uolcalt”). In all villages, the people were reported to speak Tigrinya, with mostly passive knowledge of Amharic. Those who were literate wrote in Amharic; Ellero mentions the reason: all communication with the administration was in Amharic. The descendants of slaves had forgotten their original language, and all practiced Tigrinya for daily communication. However, the priests commonly preached in Amharic, as was common all over Ethiopia at the time.

Some examples:

(113-114) Belamba: “they speak Tigrinya, but Amharic is also understood. They write in Amharic due to the fact that the commanders were Amhara, and because Amharic is the official language”.



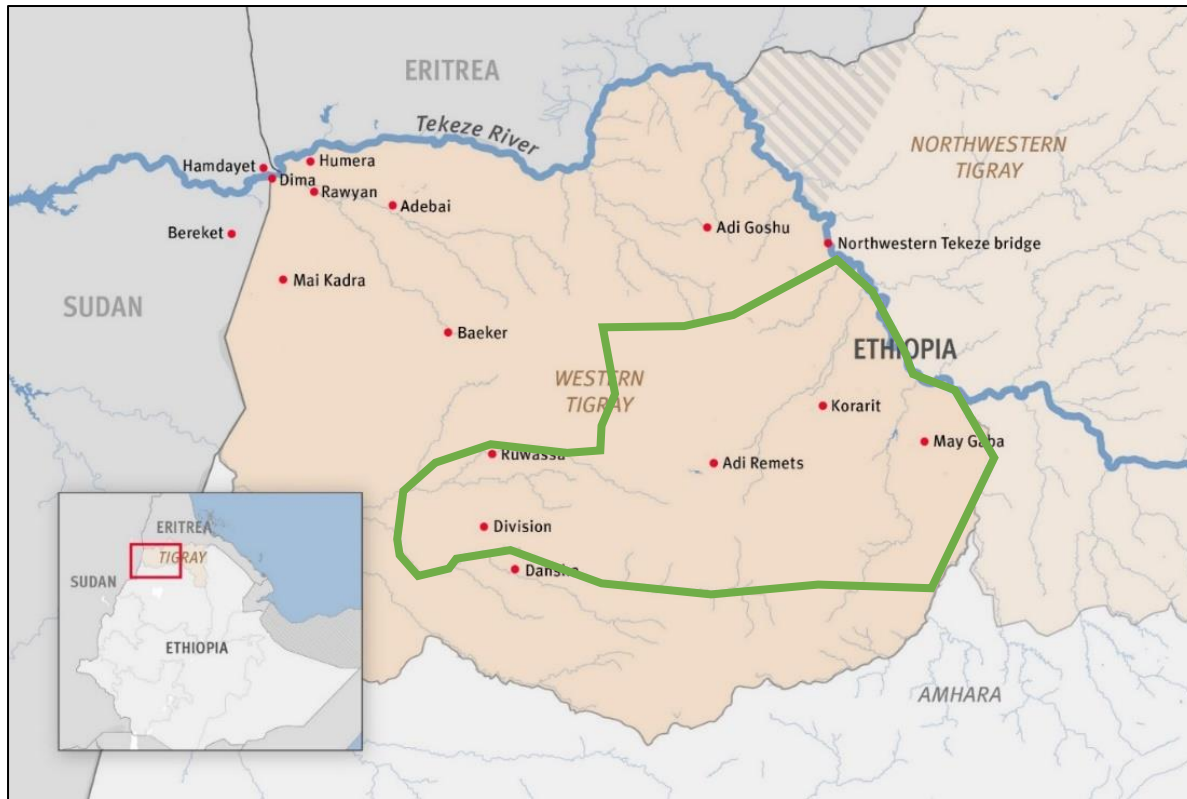


Fig. E2. Welkait in 1939-1940, according to Ellero's field notes (Fig. E1; generalised borders of Welkait in green colour). Here, every village was visited at the time by Ellero and his team; everywhere Tigrinya was the mother tongue; Amharic was understood and used at variable degrees. Base map © Human Rights Watch & Amnesty International, 2022 (1).

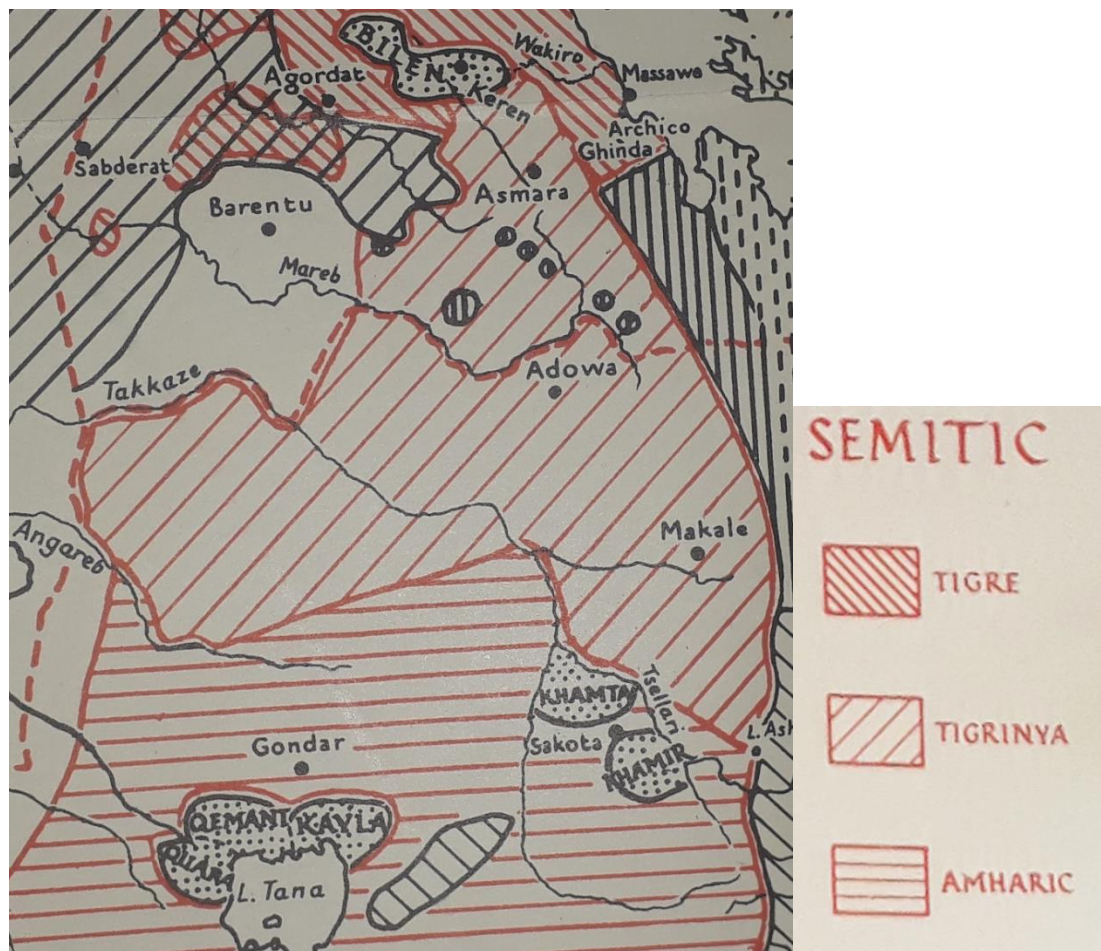
Pages 204-208 of the *Quaderni* hold a list of 116 place names with their etymology, obtained by Ellero and his translators. The etymology of most place names is of Tigrinya origin. Some exceptions for Addi Tinno (Oromo for a short person), Zua (Falasha), Batua Mariam (bible), In the whole list of place names, there are no locations that in 1939 held a name of Amharic origin. More specifically, among the 116 place names, there are

- 76 (more than half) locations named Addi ...
- 12 locations named Mai ...
- Selassa Aini (T: ሰላሳ ዓይኔ) – thirty eyes
- Seleste Codo (T: ስለስተ ኮዶ) – three fig trees, most probably *Ficus sur* (44)
- Agam (T: አጋም) – vernacular name for the shrub *Carissa edulis* (44)
- Edaga Hamus (T: ዕዳጋ ሃሙስ) – Thursday market
- Lahalai Uollel and Tahatai Uollel (T: ላዕለዋይ ዎለል; ታሕተዋይ ዎለል) – upper and lower part of Uollel village; the word “Uollel” according the inhabitants indicates a plain with a lot of grazing cattle
- Gual Emba (T: ዳል እምባ) – daughter of the mountain, typically used for a village on a hill, adjacent to a larger mountain
- Chessad Daga (T: ክሳድ ዕዳጋ) – market place on a mountain pass
- Chetri (T: ክትሪ) “Kettri”, river narrowing, by analogy used for mountain pass. See also current use of “ketri” for check dam.
- Many other place names, similarly transpiring the symbiosis between people and place may be discovered in the “Quaderni”, pp. 204-208.

In our understanding, this is the most detailed field investigation that has been done in the area by an ethnographer.

Bryan, 1948. Map of Semitic and Cushitic languages.

The southern border of the Tigrinya-speaking area is drawn as a straight line between the Angareb and Takkaze 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 red lines represent international borders.

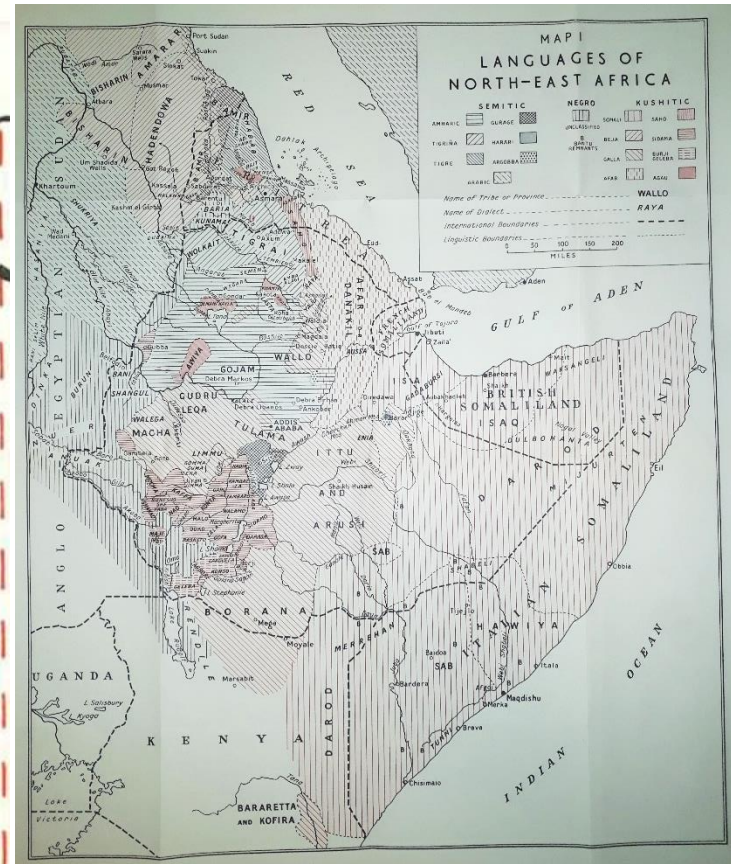
Bryan, M.A., 1948. The distribution of the Semitic and Cushitic languages of Africa. International African Institute & Oxford University Press.

Perham, 1948: Language map of Ethiopia



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

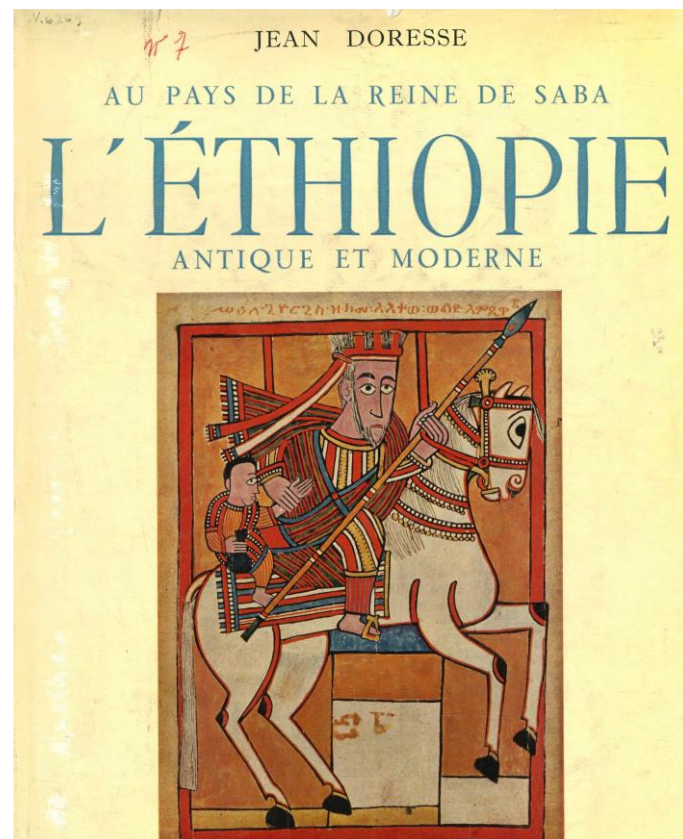
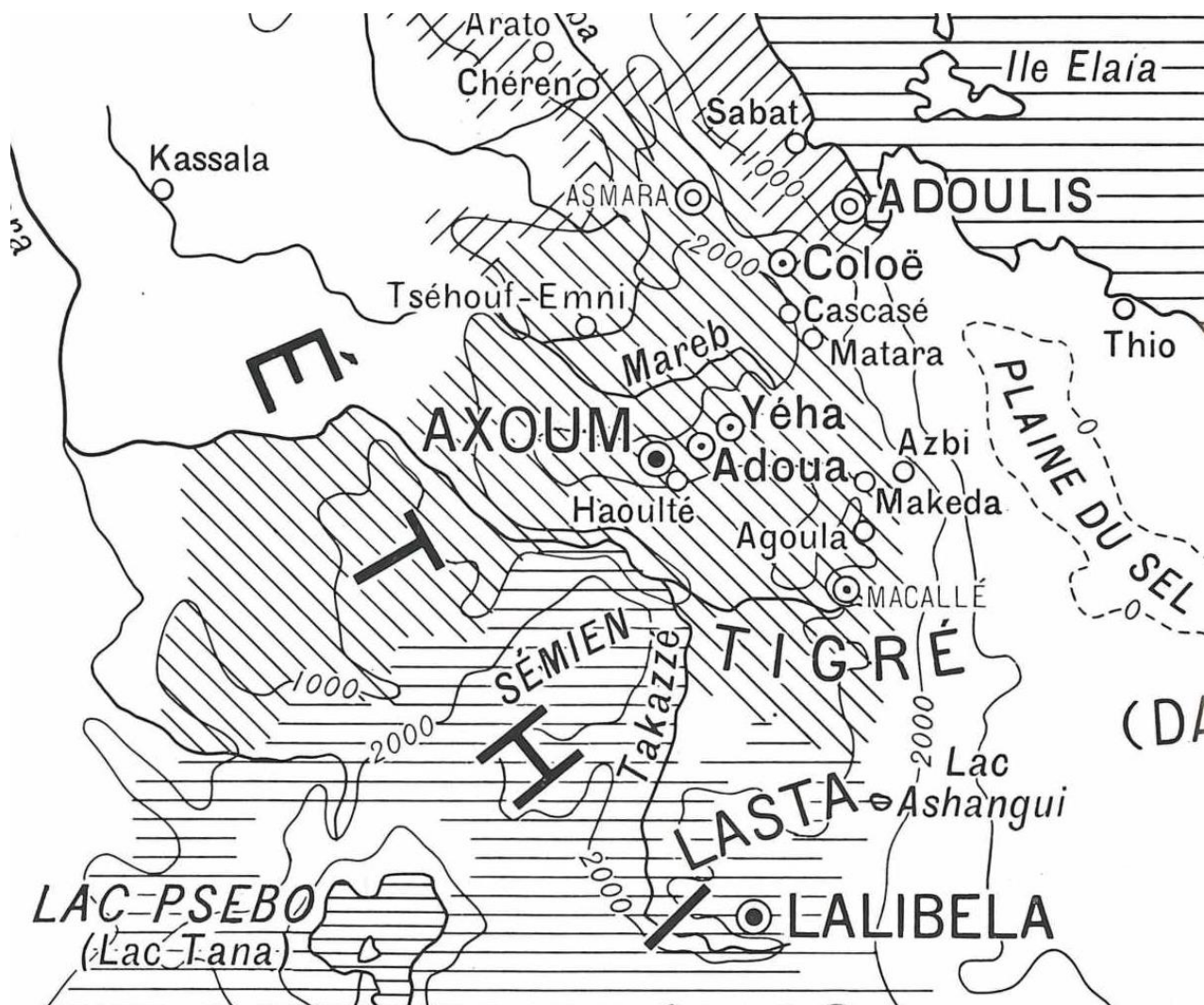
Wolkait is mapped as Tigrinya dialect.



DATASET: HISTORICAL AND ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS OF WESTERN TIGRAY - 144

Doresse, 1956. Semitic languages in Ethiopia.

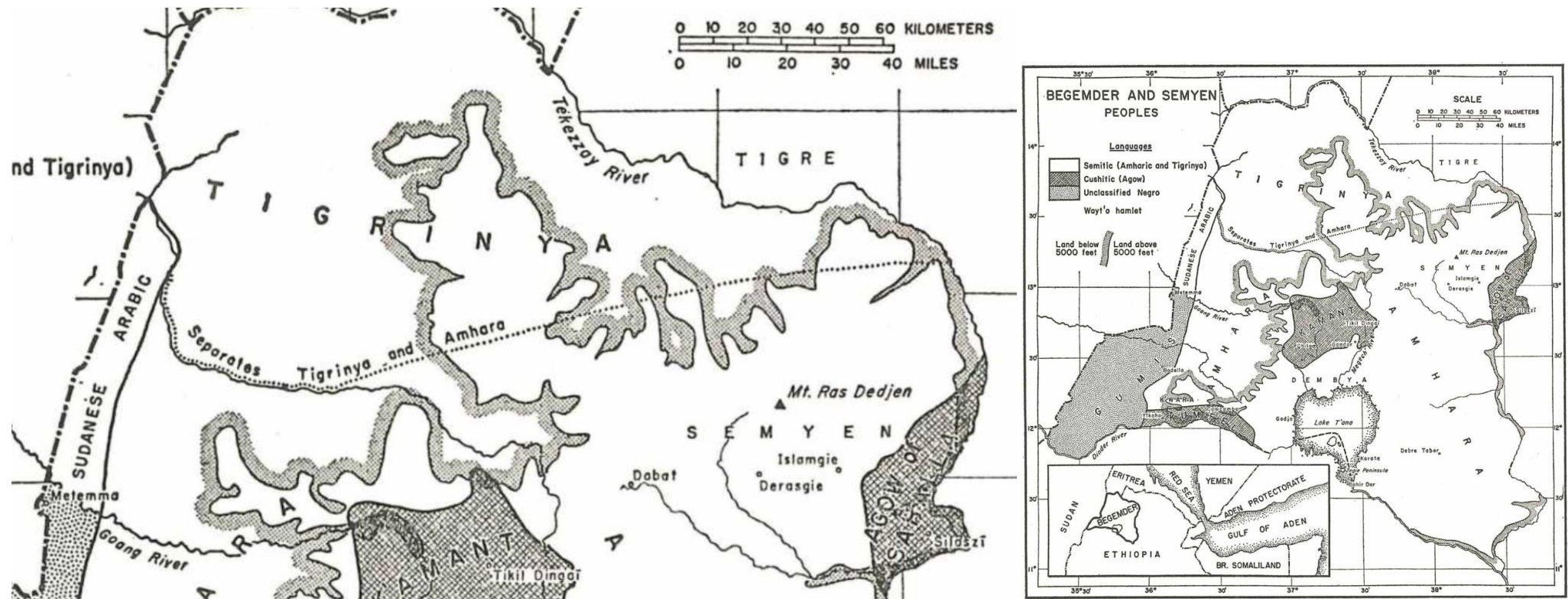
Doresse does not indicate the sources used to prepare this map, that shows Tigrinya spoken in the current Western Tigray, as well as south of it in the lowlands of Aramachiho up to the banks of Atbara River near Metemma. Contour lines with 1000 m interval in thin lines; rivers in thicker lines.



Doresse, J., 1956. Au pays de la reine de Saba – L’Ethiopie antique et moderne. Paris: Albert Guillot

Simoons, 1960. Begemder and Semyen, peoples.

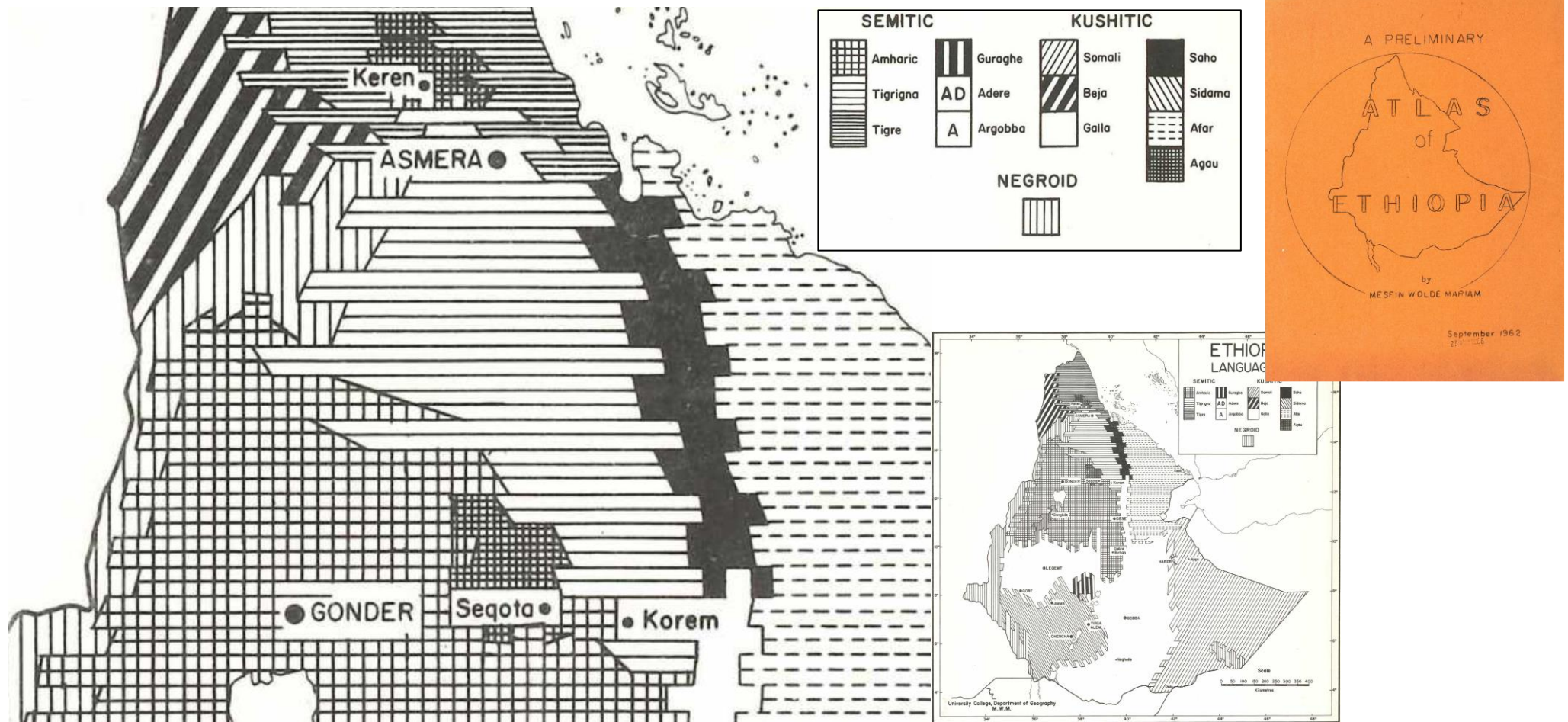
Tigrinya/Amharic language boundary drawn on a map displaying the political boundaries as they were in 1960. The northern one third of the then Begemder province inhabited by Tigrinya speakers. This fits closely with the current legal border between the Tigray and Amhara Regions.



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

Mesfin Woldemariam, 1962. A preliminary atlas of Ethiopia: Languages.

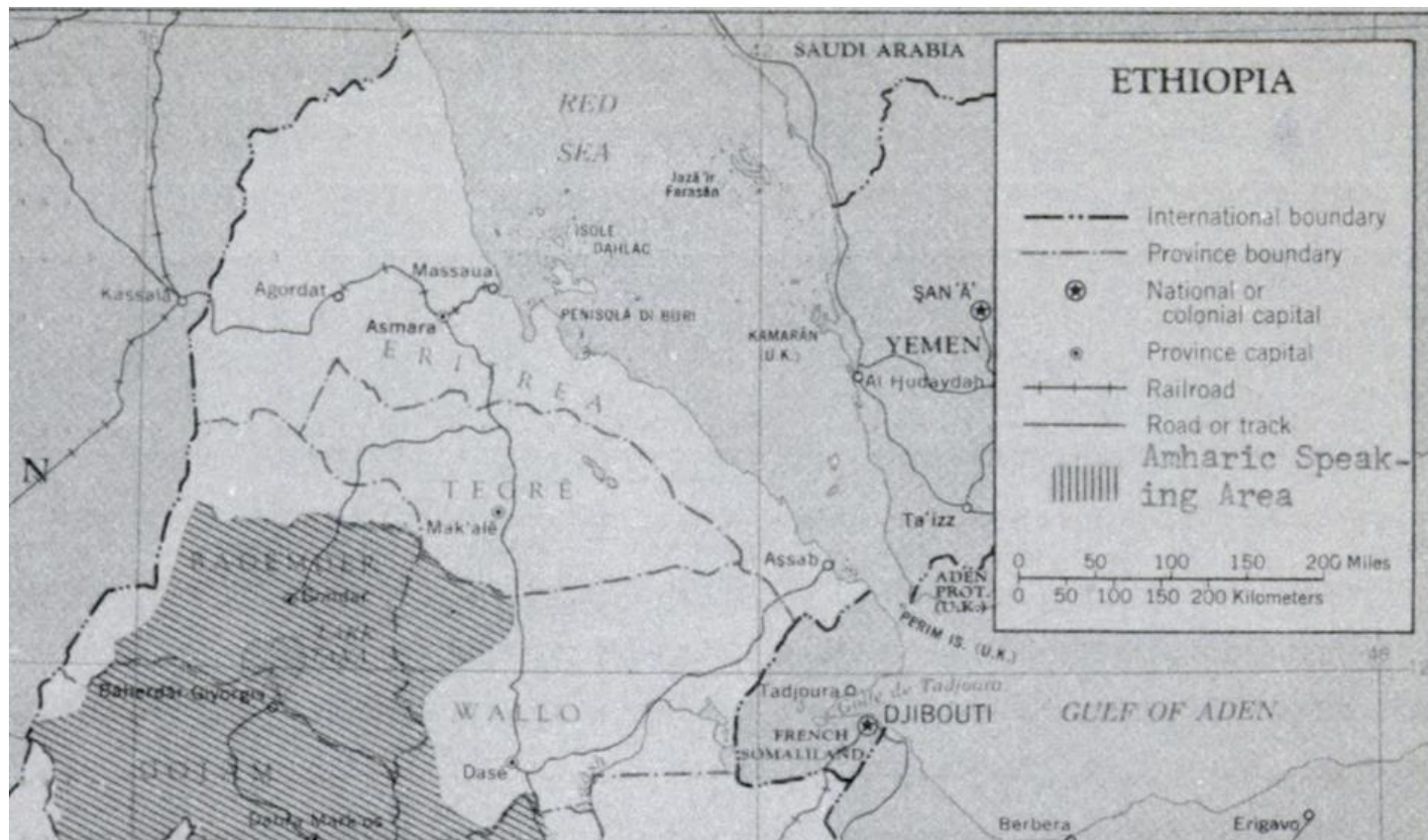
Source for language distribution not mentioned. Explanatory note with this map: "The attempt here is merely to show the distribution of the various language families and the major languages of each family. This is not because of any attempt to conceal the fact that there are many more dialects than are shown on the map but because an attempt has been made to avoid details and pretense to accuracy. For a better understanding and assessment it is necessary to look at this map with that of population density; otherwise one may fall easily into error". A similar note was written with the map of religions. Mesfin seemed to do a large effort to highlight Orthodox Christian and Amhara dominance of Ethiopia, what may downplay the significance of this map, which gives a minor place to the Tigrinya language in the area north of Gonder.



Mesfin Woldemariam, 1962. A preliminary atlas of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.

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

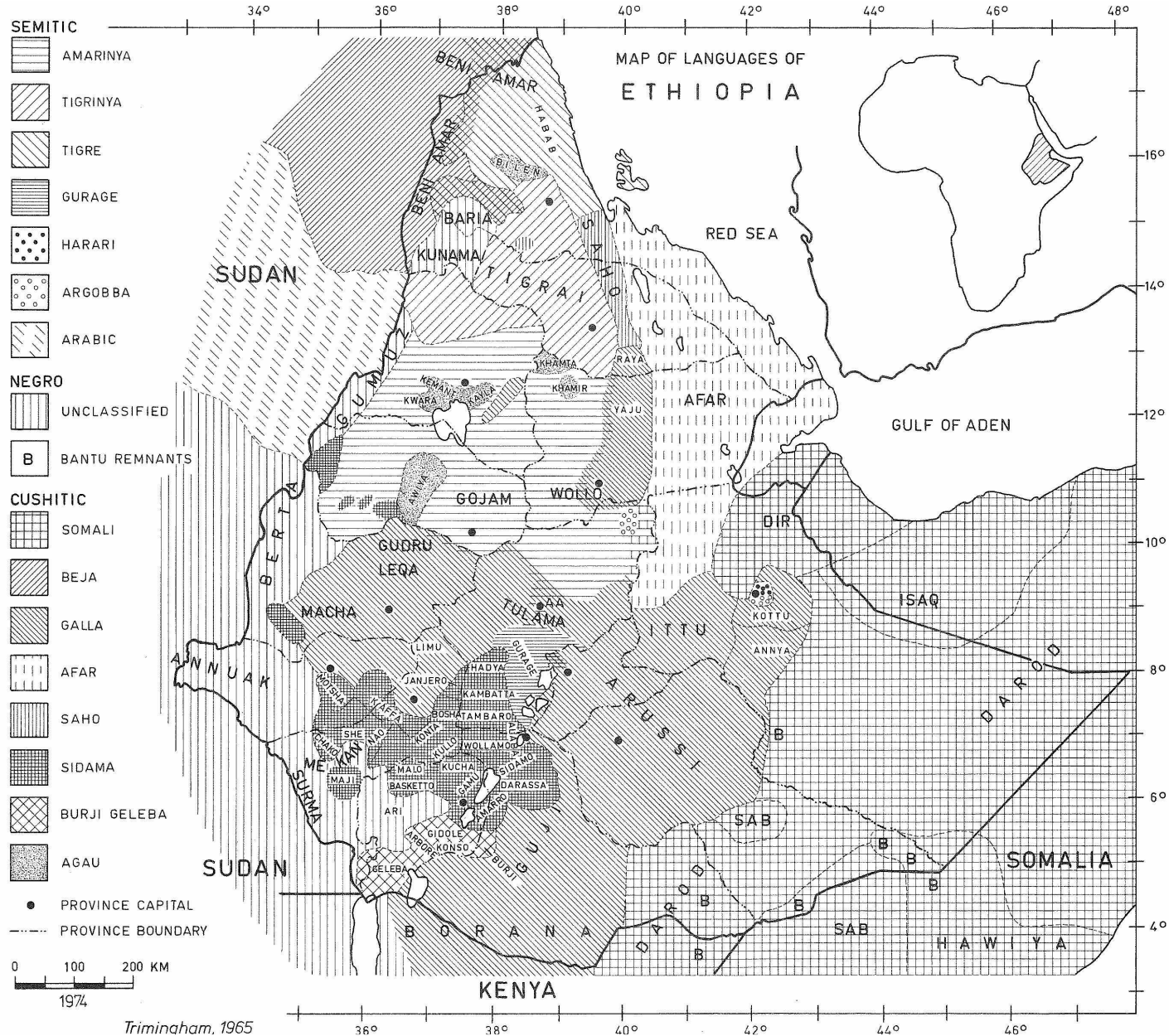
BASIC COURSE
Units 1 - 50

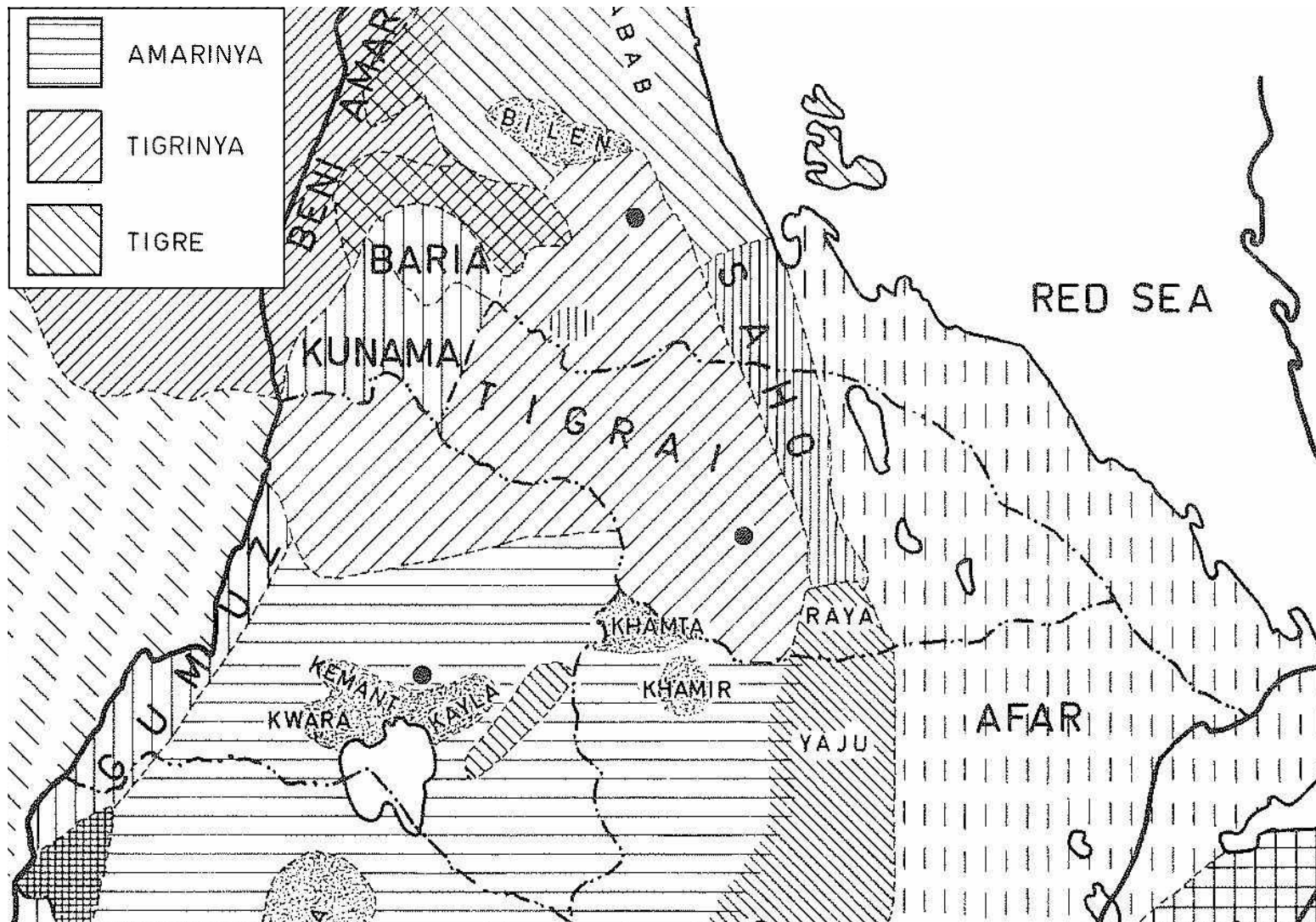


SERGE OBOLENSKY
DEBEBOW ZEELIE MULUGETA ANDUALEM
FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

<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)





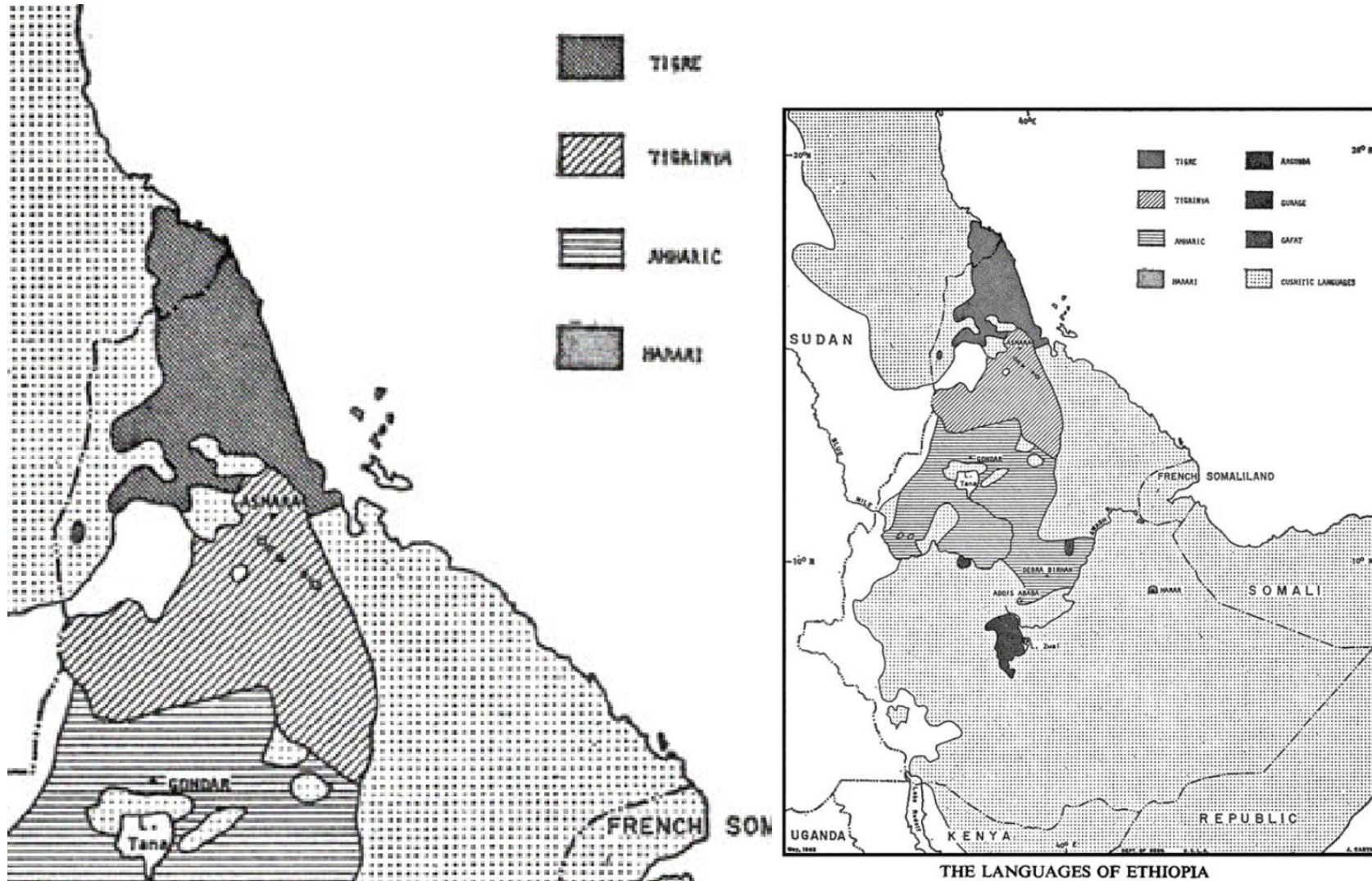
Excerpt of: Trimingham, 1965. Map of provinces and ethno-linguistic settlement patterns in Ethiopia, republished by Westphal (1975)

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.

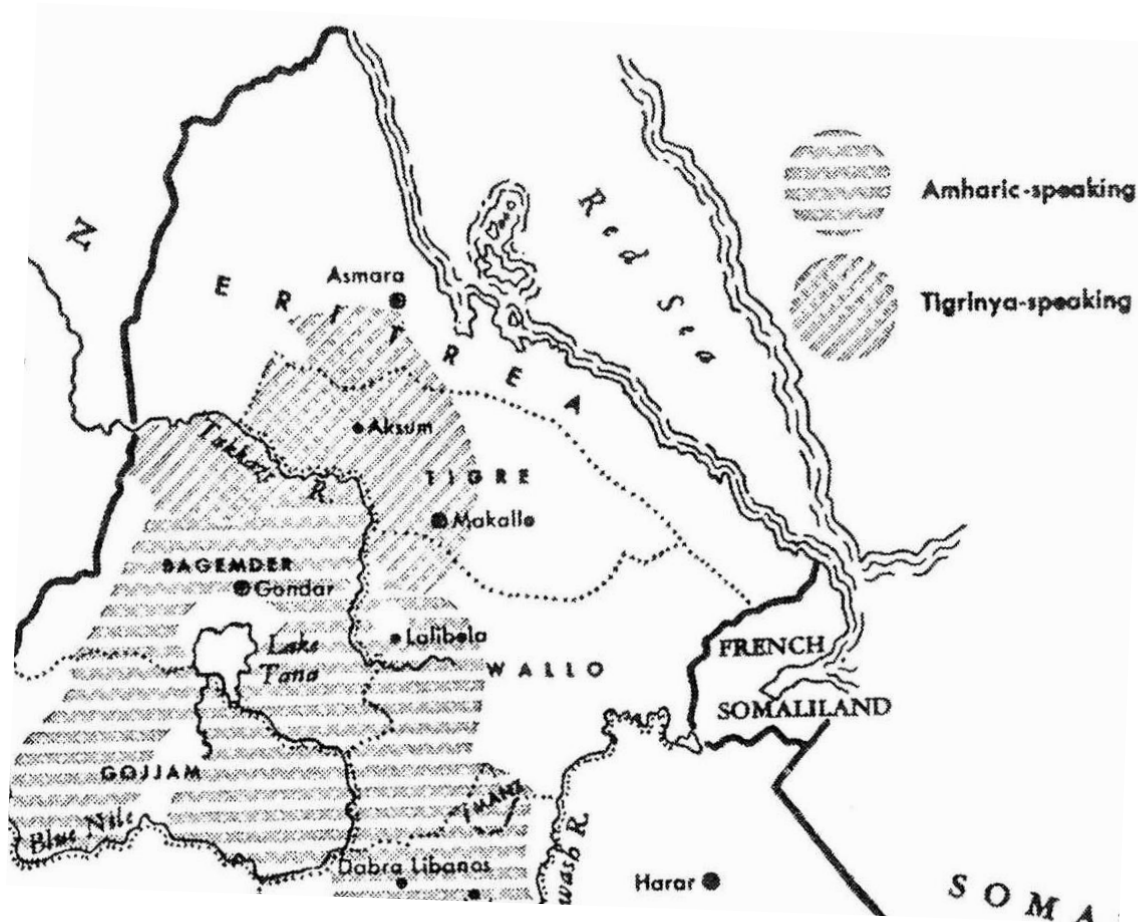
Leslau, 1965: The Semitic languages of Ethiopia

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>

Levine, 1965. Amharic- and Tigrinya-speaking areas in Ethiopia



WAX & GOLD TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN ETHIOPIAN CULTURE

Donald N. Levine

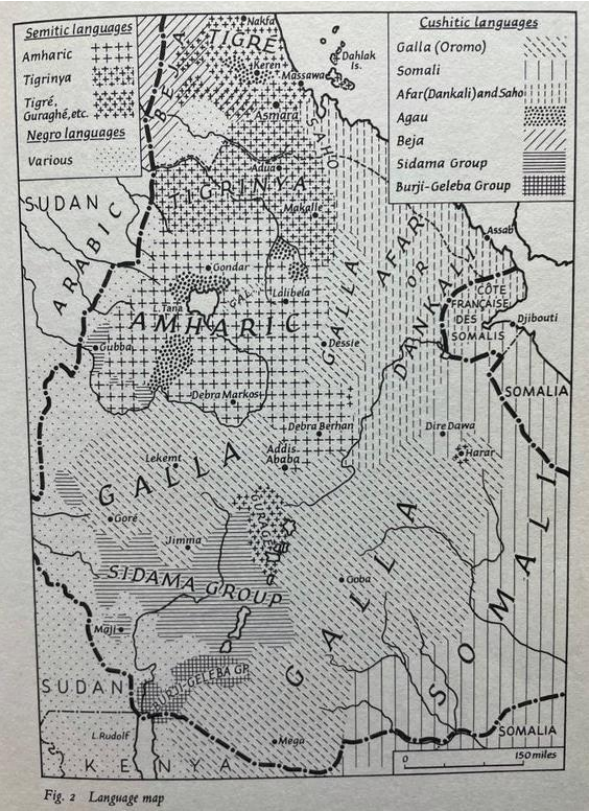
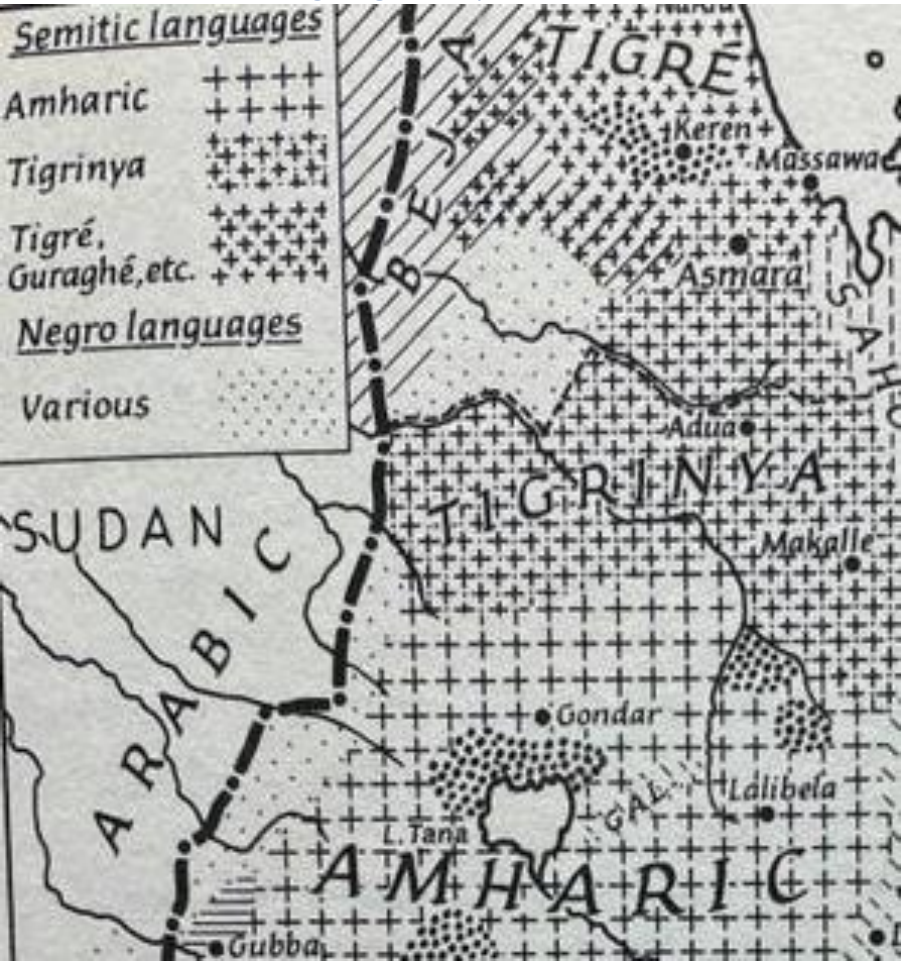


The University of Chicago Press
Chicago and London

Levine, D., 1965. Wax & gold – tradition and innovation in Ethiopian culture.

Note: there is a contradiction in this work between the map, and a footnote that places the ethnic border on the Tekkeze river. In a later work (1974), Levine maps the language border on the River. Levine is “unique” in the sense that he reproduces the “Cohen 1920s” vision up into the 1970s, despite ethnographic fieldwork around 1940 (Ellero) and 1960 (Simoons)

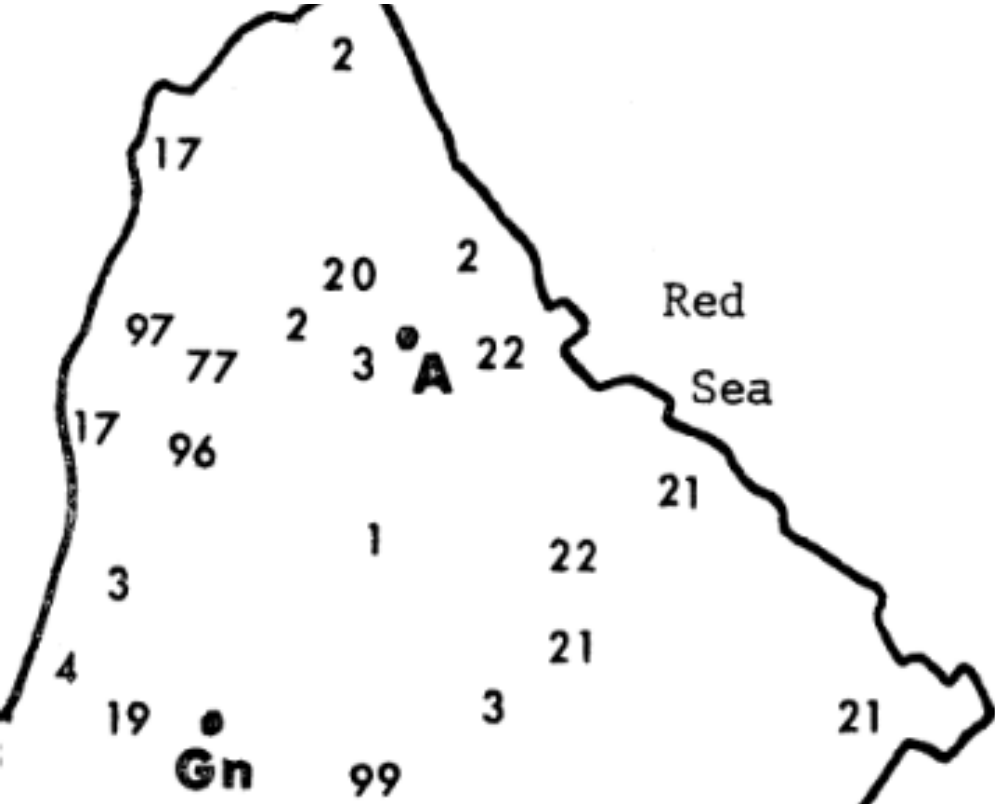
Buxton, 1970. Language map



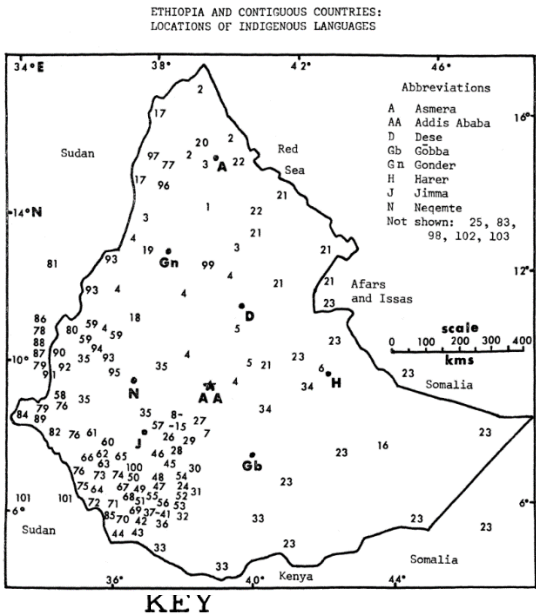
Buxton, D.R., 1970. The Abyssinians. Praeger Publishers.

Bender, 1971. Locations of indigenous languages

Very generalised map; 3 for Tigrinya in Western Tigray



Abbrevia	
A	Asmera
AA	Addis
D	Dese
Gb	Göbba
Gn	Gonder
H	Harer
J	Jimma
N	Neqemte
Not shown:	
98,	

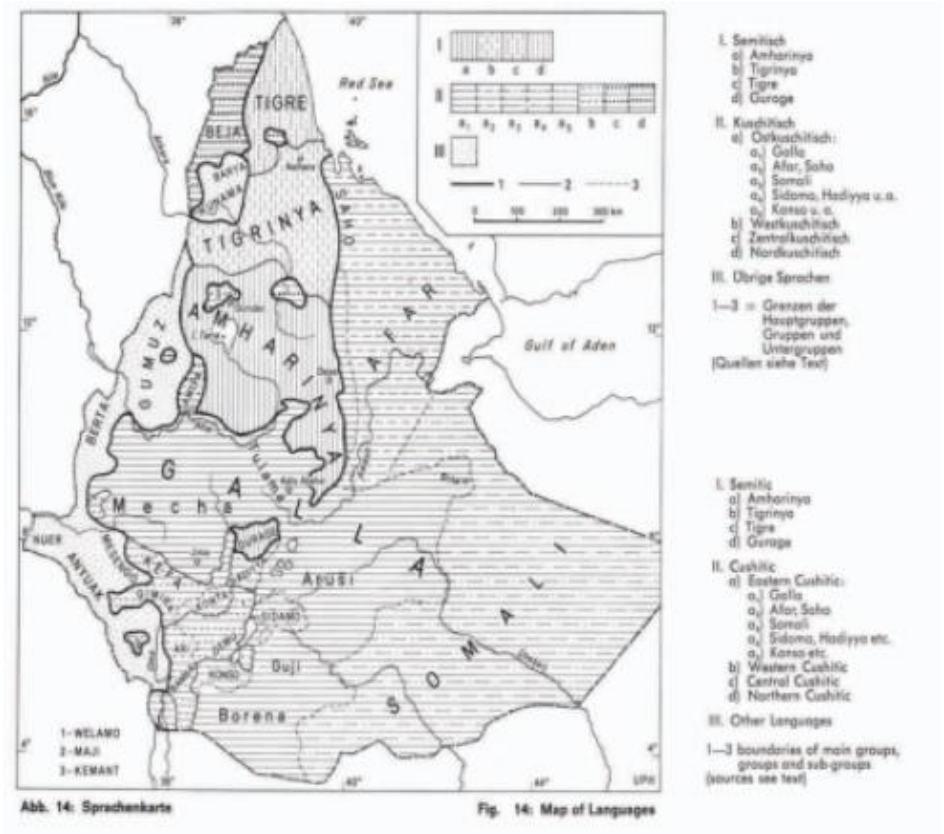
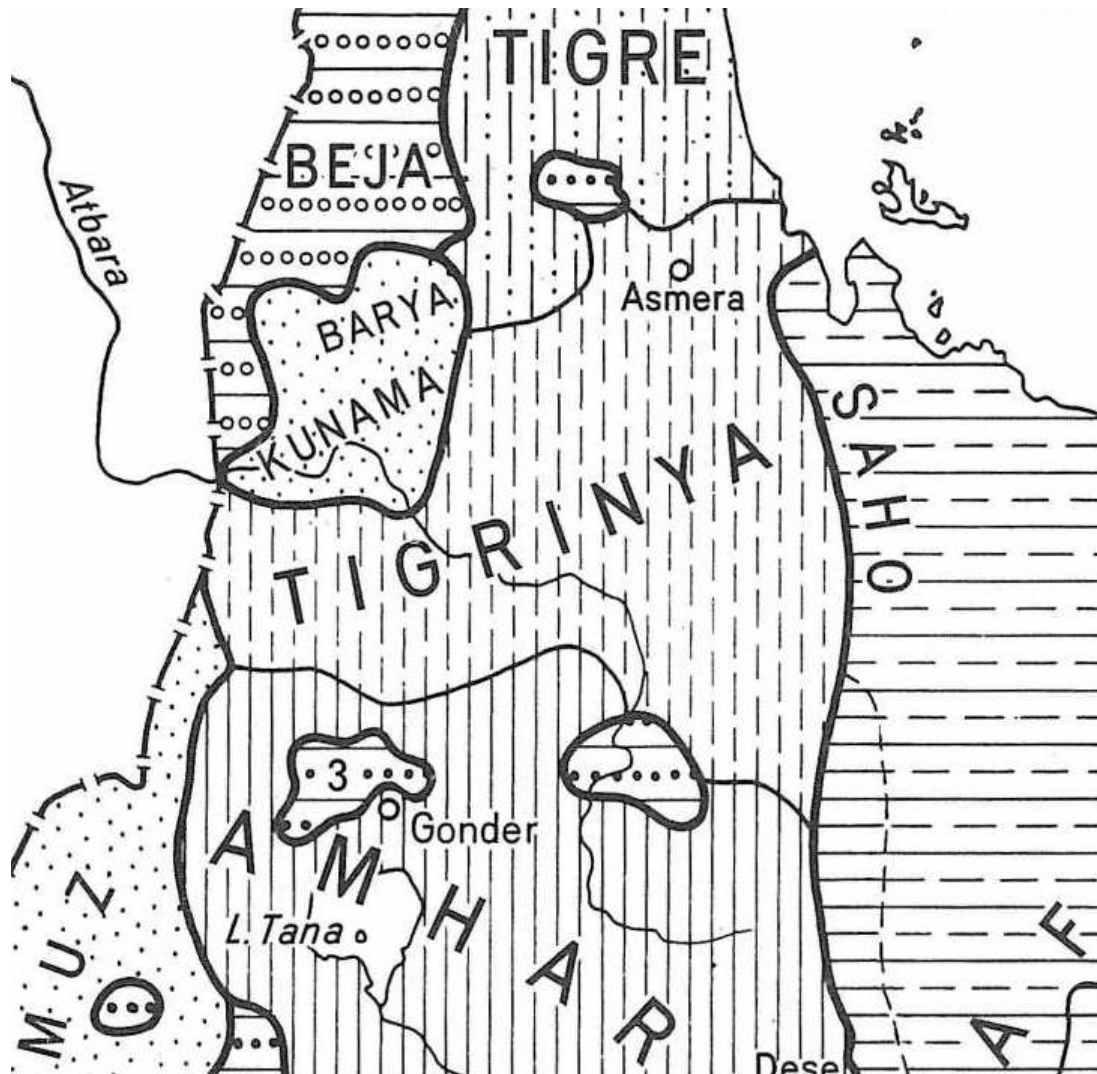


Language	
No.	
1.	Geez
2.	Tigre
3.	Tigrinya
4.	Anharic

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

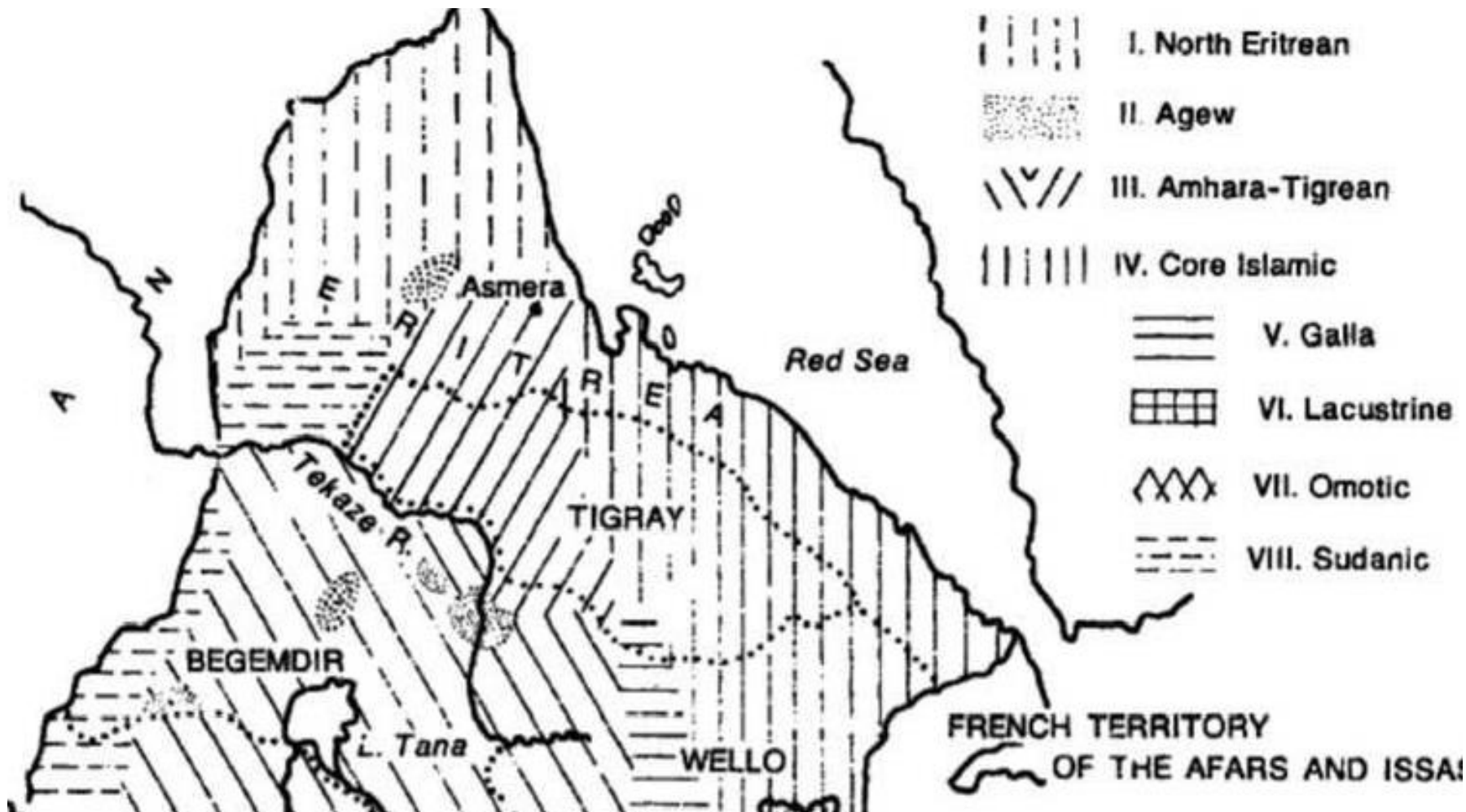
Tigrinya language with full East-West extent up to the Sudanese border, across the Tekeze River.



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.

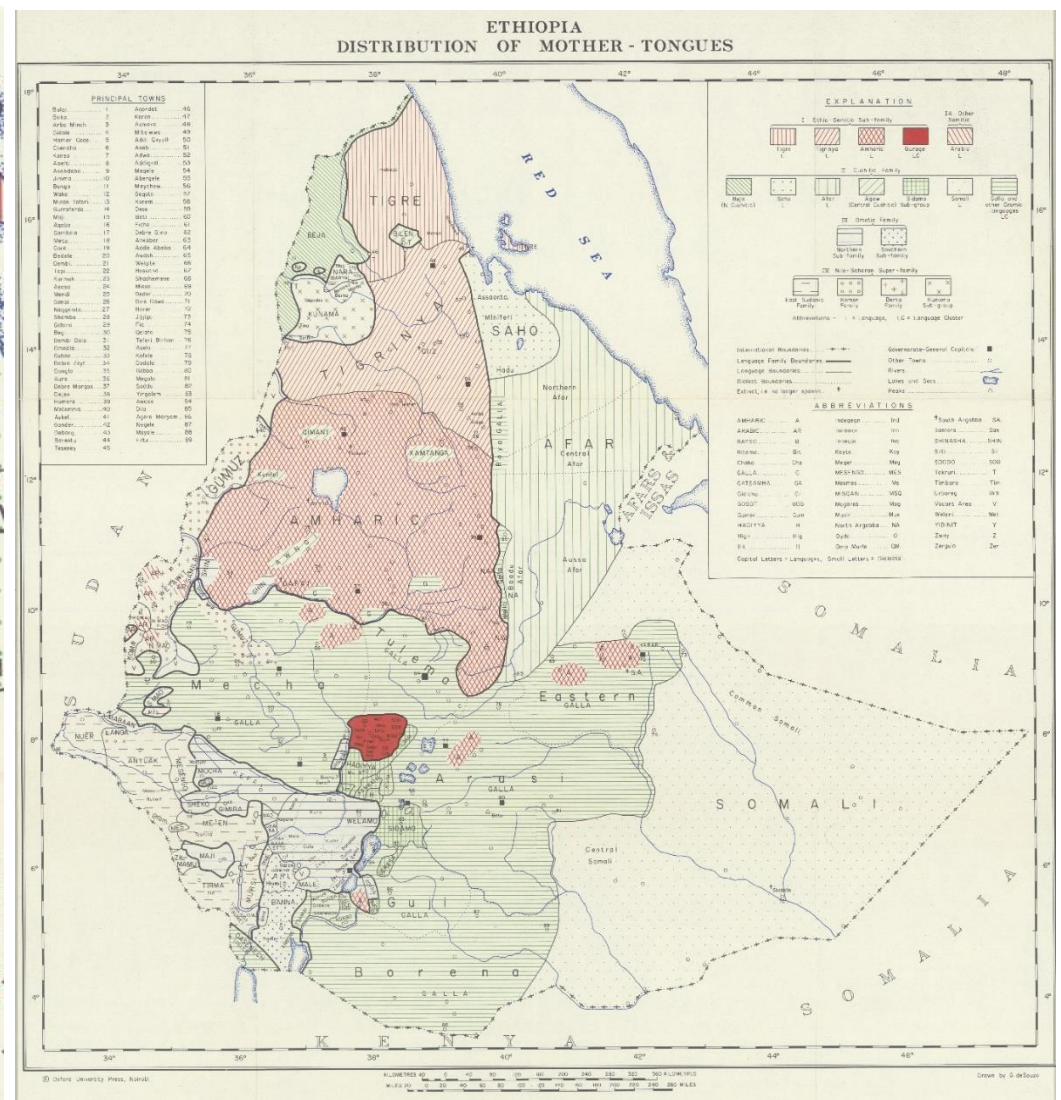
Levine, 1974: Language map

Besides an extent of Amhara language that is out of phase with all other language maps (pages 129 to 166), 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"; Amhara and Tigrean proposed for merger...



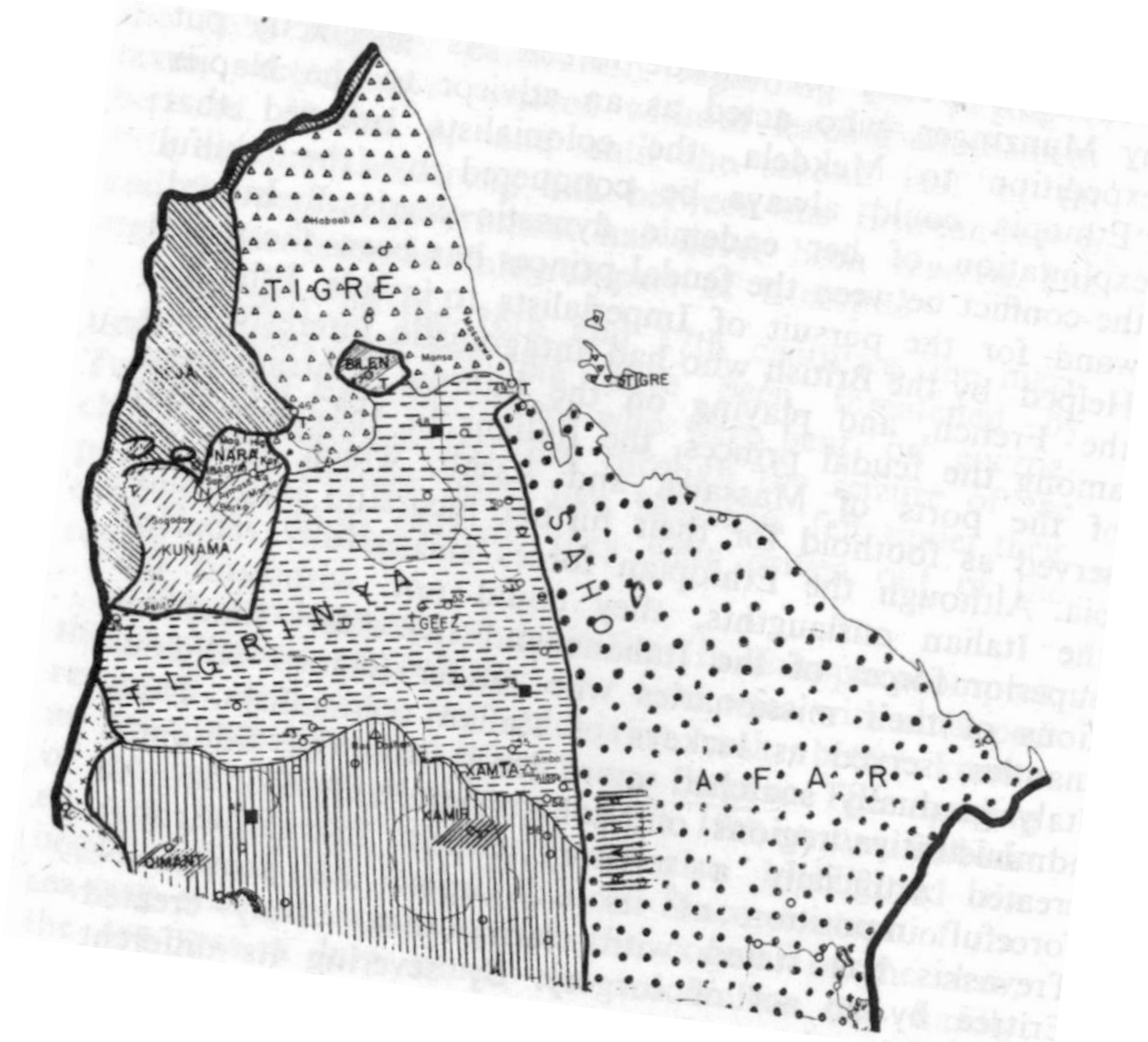
Levine D., 1974. Greater Ethiopia: The Evolution of a Multiethnic Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

The current western Tigray mapped as Tigrinya-speaking, with Kunama along the shores of the lower Tekeze River. Localised “T” at Humera (39) for Tigruri, people of West African origin who settled along their pilgrim route to Mecca (45).



DATASET: HISTORICAL AND ETHNO-LINGUISTIC MAPS OF WESTERN TIGRAY - 157

DERG, 1977. Distribution of nationalities in Northern Ethiopia.



THE ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

and

THE PROBLEM IN ERITREA

Ethiopian Revolution Information Center

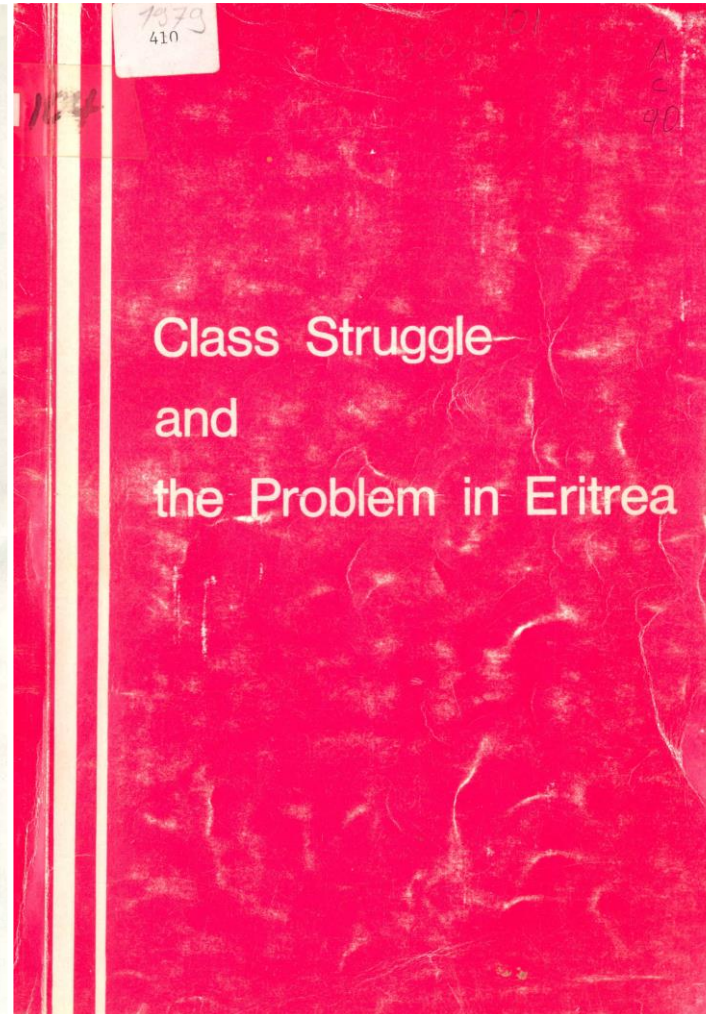
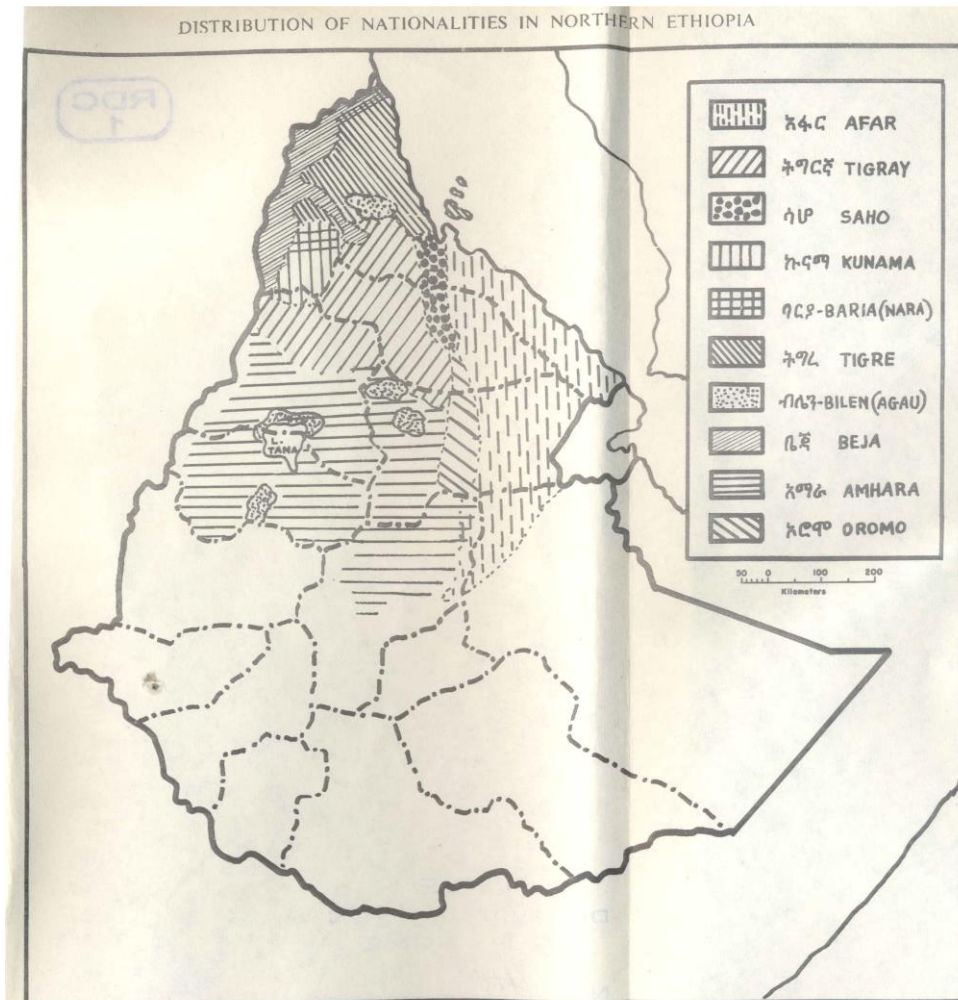
P. O. Box 2549 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

July, 1977

Ethiopian Revolution Information Center, 1977. The Ethiopian Revolution and the Problem in Eritrea. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 24 p.

DERG, 1979. Distribution of nationalities in Northern Ethiopia.

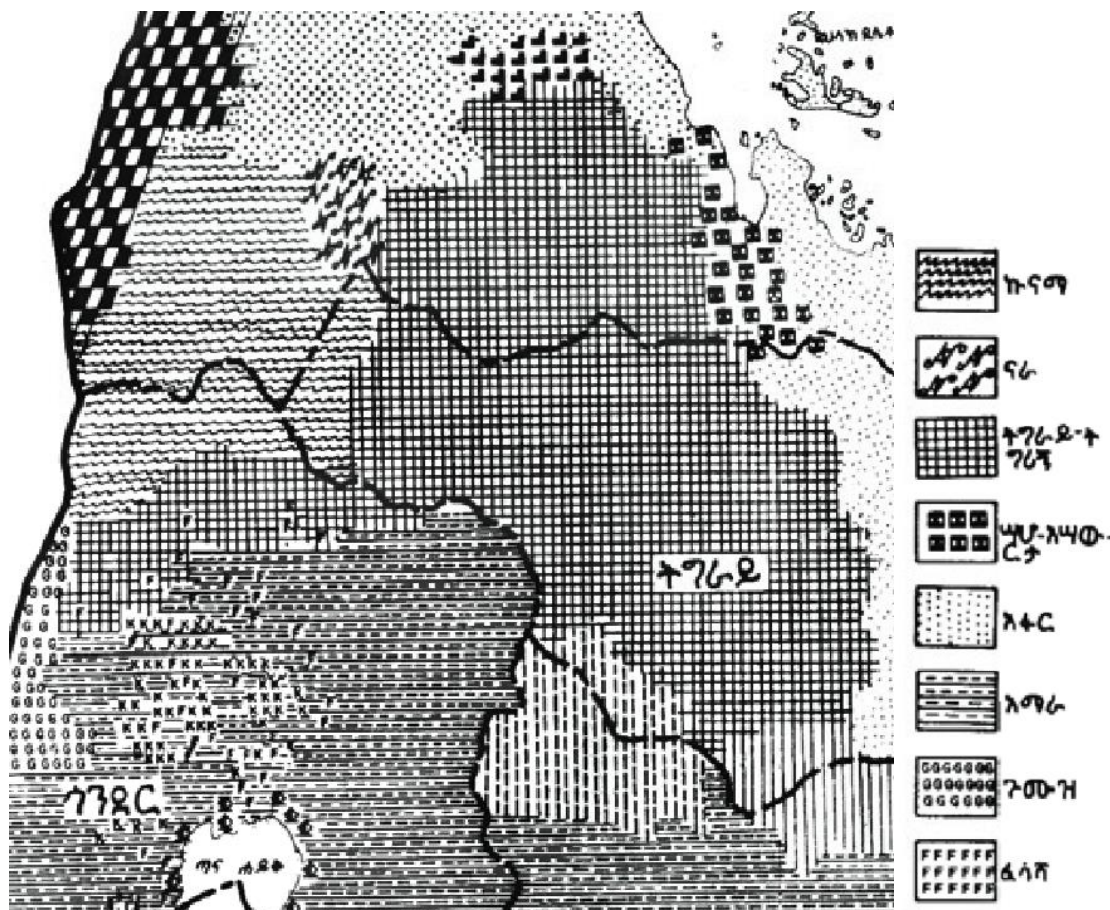
Tigrinya language area is mapped on both sides of the Tekeze River, reaching up to the Sudanese border. According to several occurrences in the book, at that time the Tigrinya language was spoken in areas that pertained to the Derg period provinces of Eritrea, Tigray, Gondar and Wollo. Areas mapped as Tigrinya-speaking correspond to the current extent of the Tigray region plus central Eritrea.



Ethiopian Revolution Information Center, 1979. Class struggle and the problem in Eritrea. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 139 p., map.

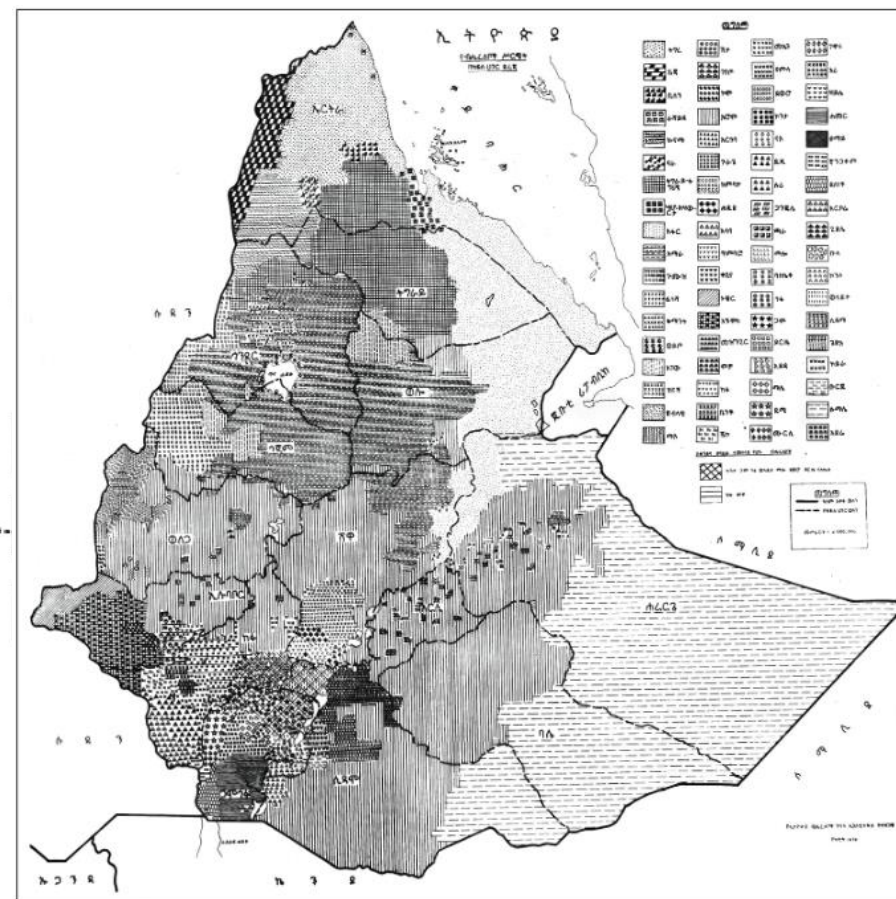
Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities, 1985. Catalogue and map of Ethiopian nationalities.

According to this map, the ethnic groups in Western Tigray are Tigrayans and Kunama. Kunama area does look rather too wide; compare to Bender et al., 1976. Small letters F for small groups of Falasha. Like on many language maps, in the extreme western part of the Tigrinya-speaking area, the latter borders with the Gumuz-speaking area.



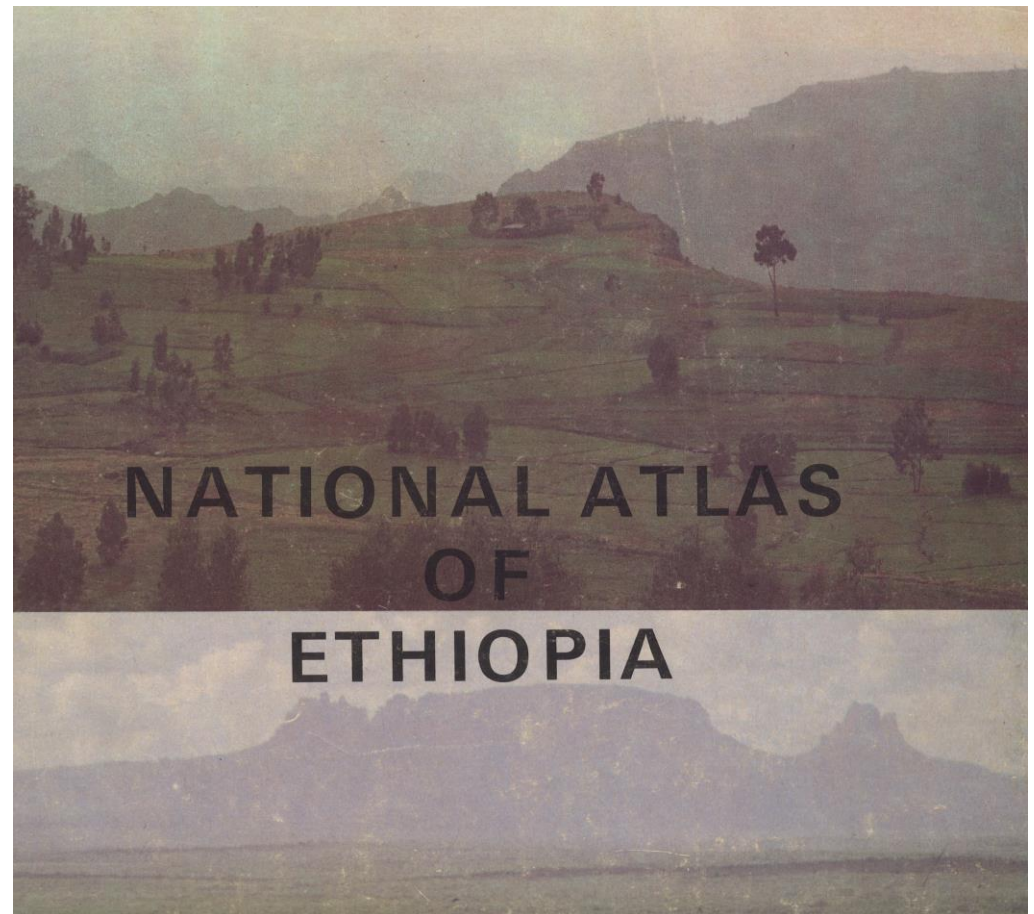
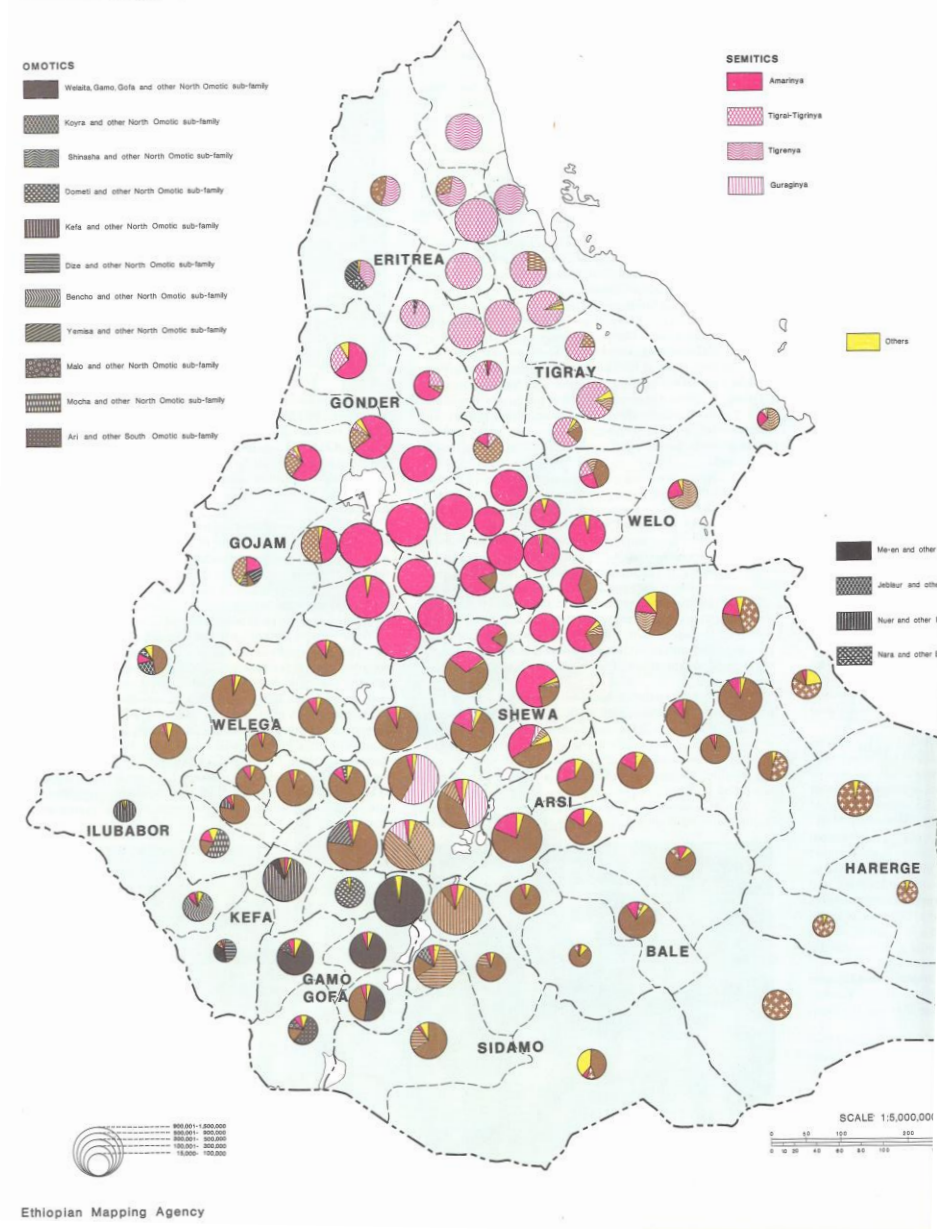
Legend, starting from the top: Kunama, Nara, Tigray-Tigrinya, Saho, Afar, Amhara, Gumuz, Falasha.

Map was republished by Mulatu Wubneh, 2017. Ethnic Identity Politics and the Restructuring of Administrative Units in Ethiopia. International Journal of Ethiopian Studies, 11 (1 & 2): 105–38. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26586251>.

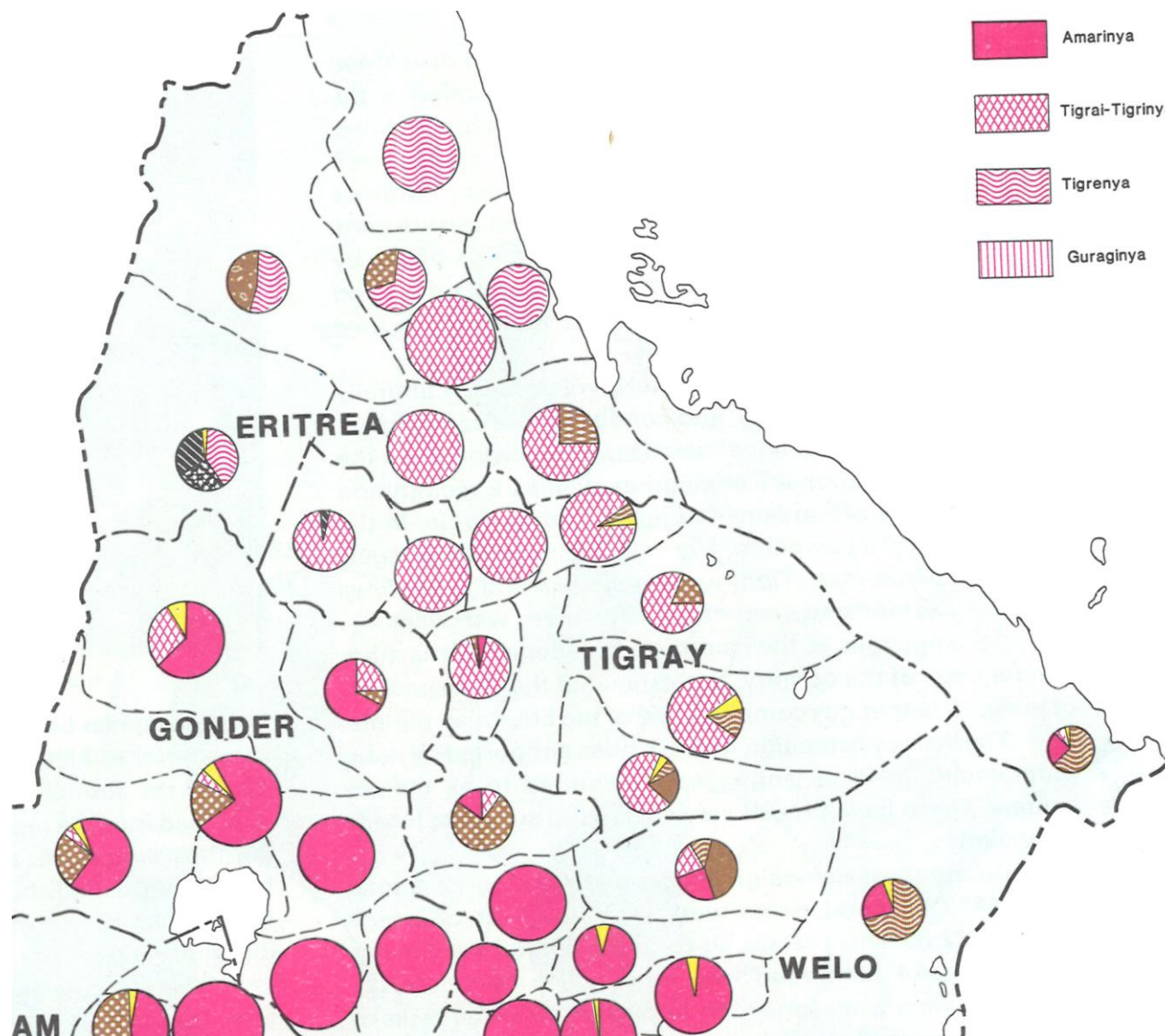


EMA, 1988: National Atlas of Ethiopia - Languages

NATIONAL ATLAS OF ETHIOPIA

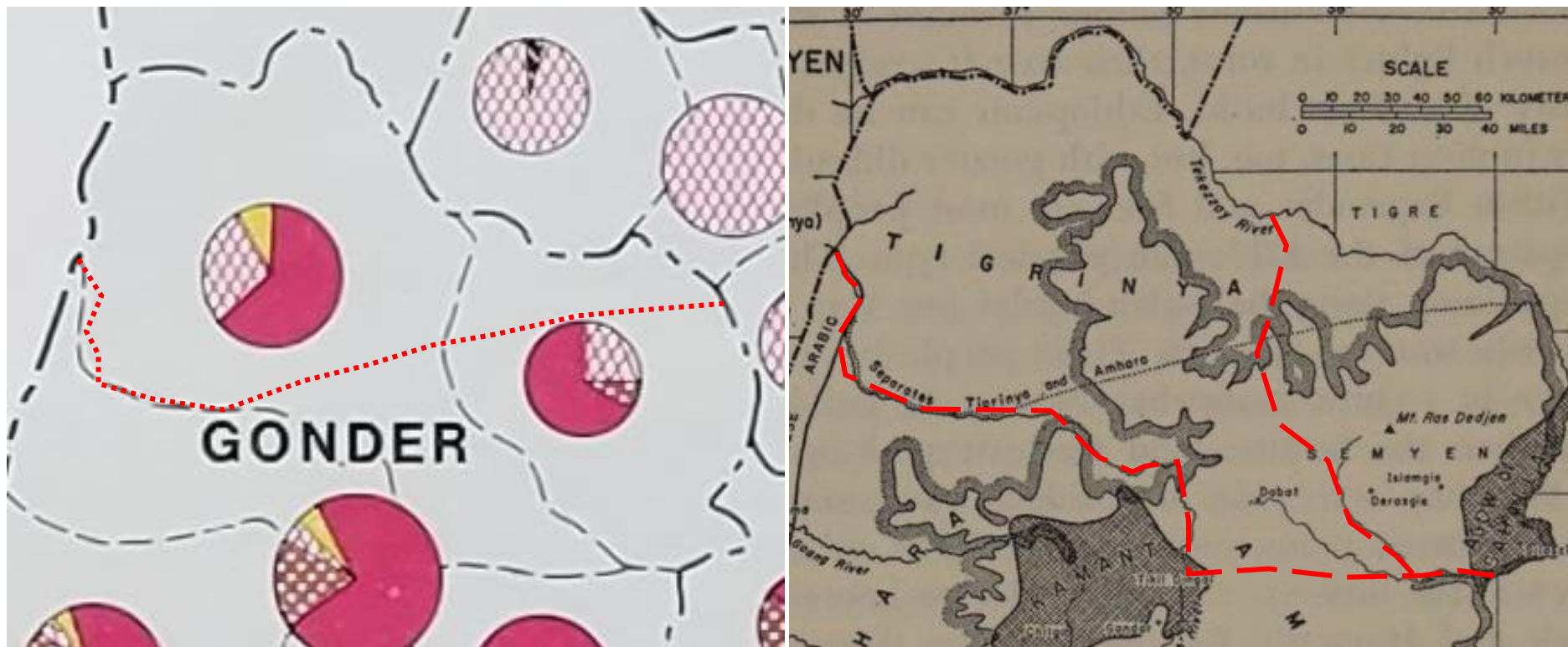


The map in the 1988 National Atlas of Ethiopia actually does not represent a spatial distribution of languages, but pie charts of census results at the level of *awrajas*, an intermediate administrative level at the time. Details in the zone of interest show large shares of Tigrinya speakers in the northern *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*. Contrast to 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.

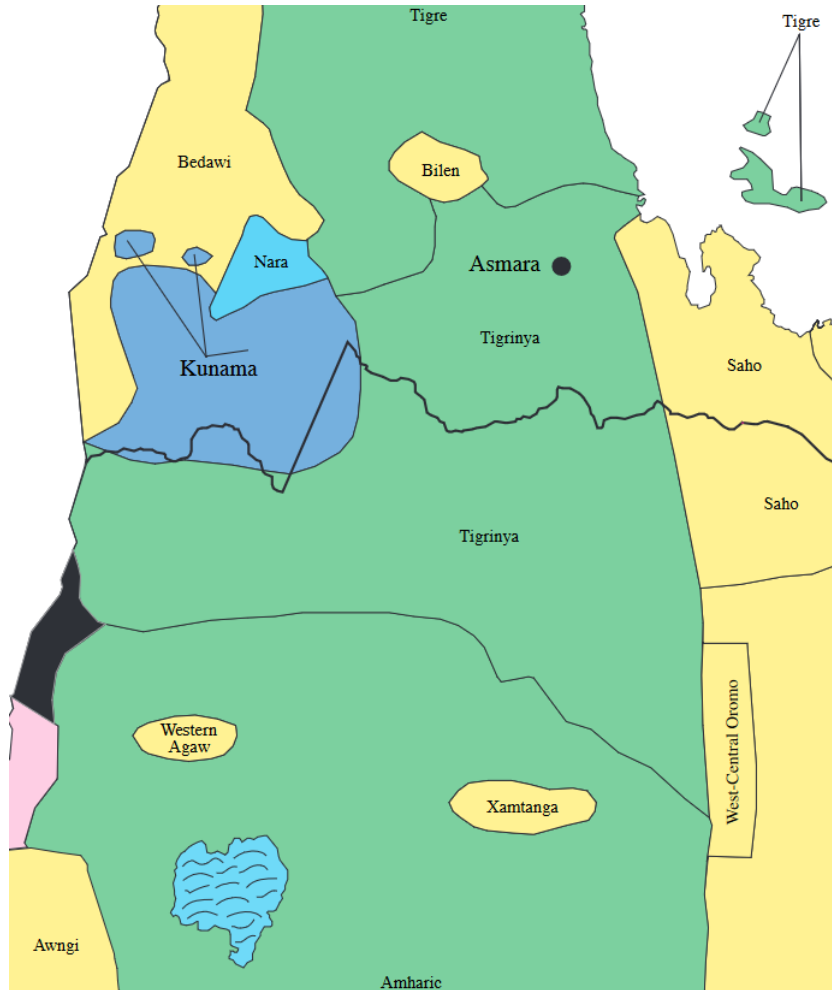


Population distribution in the northern part of the Begemder province in 1967, according to Central Statistical Office and the Imperial Ethiopian Mapping and Geography Institute (27). Every dot stands for 1000 rural inhabitants. Larger black dots are settlements and circles represent towns. The central 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 (21, 46).

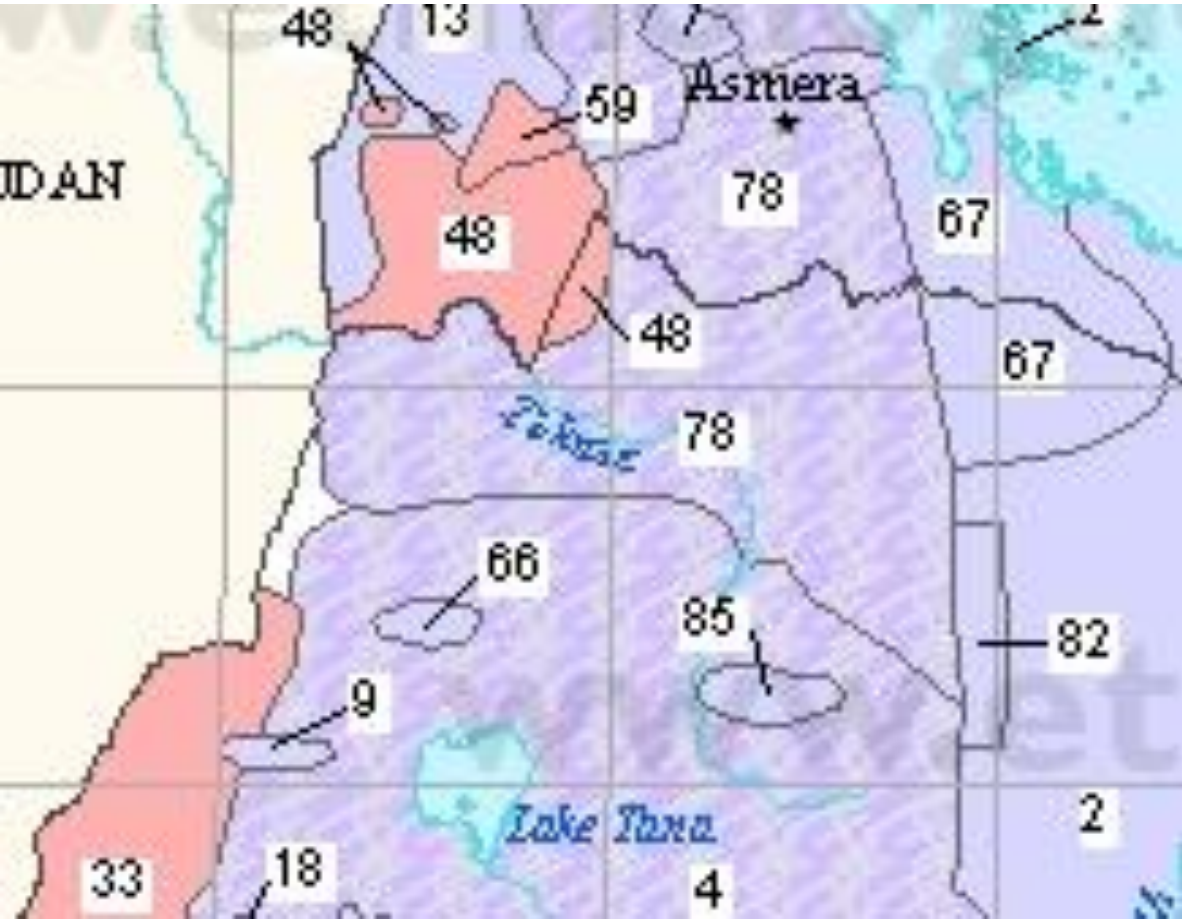



<https://silethiopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Language-Map-30.03.2005.pdf>



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



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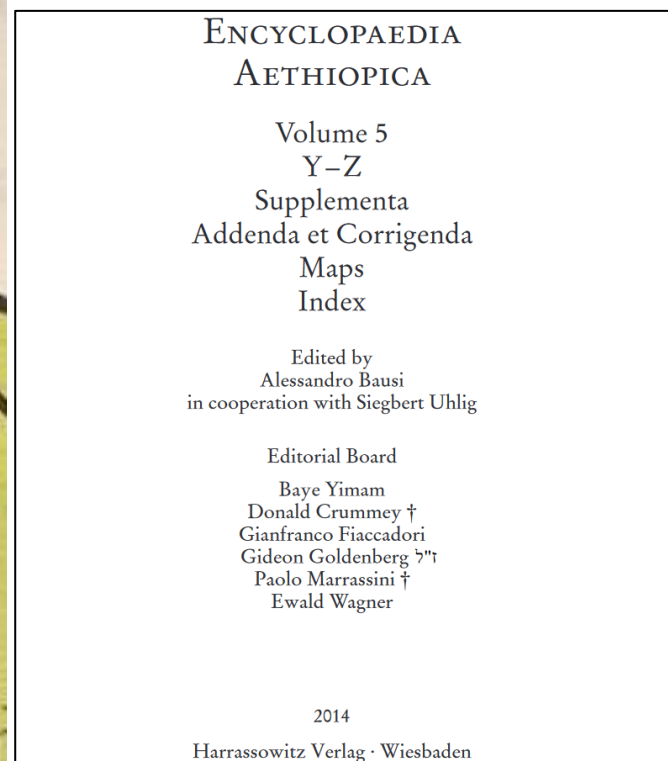
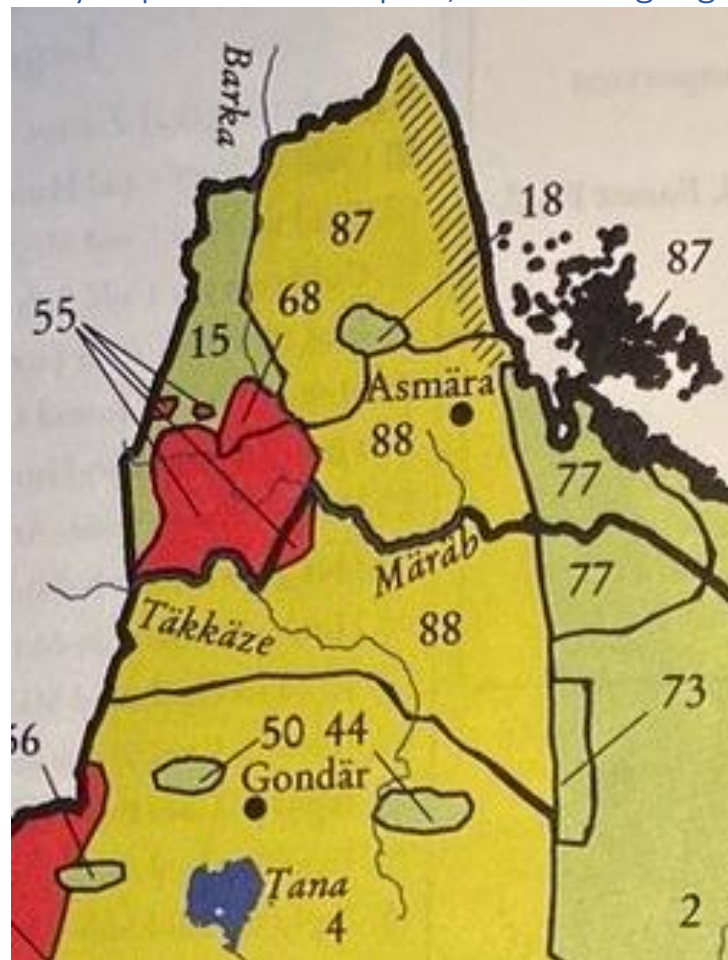
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Ethiopia

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>.



2 Afar, 4 Amharic, 55 Kunama, 73 Oromo, 77 Saho, 88 Tigrinya. The editors do put a caveat on the language map saying that it shows a “necessarily schematic representation of language borders. The reader should be aware that these borders only ideally mirror the multi-ethnic and linguistic realities of the respective areas on the ground and do not take into account the natural fuzziness of these boundaries” (p.592)

Schulz, M., Sernicola, L., Bustorf, D., Martinez d’Alos-Moner, A., Meckelburg, A., 2014. Maps - Languages of Ethiopia and Eritrea. In: Bausi, A., Uhlig, S., Encyclopaedia Aethiopica (Vol. V). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.