

History..!

Pococurante you are
rathymia born and bred,
When in doubt,
you come to me not to salvage,
but to inflict damage.

I am a safe place you seek refuge
But at the same time pouring your outrage.

I am a sycamore
I lived Long, longer
Then you could remember.

After long hours of labour
People came to rest
Drink water from a curcubit,
And break bread from straw basket.

I sheltered the persecuted;
Viators from near and afar,
Be it from Egypt
Or Beja/Bege Medir,
Commoners or saints
In serenity meditate
And contemplate
When and what to do next.

I served as a shed,
With a comfort of back bone support ,
And held numerous courts
Where People settle disputes.

My name is sycamore, Diaero Elia ዳዕሮ ኢላ
Born centuries long before Wube Dikalia/ዲቃላ
I will keep that dark stained memorabilia!

So Going Back in History!

Hailemariam Gebre begotten Wube from a side marriage (concubine) to Wezro Mintaye of Jan Mora(ጃንሞራ), 1799 -1867.

Born to a “lesser woman” and third son of Haile Maryam, Wube was not the prime candidate to inherit Semien from his father, his half-brother Dejazmach Mersin was the designated heir. Mersin was the edgiest of four brothers and a sister.

In 1826 Wube with the backing of some cabal, mainly Majate Welde Kidan usurped power and threaten Merso to fear for his life.

Brothers turning against each other! No surprise for Amhara tribes!

Together with his younger brother Betul/ቤጥል and his mother Hirut/ከሪት fled to Tigray to seek refuge under the wings of Ras Sebadadis/ሰባድስ ወልዳ who had previously married their sister, daughter of Hirut, Yewub Dar Hailemariam/የውብዳር and begotten a daughter, Yushemebet who upon adolescence got married to Ras Welde Giygis a cousin of Emperor Menelik and grandson of Sahleselassie.

Warlords turning against each other! No surprise for Amhara tribes!

In 1827, Wube was immediately challenged by the ruler of northwestern Ethiopia, Ras Yimam, and dejazmach Marye of Dembiya of.

Wube fought the combined forces of Yimam and Maru and lost but managed to survive the battle. He saw his realm shrink after ceding Wogera, which the Ras awarded to Maru of Dembiya.

Ras Yimam, wary of Maru's ambitions, recognized Wube's governorship over the rest of Semien in return for his fealty. For a few years, Wube depended on the overlordship of the great warlords and governors of Bevegeder of And Gondar in northwestern Ethiopia.

After his early defeat, Wube tried to strengthen his personal independence.

Later that year, Maru of Dembiya rebelled against Ras Yimam and sided with his rival; dejazmach Goshu of Gojjam and Damot. Ras Yimam turned to Wube for military backing, which he honored. In October 1827, the combined armies of Yimam and Wube met the combined armies of Goshu and Maru at Kosso Ber in Gojjam and defeated them. Goshu escaped to his mountain fortress but Maru of Dembiya was killed and most of his territories given to Yimam's brother, dejazmach Marye Gugsa, Half of Wogera was restored back under Wube's control by the Ras, as a reward for his service.

Broken Alliance!

In a further twist of events Wube then married Dinqinesh Sabagsdis, the daughter of the Irob warlord and ruler of Tigray, dejazmach Sabagadis Weldu, to foster an alliance against Yimam's successor, Ras Marye Gugsa.

Who could Wube be trusted as a reliable ally!

In 1830 however, Ras Marye invaded Semien, and Sabagadis broke his oath by not coming to Wube's aid, thus leaving Semien to be ravaged by conflict.

Marye was a younger brother of Yemam Ali, but like other Amhara war lords soon they would be seen burking each other's throat.

Savages with long canines!

In a dramatic shift of alliances, Wube sided with Marye against Sabagadis; in turn Sabagadis invaded Semien with his forces and drove Wube out of his fortresses of "Amba Tazzan" and "Amba Hay". Sabagadis recognized Wube's half brother and rival Merso Haile Maryam as the governor of Semien before his return to Tigray.

Conquest of Tigray and Eritrea.

In February 1831, Wube and Ras Marye responded with a vigorous military campaign into Tigray. Marye and Wube's coalition met the forces of Sabagadis near the Tekeze river and conflict ensued. Ras Marye perished, but Sabagadis lost (the battle of Debre Abbay) and was executed by Ras Marye's followers the following day. Wube and his troops remained in Tigray.

In the aftermath of Sabagadis's death, Tigray Province plunged into chaos. Sabagadis' many enemies and rivals turned against his offspring. Moreover, even Sabagadis's own sons and supporters fought each other for ascendancy. Wube took advantage of the divided aristocracy, and pacified the region after a series of wars. He spared Sabagadis's sons (his wife Dinqinesh's brothers) and appointed them as tributary provincial governors in return for their submission.[8][7]

Wube then extended his rule over the northern highlands into the Mereb-Mellash and Akkele-Guzay (in today's Eritrea) with the submission of the lord of Merab Mellash in 1832. Oral tradition in Eritrea and Tigray preserves strong memories of Wubé as a ruthless and brutal warlord. His armies even reached the Bogos area, a dependency of the Hamasén lords of the Mereb Mellash. Wube was thus able to control all the caravan routes to the Red Sea, although his claim to the Ottoman controlled port of Massawa was unsuccessful. The control of these routes opened new opportunities for him to acquire important goods, such as firearms and other weapons, and to establish relations with foreign powers.

The rest is history, Itage Taytu may have had a mixed feeling, when she protested the signing of the original plan of Treaty of Wechelle, where all Tigray was to be handed to Italy. after all her grandmother's, her father and his brother's lives were spared by a Tigrayan leader who also married their sister, Yewub Dar Hailemariam and begotten a daughter from her, called Yeshimebet.

Further, her brother Welle Betul Hailemariam gave his daughter's hand, Kefeya, in marriage to Ras Mengesha Yohannes and begotten Ras Seyum Mengesha, Governor of Tigray and Romanework, seventh wife of Lij Iyasu Ali/Micheal of Wello.

Itege Tytu may have phatic will of bondage or ulterior motives to strengthen the power base of the aristocracy of Gondor, by having the support of Ras Seyum, er nephew, as well as the support of princesses Zewditu, who was married to Gugsu Welle, a cousin of her. Whatever her feeling or plot, I wish she ought have not meddled about and Tigray fell in the hands of the Italians. We could have had fourth grade education than none under the emperor. Some hospital and infrastructures which we never had at the hands of Amhara rulers. We could not have been also called names by the ignorant Eritreans as Agames. Wild ground root eaters, as if Tigray did not have world leaders fro 3000 years before the low landers and the Amharas came down from the trees.

Sabagadis's daughter from a Tigrayan mother, Dinqnes, was betrothed to an old man, Wube and produced a child, Tiruwork, who later married Emperor Twedros and a great great grandson Alemayoh came to be born, although some claim Almayoh's mother, Tiruwork was a daughter of yet another Tigrayan, Likyaye, married to Wube, who was close relative to Ras Welde selassie of Cheloqet/ጭለቆት, hence the final resting place of Tiruwork was next to her grand father, Ras Weldeselassie.

Note:

Source: Wikipedia