

	<i>bela</i> (O) hunger, famine; (A) to eat; (Welega Bega) kind of wild-growing spice		
GDM82	Bela (hill) 2076 m, cf Belah, Bila	09/34	[WO]
HEL86	Bela (Biala) 12°31'/39°03' 2328 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDK43	Bela Hare 09°25'/42°49' 1670 m	09/42	[Gz]
GDU85	Belad Deroz 10°41'/34°47' 702 m Italian customs post in the 1930s.	10/34	[WO Gu Gz]
HEU12	Belago (Balago) 12°50'/39°32' 2533 m (British camp in 1868), see under Maychew	12/39	[WO Gu 18 Gz]
HFE76	Belah (mountain)	14/39	[Pa]
HFE56	Belaho 14°05'/39°03' 2375 m (mountain chain), south-east of Adwa	14/39	[Gz]
HEB65	Belaia, see Belaya & HEB72		
HEB..	Belaire (amba) Flat-topped mountain at some 40 km west of the edge of the plateau in Achefer.	11/36	[x]
HED02	Belaita 10°53'/37°45' 2474 m	10/37	[Gz]
HFE55	Belaito (Bela'ito, /Adi/ Teghemmes) (Muslim village) 14°03'/38°59' 2053 m, south of Adwa	14/38	[Gz Gu WO]
HBK83	Belal, G. (hill), cf Bilal, Bilel ..	04/37	[WO]
HBL20	Belal Haiya (area)	03/38	[WO]
HBP81	Belala (Balala)	05/35	[LM WO]
HBL85	Belale (Balale, Ballale) 04°21'/38°54' 1260 m	04/38	[Gz WO]
HFC28	Belamba, see Bilamba		
HFC38	Belamba Kashi (Belamba Casci) (with church) 13°51'/37°24' 1002 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
JBS13	Belan	04/42	[WO]
GDU95	Belangashe, Jebel 10°48'/34°52' 1096 m (mountain on the border of Sudan)	10/34	[Gz]
HDL58	Belat (recorded in 1841)	09/39	[Ha]
HEU50	Belat (/Addi/ Golagul) 13°10'/39°27' 1836 m (with church Medhane Alem) Coordinates would give map code HEU51	13/39	[Gz]
HEU62	Belat (Belhat) 13°14'/39°36' 1900 m	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HDJ97	Belatte (area)	09/37	[WO]
	<i>belay</i> (A) 1. above; 2. vermin, also <i>tebay</i> (täbay)		
HEB36	Belaya (Belaia, Belia) (high plateau) average 1950 m, see under Chagne	11/36	[+ WO Gu 18]
HEB65	Belaya (Belaia, Belaiya, Balaia, Balaya, Bälayya) (Belia, Baghidir) (mountain) 11°28'/36°12' 2402 m, peak 2731/2740 m Coordinates would give map code HEB55	11/36	[Gz WO Ch n]
1940	"Mangasha Jimbirre announced that the Italians were sitting targets. -- had never penetrated into Belaya which was hilly, full of narrow passes, and totally clear of opposition /to the Patriots/. Since he controlled Belaya, he controlled the gateway into Gojjam -- 'let someone important from the English Government come to Belaya and choose out an aeroplane landing ground' -- He added one warning: to give no one rifles or ammunition without his signature, and to deal therefore only with his right-hand man, Fitaurari Taffere Zelleka of Belaya." "As soon as possible the Emperor and his force, accompanied by Wingate, should cross the frontier. The rendezvous where they were all to meet, the base for their future moves, should be Mount Belaya -- The news eventually reached the Italians. Their reaction proved it a good choice. As Italian military intelligence had to admit, 'Belaya is an area unknown to us'." [Mockler 1984] "On Christmas Day 1940, at a conference at Roseires, Wingate gave out his orders for the		

entry of his task force -- into Gojjam in front of the Emperor. -- the Australian No 1 Centre, left for Belaya immediately after the conference. -- The 2nd Ethiopians would go straight to Um Idla to prepare an airstrip so that the Emperor could fly in on 20 January. -- Wingate had ideas, dismissed correctly as impossible by Boustead, of bringing the Emperor to Belaya by car -- They found the motor journey impossible."

[Shirreff 1995 p 68]

1941

New Year 1941: "A combination of bombing, propaganda, and circling rebels had been enough to scare the Italians out without a hard core of professional guerilla troops taking part. /Gubba/ was of course only a small outpost, but at least theoretically it barred the route to Mount Belaya. Therefore with its evacuation the only threat to the Emperor's safe entry was removed."

[Mockler 1984]

"The first base to be established at Belaya was a high mountain halfway point between the frontier and the Gojam escarpment. The road up proved an impasse for motorized vehicles, and even the Emperor's own vehicle overturned with him in it. -- Finally, the decision was to resort entirely to camels. A huge camel train was made up of 15,000 animals. All of these animals were expected to be sacrificed along the way as there was no way of feeding them or returning them. -- Halfway to Belaya, the original force with the Emperor was joined by the Sudanese Frontier Battalion, under Colonel Boustead. -- they had travelled up the Blue Nile. They led the way into Belaya, on the 6th of February, to be met by Taffarra Belaya and Colonel Sandford who had walked some 100 kilometres from his base at Sekela."

"The presence of the Emperor at Belaya became a magnet for the Ethiopian population and for the Patriot forces. From all sides, the populace of the area came to meet him in the mountain cave which served as his 'field' residence. Any doubts about his popularity or his ability to command the loyalty of the Patriots was cast aside by the tumultuous welcome at Belaya."

"Zeleka Birru, who was the important chief of the Matakala area of the Gojam escarpment, submitted to the Emperor with his full force Patriot warriors. Wingate and Boustead left Belaya with a force of 600 men and 4 pieces of mortar artillery. Supplies were also now being dropped to them by the RAF."

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 149-150]

The Emperor's party with 150 mules etc. and Donald Nott in command set off from Belaya on 26 February 1941. Dan Sandford left separately.

[Shirreff 1995 p 101]

"The force that left Um Idla for Belaya under Wingate consisted of his two battalions, Mission 101 HQ with wireless, the mortar platoon, camel transport, and, as he put it, 'no aircraft and no artillery'. -- It is recorded that only the *hamla* of Captain Laurens van der Post -- lost no camels on the march. The journey to Belaya was about 150 miles /95 km/ and took 12 to 14 days. Boustead did it in four-and-a-half days with horses when ordered forward by Wingate to take charge of the base."

"Nott followed the Australians with Mission 101 HQ -- They left Um Idla on 7 January -- shot game for meat whenever possible, recording eland, waterbuck, roan and sable. They caught fish in the rivers, including 'one gigantic eel with a freshly caught fish still alive in its mouth', and arrived at Belaya on 21 January having lost 28 camels, three mules and one donkey."

"Nott set about organizing the base, pacifying the local Patriots who had been upset by peremptory demands for mules - 'talked to Mangasha and Nagash's representatives about mule question over tea. Parted amicably with promise of maximum mules' -- The mules were for Brown's centre and turned up the next day. Nott found his interpreter, Jhannes Abdu, very helpful over the negotiations."

[Shirreff 1995 p 68, 70]

"The heaviest mortality occurred among the camels after they had climbed the escarpment and were out of the thorn bush country, which provided them with their natural food. On the way to Belaya there was a waterless stretch of 70 miles /45 km/, which they had to

cross by marching at night."

"Harris arrived at Belaya on 25 January -- and was sent on by Boustead to take up a defensive position on the Balas river /to the south-east/ -- There was great rivalry between the Sudanese companies, and great loyalty towards individual officers who had served with them. -- The 2nd Ethiopian Battalion had been re-equipped -- with .300 Springfield rifles, the standard American rifle of the First World War with a peep sight and holding five rounds in the magazine."

"Despite Simonds's failure to reach Belaya by car -- Wingate had decided to take the Emperor there in a convoy of lorries /from Um Idla/ -- The convoy of eight trucks and one staff car started on 21 January -- after grinding through in great heat and discomfort covering a few miles each day the Emperor's party gave up the struggle 50 miles short of Belaya and continued the journey on horseback. -- Tutton and his company reached Belaya on 8 February."

"Neither battalion had a medical officer, nor signalling equipment. The only wireless telegraphy was with Wingate; otherwise communication was by runner. Wingate had no staff save for Akavia, nor second in command. He tried to persuade Acland to act as his staff officer, but Acland preferred to remain with Boustead. There was very little cooperation between the two battalions, who went their way separately, and Wingate did not get on particularly well with either Boustead or Boyle. -- One big advantage they had over the Italians was that the Italian codes had been broken and their signals were being read by Middle East Signals."

[Shirreff 1995 p 71, 73, 74]

"Haile Selassie arrived at Belaya on 6 February 1941, with Wingate, Chapman-Andrews, Ras Kassa, and his staff -- He settled in to the grass-roofed 'palace' built for him by Nott and started to receive the many people who came to see him. The arrival at Belaya was important as it gave the Emperor his first base in his own country from which he could, and did, issue proclamations."

"/Dan Sandford/ expected to remain in charge of operations as head of Mission 101 and that Wingate would serve under him. -- Then on 8 February came the bombshell -- from Khartoum with orders that Wingate was to be commander of British and Ethiopian forces in the field and Sandford military adviser to the Emperor with Chapman-Andrews as his assistant. -- Sandford and Wingate were summoned to Khartoum to discuss their respective responsibilities with Platt and were picked up by the RAF on 11 February. -- Wingate was to inform Sandford of the role to be played by the Patriots, and Sandford, after consulting the Emperor, would arrange for orders to be sent to patriot chiefs in the Emperor's name. Wingate would then carry out the plans -- a cumbersome arrangement -- often ignored by Wingate who got on with the operations, using Thesiger as liason with the Patriots."

"Wingate, promoted lieutenant colonel, flew back to Belaya on 14 February and on 15 February left to take command of his force, henceforth called Gideon Force, which had moved towards the escarpment /see further under Metekel/."

[Shirreff 1995 p 77-78]

HEB72	Belaya (Belaia) (high plateau)	11/35	[+ WO Gu]
HEH18	Belaya 11°53'/36°26' 887 m	11/36	[Gz]
HEB66c	Belaya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Nigus Dawit)	11/36	[Ad]
HEM90	Belayah 12°36'/39°24' 2747 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDJ35	Belbela (Balbala) (peak) 09°21'/37°04' 3076/3261 m see under Haretu	09/37	[Gz Gu WO]
JDA78	Belbeleyti (mountain chain) 08°48'/40°27' 1833 m near Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
JDA67	Belbeliti (Belbeliti, Belbelleti, Belbelletti) (plantations) 08°43'/40°25' 1746 m	08/40	[Gu Ad WO Gz]

There was an Adventist mission station before the Italian occupation and it was visited again after eight years by Herbert and Della Hanson in early 1943:

"We saw the skeleton of a house standing on a beautiful prominence -- We saw other buildings, too; but we found they were only stone walls. -- With sadness we rode back to the car." The place was not visited again by missionaries for many years more.

text	H & D Hanson, For God and Emperor, USA 1958 p 81-90		
	travel by motorcar to Belbelto and back again;		
1960s	The primary school (in Chercher awraja) in 1968 had 116 boys and 37 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.		
JDA22	Belbelo 08°24'/40°01' 2738 m <i>belbelto</i> (A) <i>Celosia anthemintica</i> , <i>C. trigyna</i>	08/40	[Gz]
GDM93	Belbiso, Gebel (Bilbaiso) (mountain) 09°52'/34°37' 2058, 2738 m	09/34	[WO Gz]
GDU30	Beldoeso (Bildoosu) 10°19'/34°23' 1020 m (mountain near the border of Sudan)	10/34	[WO Gz]
HCD81	Bele, small district south of Chenchä	06/37	[x]
HCK61	Bele (Beklo Segno) 06°55'/37°39' 1950 m, cf Bili	06/37	[Gz]
HC...	Bele (in Delo awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 37 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.	06/39?	[Ad]
HC...	Bele (in Ticho awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 123 boys and 15 girls, with 2 teachers.	07/39?	[Ad]
JCG47	Bele (Bailei, Ballei) 06°46'/40°26' 2097 m	06/40	[Gz WO]
JDK31	Belecta , see Belekta		
GDU34	Belef Ofa, see Belet Oha <i>belegu</i> : <i>bellege</i> (bällägä) (A) rained /small rains/		
GDU40	Belegu (area)	10/34	[WO]
HFE67	Beleho 14°10'/39°06' 1928 m	14/39	[Gz]
JFA64	Belekiya (mountain) 14°11'/40°10' 350 m	14/40	[Gz]
HCU65	Beleksa (Ballacasa)	07/39	[LM WO]
JDK31	Belekta (Belecta) 09°20'/42°38' 1713 m west of Jijiga, cf Belerka	09/42	[Gz]
HDU91	Belele 10°48'/39°25' 3023 m	10/39	[Gz]
??	Belembel at the border of Somalia, on the southern straight line of Ethiopia's eastern horn	05/45	[n]
HET46	Belenta 13°02'/39°00' 1354/1470 m see under Abergele	13/39	[WO Gu Gz]
JDK31	Belerka (Belerca, Belecta) 1780m (village 20 km west of Jijiga, on the road from Harar)	09/42	[+ Gu WO It]
	<i>beles</i> , <i>beless</i> (bäläs) (A) 1. kinds of small tree, <i>Ficus capreaefolia</i> , <i>F. carica</i> , <i>F. palmata</i> , <i>Euphorbia</i> spp.;		
	(A) also the Tree of Life which grows in Paradise; 2. good luck /in a hunt/;		
	(A,T) cactus, <i>Opuntia</i> sp.		
HEA05	Beles (Balas) (river) 10°54'/35°16' "Among the projects /for hydroelectric power/ which offer a high future potential is the control of the Beles river, a right-bank tributary of the Abai in Gojam Administrative Region." [Africa south of the Sahara, 12th ed., 1982-83]	10/35	[x]
HFF32	Beles (Bäläs), see Belesa <i>belesa</i> : <i>belese</i> (bäläsä) (T) to be superior; (bäläse) (A) moss; <i>bellese</i> (bälläsä) (T) to choose, to select		
HEK72	Belesa (Sifat'ira) 12°24'/37°42' 2506 m (Gz also has one Beleza, at 12°25'/37°44'. see below) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	12/37	[LM Gz WO]

	8E	Debosghie (village)		
	9E	Abune Aregay (Abuna Aregai) (church) 2484 m		
	6S	Birratellic (village)		
	7S	Bilbochi (Bilboci) (village)		
	10S	Mikael Debir (village)		
	3SW	Amba Zuria (area)		
	6SW	Mereda Mikael (village)		
	9SW	Merider Maryam (village)		
		(8NW Deguma, see this location)		
	7NE	Aosaharoa (village)		
1930s		In August 1938 with the cooperation of other patriots Asfaw Bogale successfully attacked Belesa and compelled Governor O. Mezzetti in November 1938 to retreat to Gondar. [Sbacchi 1997 p 184]		
		Belesa : Mikael Debir (M. Debra)		
		The primary school in 1968 had 32 boys and no girl in grades 1-3, with one teacher.		
picts		T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, London 1959 p 64 grove of trees seen from a distance;		
		T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, (luxury ed.) London 1998 p 48 governor of Belesa (east of Gondar) in 1955, p 92 priests, crosses, umbrella in colour.		
HEK88		Belesa (area)	12/38	[WO]
		The Rosen party in 1905 saw /this?/ Belesa lowland as uninhabited.		
HEK93		Belesa (Bäläsa) (locality) 12°35'/37°50'	12/37	[WO Gz]
HEM82		Belesa	12/39	[It]
HES56		Belesa 13°08'/38°06' 3020 m cf Hulet Belesa wereda	13/38	[Gz]
HFF32		Belesa (Beles, Bäläs) (with church Mikael) 13°50'/39°36', south-east of Hawzen, see under Wikro	13/39	[Gz Gu Pa]
HFL17c		Belesa (border river) River joining the Mareb at this map code and being the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea.	14/39	[20]
HBR19		Belesa Ilario (area)	04/37	[WO]
HEK71		Belesa sub-district? (-1997-)	12/37	[n]
HEK71		Belesa wereda (Belessa ..) (centre in 1964 = Ambachara) (-1964-1994-) The region was once famous for its production of <i>tef</i> , but in later years it has been one of the worst famine areas. It was also an area with Amharic rebels against the Mengistu government. [Äthiopien 1999 p 267]	12/37	[Ad]
GEF06		Belesagado, Jebel 10°52'/34°57' 953 m (mountain on the border of Sudan)	10/34	[Gz]
HEK71		Belessen (mountains) 12°28'/37°39' 2732 m belessua: <i>Belesuwa</i> , an Ado Mara tribe of the Afar	12/37	[Gz]
HFF75		Belessua (area) peak 2578 m	14/39	[WO]
JFA93		Belessua (area)	14/40	[WO]
		belet: <i>belett ale</i> (bälätt' alä) (A) exceeded, surpassed; <i>ofa</i> (O) wooden spear without metal point		
GDU34		Belet Oha (Belef Ofa) [=Belet Wiha?] 10°13'/34°46' 1421 m	10/34	[MS Gz WO]
??		Belew (Balaw) (ancient Muslim kingdom) in north-eastern Ethiopia	../..	[n]
HEM90		Belewa 12°37'/39°22' 2848 m, cf Balawa	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ56		Belewa 09°34'/42°08' 1660 m	09/42	[Gz]

	In February 1978 the Somali forces were driven back also from Belewa north of Harar.		
JDK42	Belewule 09°26'/42°45' 1727 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDK54	Beley 09°34'/42°56' 1776 m	09/42	[Gz]
	<i>Beleya</i> (Bäläya), an animist group west of Agew Midir		
HE...	Beleya (mountain), see [probably] Belaya	11/36	[MS]
HEK72	Beleza (Belesa, Balaza) 12°25'/37°44' 2143 m	12/37	[Gz WO]
HET16	Beleza 12°47'/39°01' 2053 m	12/39	[Gz WO]
HET16	Beleza (Felisma) 12°47'/39°02' 1924 m	12/39	[Gz WO]
GDU64	Belfodiyo (Befodio, Belfodio)	10/34	[Gz WO Gu]
	MS: 10°35'/34°47' 1046 m; Gz: 10°31'/34°47' 843 m 73 km north of Asosa. The river, an affluent of the Tumat, contains gold-bearing gravel. [Mineral 1966]		
1930s	Sandvik and Wieder passed there around 1930, about 20-30 years later than when Digby worked there but had to discontinue because of conflict with the shiekh. "Atomb's brother Amdur Okman" showed them where the gold was to be found. [P Sandvik, I Etiopia .., Oslo 1935 p 28] In the Italian time the population of Belfodio district was about 5,500 and its chief was sheikh At-Tom Muhammad.		
HCR60	Belga 07°50'/36°40' 1629 m, near Agaro, cf Beliga	07/36	[Gz]
	<i>belg</i> (bälg) (A) season of small rains; <i>belg wenz</i> (T?) small rains river /flowing in that season/?		
HEE77	Belgwenzi (Belguenzi)	11/39	[+ WO]
HEU62	Belhat, see Belat		
GDM74	Belho 09°43'/34°42' 1476 m	09/34	[Gz]
JEJ45	Belhou (waterhole)	12/42	[WO]
HEB36	Belia, see Belaya		
HDC34	Belida (mountain) 08°24'/36°58' 2428 m	08/36	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HDC24		
HFF34	Beliga 13°53'/39°47' 2666 m, north-west of Atsbi	13/39	[Gz]
JFA64	Beliga (watercourse), cf Belga	14/40	[Mi]
	Manganese minerals occur at 14°09'40"/40°08'20".		
HF...	Beliho (centre in 1964 of Indachiwa sub-district)	14/38?	[Ad]
HEF95	Belina 11°40'/39°51' 1480 m	11/39	[Gz]
	belio: <i>beelyo</i> (Som) large bird of prey		
HCB58	Belio, Gebel (mountain) 05°54'/36°30' 1557 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
JCP74	Belitu (Beltu), see Lege Hida		
JCJ69	Belkane (Belcane) 06°56'/42°28' 797 m	06/42	[Gz]
HEL76	Belkwak (Belcoac) 12°24'/39°03' 2733 m	12/39	[+ WO Gu Gz]
	<i>bella</i> (O) single eye /if one is lost/; (A) to eat; to win gambling		
HCJ00	Bella, see Belta, cf Balla		
HDH08	Bellam (area), see under Nekemte	09/36	[WO]
	<i>bellama</i> (O) valuable /assets/		
??	Belle (sub-post office under Shashemene)	../.	[Po]
HDC41	Bellecha (Belleccia) (area)	08/36	[+ WO]
HCP39	Belleta (Belletta, Bellista) (forest) 07°32'/36°31'	07/36	[Gz WO Gu x]
	Sawmill 32 km SW of Jimma: Existing equipment was not working by the end of 1943. Three portable steam engines appeared to be in fair condition. Five band saws of two kinds were in poor condition. A derelict Decauville track was in very poor condition. [W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests .., Oxford 1946]		
text	Jan Cucera, Belletta forest		

G....	Belletafa <i>bellete</i> (bällät'ä) (A) surpass, excel, also a male name	10/34	[18]
JBP39	Bellic (area)	04/41	[WO]
GDU02	Belmili, see under Asosa There are large outcrops of quartz at Belmilo north of Asosa. [Mi]	10/34	[WO]
HEA26	Belmili (area)	11/35	[WO 18]
HDN34	Belmodo (mountain) 10°15'/35°10' <i>belo</i> (Som) hardship, difficulty, misfortune; (bälo, Shewa pronunciation of bäqlo) (A) mule	10/35	[x]
GCU15	Belo (Belou, Biloo) (mountain) 07°22'/34°51' 1170 m	07/34	[WO Gz]
HDE70	Belo (Bälo) (village near Awash)	08/38	[x]
HDE80	Belo 08°56'/38°25' 2116 m	08/38	[Gz]
JDA75	Belo 08°51'/40°17' 1493 m	08/40	[Gz]
??	Belo Jegenfo wereda (-2003-) in the Kemashi zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State	../..	[20]
HDE70c	Belo Meda (plain)	08/38	[x]
??	Belodolie (Belohdelie) A Berkeley team spent a field season of research in the Middle Awash in 1981. They dated a frontal cranium fragment from Belodolie at 3.9 million years. [J Kalb 2001 p 290]	../..	[20]
GDU96	Belshimbele (hill)	10/34	[WO]
HCC77	Belta (Balta) 06°04'/37°16' 2702 m (place, and according to WO also area)	06/37	[Gz WO]
HCJ00	Belta (Belt'a, Bella) 06°24'/36°38' 1830 m	06/36	[Gz]
HC...	Belta (in Gofa awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 92 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.	06/36	[Ad]
HC...	Belta Mender (in Gardula awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 131 boys and 6 girls, with 6 teachers.	05/37?	[Ad]
HEJ03	Beltea (valley)	11/36	[It]
JCP74	Beltu (Belitu), see also Lega Hida (centre in 1964 of Lege Hida wereda)	07/41	[MS Gz Ad x]
1960s	One of the few towns in Wabe awraja. Shortly after a fight in April 1964 during the Bale rebellion, the town of Belitu was captured, and this led to the rapid spread of resistance throughout Wabe. [Gilkes 1975 p 214]		
HEK44	Bembwalul (Bembualul) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEA43	Bemoza, see Bameza		
HEL04	Ben (Babingia) 11°43'/38°54' 2499 m Coordinates would give map code HEE95 ben gado: <i>gado</i> (O) grudge, rancour; (Som) 1. buy for oneself; 2. erase; <i>gaaddo</i> (Som) chest, pectoral muscles; <i>gaddo</i> (Som) 1. select; 2. personality	11/38	[Gz WO]
JCT24	Ben Gado 07°26'/43°51' 719 m	07/43	[WO Gz]
HDT47	Bena, see Beha benakule: <i>Kule</i> (Tsamay), an ethnic group in this region		
HCC00	Benakule sub-district (Benakulie .., Bena Kule ..) (centre in 1964 = Kule) (1964-1997-)	05/36	[+ Ad n]
HCU92	Benben 08°05'/39°32' 2758 m benben ..: <i>kidame gebeya</i> (A) Saturday market	08/39	[Gz]
HFD02	Benben Kidame Gebeya (Benbel ..) 08°10'/39°32' 2568 m	08/39	[x Gz]

Bench, name of an ethnic group living in the Kefa region and numbering

about 173,123 according to the 1994 census, also called Gimira or Dizu. Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from a source in 1991?) there was also the Benche People's Revolutionaary Democratic Movement. It was broadcast in 1994 that Bench language would start to be given as a school subject.

??	Bench Maji zone	../..	[n]
	Two zones were combined into one in 1996, with Mizan Teferi as its capital. Estimated population in its five weredas Bench, Sheko, Meant, Dizi and Surma was 400,000. There were confrontations between the ethnic groups Dizi, Surma and Bumi. According to the Department of Agriculture there was shrub and tree covered surface of 377,929 hectares in 1992, which was 47% of the land area. Since then, there had been "very significant" deforestation, and big game such as elephants have practically disappeared. [UNDP/EUE January 1997]		
??	Bench wereda	../..	[n]
	Probably established in 1996 at the same time as the Bench-Maji Zone. Predominantly sedentary population.		
HES22	Bencher 12°56'/37°46' 2571 m	12/37	[Gz]
HCH38	Benchira, see Benkira		
HC...	Bendana (in Kembata & Hadiya awraja)	07/37?	[Ad]
	Catholic Mission primary school in 1968 had 156 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers (Ethiopians).		
??	Bendelcho Kombota, in Hadiya	../..	[n]
	see also Keberkuya bender ..: <i>aman</i> (Arabic) peace, safe /area/		
JDL23	Bender Aman 09°15'/43°44' 1402 m	09/43	[Gz]
	on the border of Somalia		
HDB83	Bendi (mountain) 08°57'/36°00' 1381 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDH08	Bendikake (Bendicache) (area)	09/36	[+ WO]
JDK53	Benenisa, see Bekenisa		
	<i>Benesho</i> , a sub-division of the main ethnic group of Gimira-Maji		
??	Benesho (historical)	../..	[Pa]
	A small Gimira state believed to have been incorporated by the Kefa king Tato Gali Ginocho in a period about 1675-1710. [Pankhurst 1997] Still in 1900 they were practically independent of the central Ethiopian government.		
HCG57	Benesso (Benescio, Buneso, Benish)	06/35	[Gz]
	06°52'/35°28' 1542 m		
HCC22	Beneta (locality) 05°40'/36°48'	05/36	[WO Gz]
GDU36	Bengedda (Benghedda)	10/34	[+ WO]
HEC24	Bengia, see Benja		
	<i>beni</i> (O) mellow, soft and sweet, unleavened; (Som) hut, house		
HDL22	Beni 09°17'/38°37' 2577 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEE69	Benina 11°27'/39°19' 2379 m, near Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HCG57	Benish, see Benesso		

Benishangul, Beni Shangul, name - originally used by Arabic-speaking Sudanese, from Amharic *shanqilla* - of certain tribes living between the Abay river and the Sudanese frontier

??	Benishangul	../..	[n]
	Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from a source in 1991?) there was also the Benishangul & Western Ethiopia Peoples Democratic Party.		

Benishangul area of gold

William Avenstrup around 1930 had a camp at about 1800 m altitude, on a western slope

towards the Sudan plain. He believed in connection between gold and hornblende in quartz diorite. The U-shaped valley had terraces at 3-5 m in height between them. Uppermost in the valley was Odninamus, "very rocky and impassable" according to a British map. Avenstrup made test washings over an area of 130 square kilometres and found as much as 9 gram gold per ton. Slaves of the sheikh worked by digging fairly deep wells and connecting them so that escape was possible if a well caved in. Mapping of the valley bottom had to be done in a heat of about 50°C. Avenstrup stayed there for a considerable time, and after half a year a Greek Yanni had even opened a shop in the valley. North of Goha in Benishangul Avenstrup visited some mines in the rock probably excavated very long ago.

[Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias jungle, Oslo 1935 p 126-133]

picts	W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias jungle, Oslo 1935 p 112-113 three views of geologists' camp; W Avenstrup, På djungelstigar, Sthlm 1956 p 32-33 Avenstrup's house; F Quaranta, Ethiopia, London 1939 p 66 gold washing in river		
GDU12	Benishangul awraja (centre in 1959 = Asosa) 10°00'/34°30', cf Asosa & Benishangul awraja	10/34	[x Gz]
GDU54c	Benishangul wereda (centre in 1964 = Menge)	10/34	[Ad]
	<i>benja</i> (O) piece of garment (shemma) of white cotton cloth		
HEC24	Benja (Bengia, Bangia, Banja, Bandja, Saha Bania) 11°06'/36°56' 2389 m, cf Banja, Begna Coordinates would give map code HEC23	11/36	[Gz Gu WO Ha]
JDK67	Benka 09°38'/43°13' 1593 m near the border of Somalia	09/43	[Gz]
HC...	Benka wereda (centre in 1964 = Wai Selam)	06/36	[Ad]
HCH38	Benkira (Benchira) (mountain) 06°39'/36°29' 1232 m	06/36	[WO Gz]
HCD59	Benko (Benk'o, Banco) 05°53'/38°19' 2034 m	05/38	[Gz WO]
HCD98	Benko (Benk'o, Banco) 06°12'/38°13' 2024 m Coordinates would give map code HCD87	06/38	[Gz WO]
??	Benkuel Mädhaninä-Egzi'e was abbot of Bänkuäl in the 1300s.	../..	[x]
HDA54	Benni, Tulu (mountain) 08°36'/35°11' 1254 m	08/35	[WO Gz]
H....	Bensa Sidamo elders have traditionally gone on pilgrimage to the venerated mount Bensa. [D N Levin]	07/38?	[x]
??	Bensa (Benssa) (visiting postman under Shashemene) There is a postmark using spelling <i>Bensa</i> in lower case letters (-2002-).	../..	[20 Po]
H....	Bensa sub-district (-1997-)	07/38?	[n]
H....	Bensa wereda One megalithic site within the wereda was known by the late 1900s, containing only one stele.	07/38?	[n]
	<i>bente</i> (bäntä) (A) in the name of		
HDK29	Bente 09°17'/38°24' 2598 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD59	Bentu Liben, see Bantu		
??	Bequot, see Bekwot		
	ber: <i>berr</i> (bärr) (A) gate, entrance, doorway; pass between two mountains, point of access through a natural obstacle		
HED59	Ber 11°23'/38°24' 2504 m, east of Goradit	11/38	[Gz]
HES85	Ber Maryam, see Chew Ber		
HEL37	Ber Metebekiye (Ber Metebek'iye) 12°04'/39°07' 3581 m, north-east of Lalibela <i>bera</i> , <i>beera</i> (O) old and respectable /woman/;	12/39	[Gz]

	(bära) (A) bald on the top of the head; <i>berra</i> (A) to become light, bright weather, to shine		
HCL..	Bera At 10-20 km south of Yirga Alem. A German ethnological expedition started their caravan journey from there in the beginning of December 1934. Bera was a 'nagadi place' established by the Amhara administration so it was not advisable to make camp outside of it. They were visited by a Catholic missionary of German-type name but American citizen and preferring to speak French. The mission station was in the neighbourhood. He pointed out that there were phallos stones to the west. They were fallen and undecorated. [Ad E Jensen 1936 p 73-76, plan p 81] Concerning the Catholic mission, see also Yirga Alem 1936.	06/38	[x]
JDA08	Bera (area)	08/40	[WO]
HF...	Bera Ketema (Beraketema) (in Agame awraja) Medhani Alem C. Mission primary school in 1968 had 114 boys and 20 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	14/39?	[+ Ad]
HCL40c	Bera sub-district (Biera ..) (with mission) (centre in 1964 = Ras Desta Ber)	06/38	[Gu Ad]
1930s	Catholic mission of the Capuchin Fathers, with a small hut-shaped church. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	The primary school (in Sidama awraja) in 1968 had 452 boys and 36 girls, with 7 teachers.		
??	Berababo (historically recorded area)	../..	[Pa]
JFA23c	Berahile	13/40	[MS]
JFA43	Berahle (Berahale, Lemale) 13°52'/40°01' 639 m (with school)	13/40	[Gz Ne WO LM]
HFK04	Berai, see Biyara		
HFK05	Berai 14°33'/37°59' 1520 m	14/37	[Gz]
JDJ..	Berak (village in the Dire Dawa region) A casual Swedish visitor in June 1994 writes: "It was like coming to an oasis in the desert. We were welcomed by Mohammed, chairman of the village. From natural springs water for about 4,000 people was led down to the village." Muhammed's wife Asha demonstrated various work and let the visitor milk a goat. This village is supported by the Swedish Lutheran Aid, and the writer travelled together with a TV team from Umeå. [Tenaestelin 1994 no 2 p 4-6]	09/41	[n]
pict	Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1994 no 2, irrigated fruit plantation		
HFE49	Berakit (Beraqit) (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HE...	Berara sub-district (centre in 1964 = Berara Beru)	11/39	[Ad]
??	Berarah The army of Imam Ahmed around 1541, after having made damage to the King's house in the nearby town of Andotnah, proceeded to destroy the town of Berarah. Emperor Lebna Dengel exclaimed: "These Muslims have entered Berarah; they have ravaged the province; they have now returned to their own country. I will march against them. I will cross the Awash river --" Then he said to the Franks who were with him and numbered about forty, "Build me a boat like those of your country with which to cross the Awash." The Franks built small boats, but Lebna Dengel was unsuccessful in his counter-attack. [Pankhurst, .. Chronicles 1967 p 56-57]	../..	[Pa]
??	Berare (Berarä, Bärärä) (historical) A Christian town in Shewa, just south of the Awash river, with a significant Muslim population in the early 1500s, when the Florentine merchant Andréa Corsali also had one of his 'warehouses' there. The Muslims received Ahmed Grañ warmly and asked him for soldiers to guard them against Lebne Dengel's army and gave information to Grañ where there was the monastery of Debre Libanos and where Lebne Dengel kept his valuables. [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 57]	../..	[Pa]

HFE06	Berarwa 13°34'/39°01' 1818 m, south of Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
HEE23	Berat Sanka Ghiorghis, see Kitir		
HFK05	Berayo (Berai)	14/37	[LM WO]
JCR16	Berbade 07°20'/42°09' 559 m	07/42	[18 Gz]
HCN64	Berbatta, see Darbatta		
HDR48	Berben Zimma, see Goftima Sebeka		
HBS98	Berbens 05°24'/38°20' 1695 m	05/38	[Wa]
??	Berber Maryam An ancient church in Gamu.	../..	[x]
HDP76	Berbera, see Barbara <i>berberay kura</i> , pepper bowl? <i>kura</i> (A,O) 1. (qura) crow, raven; 2. (quura) bowl-like deep plate		
HEJ54	Berberay Kura (Berbera Cura, Barberi Cura, Cura) (village) 12°16'/37°00' 2130 m, mountain saddle 1943/2360 m Donkey caravans transporting coffee to Gallabat in the Sudan used to pass here. [Cheesman 1936] <i>berbere</i> (bärbäre) (A,T) red pepper, chili pepper, Capsicum abyssinicum, C. frutescens; <i>mederi</i> (T) land; <i>berebere</i> (bäräbärä) (A) examine	12/36	[Ch Gu WO Gz]
JC...	Berbere (in Wabe awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 67 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.	07/40?	[Ad]
JCH81	Berbere (Berberi) 07°05'/40°48' 1452 m berbere medir: <i>midir</i> (A) earth, land, region	07/40	[Gz WO Wa]
HDD87	Berbere Medir (Barbere Meder) (area)	08/38	[WO]
??	Berbere sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDM44	Berbere U. (Uoscia = Washa?) <i>berberi</i> (O) red pepper; <i>berbari</i> (A) plunderer, thief, one who searches around	09/39	[WO]
HCU37	Berberi (Barbari) 07°31'/39°59' 2465 m	07/39	[Gz]
JCG53	Berberi 06°50'/40°05' 1562 m	06/40	[WO Gz]
JCG53?	Berberi (Berberie) (wereda & its centre in 1964)	06/40	[Ad]
JCH81	Berberi, see Berbere		
HER19	Berberi Amba (Berber Amba) (area)	12/37	[WO Gu]
JCP13	Berberissa (area)	07/40	[WO]
HDR48	Berbeti Zimma, see Gaftima Sebeka berbissa ..: <i>tuto</i> (O) kind of tree, Citrus aurantifolia; <i>tutto</i> (O) /small/ hill		
HCE65	Berbissa Tuto (Berbisato) (mountain) 06°01'/38°53' 2140/2532 m bercha ..: <i>t'ik'ur</i> (A) black, dark; <i>Tiqur</i> , <i>Tuqur</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	05/38	[WO Gu Gz]
HDL54	Bercha Tikur (Berch'a /T'ik'ur/) 09°33'/38°47' 2639 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDB14	Berche (Berch'e) 08°16'/41°04' 1560 m	08/41	[Gz]
HFF23	Berchi 13°45'/39°41' 2268 m	13/39	[Gz]
HDH84c	Berchomabor (Tulu Bertchomabor) ca. 09°50'/36°05' (on map of 1901) mountain north-east of the Didessa river berchuma: <i>barchuma</i> (O) 1. stool with three legs, seat, chair; 2. custom; <i>berchumma</i> (A from O) stool as above	09/36	[+ x]
HBT42	Berchuma (Borciuma), cf Burchuma	04/38	[LM WO]
HCH52	Berchuma (Berciuma), see Bachuma		
HEL42	Bercuacua, see Birkwakwa		
JDL21	Berdale 05°18'/43°35' 513 m	05/43	[18 Gz]

JCT96	Berdellei (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDD73	Berdid, see Birdid		
	<i>bere</i> (bäre) (A) ox, bull		
HCC52	Bere Baka 05°57'/36°47' 1131 m	05/36	[Gz]
??	Berebabo (Béräbabo)	../..	[Pa]
1500s	A Gafat area against which Emperor Serse Dengel carried out a raid in the 1570s. A Gafat man of the Berebabo clan, named Fesen, is said to have given stolen cattle to the future emperor Susneyos during a famine in 1597-8. For some time the Gafat living on the borders of Gojjam enjoyed good relations. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HDJ95	Bereccia, see Berji		
HDE53	Berecha (village north of Awash)	08/38	[x]
HDF40	Berecha (Bereccia)	08/39	[+ WO]
HDJ47	Berecha 09°26'/37°16' 2225 m, at Chomen swamp	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ56	Berecha (Jarra, Giarre) 09°33'/37°12' 2225 m east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ95	Berecha (Bereccia), see Berji		
HDL00	Berecha 09°08'/28°29' 2588 m, see under Genet <i>bereda</i> : <i>berrede</i> (bärrädä) (A) to become cold; <i>bered</i> (T) ice,hail; <i>beredo</i> (bärädo) (A) hail, snow Bereda, cf Barada, Bareda	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDB55	Bereda 08°41'/36°11' 1803 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDB64	Bereda 08°46'/36°07' 1724 m	08/36	[Gz]
HD...	Bereda (in Leka/Nekemte awraja) A church school in 1968 had 12 boys in grade 1 and no girls, with one teacher. /which one?:/ There is a waterfall at Bereda on the Didessa river, not far from Nekemte. [Camerapix 1995]	09/36?	[Ad]
HDK51	Bereda (village & area) 09°30'/37°36' 1364 m	09/37	[AA WO Gz]
HDL50	Bereda 09°30'/38°29' 1992 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT86	Bereda 10°42'/39°01' 1763 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDB69	Bereda 08°45'/41°32' 1470 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDG29	Bereda 09°16'/40°40' 1467 m, west of Mieso	09/40	[Gz]
JBT82	Beredale (Berdale, Berdaleh)	05/43	[MS WO Wa]
HDC33	Beredi 08°25'/36°53' 1735 m, east of Koma	08/36	[Gz]
HDL16	Bereh sub-district? (-1997-)	09/39	[n]
HDL16	Bereh wereda (Bäräh) (centre in 1964 = Sendafa) <i>beraha</i> (A) land below 500 m altitude	09/39	[Ad n]
??	Berehet sub-district? (-1997-)	../..	[n]
??	Berehet wereda (in the 1990s, North Shewa Zone)	../..	[n]
HEE59	Berejat 11°18'/39°18' 2148 m, south of Mekdela <i>berek</i> (bäräq) (A) 1. chalk, white soil; 2. meteor; <i>berekwa</i> (bäräkwa) (T) forest	11/39	[Gz]
HDL16	Berek (Barrec, Barrek, Rufi) (place with church, and mountain) 09°13'/39°00' 3174/3228 m, see under Sendafa	09/39	[Gz AA Gu]
HDM26	Berek 09°14'/38°58' 2899 m	09/38	[Gz]
??	Bereka (Bäräka) Abba Guba, one of the Nine Saints who arrived in the 400s-500s, was with Abba Pentelewon for some time, then he went out into the desert of Bereka and disappeared.	../..	[x]
HD...	Bereka (in Buno Bedele awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 38 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.	08/36?	[Ad]
HEL12	Berekasa (Bereccasa) (church) 11°51'/38°38'	11/38	[+ WO Gz]

	see under Debre Zebit		
	<i>bereke</i> (Geez) (bäräkä) to bow; (bäräqä) to shine		
	<i>bereket</i> (A) blessing, present /of a kind generally to be rewarded in return/; abundance, prosperity; also a male name;		
	<i>Bereket, Baraket</i> , sister of the Devil, in paintings depicted as a girl with one eye		
H....	Bereket (Bäräkät)	09/39	[+ n]
	During his campaign to Shewa Oct.1855 - Feb.1856, Emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Bereket. [Zänäb 1902]		
	Ten days after the death of the Shewan king Hayle Meleket, some of Tewodros's troops under the command of Ras Ingida /probably/ on 19 November 1855 met and defeated the Shewan chiefs at Bereket.		
	[S Rubenson, King of kings .., 1966 p 53]		
HDM13	Bereket (Berechet, Barakat), see under Sidisto	09/39	[WO 18]
HDM14	Bereket (Berechet) (area), see under Sidisto	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM13	Bereket sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sidisto)	09/39	[Ad]
H....	Berenta, with sub-post office	10/38	[n]
H....	Berenta wereda	10/38	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Yedeha Kidane Mihret)		
??	Berera (Bärära) (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
	Town in Shewa mentioned around 1320, at some time Shewan capital. Imam Ahmed was at Berera in the 1520s.		
	[Pankhurst 1997]		
HDL32	Beresa 09°24'/38°41' 2618 m (with church Gebriel)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL33	Beresa 09°20'/38°45' 2592 m, near road A.A.-Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL60	Beresa	09/38	[AA]
HDL94	Beresa (Beressa) 09°55'/38°50' 1627 m (w church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM62	Beresa (Bäresa) (river near D. Birhan) 09°38'/39°33'	09/39	[n]
HCS98	Beresa Maryam (village)	08/38	[x]
JDJ26	Bereser 09°15'/42°11' 1479 m, south-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HDJ17	Bereso 09°12'/37°16' 2563 m	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>beret</i> (bärät) (A) zeriba, thorn enclosure for cattle, 'stable', barn		
HEF33	Beret (centre in 1964 of Kedijo sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JCC51	Beret 05°57'/41°42' 517 m	05/41	[Gz]
JER42	Beret (locality) 13°03'/41°48'	13/41	[WO Gz]
	<i>beret sanka</i> (A) enclosure made of planks;		
	<i>sanka</i> (saanqaa) (O) door, board, plank; (sanka) (A) defect, fault, blemish		
HEE24	Beret Sanka (Berat Sanca Gh.)	11/38	[LM WO]
HDU73	Beret Wenz (place) 10°37'/39°40' 3217 m east of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDK19	Beretu 09°11'/38°21' 2730 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDE83	Bereys (Bereis) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HET 18	Berezba 13°08'/39°10' 1719 m	13/39	[Gz]
HET48	Berezba 13°03'/39°15' 1766 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEC24	Berf (area)	11/36	[It]
HDE91	Berfata (area), see under Genet	08/38	[WO]
HDD89	Berga (Bärga) (river) 08°55'/38°20'	08/38	[+ n]
HDD99	Berga 09°01'/38°22' 2218 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	see under Addis Alem, cf Barga		
HDE72	Berga (village near river of the same name)	08/38	[x]
JEB79	Berga 11°30'/41°30' 351 m, east of Asaita	11/41	[Gz]
	Around 1968 the irrigated area in the lower Awash plains was about 800 hectares.		
HDL75	Bergafet (Bergatit) 09°42'/38°57' 2564 m	09/38	[AA Gz WO]
	see under Debre Libanos		

J....	Bergibi (centre in 1964 of Gidim sub-district) The primary school (in Yifat & Timuga awraja) in 1968 had 53 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.	10/40?	[Ad]
HEJ47	Bergida (Berghida), see Birgida		
HEB06	Bergoa (area)	10/36	[Ch WO]
HF...	Berhale (in Hulet Awlalo awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 54 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-5, with 2 teachers. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	13/39?	[Ad x]
JFA33	Berhale (Berhahile), see Berahle		
HF...	Berhale sub-district (-1997-)	13/39?	[n]
HCG75	Berhan, see Birhan		
	<i>beri</i> (O) dawn, daybreak; (T) gate, entrance; <i>berri</i> (Ari) female deity of the Ari people		
HDL72	Beri (Salale) 09°43'/38°38' 3153 m place at 38°39' and mountain at 38°38', cf Bari	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDN85	Beri (mountain) 10°48'/35°14' 661 m Coordinates would give map code HDN95	10/35	[WO Gz]
1920s	Cheesman saw the Beri hill in March-April 1927. "My task was perplexing because the Abyssinians and Sudanese each have their names for hills and rivers, and since the maps near the frontier were made from the Sudan side it was difficult to identify features by the names the Abyssinians gave them. -- I had to disentangle Beri from the name <i>Aba Timbaho</i> , meaning in Arabic Father of Tobacco, which it had been given on our /British/ maps, and traced the latter name to a chief who had lived there /near the Kitar cone/. Cheesman again travelled in this area in February-April 1929. "Opposite Beri the Abbai was in one deep channel. -- The forest near Beri was all rocks, and there was no grazing -- We spent some time in setting light to the tall forest grass to facilitate our journey to Beri hill -- The hill was about 1600 feet /490 m/, from barometer readings. It is composed of granite rocks, some of them very big and balanced on each other as if they had been placed there by gigantic arms. -- the pinnacle is sheer rock. -- The 'city' of the negro chieftain Aba Timbaho was on Beri hill. He had been conquered in a local war with Dejazmatch Banja eleven years before /1918/, and he and his men had scattered. We saw the remains of his settlement half-way up the hill, marked by much crockery lying on the ground just as they left it when they fled." [Cheesman 1936]		
JDK33	Beri & Bartire sub-district (Berie ..) (centre in 1964 = Jijiga) beri siade: <i>berri siyaado</i> (Som) extra land	09/42	[+ Ad]
KCJ90	Beri Siade 07°14'/46°36' 484 m Near corner of map codes KCH99/KCP09/KCR00	07/46	[WO Gz]
HCS96	Bericha (Bariccia) (hill) 08°03'/39°01'	08/39	[Gz]
HDF52	Bericha (Boseti Bariccia) (mountain) 08°37'/39°31' 1561 m, south-east of the railway	08/39	[Gz]
KCN69	Beridaleh 07°49'/45°36' 644 m	07/45	[WO Gz]
HDH95	Beriso 09°53'/36°13' 2164 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ95	Berji (Berecha, Bereccia) 09°53'/37°06' 2481 m (with church Maryam), near Alibo	09/37	[Gz Wa]
HDH15	Berjuma (Bergiuma) (area) <i>berka</i> (T) forest	09/36	[+ WO]
HDU03c	Berka (Berca) 2863 m, cf Barka	09/39	[+ Gu]
HDL44	Berkale Angoye 09°26'/38°52' 2609 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF41	Berkana (Berk'ana, Berqana) 11°15'/39°28' 2020 m	11/39	[Gz q]

HDR89	Berkenye (Berkegne, Berchegn) (hill)	10/37	[+ Ad WO]
HDR89	Berkenye sub-district (centre in 1964 = Filatit) <i>berket</i> (T) multiply, proliferate		
HFC21	Berket (with seasonal waterhole), cf Bereket Some of the Argobba ethnic group are said to live in Berket around 1990. berki: <i>birki</i> (T) 1. knee; 2. knuckle; 3. share	13/36	[MS WO]
??	Berki (river about 90 km west of Dessie) There is an oil shale deposit near the Kossu Alba summit and the Keyu village. [Mineral 1966]	../.	[Mi]
HFF14	Berki (Berchi)	13/39	[18 Gu]
HFE47c	Berkoho (Bercoho) (mountain), saddle 2116 m	13/39	[+ Gu]
HET48	Berkola (Bercola)	13/39	[+ WO]
HEL43	Berkwakwa (Bercuacua), see Birkwakwa		
HEJ86	Berlikomala	12/37	[WO]
JDS05	Berloh (area) 1520 m	09/43	[WO]
JBU97c	Bermagog <i>bermil</i> (bärmil) (A) barrel, container for liquid	05/44	[MS]
GDU04	Bermilli (in fertile plain, little water)	10/34	[WO Gu]
	<i>bero</i> (O) coral tree, korch, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , with ornamental red flowers turned upwards; (A) kind of polecat		
??	Bero (Kella Bero) In the 1870s the customs station on the Limmu side when entering Gomma from Limmu.	../.	[18]
HDJ59	Bero 09°34'/37°30' 2153 m near map code HDK50, cf Biro	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK64	Bero 09°36'/37°54' 2429 m, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL82	Bero 09°47'/38°39' 3285 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF15	Bero 10°58'/39°47' 1998 m, south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz]
HC...	Bero Jeba (in Maji awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 109 boys and 14 girls, with two teachers.	06/35?	[Ad]
JD...	Beroda (in Webera awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 154 boys and 85 girls in grades 1-5, with 5 teachers.	09/41?	[Ad]
HDD97	Berodo 09°02'/38°10' 2223 m, near the Ambo road (with church Maryam to the north-east)	09/38	[Gz]
HES78	Berok Wiha (Berokwaha, Berocuaha, Beroch Waha) (mountain) 13°19'/38°17' 4505 m, see under Sawana	13/38	[+ WO Gu x]
HDA17	Beroy (Boroi) 08°18'/35°26' 1578 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964), north-west of Gore	08/35	[Gz Ad]
1930s	With telephone; water at 10 minutes walking distance. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	Beroy Arb Gebeya primary school (in Gore awraja) in 1968 had 124 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher.		
HDB17	Beroy (Birru, Birro) (market) 2210 m <i>berra</i> (bärra) (A) lit; <i>birra</i> (A) clear weather, sunny day	08/36	[LM WO Gu]
HFE84c	Berrah (mountain)	14/38	[Gu]
HDT04	Bersa (Beressa), cf Berza	09/38	[LM WO]
HCR13	Bersisi 07°21'/36°53' 1864 m	07/36	[Gz]
JEA97	Bersu (mountain) 11°44'/40°28' 814 m	11/40	[Gz]
HDF86	<i>Berta</i> , <i>Bertha</i> , ethnic group in Wellega at the Abay They were studied by Alessandro Triulzi in the 1970s.	09/37	[x]
text	A. Triulzi, Salt, gold and legitimacy, Naples 1981.		
HDT68	Bertete 10°33'/39°14' 2545 m	10/39	[Gz]

	<i>bertu</i> (O) accustomed; (A for <i>birtu</i> , <i>burtu</i> as written by H.Salt) strong; <i>birt</i> (Geez) iron		
HDE55	Bertu, M. (area) <i>Bertuma</i> (Bärtuma), a group of Oromo; around year 1600 many of them served in the army of Emperor Susneyos	08/38	[WO]
GDL78	Bertuma	09/34	[WO]
HDC86	Bertuma (mountain), see Betuma <i>beru</i> (Gimir) kind of shrub, <i>Prunus africanus</i> ; (Chako) <i>Pygeum africanum</i> , a timber tree with dense foliage and pink or red wood		
HCA95	Beru, see Biro		
HDF84	Beru (crater) 08°57'/39°45' 980 m south of the railway	08/39	[Gz]
HCC92	Berza 06°19'/36°50' 2144 m, cf Bersa In the 1920s it was the main centre of Gofa province, but around 1928 it was replaced by Bulki. [Zervos 1936] <i>besa</i> (A,O) copper coin /in former times/, half-piastre	06/36	[x Gz]
HEH98	Besa (area)	12/36	[WO]
HDF86c	Besaka (lake), see under Metehara beseka: <i>basako</i> , <i>bosaka</i> (western O) kind of tall tree, <i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	08/39	[x]
HDE84	Beseka 08°52'/38°47' 2120 m, see under Akaki (Akaki Beseka) (centre in 1964 of Akaki wereda)	08/38	[Ad Gz]
HEE89	Beseka Giyorgis (Besek'a G.) (church) 11°39'/39°16' <i>Beshada</i> , <i>Batchada</i> , an ethnic group in the lower Omo valley, described by J Lydall in 1976. They speak a language of the Omotic group. [Ethnicity .., 1994 p 49]	11/39	[Gz]
HC...	Beshaide, village in the Gidole region Once in the 1970s a girl had been running around in the village and shouted senselessly, "Chirre has eaten me, Chirre has eaten me." The villagers believed that Chirre must have 'the evil eye' so a group of men went to his house and matreated him so violently that he had to be carried on a stretcher to the hospital in Gidole to be cured. When a local evangelist talked to the villagers afterwards she heard them agree that the real reason for the girl's shouting was that she had drunk strong arake at the market. [J Hamre, Fra trollkvinne .., Oslo 1982 p 167-168]	05/37	[x]
HCR..	Beshasha, with Ayaro as the nearest town An elementary school building was constructed in 1965 Eth.Cal. (1972-73 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.	07/36	[n]
HDJ35	Beshe 09°20'/37°06' 2576 m, near Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
HCS27	Besheno 07°28'/38°12' 2001 m	07/38	[Gz]
GDU70	Beshir sub-district (Beshir, Bescir ..) (centre in 1964 = Gemelie) Near Dul mountain in Welega. There are geological structures with quartz inclusions, cf under Diss and under Dul. [Mineral 1966]	10/34	[Ad Mi WO]
HE...	Beshilo (centre in 1964 of Adela sub-district) cf Bashilo In a letter telling news from the homeland to Tewodros's son in England, of 21 August 1869, is written: " <i>Dejjach</i> Minilik rules Shewa as far as Wello. But now, after being reconciled with <i>Dejjach</i> Gobeze who said, 'Beyond Beshilo is for you, from Beshilo in this direction is for me,' he appointed Werqit and left." [Acta aethiopica III p 23] Menilek wrote to the British on 3 July 1870: "I shall not cross from this side of the Abbay and the river Beshilo, for these are ancient boundaries." [ditto III p 61]	11/39	[Ad]

Debtera Asseggaheñ wrote on 9 November 1874: "The king of Shewa Minilik -- in Meskerem this year burnt everything up to Beshilo. He killed many Galla. It is said that he received cannon and rifles from the Europeans."

[ditto III p 172]

HDK05	Beshinto 09°06'/38°01' 2969 m, see under Ifeta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD69	Besi 08°43'/38°24' 2149 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDK99	Besi 09°54'/38°22' 2465 m, see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
J....	Besidimo, see Bisidimo		
HDL44	Besorche, see Bosoke		
	<i>bessa</i> (bässa) (A) to bore, to drill, to pierce;		
	<i>besso</i> (bäso) (A) type of food made usually from roasted barley flour, also a beverage made from ground barley		
HFF14	Bessa	13/39	[WO]
HEL57	Bestekan 12°13'/39°08' 2592 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDJ75	Besu 09°42'/37°03' 2437 m	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>bet</i> (A,T) house /small as well as important ones, also churches/; room, family, etc.		
HEC..	Bet Abbo	11/37	[x]
	A church somewhere not very far from HEC38 Amedamit pass, used by people as a refuge in the 1930s.		
HES29	Bet Albo Mikael (church) 12°54'/38°20'	12/38	[x]
	<i>bet anbesa</i> (A) house of lion /of Judah?/		
HEL37	Bet Anbesa (Biet Ambessa), see under Lalibela	12/39	[LM WO Gu]
HED65	Bet Ansa 11°25'/38°00' 2159 m	11/38	[Gz]
HER84	Bet Bedi (area)	13/36	[WO]
HFE97	Bet Gebet 14°23'/39°05' 1926 m	14/39	[Gz]
	<i>bet hawaryat</i> , house/church of the apostles		
HFF71	Bet Hawaryat 14°14'/39°31' 2573 m	14/39	[Gz x]
	(Beta H.), near Adigrat		
HFE79	Bet Hawiya (Tabaca, Tebeca) 14°14'/39°20' 2425 m	14/39	[Gz WO]
	west of Adigrat		
HFF71	Bet Hosannes (Biet H.) (with rock-hewn church)	14/39	[x]
	see under Adigrat		
HEU..	Bet Kinat (Bet Quinat)	13/39	[+ It]
	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.		
HFF20	Bet Kirkos (B. K'irk'os) 13°48'/39°24' 2091 m	13/39	[Gz]
	(with church of the same name)		
HFF30	Bet Kirkos (B. K'irk'os) 13°48'/39°24' (w church)	13/39	[Gz]
HFF90	Bet Kirkos (B. K'irk'os) 14°23'/39°24' 2375 m	14/39	[Gz]
HFD88	Bet Korkos (B. K'ork'os, B. Qorqos)	14/38	[Gz q]
	14°18'/38°18' 1728 m	14/38	[Gz]
	<i>bet lij</i> (A) house of the prince		
HE...	Bet Lij sub-district (Biet Lij ..)	11/39	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Metero)		
	<i>bet mahber</i> (A) house of a local association or monthly gathering		
HET78	Bet Mahber (Bet Mahiber) 13°18'/39°14' 2219 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEU..	Bet Maira	13/39	[It]
	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Alage.		
	<i>bet male</i> : <i>male</i> (A) swear, take a vow		
??	Bet Male (Beit Maleh) (mountains)	../..	[18]
	<i>bet manzi</i> : <i>manso</i> (Som) monitor lizard		
HEC99	Bet Manzi (Bet Manzo), see Mansur		
	<i>bet mara</i> : <i>mara</i> (O) crown, diadem; <i>marra</i> (O) grass		
HEU31	Bet Mara (Bet Maira) 13°01'/39°32' 2782 m	13/39	[Gz Gu]

near Amba Alage, see Betmera

Coordinates would give map code HEU32

bet Maryam (A) house/church of Mary

HDL86	Bet Maryam (Bet Mariam) (church)	09/38	[LM WO]
HED60	Bet Maryam (Bieta Mariam) (village with church)	11/37	[+ It]
HEU61	Bet Maryam (Bete M., Bet Mariam)	13/39	[Gz Gu]

(village) 13°13'39°29' 2083 m

Around mid-March 1936 a supply depot for the IIIrd Corps of the Italians was formed at Bet Maryam, south of Antalo, with stocks of provisions for 12 days and of ammunition for 3 days.

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 130]

HFD67	Bet Maryam (Biet Mariam) (area)	14/38	[+ WO]
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see under Inda Silase

HFE79	Bet Maryam (Bet Mariam) 14°14'/39°18' 2260 m	14/39	[Gz Gu]
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HFF32	Bet Maryam (B.Mariam) (small church)	13/39	[+ Gu]
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HFF62	Bet Maryam (Beit Mariam) (recorded in 1868)	14/39	[18]
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bet mehai: *meka* (mäqa) (A) kind of reed, *Arundo donax*

HFF43	Bet Mehai (Biet Meka, Bietmakai)	13/39	[x]
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with rock-hewn church Mikael

"Une ½h de montée à l'E du km 245 de la grand-route, dans un cirque verdoyant, auprès d'une source réputée curative. Basilique hypogée de taille assez grossière et pourvue d'un porche récent à l'O. Piliers quadrangulaires massifs. Quelques arcs et coupoles; quelques peintures anciennes."

[Sauter 1976 p 164]

Rock-hewn church situated east of the Adigrat-Wikro main road. It is reached by one hour's walk through pleasant country.

The original church was all set behind the overhanging cliff face. A built pronaos has been added on a podium of six steps. Where rock has fallen away above columns, a wall has been built up to ceiling height.

Among rather faded and primitive wall paintings there is a striking figure of Christ holding up Adam and Eve for the Last Judgement.

[Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer vol XIII 1970 no 3 p 226 with plan & drawing]

Paul Henze visited in June 1971:

"We -- had a long hike up a wooded valley with a sizeable flowing stream. There was no sign of a church, just a sheer cliff of bright-tan sandstone looming continually larger before us. -- A stratum of soft stone and earth at the base of the cliff has eroded away, forming a massive overhang which makes a continuous rock shelter extending for 200 to 300 m. Large numbers of people, most of them monks and nuns, were living here.

Clusters of women were cooking over fires. In between were tomb areas where walled enclosures had been built under the overhang. Some had collapsed and piles of human bones had spilled out on the ground."

"-- led us southward along the base of the cliff to the gate of the church compound. Here we were asked to remove our shoes - a most unusual procedure, since they are normally removed only at the church door."

It took some arguing for the foreigners to be permitted to enter the church.

"Bet Mikhai Mikael has a large forestructure, built of masonry, with a deeply excavated chamber behind. The interior was dusty and unkempt, the overall impression of the church one of roughness of design. -- most unusual /of the paintings/ is a rather dramatic Last Judgement. Christ holds up Adam and Eve, each by a single arm, while below two black phoenix-like creatures bare their teeth and extend their tongues. This painting is on a section of column that slopes backward 4 or 5 degrees -- We saw a large chest of books."

[P B Henze, *Ethiopian journeys*, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 82-83, plan on p 84]

text J Gire & R Schneider, Paris (CNRS) 1970 p 78.

pict Henze as above pict 15(b) painting of Adam and Eve.

HFF31	Bet Mikael (Bet Micael) 13°53'/39°27' 2188 m	13/39	[Gz Gu]
HFF43	Bet Mikhai, see Bet Mehai		
HFE29	Bet Muha 13°45'/39°18' 2102 m		
??	Bet Negus Maryam (Bietangus Mariam) (church) cf Bete Nigus	09/37?	[+ Gu]
HFE48	Bet Nigus (Bet Negus) 13°57'/39°14' 1631 m <i>bet nigus dinkwan</i> (A) round tent with roof Henry Salt reported that in 1805 at Bet Negus, a village near May Kulkwal, caravans paid two handfuls of pepper for every porter-load and two pieces of blue cloth per donkey-load.	13/39	[Gz 18]
HEE86	Bet Yohannes (Biet Iohannes, Bete Yohanis) 11°40'38°59' 2983 m (with small church)	11/38	[+ Gu Gz]
HF...	Bet Yohannes (centre in 1964 of Adi Abun Gult sub-district) <i>beta, betaa</i> (O) docile, foolish, stupid /male/	14/38	[Ad]
HCP01	Beta (Bet'a) 07°17'/35°47' 1828 m	07/35	[Gz]
HFE62	Beta Giyorgis (hill), see under Aksum <i>beta hawaryat</i> , house of the apostles	14/38	[x]
H....	Beta Hawaryat (area south-east of Adigrat)	../..	[x]
GCU16	Betagev (Betageue) (mountain) 07°20'/34°53' 823 m	07/34	[+ Gz]
??	Betale, in the south-west With a megalithic site situated relatively far away from villagers' houses.	../..	[n]
HEM30	Betara 12°03'/39°24' 2815 m	12/39	[Gz]
H....	Betcho, see Becho		
HDC85	Bete 08°54'/37°04' 1750 m	08/37	[Gz]
HD...	Bete Somewhere in the Debre Sina/Robit region. There was a feeding camp run by Canadians in 1985 during the great famine. <i>bete hawaria</i> (A) house/church of an apostle	10/39?	[x]
H....	Bete Hawaria wereda (centre in 1964 = Adigrat)	../..	[Ad]
	bete hor: <i>hoor</i> (Som) rain; <i>xor</i> (Som) 1. free person; 2. fringe of garment		
HEE86	Bete Hor (Betehor, Betor, Bethor, Bitor) (Biethor, Bathor) (centre & area) 11°25'/39°07' At 90 km north of Dessie, on the main road. MS coordinates would give map code HEE67 at 20 km to the SE (British camp in 1868 was 3 km east of the centre) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 2SE Libargye (Libarghie) (village) 5SE Afagua (village) 10SE Gidda (Jitta) (pass) 10SW Wotegye (Uoteghie) (village) 2NW Kwokamba (Cuocamba) (village) 2428 m 5NW Subsafau (village) 6NW Digger (village) 7NW Meret (church) 7NW Yedwokit Mikael (Ieduochit Micael) (church) 10NW Yeneja (Ienegia, Ianegia, Ianeggia) (village) An old road from Debre Tabor to Dessie passed there, but in 1962 the Highway Authority described this road as impassable.	11/39	[MS Gz WO Ro] [Gu]
1930s	According to what missionary Anna-Lena Röstin learnt at her visit in 1933, Bete Hor had been founded by Emperor Tekle Giyorgis in the 1600s. The battle of Anchim in 1930 between Ras Gugsu and government troops had not been very far away.		

Anna-Lena describes life at the well, with women and girls fetching water and steps leading down to it. Effects of the recent war were quite visible. The local Orthodox priest questioned the Evangelical missionary about her beliefs. They became friends and the priest acted as 'doorguard' when Anna-Lena treated a lot of people in her tent on a Sunday. In the evening there was a hailstorm which covered the plain with a layer of several centimetres. It took the caravan six hours to go from Bete Hor to the Tekeze river on Monday.

[A-L Röstin, *Arvet i främlingars hand*, Sthlm 1936 p 175, 179-186]

With Italian *Residenza* and a church Yeneja Kidus Mikael.

[Guida 1938]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---------|
| HEE86 | Bete Hor Giyorgis (Biethor Ghiorghis)
(church) 2774 m | 11/39 | [+ Gu] |
| H... | bete muja: <i>muja, mujja</i> (A,T) kinds of tall weed grass
Bete Muja (Bietemuja)
(centre in 1964 of Iwa sub-district) | 10/38 | [+ Ad] |
| HDS03 | <i>bete nigus</i> (A) 1. house of the king; 2. traditional round house, "tukul"
Bete Nigus 09°59'/37°48' 1993 m
(with church Maryam to the south)
The primary school (in Bichena awraja) in 1968 had 85 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers. | 09/37 | [AA Gz] |
| ?? | Bete Weleto (Bétä Wäläto) (historically recorded) | ../.. | [Pa] |
| HEE86 | Bete Yohanis, see Bet Yohannes
betera ...: <i>amora</i> (A,T) vulture | | |
| ?? | Betera Amora (Bätera A., Bateramora)
The Oromo started to invade from the Bali side, and around 1540 they put to flight and Ethiopian army at Betera Amora.
[J Doresse, 1957 vol II p 315] | ../.. | [Pa x] |
| HDL02 | Betero (Bät'äro) (village and mountain)
4 km north-east of Gefersa lake | 09/38 | [x] |
| HDU11 | Betgar 10°07'/39°29' 2781 m | 10/39 | [Gz] |
| H.... | Betiho sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gerbi) | 10/39 | [Ad] |

betlehem, house to the east of a church; only priests are allowed to enter there, and in it they prepare the bread and wine for the Sacrament; *Bete Lihem*, Bethlehem

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-----|
| HET64c | Betlehem (in Gayint)
At 65 km SE of Debre Tabor, ancient church inside an ordinary round church structure. Thomas Pakenham found it in 1955 and made it known to the outside world with a book. It has a trussed roof of the same type as found in the church of Debre Damo. /this church?/: Cardinal Guglielmo Massaia passed Betlihem in the mid-1800s but stayed only overnight. He mentioned that it was a place of refuge because belonging to the <i>Ichege</i> and that there was a well preserved church built by the Portuguese.
[G Massaja, <i>Mes trente-cinq années ...</i> , Paris, vol I (orig. Italian ed. 1885) p 199-200]
"From Debre Tabor -- one may ride one and a half days eastwards in the direction of the Gaunt region to the famous church and monastery of the 16th century, Bethlehem, constructed with well-hewn red porphyry stones. It was rectangular, but was later surrounded by a round wall and covered with a thatched roof. There are magnificent wood carvings in the inner of the church, and two beautifully executed wooden domes. The wall paintings seem to originate from the 17th century. The monastery owns a large library, with hundreds of manuscripts. One beautifully illuminated manuscript, originating from the early 16th century, is preserved in this library, its pictures showing scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary."
[Jäger 1965 p 75]
Dejazmach Ayalew Birru was born in Betlehem in Gayint. | 11/38 | [x] |
|--------|---|-------|-----|

[A Frangipani 1935 p 199

28 February 1967: "All the ascents were steep -- Part of this walk was through 'conventional' mountain scenery that might have been in the Himalayan foothills, but most of it was across roughly beautiful ridges - some thickly forested, some ploughed, some grassy - and from each crest wild ranges of dusky-blue mountains were visible against the horizon."

"Bethlehem is a big settlement on a high spur. -- At first sight Bethlehem's church looks like any other circular highland church. -- /In Pakenham's time/ (eleven years ago) 'there were many eighteenth-century frescoes painted on linen hangings superimposed on the pink stones of the west facade'. Now there are only marks on the walls, indicating where these frescoes once hung. The priests - assuming that I had come specially to look at the paintings - released a cataract of apologetic explanations."

"At the end of the service my guides and I were invited to accompany the priests, the village elders and the boy deacons to a broad ledge below the enclosure, where we sat under giant wild fig-trees that looked as old as the world, and ate blessed hot *dabo* and drank thick grey-green *talla* from huge, yellow-brown gourds. - Beneath us a profound semicircular gorge separated our mountain from the blue-green-ochre slopes of its neighbours - and to all this wild glory cloud shadows ceaselessly brought subtle changes."

[Dervla Murphy 1969 p 203-204]

"Between Debre Tabor and Nefas Mewcha on the China road there are four highly historic churches -- Bethlehem church is at the first turnoff past Nefas Mewcha if you are coming from Weldiya."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/09/10]

pics T Pakenham, *The mountains of Rasselas*, 2nd ed London 1998
p 109,110 outer church in 1955 and 1998, p 112-115 six photos
of inner church, 118,119 ceiling details of the ancient church,
120 large wild olive near church (1st ed London 1959 is much
simpler but has p 113 wide view with church, 128 door of church,
129 ceiling with domes);
G Gerster, *Kirchen im Fels*, Stuttgart 1968 p 137 plan,
pl 196 exterior, pl 197-208 various shapes of the ancient church;
M di Salvo, *Churches ...*, Milano 1999 p 60-61 (fig 56-57)
sections and plans, from Mezemir Abiy

HE...	Betlehem (Betelihem) (in Begemdir near Gondar)	12/37?	[x]
	There is a music school for debteras, probably the oldest and most important of its kind in Ethiopia, with music faculties of Degguwa, Méeraf and Tsomadegguwa.		
HE...	Betlehem Agot Menna (Betelihem A.M.)	11/38	[+ Ad]
	The primary school (in Gayint awraja) in 1968 had 114 boys and 21 girls, with 3 teachers.		
HDU65	Betlehem sub-district (Betelhem ..)	10/39	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Efrata) betlehem a.: <i>agot</i> (A) outcrop; <i>menna</i> (A) manna /as in the Bible/		
HE...	Betlehem Agot Menna (Betelihem A.M.)	11/38?	[+ Ad]
	(in Gayint awraja)		
HFF00	Betlem (Amba Betlem) (mountain)	13/39	[Gz]
	13°39'/39°21' 1872 m, near map code HFE09		
HED79c	Betlemi, c1500 m	11/38	[Gu]
1930s	With wide fields of cotton.		
HCN03	Betmai 07°16'/35°06' 788 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
HEU42c	Betmera (Betmara, Bet Maira, Bete Mariam)	13/39	[MS Br Gu Te]
	(Bet Mara) 13°01'/39°32' 2782 m	13/39	[Gz Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Amba Alage wereda & of Alage Milash sub-district; with sub-post office)		

The primary school (in Raya & Azebo awraja) in 1968 had 85 boys and 43 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.

"After the small breezy town of Betmara, about halfway between Adi Gudom and Maychew, the road climbs /southwards/ into the greenest hills you'll have seen in a while. -- the beginning of a stretch of road that is as awesome as any in Ethiopia, a 100 km succession of dizzying hairpin climbs --"

[Bradt (1995)1998 p 327]

HCC63	Beto (Chere, Ghere) 06°03'/36°53' 1092 m	05/37	[Gz]
HEE86	Betor, see Bete Hor		
HEU70	Betswai (Betswal) 13°18'/39°22' 2531 m	13/39	[Gz]
HDU13	Betterge (Betterghe), see under Molale bettero: <i>bettir</i> , <i>bittir</i> (A) stick, club, cudgel; <i>betri</i> (bättri) (T) stick, cane	10/39	[+ WO]
HDB57	Bettero	08/36	[WO]
HDK01	Betti (mountain) 2332 m, in Wellega Betti , place near the mountain? on the old route from Nekemte to Nejo. In 1927 the place named Betti was called a customs post, although it was rather a temporary checkpoint for weapons and ammunition. The caravan of the Swedsih missionary pastor Martin Nordfeldt passed there (in December 1927?). They carried a total of three guns and one revolver and had a written permit to carry five guns. "What do I care of the Dejazmach, here it is me who reigns," said the chief of the checkpoint. He had seized one gun and refused to hand it back. He obviously wanted a bribe. Nordfeldt succeeded to calm down the men so that there was no shooting between his men and the 'slaves' of the opposite side. The chief went away to his house and lay there on his bed and answered the missionary very nonchalantly when Nordfeldt followed him there. Nordfeldt had to depart without result, but he left one of his men at Betti. This man caught up with the caravan at dusk, carrying the gun which he had succeeded to receive back for five taler instead of the fifteen which had first been asked as a bribe. [M Nordfeldt, Med vägröjare ..., Sthlm 1934 p 125-127]	09/37	[WO]
??	Bettie (in northeastern Shewa) In 1985 the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission had to open a camp at Bettie. Many peasants were dismantling their homes to sell the wood and grass to buy food. [R W Solberg, Miracle in Ethiopia, New York 1991 p 120] <i>bettih</i> (bätt'ih) (A) water melon	../..	[n]
HDJ06	Betuma (Gebel B.) (mountain) 09°04'/37°12' 1850 m near map code HDC96	08/37	[WO Gz]
HFE69c	Betyes (Betties) [=Bet Iyesus?] (with rock-hewn church), in Haramat area	14/39	[+ x]
HCD01	Beverly Hills (foreign name; mountains) 05°28'/37°38' 1046	05/37	[WO Gz]
JDS32	<i>beyad</i> (Som) environment, surroundings Beyadader (Beiadader) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HCR45	Beyain 07°36'/37°04' 1683 m <i>beyd</i> (Som) house	07/37	[Gz]
JEC53	Beyda (Beida) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
JDK12	Beyean	09/42	[MS]
HET50	Beyeda (Beieda)	13/38	[+ WO]
HET50c	Beyeda sub-district? (-1997-)	13/38	[n]
HET50c	Beyeda wereda (centre in 1964 = Dibilza)	13/38	[Ad]

"I have never seen a weaver of wool at work in Northwest Ethiopia, though such men are found in the cold, high mountain areas -- and in the Beyeda district /near Mount Ras Dashen/. Even in these places, a village has only a few wool weavers, because their

products cannot compete successfully with imported woollen goods traded from Addis Ababa."

[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia ..., Madison/USA 1960 p 188]

beyele ..: *awaare* (Som) dust

JDE17	Beyele Aware (area)	08/44	[WO]
	beyo: <i>beeyo</i> (Som) incense		
HCC65	Beyo 06°01'/37°04' 1007 m	06/37	[Gz]
HDL88	Beyo (Beio), see under Deneba, cf Bayo	09/39	[+ WO]
HEL95	Beyza 12°36'/38°58' 2433 m, west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HCC78	Beza 06°06'/37°21' 2901 m	06/37	[Gz]
HEC14	Bezzena (Bazana) 10°58'/37°00' 2638 m near Injibara	11/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>bezzene</i> (bäzzänä) (A) walk all alone, go hither and thither		
HEC89	Bhardar Giyorgis, see Bahir Dar		
HFE85	Bhiza, see Bihiza		