

	Ja.. in German and Scandinavian spellings, see Ya..		
HES21	Ja Sejtan reghecia, see Ernambe		
	<i>jab</i> (Som) part, fragment; break , get broken		
??	Jab (historically recorded area)	../..	[Pa]
1410s	"/Säbr ad-Din/ entrusted his brother Muhammäd with the task of capturing a fort at Barut, and subsequently instructed one of his commanders, Omar, to raid the land of Jab." This was so well defended by imperial soldiers that Omar's men were all killed. [Pankhurst 1997]		
	<i>jaba, jaba</i> (O) strong, hard, solid, fastened		
HCA94	Jaba (Giaba, Geba) (mountainous area) 06°15'/35°13' 1705 m The Bottego expedition stayed there on 1 January 1897.	06/35	[WO Gu Gz]
HDN26	Jababa, see Chababa		
	<i>jabala</i> (O) boat, ship		
JCK47	Jaballa (Giaballa, G.) (area)	06/43	[+ WO]
JCP59	Jabalo, see Yabalo		
	<i>jabara: jiararra</i> (T) kind of herb, <i>Portulacca oleracea</i> , <i>P. quadrifida</i> ; <i>jiavarra</i> (T) kind of climber, <i>Adenia venenata</i>		
HEJ46	Jabara Maryam (J. Mariam) (small island) Circular island covered with trees 15 m high. In 1933: "The Church of St. Mary is ruined and the island is deserted." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[+ Ch]
??	Jabart (Djabart) (historically recorded area) "Djabart was originally the name of a region in the territories of Zeila and Ifat, but was later applied to all the Muslim principalities of southern Ethiopia and, ultimately, to all Muslims living in the Ethiopian Empire." [Ullendorff (1960)1973 p 108]	../..	[x]
	<i>jabasire</i> (O) strong bed?		
HCD47	Jabasire (Giabassire, Javasure) (mountain & place) (Gebassire, Jabbasre) 05°47'/38°12'	05/38 05/38	[+ WO Gu Mi] [x]
geol	At Mount Jabasire a faulted thick succession reveals rhyolite (base not seen), overlain by porphyritic rhyolite obsidian and finally thick tuffs. Some thin basalt flows occur within the tuffs, especially near the top. [Mohr, Geology p 138]		
1930s	There were Ethiopian defence fortifications on the mountain; the Italians (Div. Laghi) attacked on 14 October 1936. [Guida 1938]		
??	Jabdu Meda A major battle at Jabdu Meda in March 1889 inflicted final defeat upon the forces of the Muslim Gurage leader Hassen Injamo. The Shewan army was led by Ras Gobena Dachi. "The Gurage found themselves under a new and cumbersome form of rule." [12th Int Conf 1994 p 712]	../..	[n]
	<i>jabi, jabbi</i> (O) calf /=young of a cow/		
??	Jabi (Ijabi) (district, river, spur? probably in Gojjam) In 1927: There was a ford at Jabi called Melka Satana, and also a small stream Yezahin nearby. The precipice of the Jabi spur was steep for the first 200 m. At the base of the spur were villages and cultivation. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
H....	Jabi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dengel Maryam)	10/37	[Ad]
HDR86c	Jabi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mankusa Mikael)	10/37	[Ad]

JCH09	Jabis (Giabis) (mountain) 06°23'/41°36' 1552/1615 m	06/41	[+ WO Gz]
??	Jabitehinan sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HCS10	Jacho 07°22'/37°31' 1821 m, east of Omo river	07/37	[Gz]
JCT24	Jadabele (Giadabele, Giedabeileh) 07°30'/43°47' 743 m	07/43	[+ WO Gz]
HER22	Jadebak (Giadebac)	12/36	[+ WO]
JBK61	Jadunley (Giadunlei) 04°15'/42°38' 305 m (place & waterhole)	04/42	[+ WO Gz]
JDH97	Jaedorra, see Aydora		
HCL55c	Jafar	06/38	[Wa]
HDU62	Jafarie (Gifarie), see Feres Bet		
HC...	Jafera (Oromo village) in 1980s in Aminya wereda, 4 km off the Robe-Seru road	07/39	[x]
HDU..	Jaffa plain south-east of Dessie, halfway to Robi river Jaffa Plain was one of the about fifteen most important cotton production areas in Ethiopia (except Eritrea) in the 1950s.	09/39	[x]
JCM55	Jaffaye (Giaffaie, Giaffageh, Giaffagiel) 06°48'/44°50' 584 m	06/44	[+ WO Gz]
JDJ12	Jafra (Giafra) 09°10'/41°50' 2211 m	09/41	[+ Gz]
HEJ17	Jaga Yohannes (Jaga Johannis), see under Dek In 1933: A church about 1200 m from the south shore of Dek. "It had been built on a rock mound that had been artificially raised. The church was little better than a ruin." [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[+ Ch]
HED38	Jagada (Giagada) (area)	11/38	[+ WO]
HEK26	Jagada (Giagada) (area)	12/38	[+ WO]
HEH15	Jagaigi Terara (Jagaighi Tarara, Iagagghi T.) (Yagajgi) (mountain) 11°52'/36°08' 953 m	11/36	[+ WO Gz]
HDH88	Jagenfoy (Giaganfoi) 09°49'/36°26' 2045 m	09/36	[Gz WO]
JEJ01	Jagher, see Yagar		
??	Jagno (Djagno) Ba'eda Maryam (1468-78) brought priests from Menz to officiate at his coronation in Djagno. [Levine, Wax and gold, 1965 p 31]	../..	[x]
HCS93	Jagura (Giagura) (area)	08/37	[+ WO]
HEL35	Jagwala (Giaguala) 12°04'/38°52' 1988 m	12/38	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HEJ89	Jagwi (Giagui), see under Azezo <i>jah</i> (Arabic) north	12/37	[+ WO]
JDD85	Jag (Giah) 08°57'/42°59' 1527 m	08/42	[+ Gz]
HEM72	Jahan 12°25'/39°35' 1457 m, near Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HEC84	Jahana (Djahana)	11/36	[+ 18]
HEC84	Jahana Giyorgis (Giahana Gheorghis) (Gihana Gheorghis) (church, spring to the SW) Jahana /Giyorgis/ 11°38'/36°59' 1899,2008/2123 m see under Yismala Giyorgis, cf Gihana	11/36 11/36	[+ WO It] [Gz Gu]
HDC16	Jaia, see Jaya		
HEF01	Jaj 10°56'/39°30' 3219 m, south-west of Dessie	19/39	[Gz]
JDB97	Jaja (Jajja, Giaggia) 09°05'/41°22' 1589/1690 m (with church Medhane Alem) Jaja river, an affluent of the Ramis: In this valley there is a highly crystallized series of granite, which may be distinguished from the red Harar granites by its grey colour and pressure features. - An occurrence of malachite has been noted. - Graphite schists occur,	09/41	[Gz WO]

but with only about 18% of graphitic substance.
[Mineral 1966]

- jajaba: *jajjaba* (O) tall graas, usually on the bank of a river;
jejeba (A) kind of shrub or small tree, *Phylogaiton discolor*
- JDJ80 Jajaba (Giagiaba) (plateau) 09/41 [+ WO]
JCK31 Jajale (Giagialeh), see Guraleh
HCS23 Jajura (Uongera) 07°28'/37°47' 2304 m 07/37? [Ad Gz]
(in Kembata & Hadiya awraja)
St. Peter's mission primary school in 1968 had 354 boys and 43 girls,
with 6 teachers.
- HD... Jakura Shanka (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) 08/37? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 146 boys and 14 girls
in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher.
- jala* (O) below
- HEL77 Jala (Giala) (mountain) 12°24'/39°04' 2893 m 12/39 [+ Gz]
HDP31 Jaladura (Gialadura) (mountain), see Huladura, cf Durajala
HDJ11 Jalchis (mountain peak), see Kedo
jaldesa, jaldeesa (O) kinds of baboon e.g. olive baboon, *Papio anubis*
- HDG89 Jaldessa (Gialdessa) (area), cf Jeldesa 09/35 [+ WO]
HDH49 Jaldessa (Gialdessa) (area) 09/36 [+ WO]
HDH83 Jaldessa (Gialdessa) (mountain area) 09/36 [+ WO]
JDJ75 Jaldessa, see Jeldesa
JD... Jaldessa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Harewa) 09/41 [Ad]
HD... Jaldu (Gialdu) 2931 m 09/38 [+ Gu]
In an area much infested by a kind of field-mouse. [Guida 1938]
- jale: *jala* (O) 1. kind of 'godfather' in a social ceremony;
2. under, away from; (T) tie;
jele (jäle) (A) combatant without firearms
- GCU15 Jale (Giale) (area) 07/34 [+ WO]
HDD48 Jale (Giale) 08°31'/38°19' 2456/2826 m 08/38 [Wa Gu Gz]
JD... Jalelo (Gialelo) 09/41? [+ Gu]
KDA13 Jalhadjebis (area) 08/45 [WO]
- jali* (Som) deprive /a child/ of nourishment
- JDK40 Jali (Giali) (area) 09/42 [+ WO]
jallo (O) 1. goat-skin vessel, bowl, cup; 2. slanderer
- HDE57 Jallo (M. Giallo) (mountain) c2030 m, see under Mojo 08/39 [+ WO]
HDH62 Jallo (Giallo) (hill) 09/35 [+ WO]
JDB91c Jallo (Gialo, Gello) (mountain) >3000m 08/40 [+ Gu]
JDC41 Jallo (Giallo) 08/41 [+ WO]
JDC72 Jallo (Giallo) (area) 1684 m 08/41 [+ WO]
- jalo* (A) war song; (Som) deprived of nourishment
- HCR25 Jalo (Gialo, Giato) 07°30'/37°04' 1942/2015 m 07/37 [+ WO Gz]
HEJ57 Jalo (area) 2080 m, see under Gorgora 12/37 [WO]
JCN95 Jalo Elemo 08°06'/40°16' 1312 m 08/40 [Gz]
- jalo kaye: *keye, keyee* (qeyee) (O) premises, compound
- HEF43 Jalo Kaye (Gialo Caie) 11/39 [+ Gu]
- jam jam: *Jamjamo*, name of an Arsi Oromo tribe
- HCK49c Jam Jam (Giam Giam), cf Jemjem 06/38 [Gu]
jam yalin: *yaalliin* (Som) 1. it is in a place /collectively
located/; 2. there is no there
- JCT52 Jam Yalin (Giam Ialin) (area) 07/43 [+ WO]

	<i>jama</i> (O) 1. assembly, caravan; 2. red ant; 3. blind person; <i>jamaa</i> (Arabic), <i>jamaha</i> (Som) Islamic settlement; <i>Jamma</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
HDU..	Jama (sub P.O. under Dessie) Cancellations of the postal agent around 1981 used spelling DJAMA.	10/39	[Po]
HDU50	Jama 10°25'/39°22' 2680 m, cf Jeme south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDU61c	Jama (in Were Ilu awraja) Enrollment in the Environmental Education Project at Jama Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish assistance) was 20 individuals in 1985/86 and 28 in 1986/87.	10/39	[x]
HDU70	Jama (Jamma) 10°38'/39°20' 2590 m west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz Po]
HDU..	Jama sub-district (-1997-)	10/39?	[n]
??	Jambir (named Lokman on old maps)	../..	[Ch]
GCM42	Jamchar (Giamciar, Ciamciar, Pentidi) Jamchar 06°45'/34°32' 487 m	06/34	[+ WO Gz]
HCC59	James (Mount James [European name]) 05°57'/37°28' 1488 m, west of lake Chamo <i>jami</i> (Som?) kind of settlement? (Arabic) cathedral-type mosque	05/37	[Gz]
HEH39	Jamifala (Giamifala) (mountain) Jamifala 12°07'/36°26' 1236 m	12/36	[Gz WO]
H....	Jamma (centre in 1964 of Faj sub-district), cf Jama	10/39	[Ad]
H....	Jamma wereda (centre in 1964 = Gollo)	10/39	[Ad]
HEC..	Jamma, a right affluent of the Little Abay There is a high volcanic plateau, and in the Upper Jamma there are steep, deep canyons cut first through the volcanics and then through the Cretaceous sandstone and shaly sandstone, with the Jurassic limestone at the bottom. As the distance to Addis Abeba is twice that of the Muger deposits, the Jamma limestone has not been given much consideration. Sandy clays have been formed by weathering. [Mineral 1966] The name Jamma (or Jimma) is mentioned already by Pedro Paez, who was active in the 1620s. In 1932: "Present-day maps have placed its junction with the Small Abbai six miles upstream of its correct position." [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Mi Ch]
HDS29	Jamma (Giamma, Jema) (river in Shewa) 10°09'/38°20' "The Jamma is a big left-bank tributary /of the Abay/ in a huge valley of its own that drains a country to the north of Addis Ababa -- overlooking its upper reaches is Debre Libanos." [Cheesman 1936]	10/38	[Ch WO Gz]
HEM..	Jammadu Maryam (Lasta Jamado) (cave church) According to a legend six pictures of the Virgin Mary and Child came with the Holy Ark to the Lake Tana area, and one of them went to a church named Lasta Jamado. [Cheesman 1936] "-- we reached the foot of a great declivity - really the topmost and best developed section of the main escarpment, facing the plains to the east. Here, at the foot of the cliff, was a cave, walled-up and hardly to be noticed outside. We entered by a narrow door, and found before us the fascinating miniature church of Jammadu Mariam. It stood out against the dark background of the cave like a piece of bright jewellery against black velvet. Its walls, built in red stone, were partly covered with paintings of biblical scenes." Citing what Alvarez found in the 1500s: "It has not got large revenues, yet it has a great	12/39	[x Ch]

number of friars and nuns. The friars have their dwelling above the cavern entirely enclosed, and they go down to the monastery by a single path. The nuns have their dwelling below the cavern, they are not enclosed, they live upon the slope of the mountain. All these friars and nuns dig and prune in this country, and they sow wheat and barley, which they eat, for the monastery gives them little. -- This monastery is inside the cavern, and well built in a cross, well contained in the cave, so that they go freely with their procession round the building."

[Buxton 1949(1957) p 170-171]

pic	D Buxton, Travels .., London 1949(1957) p 144-145[11] cave church.		
HDT03	Jammafit (Giammafit) (area)	10/38	[+ WO]
HDE92	Jamo (mountain)	09/38	[x]
HBL07	Jamokk (area) 03°40'/39°08' <i>jamu</i> (O) 1. be blind, 2. be dull, have a blunt edge, 3. be blocked	03/39	[WO Gz]
HCH32	Jamu (at the road to Maji) 1352 m, cf Jemu, Jomu	06/35	[MS]
HBT43	Jamuda (Iamuda, Yamuda) 04°55'/38°43' 1405 m	04/38	[WO Gz]
HEA44	Jamus (Giamus) (area)	11/35	[+ WO]
	<i>jan</i> (Som) love, intense desire; <i>jaan</i> (Som) 1. salty soil; sour milk; 2. round space, circle, diagram; 3. sole, bottom part of foot; 4. piece, part		
HDP51	Jan (Gian)	10/35	[+ WO]
HDU40	Jan Amba 10°20'/39°21' 2344 m south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HEU41	Jan Amora, see Denamora, cf Janamora		
HDM10	Jan Barya 09°10'/39°24' 2162 m, south of Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HFC06	Jan Berki (Gian Berchi) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HED51	Jan Genet 11°19'/37°39' 1864 m, east of Debre May	11/37	[Gz]
??	Jan Zedrah (historically recorded settlement)	../..	[Pa]
??	Jan Zelek (J. Zäläq) (hist. rec. area)	../..	[Pa]
	<i>jana</i> (Som) large black ants		
HCH32	Jana (Giana) 06°42'/35°54' 1577 m	06/35	[LM WO Gz]
H....	Janabiet sub-district (centre in 1964 = Malka Maryam)	10/37	[Ad]
JCK48	Janagobo (Gianagobo) 06°44'/43°17' 538 m	06/43	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HES37	Janamora sub-district? (-1997-)	13/38	[n]
HES37	Janamora wereda (-1964-1994-) (centre in 1964 = Mekane Birhan) (Jana Mora south of Simen National Park in the 1990s) Retold by Mansfield Parkyns in the 1840s: Dejazmach Wube was the natural son of Dejazmach Haile Maryam and Mintaiye, widow of a peasant of Janamora. He started fighting for power in tigray in 1827.	13/38	[Ad n]
JD...	Janassen, on a road to Jijiga	09/42	[Mi]
??	Janbah (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
1530s	"In the spring of 1531, the Imam /Ahmäd/ summoned Vizier 'Addolé, and ordered him to march to Janbah, an area below Shärkha. -- 'Addolé duly set forth and arrived at Janbah, after which his horsemen, many of them musketeers, rode to the right and to the left, ravaging the country, killing unbelievers, and taking booty. The chief himself camped below the town, whither most of his cavalry returned with booty and slaves, while other soldiers looted the countryside." "The victors, who reportedly suffered no casualties /at Shärkha/, then returned to Janbah		

[S Stanley 1966]

Janjero (old kingdom)

The small Sidama kingdom of Janjero (Yamma) was occupied by Menilek's forces in 1894.

1400s The kingdom of Janjero, situated between the Gibe and Omo rivers, was largely isolated in early as well as in later times. The territory seems to have paid tribute, in horses, to Emperor Yeshaq (1412-1427).

1500s Janjero, though largely isolated by the Oromo, maintained its separate identity.

1600s On a map in Legrand's *Voyage ...*, Paris 1628, it is marked as *Royamume de Zendero ou Gengiro qui est un Etat puissant* (which is a powerful kingdom).

"/Janjero/ is said by Almeida to have recognised the Emperor, but not to have been strictly subject to him. The province's population consisted entirely of -- adherents to traditional religion -- Their culture moreover differed considerably from that of their neighbours, and it was on that account, he claims, that they were given the name Janjero, in Amharic, 'monkey'."

"On the basis of a report from his fellow-Jesuit, Antonio Fernandez, one of the few visitors to this largely inaccessible territory, /Almeida gave an/ account of the Janjero people. He described them as 'heathens much given to sorcery', and declared that their customs were 'so barbarous and strange' that none could 'be any more so'."

"At the beginning of every reign it was traditional for the monarch to order a search throughout the realm for any man or woman suffering from leprosy or ringworm. Those so affected would be despatched across the Gibé river, and beheaded 'so that no such disease should infect other people'."

"The king of Janjero, according to /Almeida's/ account, was deeply involved in the institution of slavery. Whenever he purchased foreign cloth from the merchants, the price -- would be fixed in slaves. The monarch would instruct his servants to go into one or more of his subjects' houses, take the inmates' sons and daughters, and hand them over to the traders. He did the same when he wanted to make a present to a courtier, neighbouring prince, or king. He would order that the handsomest sons and daughters of any of his subjects be taken, provided only that they did not belong to a certain family which had the 'dubious distinction' of being slaughtered for ritual purposes. Such was the submissiveness of the Janjero people, and their reverence for their monarch that no one ever murmured at such harsh practises."

"When the king died his body -- would be dressed in rich clothes, and wrapped in the skin of a cow slaughtered for the purpose. The sons of the deceased, and any other male relatives who hoped to succeed, would then flee from the honour of being chosen, and seek refuge in the forest -- The electors -- meanwhile chose the future monarch, and entered the forest to find him. They did this with the help of a bird like an eagle, which -- would rise in the air, and, uttering loud cries, descend in the vicinity of the future ruler. -- The prince would fight as hard as he could against being taken -- Those seeking him -- would eventually seize him, and drag him away by force, while he, seeing that further resistance was impossible, would accept the honour they wished to bestow on him."

"On the seventh day after his predecessor's death they would bring a maggot which they claimed had come out of the deceased's mouth, and wrap it in a piece of silk, and make the new king kill it by squeezing its head between his teeth. They would then carry the late ruler's body to the grave, dragging it along the ground, and asking it to bless the fields and lands through which it passed. On reaching the burial place, they would dig a pit and throw the corpse into it, and slaughter many cows nearby so that their blood would fall on the corpse. Thereafter, until another king died, they would daily kill a cow, and arrange that its blood should drop on the body. The slaughterers, however, were entitled to consume the meat."

"-- the new king would immediately summon all his predecessor's favourites, and tell them that they were so much part of the late monarch that they could not be separated from him, and must therefore go to the next world to remain in his favour. He would then order their execution, and choose new courtiers to be appointed in their stead."

"The houses in which the old king had lived, together with all their furniture and utensils, would meanwhile be ritually burnt. Nothing was allowed to remain. Everything, however valuable, was reduced to ashes. When any private person died, it was the custom likewise for his house, as well as all the nearby trees and plants, to be burnt -- After the destruction of his predecessor's palace the new monarch would at once have a new one built." Almeida states that a member of the 'special family' for sacrifice would be killed for the central pole of the round building, and one or two more depending on if there was one or two doors. "How much credence can be placed on these grimm stories is open to debate." [Pankhurst 1997 p 348-351]

- 1800s In the early 1800s the markets of the Gibe region were fed by products from various sources, from Janjero with slaves, cotton and ivory. In the 1830s, Abba Bagibo made Janjero (the Yamma of Antoine Abbadie) a tributary to Limmu-Ennarya. [Mohammed 1994]
- 1840s The king of Janjero "who soon realized that he could not stop Abba Jifar's expansion /of the kingdom of Jimma in the 1840s/ turned a blind eye to the loss of territories at the periphery of his country. /This/ encouraged Abba Jifar to overreach himself. On September 18, 1843, a delegation from Abba Jifar was in Saqqa negotiating some agreement with Abba Bagibo -- Abba Bagibo's promise to remain neutral in the conflict between Jimma and Janjero seems to have persuaded Abba Jifar to venture on the conquest of Janjero. -- entirely unsuspecting of a trap, Abba Jifar sent a strong force into Janjero through the gates by which they were never to return. --" "The Janjero were jubilant and their pride was elated by the victory -- It gave them a self-confidence and an undying spirit of resistance which sustained them in the struggle with Jimma for the next four decades in spite of considerable devastation." Abba Jifar had a conference with Abba Bagibo on neutral territory on 4 November 1843, but nothing concrete came out of it. "By now honor had been added to a strong desire for revenge as an incentive for victory over the enemy, with the recapture of the land Jimma lost to Janjero. Abba Jifar's military genius, combined with the eagerness of his army to win the battle, proved too much for the leadership of the Janjero. His fortune was improved by the willingness of the Janjero to fight outside their own fortifications. For this overconfidence the Janjero paid dearly -- Pressed on every side and hotly pursued by an enemy aflame with the desire for revenge -- the Janjero were soundly beaten. Among the prisoners of war who fell into the hands of Abba Jifar was the king of Janjero. Many of his relatives were sold into slavery by Abba Jifar. Notwithstanding Janjero's spirit of resistance, the capture of their king marked their submission. However, this apparent submission lasted no more than three years: as soon as their king made some agreement with Abba Jifar, who set him free, he returned to his land planning to avenge the humiliation and degradation he had suffered in the prison of Abba Jifar. Thus the struggle between Janjero and Jimma continued for the next four decades."
- 1850s Abba Jifar's success against Janjero in 1844 was followed by another against Badi Folla in 1847. For the next eight years he fought time and again against Limmu-Ennarya, Gomma, Gumma, and Gera, but almost every conflict was concluded by a peace treaty that maintained the status quo. In 1855, while he was on his way to Janjero, Abba Jifar suddenly died. [Mohammed 1994 p 181-184]
- maps Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 28-30 topography, drainage, faulting, old lines of defense.
- text Getachew Fule, The kingdom of Janjero: a historical survey to 1894, BA thesis, A.A. University 1985.
- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| HCR59 | Janjero (Giangero) (mountains) 07°45'/37°28' 2402 m | 07/37 | [+ Gz] |
| HCS70c | Janjero (Giangero) (area) 07°53'/37°31' | 07/37 | [Ad LM Gu Gz] |
| HCS70c | Janjero sub-district? (-1997-) | 07/37 | [n] |
| HCS70c | Janjero wereda (centre in 1964 = Funya) | 07/37 | [Ad] |
| HEF56 | Janjero (Janjiro) 11°22'/39°58' 1427 m | 11/39 | [Gz] |

east of Hayk

HDR06	Janjimen (Giangimen) (area)	09/37	[+ WO]
GCU30	Janjor (Goc Giangior, Gianggior) Janjor 07°32'/34°22' 413 m	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
HED41	Jankemer (Gianchemer) (hill) 2420 m	11/37	[+ WO]
HER05	Jankew (Giancue) 12°44'/37°07' 1666 m (centre in 1964 of Janifenkera sub-district) Janko /=this one?/ had a population of 4,032 as counted in 1967.	12/37	[Ad]
HE...	Jankit Maryam (Gianchit Mariam) (church) see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[+ It]
HER06	Jankuk (Giancue) 12°44'/37°07'	12/37	[+ WO Gz]
HEJ78	Janora 12°28'/37°21' 1967 m, south-west of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HES40	Janora (Gianora, Janwera), cf Janamora (mountain) 13°02'/37°37' 2005 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HES40	Janora sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sebentera)	13/37	[Ad]
HE...	Janos (ctr in 1964 of Tai Mewucha sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JDK63	Japsa (Giapsa) (area) <i>jar</i> (Som) 1. ledge of cliff, edge, border; 2. reap, mow down, cut, slice, chop; 2. somebody's part /obtained by trickery/; 4. Somali checkers; <i>jaar</i> (Som) 1. (also Arabic:) neighbour; 2. halter, small bridle; 3. miling vessel, milk container	09/42	[+ WO]
JBG83	Jar (Giar), cf Jer	04/40	[+ WO]
	<i>jara</i> (O) 1. big; 2. they, them; people; <i>Jara</i> , name of a sky-god or evil spirit among the Hadiya, derived from a word root which also gave the Amharic word <i>zar</i>		
??	Jara (historically recorded area) In 1652 Emperor Fasilädäs despatched Ras Wäldä Giyorgis on an expedition against the Wako Oromo. The chief defeated them, and in 1658-1659 was sent on a further mission, to Jara, which was again successful. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
GCU55	Jara (Giara) 07°48'/34°49' 619 m, cf Jarra	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
HBM46	Jara (Giarra) (mountains) 04°02'/39°55' 850 m on the border of Kenya	04/39	[WO Gz]
HCG73	Jara (Giara) 06°59'/35°08' 810 m	06/35	[+ WO Gz]
HCL77	Jara 06°58'/39°07' 2734 m, west of Dodola	06/39	[Gz]
HDB39	Jara (Giara), see Harota		
HDU67	Jara (Giarra) 10°31'/39°57' 1495 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEF10	Jara 10°57'/39°21' 3507 m, south-west of Dessie	10/39	[Gz]
JCN29	Jara (Jerra, Guri, incorr: Gure) 07°22'/40°30' 1880/2026 m (centre in 1964 of Gololcha wereda, with sub post office), south of Shek Husen	07/40	[Gz Ad Gu WO]
1960s	The primary school (in Wabe awraja) in 1968 had 186 boys and 31 girls, with 7 teachers.		
1900s	The Gololcha Hotel is its largest hotel.		
JDC98	Jara (Gora) 08°59'/42°22' 1530 m	08/42	[Gz]
HED65	Jaragedo (Darechera), north of Mota 11°24'/37°53' 2424 m Coordinates would give map code HED64 (centre in 1964 of Walka Denkorro sub-district)	11/37	[Gz Ad]

jaran (Som) chopped, cut; *jaaraan* (Som) neighbour

HDU96	Jaraniyo (Jaraniyo, Jaraniye, Ricchia, Ricchie, Rike) (Rik, Ryke, Ericche, Erikshe) 10°46'/39°50' 1451 m (in Yifat & Timuga awraja) Coordinates would give map code HDU95. Jaranyo mission primary school in 1968 had 18 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.	10/39	[Gz WO]
HDJ95	Jardega (Giarti) 09°49'/37°03' 2402 m (with churches Giyorgis and Mikael), see under Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HD...	Jardega Jarte (in Gudru awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 274 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	09/37?	[Ad]
HD...	Jardega Jarte sub-district (-1997-)	09/37?	[n]
HE...	Jare (Djaré) At six hours /by mule?/ from Dessie. There are hot springs (Fil Wiha), and in the early 1930s there was a plantation of Mr Liegi. [Zervos 1936]	11/39	[+ x]
JDK64	Jare 09°40'/42°55' 1776 m, north of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HE...	Jari Filwiha (J. Filwuha) (centre in 1964 of Worteya sub-district)	11/39	[+ Ad]
HDJ95	Jarle, see Alibo		
HDJ85	Jarmet (Giarmet) (mountain) 09°48'/37°01' 2439 m see under Alibo	09/37	[Gz WO]
HEF93	Jarota 11°45'/39°41' 1758 m, south of Weldiya near map code HEM03	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>jarra</i> (O) ceremony observed every eight years at the beginning of a new Oromo year		
HCT49	Jarra, cf Jara	07/39	[Wa]
HDJ26	Jarra (Giarra) (area), see under Haretu	09/37	[+ WO]
HDU67	Jarra (Giarra, Gera) 1456/1495 m, bridge 1364m At the main road in the Debre Birhan direction where a road to Majete branches off. An Italian-built 10-room building had not been used after the liberation until about 50 trainees and trainers used it temporarily in March /1957?/ before getting their own buildings at the Majete Community teachers training Centre. These temporary inhabitants did plenty of work to tidy up the premises. [UN October 1957]	10/39	[WO Gu]
JDN55	Jarra awraja (centre in 1964 = Fursi) was abolished before 1970	10/40	[Ad x]
J....	Jarra Gaya (centre in 1964 of Soyo Golla wereda)	10/40	[Ad]
JDC47	Jarra Jarti (Giarra Giarti) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
	<i>jarre</i> : <i>jarree</i> (Som) expect		
HDJ56	Jarre (Giarre), see Berecha		
HEF43	Jarre Tew (Giarre Teo), see under Hayk Much frequented thermal spring. Lignite in the neighbourhood. [Guida 1938]	11/39	[+ Gu]
HEF43	Jarretis (Giarretis), see under Hayk <i>jarsa</i> , <i>jaarsa</i> (O) an elder, /very/ old man, arbitrator; husband	11/39	[+ Gu]
JDJ47	Jarsagoro (Giarsagoro) 2440 m	09/42	[+ Gu]
	<i>Jarso</i> , <i>Jarsa</i> , name of a group of tribes of the eastern Oromo; there is also a particular <i>Warra Jarso</i> (=Jarso people/family)		
HBS80	Jarso (Jarsso, Giarso, Jorso) Jarso 05°15'/37°32' 869, 1263 m	05/37	[Gz Po WO Wa]

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 8E Machaka (Maciaca) (village)
 10SE Ayaba (Aiaba) (mountain)
 3S Abbaroba (village)
 5SW Fasha (Fascia) (village)
 10SW Kassargiyo (Cassarghio) (village)
 9N Dogali (village) 1180 m

With important market on Thursdays and Sundays, and a centre for weaving.
 [Guida 1938]

Jarso : Fasha

An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|------------|
| HDG19 | Jarso (Giarso) | 09/35 | [+ WO] |
| text | Takele Cheka & Tsegaye Hailu, Regional geological report of sub-sheets Jarso and Guliso (NC 36-12/Q and W), EIGS report (A.A.) 1997 43 p. | | |
| HDG45 | Jarso (Giarso) 09°28'/35°16' 1669 m | 09/35 | [Gz Ad WO] |
| | (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)
The primary school (in Gimbi awraja) in 1968 had 253 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers. | | |
| HDG57 | Jarso 09°31'/35°27' 1814 m, near Nejo | 09/35 | [Gz] |
| HDJ09 | Jarso (Giarso) 09°08'/37°28' 2783 m | 09/37 | [Gz] |
| HDJ29 | Jarso (Giarso) (area & place) | 09/37 | [+ Gu WO] |
| | (This Jarso?:) During the resettlement programme until 1985 villages of approximately 500 families were erected in clusters in the Jarso area in Wellega.
[Jansson, Harris & Penrose 1987 p 175] | | |
| HDK00 | Jarso 09°07'/37°33' 2480 m (two at 3 km distance) | 09/37 | [AA Gz] |
| HDK00 | Jarso 09°08'/37°32' 2560 m | 09/37 | [AA Gz] |
| HDS18 | Jarso 10°03'/38°18' 2191 m (with church Gebriel) near Shafartak and Abay river | 10/38 | [Gz] |
| | /This Jarso?:/ "In 1927 a rough track had been cleared from Addis Ababa to Jarso on the edge of the Blue Nile Valley, and one or two cars had been driven to the end of the road, but up to the end of 1933 no car had crossed the valley under its own power. The Abyssinian Government had, during the winter of 1933-1934, undertaken the construction of a graded motor road descending and ascending the two great sides of the canyon, joined by a flying pontoon capable of ferrying motor-cars over the river, and the folk of Gojjam were expecting that the first car would cross the valley and arrive in Debra Markos in the spring of 1934."
[Cheesman 1936 p 2]
Cheesman also describes Jarso as "a great highland district divided from the others by stupendous canyons." | | |
| ?? | Jarso (Djarso) (in Harar province) | ../.. | [+ x] |
| | Administrative district in the early 1030s, with centre of the same name.
[Zervos 1936]
(Which Jarso? in Harar province?:) The junior secondary school in 1968 had 13 male and 3 female students in grade 7; with no regularly employed teacher at that time? | | |
| HD... | Jarso Daleti (in Gimbi awraja) | 09/35? | [Ad] |
| | A private school in 1968 had 83 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers. | | |
| HDB87 | Jarso Dulecha 08°56'/36°22' 1590 m | 08/36 | [Gz] |
| | south-west of Nekemte | | |
| HE... | Jarso Sanka (J. Sanqa) in Yeju awraja | 11/39? | [+ Ad] |
| HE... | Jarso Sanka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sanka) | 11/39? | [Ad] |

HDC98	Jarso Silase (church) 09°03'/37°22' near map code HDJ08	09/37	[Gz]
??	Jarso Tolera (in Wellega)	../..	[x]
pict	J. Gallais, Une géographie ..., Paris 1989 p 119 weekly meeting.		
HDL83c	Jarso wereda (centre in 1964 = Arata Maryam)	09/38	[Ad]
JD...	Jarso wereda (centre in 1964 = Jarso Betlehem)	09/42?	[Ad]
	<i>jarti</i> (O) old woman; <i>jart</i> , <i>jarrr</i> (A), <i>jari</i> (Harar area) porcupine, <i>Hystrix cristata</i>		
HDJ95	Jarti (Giarti), see Jardega <i>jaru</i> (O) to live; <i>Jarru</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people		
GCM86	Jaru (Giaru) (area)	07/34	[+ WO]
HCG54	Jaruka (Giaruca, Dico), see under Guraferda	06/35	[+ WO]
HEL73	Jarzba 12°24'/38°46' 2162 m, south-west of Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HDS55	Jasanbal, see Yesenbet		
HCD54	Jasha (Giascia) 05°55'/37°55' 1514 m jaso: <i>jaaso</i> (Arabic,Som) reward in kind, recompense; <i>Jaso</i> , name of a group of Oromo in the Harar region	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
HDH95	Jaso (mountain)	09/36	[WO]
HDL82	Jatane 09°47'/38°37' 3279 m, west of Fiche <i>jatani</i> (O) construction work	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDH40	Jate (Giate)	09/35	[+ WO]
HDL44	Jate 09°27'/38°50' 2445 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD55	Jattagobi (Giattagobi) 2377 m	08/38	[+ WO]
HCS92	Jatu 08°04'/37°41' 1870 m, south-west of Welkite	08/37	[Gz]
HCD47	Javasire, see Jabasire		
??	Jawatir (historically recorded) After a victory in 1529, Imam Ahmäd withdrew to his own country, but later crossed the Wäbi river into Däwaro. Encountering no armed resistance, he seized many prisoners, and extensive loot. He did this at Jawatir, on the eastern borders of the province, and elsewhere. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HDJ14	Jawe (Giaue, Gioie) (mountain) 09°09'/37°03' 1797 m <i>Jawi</i> (Jawé, Dawé), a branch of the Boran tribe, known from wars in the 1580s, also employed by Emperor Bakaffa in the 1720s	09/37	[+ Gz]
HC...	Jawi (centre in 1964 of Tenajawi sub-district)	07/39	[Ad]
HCJ13	Jawla Gore 06°26'/36°54' 2097 m	06/36	[Gz]
HCP00	Jawra 07°19'/35°45' 1988 m north of Shewa Gimira	07/35	[Gz]
HDC16	Jaya (Jaia) <i>jayi</i> (O) sheep with white spots on head, legs, and tail	08/37	[+ WO]
HEB45	Jayo (Giaio)	11/36	[+ WO]
??	Jazja (historically recorded area) Yeshaq (1412-1427), disturbed by continuing insurgency in and around Adäl, collected a larger army than before, and occupied Yedaya. The Emperor then attacked, and captured, the district of Jazja, but Jämal ad-Din successfully counter-attacked, forcing the imperial soldiers to flee. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HDU91	Jchuoll (mountain), see Yechiwol		