

	<i>bal</i> (Som) large leaf; (Gimirra) kind of tall tree, Sapium ellipticum; (A) 1. master, husband; 2. holiday, festival		
HDE67	Bal 08°43'/39°07' 1984 m, east of Debre Zeyt	08/39	[Gz]
JCS80	Bal Dhola (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDD51	Bal Gi (area)	08/42	[WO]
	<i>bala, balaa</i> (O) wicked spirit, devil; <i>baala</i> (O) leaf		
HCC42c	Bala	05/36	[x]
	Area in the middle of the Male-inhabited district. The headman of the Male lived there in the 1950s.		
HEM84	Bala 12°29'/39°46' 1787 m	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>balag-</i> (O) sparkle; <i>balage</i> (O) mannerless, rude; <i>balege</i> (baläge) (A) rude, rough, without shame; <i>balager</i> (balagär) (A) 1. local inhabitant; 2. rural, rustic		
HCB00c	Balage Sefer (Balaghe Safar) (caravan stop)	05/35	[+ Gu]
	In a forest glade with a single large slab of black rock, without water. [Guida 1938]		
KCN63	Balagel (Balaghel, Balagal) 07°47'/45°05' 723 m	07/45	[+ WO Gz]
HEU12	Balago 12°50'/39°32' 2533 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEB65	Balaia, see Belaya		
??	Balake (river)	../..	[Mi]
	An affluent of Sai which is a left affluent of the Didessa river. Small-scale production of gold may have taken place in 1940. [Mineral 1966]		
	<i>balakiya: belaka</i> (bälaka) (T) you have eaten; <i>balakie</i> (O) peasant		
JFA84	Balakiya (Balakia, Balachia) (mountain)	14/40	[+ Ne WO Gz]
	14°18'/40°08' 307, 1210 m		
HEL34	Balukurda 12°04'/38°51' 2008 m	12/38	[Gz]
HBL85	Balala (Ballale), see Belale		
HBP81	Balala 05°20'/35°51' 606 m	05/35	[WO Gz]
	Balala, near the border of Sudan		
JDS23	Balale (area)	10/42	[WO]
	<i>balamba</i> (= bal amba) (A) mountain man?		
JCL89	Balamba (Balambal) (locality), cf Belamba	07/44	[WO]
	07°05'/44°12'		
	<i>balambal</i> (Som) kind of medium tree, <i>Ficus populifolia</i> ; <i>balambal biyot</i> , shrubby herb found at the edge of water, <i>Sesbania sesban</i> ; <i>balambal dured</i> , kind of shrub or tree, <i>Trema guineensis</i> ; <i>balaambal</i> (Som) endure trouble, experience hardship		
JCK92	Balambal, see under Dihun	07/42	[WO]
	Ancient Arab-type ruins 25 km SE of Harar		
JDD99	Balambal (area)	09/43	[WO]
KDA43	Balambal (area)	08/45	[WO]
	(Balambal, also town in Somalia near the border, briefly invaded by Ethiopia in July 1982)		
HER06	Balambras (Amba B.) (mount.) 12°46'/37°09' 1836 m	12/37	[+ Gz]
??	Balankab (Falasha village)	../..	[18]
pict	H A Stern 1862 p 246, reproduced in <i>Ethiopia engraved</i> 1988 p 48.		
HE...	Balarse	11/36	[x]
	The Balarse stream was the boundary between Gazge and Achefer. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in April 1900. He mentions a church/?/ Wogadar Mariam on the southern side. The stream flows west and then at the foot of a conical hill turns south-east across the plain of Shimerler Jowee, and then westwards again into the little Abay. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 267-268]		

*balas, beles* (A) kind of shrub or small tree,

- Ficus spp., Ficus palmata; Euphorbia spp.; cactus (Opuntia)
- HEJ25 **Balas**, cf Beles 11/37 [Ch Gu WO]  
 A small district with water-grass plain surrounded by forest-clad hills. The shelving shore formed a *tankwa* port when Cheesman passed there in April 1933. [Cheesman 1936]  
 Balas river is an affluent of the Abay. Systematic prospecting for gold has taken place there. [Mineral 1966]  
 Cheesman found in 1933 that this river was a considerable tributary of the Abay but that it was misplaced 30 miles on the then available map. At that time Balas was the boundary of Ras Hailu's governorship.  
 "The junction /of the Shar/ with the Balas is a fine sight. Big sand-banks had been thrown up during the flood season. Antelope of several species were very numerous on the way."  
 At one point Cheesman noticed a difference of water level of 10 m between high-water and low-water season.  
 [Cheesman 1936]
- HCD77c Balasha (Balascha, Balatscha) 06/38 [+ x]  
 About 40 km south-west of Dilla.  
 At a site on a hill a German ethnographic expedition in December 1934 studied decorated monoliths with human faces. There were about 20 stones of which 10 with faces. The Germans took time to record 14 of the stones.  
 [Ad E Jensen 1935 p 99, 453, 466-467]
- ?? Balati (ford 22 km from Kork) 1047 m ../.. [Ch]  
 Visited by Major Cheesman in February 1927. "Merchants do not travel by this route, as the fords below Dejen and Zemmi are better, and the approaches more efficiently policed. The local official at Kork sent an armed escort with us lest we should meet with robber bands. The path took easy gradients and was not nearly so difficult as other descents we had made to the Abbai. -- Our track lay mostly through forest. At a mile from the river we passed the pool of a salt spring in a dry torrent-bed, to which cattle are driven periodically from the highlands to drink the saline water. It was made conspicuous by a thick salt incrustation and was obviously much frequented by hippopotami."  
 [Cheesman 1936]
- pict R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 293  
 general view at ford
- JEB66 Balato (area) 1047 m 11/41 [WO]  
 JDJ54 Balaua, see Urgo  
 JDJ55 Balawa (Balaua, Belaua) 1760 m, cf Belew 09/42 [+ WO x]  
 North-east of Dire Dawa. Between Balawa and Awale, the pegmatites are rich in muscovite mica. [Mineral 1966]
- pict N Hylander, Morgonljus, Sthlm 1917 p 212  
 Oromo village with mountain behind
- HEB65 Balaya, see Belaya  
 HEK72 Balaza, see Beleza  
*balbala* (O) 1. entrance, gateway, door (cf *bilbila* which means bell); 2. lineage, line of descent; 3. flame
- HDJ35 Balbala, see Belbela  
 JCS19 Balbalad (Balballad) 07°21'43°21' 942 m 07/43 [WO Wa Gz]  
 KBN82 Balbalaiar (Balbaar?) 05°16'45°01' 248 m 05/45 [WO Gz]  
 JCK73 Balbalar (well) 07°01'42°47' 07/42 [WO Gz]  
 ?? Balbati ../.. [x]  
 The Seventh Day Adventists had a mission station there around 1934.
- HDF80 **Balch** (Balch', Balch'i, Baltchi, Balci) 08/39 [Gz Ad WO Gu]  
 Gz: 08°52'39°24' 1826 m and 08°55'39°22' 1882 m  
 MS: 08°54'39°16' = HDE89

Centre in 1964 of Shenkora wereda.

1890s Prince Henri d'Orléans on 11 June 1897 met at Balchi a team building a telephone line of 1.25 mm copper wire and directed by the French technician Drouin. Dejazmach Welde Tsadik had put men at Drouin's disposal for the work.

An improved line with 2 mm wire along a new route reached Balchi on 24 October 1899, but works were suspended at that place so the line could only be used for telephone and not for telegraph.

Powell-Cotton uses the spelling Balji for what most likely is this place. His hunting party passed there at the end of December 1899. Balji was close to the edge of the esparpment. It was the seat of the local governor and a telephone station. "This was the first good-sized Abyssinian village we had visited /on the route from the coast/. -- There was no order or method in the arrangement of the huts. The intervening streets were sometimes wide and sometimes narrow." By telephone they received a message that they had the permission of the Emperor to continue to the capital.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 67-70]

1900s Robert Skinner's diplomatic mission with about 30 Americans arrived at Balchi on 15 December 1903 on their way to the capital. They struggled up the mountain and camped before the village. Ato Pawlos was governor at Balchi. He arranged for much *durgo* to the visitors.

"-- the 'hospitality' of Baltchi appeared, consisting of 366 disks of bread, 67 eggs, 7 chickens, 5 bales of barley, 5 bales of straw, and 5 bundles of wood. Finally came the personal gifts of Atto Paulos himself, consisting of 32 disks of bread, 6 chickens, and 10 eggs. The bearers of these presents arrived about sunset, laid them down at equal distances apart -- they bowed to the ground and disappeared."

"Friendship was sealed by the presentation on my part to the Atto Paulos of a large American flag. The Governor seemed much touched, after being told what the forty-five stars and thirteen stripes stood for --"

The camping site on high ground proved to be an unfavourable spot on account of vermin. Water was to be found below in the ravine. Wood was scarce. The camels could in principle not be kept beyond Balchi where the real highland started.

From Balchi the mission had communication by telephone with Léon Chefneux so that the rest of the route could be confirmed in detail.

On their return journey to the coast a month later they camped below at Balchi.

[R P Skinner, Abyssinia of to-day, New York 1906 p 65-67, 221]

The Rosen party of Germans arrived at Balchi on 4 February 1905. They could travel customs-free, but otherwise the fee paid at Balchi was calculated per animal. Import seemed to be mostly corrugated iron sheets, export elephant tusks, coffee and zebra skins. On initiative of Dr. Flemming they visited the church, where he hoped to buy manuscripts (but he could not). They were told that the church had been established by Ras Welde Giyorgis, which explained that the Ras occurred among the wall paintings.

The Germans had their camp at Shenkora by the river (they knew that the name meant 'sugar cane' but could not see any planted there). Two men passed Balchi at this time.

They were the American Mr Griebeschock, born in Warsaw, accompanied by the merchant Bertois from Dire Dawa. Their object was to investigate for the founding of a bank in Addis Abeba.

[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 159-162]

January 1906: "Balchi is a typical Abyssinian village -- A stone wall is to be found on the south side of the village, and from the edge of the plateau one obtains, of course, a beautiful view over the cultivated fields in the valley below to the east. To the west, the only thing that strikes the eye is the trail to Adis-Ababa, with its ups and downs over undulating country."

"The Abyssinian officials in charge of /the 'grande douane' at Balchi/ came clothed in long brown cloaks to see me and were quite civil. -- none of the three who called at my camp seemed able to sum beyond ten. After trying repeatedly they eventually gave it up and said it would be all right. They consumed a whole tin of biscuits and a tin of jam

while on their visit, and they were further presented with sundry pencils and papers, as they possessed neither in their office."

"We left soon after /towards Addis Abeba/, crossing two small streams during our march, and going over two passes."

[A H Savage Landor, Across widest Africa, vol I, New York 1907 p 63-66]

Dr Kurt Herzbruch passed Balchi in 1907 and found the steep pass up to the place to be rather dangerous for caravan animals. The customs official wanted to check the number of packages reported by telephone from Choba. "The simplest was to place one coin for each piece in front of the customs man so that he could count them and keep them." They were received with much hospitality in the village. One mother tried to sell her child for 200 Taler to the travellers.

Herzbruch visited the local church and describes a typical traditional Orthodox building. Wall paintings inside showed the usual religious persons but also Emperor Menilek. Between there and the village there was a smaller church-like round house which served as a home for blind people, among them children who sat outdoors and sang when the visitors passed.

When departing it took one hour to ride to Koroncha.

[K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 94-96]

picts W Hentze, Am Hofe des Kaisers ..., Leipzig 1905 p 68 post and telegraph station;

F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 161 painting in church;

P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 38 (Golden lion, London 1956 pl 18) wall painting inside church

HDP11 Balch (Balch') 10°07'/35°48' 867/1090 m 10/35 [WO Gz]

*balchi* (O) 1. pebble, stone; 2. pencil, slate-pencil;

(A) obsidian flake

HCS68 Balchi (Balci) (village & mountain) 07/38 [x WO Gz]

mountain at 07°50'/38°20' = HCS69, 2232 m

HDE61 Balchi 08°45'/38°36' 2090 m 08/38 [Po Gz]

Coordinates would give map code HDE62

HDE62 Balchi (SW of radio station, with market) 08/38 [x]

centre of sub-district

pict Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 13 people at market

HDF80 Balchi, see Balch

HD... Balchi, Afar area visited from Geweha 10/40? [x]

28 July 1985: "At 9:00 AM Asa /an Afar woman/, Hassan, Daniel, Tessify, Mary and Chris (nurses), Mussa, an Oromo translator who is comfortable with the Afars, and I /Canadian physician Pamela sutton working for the Church World Service during the famine period/ piled into the jeep to go to Balchi. -- We left the jeep with firends in Balchi and started our trek across plowed fields and then scrubby but greening hills --"

"After about an hour and a quarter, we reached the top of a rise and looked across at a hill on which were three low huts and a few Afars. -- we were puffing up the hill and were met by the other curious Afars, including a wonderful old man who kissed our hands. -- In his compund, the huts were sticks that had been bent over and covered with burlaps or plastic or rags. I suspect in good times, they are covered with skins or mats. The floor of each hut was made of large stones covered with hides or left bare. -- Near a pile of stones that turned out to be a hutch sheltering lambs, two ewes were bleating. The only other animals visible were donkeys and goats. Afars usually have camels, but many have died." "Down the other side of the hill many yards away, we were led to three more huts, one not yet finished; this was Asa's. She had just moved there and still needed coverings for her roof. The other dwellings were occupied by two young widows and their children. -- On distant hills, scattered Afar dwellings could be seen but rather far away. Afars don't live in villages. -- (We had passed abandoned Oromo stone huts nearby - the Oromos were once nomads but also farm now.)"

"Finally, Asa reattached the goatskin around her waist -- and led us -- back through the wilderness to Balchi. -- Back in the Geweha feeding center, the Afar women talked to Asa eagerly. What stories she would have to tell ..."

[P M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 113-118]

HD...	balchi sh...: <i>shenkor</i> (shänkor) (A) sugar cane Balchi Shenkora (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 97 boys and 28 girls, with 4 teachers.	08/39	[Ad]
HCE74c	<i>balda</i> (O) width, bounty Balda, c2800 m	06/38	[Gu]
HBL02	Baldo (area)	03/38	[WO]
HBR25	Baldo (Gebel B.) (mountain) 04°47'/37°06' 1529 m	04/37	[WO Gz]
HCD34	<i>bale, baale, /baallee?/</i> (O) wing; <i>bale</i> (balä) (A) always together with a second word to denote a person of a certain kind, e.g. <i>bale bet</i> , master of the house; <i>Bale</i> , ethnic group speaking Balesi language and numbering 4,108 at a census (in the 1990s?) Bale (village) 05°45'/37°55' 1487, 3100 m, cf Balie	05/37	[WO Gz]
HCI64	Bale 06°53'/36°58' 2197 m	06/36	[Gz]
HCI67	<b>Bale</b> (Balle) 06°55'/37°14' 2240 m /this Bale?:/ The village was built in 1965 to be a centre for the settlement around. Altitude about 1,400 m. Hot and dry climate. There was road connection to Soddo, about two hours' driving in dry weather. The houses, with distances between them 5-10 metres, are grouped on three sides of an almost rectangular market area. They were built in simple construction, because regarded to be temporary. A study made in May 1968 by FAO and IBRD said that the lowland area of Bale would be possible for a settlement having up to 900 farmers. The Bale village by 1969 had 80 households with 160 inhabitants, mostly Welamo. In the settlement outside the village there were 96 households with 320 persons. There was a wereda governor, a police station and a prison, but no permanent merchants. There was a clinic with one dresser and one assistant. Practically all the people had malaria. The school with grades 1-6 had about 300 children and 3 teachers. Only 12 of the school children were girls. The nearest church was at Goromo 10 km away. The settlers had received 5 hectares (1/8 gasha) of land from the government. The village market was small. Swedish architectural LTH students together with Mezlekia Kebede from Addis Abeba made in early 1969 the survey cited above, illustrated with drawings also of household objects. [Report presented at the University of Lund, Sweden]	06/37	[Gz]
HEM74	Bale 12°26'/39°43' 1736 m	12/39	[Gz]
JCG63	Bale, see Agal		
JDJ43	Bale 09°26'/41°57' 2007 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDK32	Bale (Bali) (mountain) 09°22'/42°42' 1984 m	09/42	[Gz WO]
??	Bale Baja (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HEM94	Bale Berlehala (area)	12/39	[WO]
KDA38	Bale Bodomado (area)	08/45	[WO]
JDF30	bale goble: <i>gobo'lee</i> (Som) to drip Bale Goble	08/44	[WO]
HEM53	bale k...: <i>kurma</i> (A) elbow Bale Kurma 12°17'/39°41' 1368 m	12/39	[Gz]
HCT..	bale m...: <i>meda</i> (A) field Bale Meda, in Arussi towards Munesa and Langan	07/38	[x]

The Swedish BV Mission had a dispensary there (-1958-).

### **Bale Mountains National Park**

The nature reserve was visited in November 1992 by a Danish traveller Hjalte Tin with wife and teenage son and daughter. They were touring Africa on motorcycles.

"In full speed we drove on the gravel road toward Bale Mountain." In heavy cold rain they entered and found room in the lodge. "Seldom have we been so happy to enter a building. And what a building! We get warm at the gigantic open fireplace and wrap ourselves in thick woolen blankets from the dormitory. We have everything to ourselves; civil war and robber bands until now have kept the tourists away.

Next morning the men bring horses -- We see many mountain nyala -- Because we are riding we can get close to them, they stand waving their big round ears for a moment before escaping."

[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994 p 181-182]

This 2,200 sq km national park protects the higher reaches of the Bale Range, and includes the second-highest peak in Ethiopia. The main attractions of the park are the wild alpine scenery, and the relative ease with which you can see many birds and mammals that are unique to Ethiopia. The road across the Saneti Plateau, at some 4000 m, is reportedly the highest all-weather road in Africa.

The Juniper-Hagenia forests lie between 2,500 and 3,300 m and are mostly found on the northern slopes. An unusual plant of the Dinsho area is the white-flowered Abyssinian rose. The alpine moorland of the Saneti Plateau is covered in heath-like vegetation broken by heather plants and stands of giant lobelia which grow up to 6 m high. One of the most common and distinctive plants throughout the Bale region is the red-hot poker, an aloe which can be identified by its orange spear-shaped flowers.

Characteristic large mammals are the mountain nyala, Menelik's bushbuck, warthog, and bohor reedbuck. The Simien fox (or wolf) is more common in Bale than in the Simien Mountains. In the extensive Harena Forest south of Saneti there are guereza and vervet monkeys, and olive baboon. More than fifteen species of endemic birds have been recorded in the Bale region.

"The base for exploring Bale on foot or horseback is the national park headquarters near the village of Dinsho. Any bus or truck heading between Dodola and Goba can drop you at Dinsho. -- There is an excellent resthouse at the park headquarters -- The unfacilitated campsite on a hill behind the resthouse offers panoramic views --"

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 191-195]

Size 2471 sq km. Established to protect the endemic species mountain nyala and Ethiopian wolf (both commonly seen). 64 species of large mammals and 270 species of birds have been recorded. The park is easy to get to for bird-watchers and many endemics can easily be seen.

There is afro-alpine, high mountain and montane vegetation. Accommodation is in a self-catering lodge, camping site, and hotels at Dinsho.

"The Bale Mountains with their gentle, rolling hills are a walker's heaven."

A very basic sketch map is the only map of the park available to tourists.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 41]

At some time after 1972 a small airplane piloted by Urs Carol was caught in a storm and crashed. The pilot was killed.

[J Kalb]

bale odo: *odo* (O) while, if; *oda* (O) large fig tree

??	Bale Odo (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
??	Bale Rekuti (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]

HFE57	Baleda 14°03'/39°07' 1746 m	14/39	[Gz]
JCS34	Balemballeh 07°27'/43°01' 854/880 m	07/42	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCS25		
HEJ88	Balengeb (Balängäb) (area) known from the 1600s	12/37	[20]

HDK34	Balesebu 09°21'/37°56' 2517 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDE10	Balesger (Balesgher) (church) 2814 m see under Gogetti	08/38	[+ WO]
HEJ24	Balesse The next bay north of Dengel Ber in western lake Tana. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in early May 1900. "Here quite a number of people collected, to take advantage of our escort in journeying to the north of the lake, as the outlaws regularly rob all travellers along this road." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 282-283] baletija: <i>bale tegga</i> (balä t'ägga) (A) rich, wealthy	12/37	[x]
HCF05	Baletija (Balatigia)	05/39	[LM WO]
HCS53	Balezze 07°42'/37°49' 2641 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
HCR60	Balfo 07°49'/36°36' 1791 m near Agaro and near map code HCP69	07/36	[Gz]
	<i>bali</i> (O) 1. feast, joy; 2. ostrich feather; 3. accident, incident, mishap; (A) bucket		
??	<b>Bali</b> (historical area) See also under Dewaro for early history of the region. Bali was a historical province south of river Webi Shebele. According to d'Abbadie these highlands were the original home of the Borana and that they migrated from there before the 15th century. Pastoral Oromo are believed to be established in Bali by 1530. After the fall of Dewaro in August 1532, a Christian force was wiped out by Wazir Adole, a Muslim general who became the first governor of Bali.	../..	[Pa]
1200s	Shek Hussein was the famous 13th-century Muslim religious leader of Bali. The Oromo called him Nur Hussein. [Mohammed 1994]		
1300s	"South of Dawaro was Bali /roughly = Arussi/, between the Webi in the north and the Ganale Doria in the south, thus controlling the Somali plain. It was inhabited chiefly by Sidama with Galla nomads to the south of them." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 67] "Bali was unaffected by Sultan Säbr ad-Din II's rebellion, and therefore remained under Christian control throughout the fourteenth century. During the reign of Emperor Sayfä Ar'ad (1342-1370) the province was ruled by a governor with the title of <i>gärad</i> . Fierce fighting subsequently took place during the time of Emperor Dawit /1380-1409/. -- Sultan Sä'd ad-Din I made his way south with fifty horsemen to raid Bali -- The province was then garrisoned by ten commanders, each with ten thousand soldiers. Sä'd ad-Din, however, easily defeated them. -- The Ifat ruler subsequently ordered a second raid on Bali. It was carried out by an officer called Asad, and led to further grim fighting --"		
1400s	"A subsequent attack on Bali by Sultan Shihab ad-Din Ahmäd Bädlay of Adäl had more long term consequences. Having gained control of the province, he settled it with 1,000 Muslim families, thereby changing its religious and ethnic composition. Despite this development Bali for much of Emperor Yeshaq's reign /1412-1427/ remained part of the Christian empire --" [Pankhurst 1997 p 72] "Later in the reign /of Bä'edä Maryam 1468-1478/ -- the governor of Bali, Gäbrä Iyäsus, and that province's -- imperial troops, were involved in a plot to defect. They planned to make their way to Adäl, because it was outside the Emperor's control, but their intentions were frustrated. Bä'edä Maryam summoned them to his court, supposedly to receive gifts, but exiled them instead to Gojjam." [Pankhurst 1997 p 120] "Bali, the most southerly territory -- was at this time /1450-1500/ still under imperial control. During Zär'a Ya'qob's reign /1433-1468/ the province was, however, seriously affected by the rebellion of Mähiko, chief of nearby Hadeya. He urged the Muslim leaders of Adäl to attack the Christians of Bali, as well as Däwaro. The people of both provinces held their own -- Zär'a Ya'qob's successor Bä'edä Maryam /1468-1478/ later recruited soldiers from Bali -- He sent the <i>gärad</i> of Bali, a certain Jan Zeg, with many troops, on an		

expedition to Gam, but the chief perished in battle with all his men."

"Gäbrä Iyäsus, a subsequent *gärad* of Bali, and the province's /imperial troops/, were later involved in a plot. Planning to defect they made their way to Adäl where an insurrection was in progress. -- Despite such difficulties imperial control of Bali continued into the early sixteenth century when Emperor Na'od (1494-1508) repulsed an attack by an Adäl Muslim chief called 'Aduh."

"This or other fighting of the period is recalled in Shihab ed-Din's chronicle which stated that Wänäg Jan, a prominent nobleman of Bali, made his way to Adäl. There in the presence of its ruler, Sultan Muhammäd, he embraced Islam. The latter appointed him a local chief, and placed him in charge of a military expedition to Bali, in the course of which he 'pillaged and ruined' the province, but was later defeated, captured, and taken as prisoner to Emperor Na'od. The rebel's brother, Wäsän Sägäd, a prominent Christian nobleman, interceded on his behalf. Wänäg Jan was accordingly released, and given great honour. He declared his return to the Christian fold, but did so, we are told, with repugnance."

"Determined on revenge he some time afterwards invited the Christian nobles to a party, and plied them with drink. When they were intoxicated, he had his servants strangle them, and seize their weapons and horses. He then ordered the people of Bali to embrace Islam - - All, great and small, are said to have converted. To consolidate his position, he called on the Adäl sultan to join him, but the latter failed to respond. --"

"Na'od meanwhile despatched a powerful force to Bali. It was commanded by a nobleman called Gäbrä Endreyas -- For two or three days a battle raged. Wänäg Jan was defeated -- He succeeded in reaching the Wäbi River, but died there. The tardy sultan arrived shortly afterwards, whereupon Gäbrä Endreyas wisely withdrew. The Adäl ruler then declared the country to be under Muslim authority, and spent two months in the territory, nominating Muslim governors."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 135-137]

1500s

"Adäl control appears, however, to have been short-lived, for by the reign of Lebnä Dengel /1508-1540/, Bali was once again integrated in the empire. -- As part of the realm Bali had close contacts with Christian from the north. This doubtless led to the founding of many churches, including a notable rock-hewn church, near Goba, which can be seen to this day."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 137]

In 1527 Imam Ahmed of Harar decisively defeated an Abyssinian army under Degalhan, Governor of Bali, which had invaded Adal. Bali was occupied by Imam Ahmed in 1533 or 1534. [Trimingham]

"Bali, a largely Christian province situated in the far south of the empire, had -- been invaded by Adäl forces on several occasions. -- The province, which was /in Lebnä Dengel's reign 1508-1540/ under the governorship of the Emperor's brother-in-law Azmach Degälhan, was affected the Imam's /Ahmed Grañ/ campaigns at an early stage. Prior to his main drive into the highlands one of his first expeditions took his men southwards as far as the territory. -- On reaching Bali his soldiers -- suffered from an acute shortage of provisions, so that each man was allowed only one handful of grain a day."

"While in Bali the Imam and his men 'pillaged to the right and the left', as the *Futuh* says, and took considerable booty. Ahmääd sent his cousin Zaherbuy Muhammäd to Malawa in the centre of the province, where he seized many valuables --"

"Sanhur, Lebnä Dengel's governor of Bali, on learning how the province was being ravaged, collected his cavalry and foot-soldiers, and assembled all the Christians of the territory to fight the intruders. Muslim sherifs -- on the other hand welcomed the Imam, who received them cordially, and presented them, in the traditional manner, with clothes of honour."

"Further fighting ensued, in which the well armed soldiers of Adäl were as so often victorious. After their triumph Ahmääd left the province, taking with him a concubine called Hajirah whom he had seized there. Formerly the wife of Täklä Haymanot, a minor

Muslim functionary turned Christian, she accompanied her new husband on his conquest of the highlands. Despite the Imam's victory most of the Bali people continued to support the Christian cause."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 196-197]

1530s "Bali by the end of 1531 was thus still unconquered, and its inhabitants remained largely unconverted. One of the province's Christian rulers, a man by name of Abreham, was in particular still active in the field. Not long after this, however, two notable Bali leaders sent messages to the Imam telling him that they had decided to collaborate in his occupation. One of them was Simu, the son of Wänäg Jan, who -- had rebelled against imperial rule a generation earlier during the reign of Na'od. The other was a certain Säbbäru. They declared that they were the Imam's secret supporters -- Simu -- proudly added, 'I will treat the Bali people as my father treated them, and even worse.' The Imam -- summoned Säbbäru, but -- despatched /Vizier 'Addolé/ to Bali, and appointed him its governor."

"Ahmäd, learning that 'Addalu, the Christian ruler of the province, had a considerable army, sent 'Addolé reinforcements. -- Assisted by the newly converted Säbbäru, whose familiarity with the country was a great assistance, the Imam's army was then joined by Simu. He at once underwent the ceremony of conversion, and informed Vizier 'Addolé of 'Addalu's whereabouts. Simu, with the vizier's approval, later sent a messenger to 'Addalu, demanding the latter's cooperation."

"After hearing these demands 'Addalu asked the messenger the size of the Imam's army. The man informed him that its core consisted of 500 Muslim horsemen, but that they had been joined by an 'immense' number of new converts -- The governor, unimpressed by these figures, proudly declared that they were small in his eyes, and that he would neither convert nor pay the tax, but would die fighting."

"Faced with this defiance Ahmäd's men prepared to attack. 'Addalu also assembled his troops for battle. He ordered them to take their women and children with them. The men were at first reluctant. They said that they would prefer to place their dependants on nearby mountains where they could watch the fight from afar. Their master was, however, adamant. He declared that if the women and children were placed anywhere else, and the men were obliged to flee, their dependants would in any case be left unprotected. He then urged his men to fight bravely 'for your country, your wives and your children'. His men accordingly took their families with them --"

"One of the bloodiest battles of the whole war was then waged, in July or August 1532. The two armies fought fiercely -- 'Addalu fell and was promptly beheaded by the Adäl soldiers. His men thereupon fled, pursued by the Imam's forces -- The wives of Ahmäd's soldiers rode behind their menfolk, and helped to capture prisoners -- That day thousands of Bali's Christian soldiers, including unnumberable nobles and 3,000 cavalrymen, were killed, and some 200 nobles were seized. The land, the *Futuh* claims, was covered with corpses -- the Imam appointed a certain 'Umar as the province's governor."

1540s "After the death of the Imam in 1543, the latter's nephew Vizier 'Abbas established himself as ruler of Bali, as well as of neighbouring Fätägär and Däwaro. His rule was, however, short-lived, for Gälawdéwos defeated him -- towards the end of the following year. This victory marked the end of Adäl paramountcy in the entire southern region."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 196-201]

"After Imam Ahmäd's death Bali was reportedly under the control -- first of an Indian 'mulatto' Ayres Dias, and, after the latter's death, of a Muslim called Khalid, a former Christian who embraced Islam, but later reverted to his earlier faith. According to Bernudes, he rebelled against the Emperor's rule, but was later killed by the Portuguese. Troops from Bali subsequently served in the army of Särsä Dengel /1563-1597/, who also appointed *gärads*, or governors, of the province." [Pankhurst 1997 p 249]

Bahrey, with a chronology accepted also by Almeida, says that the Oromo arrived in the Ethiopian empire during the reign of Lebnä Dengel (1508-1540). Bahrey and Almeida assert that they made their first appearance in Bali, with which they had a common frontier.

According to Bahrey, the Oromo crossed the Gäläna river, the location of which cannot exactly be identified, and began to invade Bali during the lubaship of Mélbah (1522-1530). Subsequent Oromo penetration was probably curtailed by Imam Ahmäd's conquest of the province, but was later facilitated by the collapse of Muslim power in the area. [Pankhurst 1997 p 282+324]

JDK32	Bali (area), cf Balli	09/42	[WO]
JEA43c	Bali	11/40	[WO x]
	Within a radius of 10 km there is at		
	?? Murjan (Murgian) 1360/1406 m		
??	Bali (in Begemder)	../..	[x]
1880s	In January 1881 Menilek granted a piece of land to the missionaries J. Maier and J.J. Greiner and gave them permission to work. But he kept them busy as full-time craftsmen and prevented them from undertaking any direct missionary work. In December 1885 they received an ultimatum from Menilek to adopt the Orthodox faith or leave the country. It meant the end of almost 30 years of work for Maier. His son-in-law Greiner founded a mission in German East Africa (= Tanganyika). [Arén 1978 p 247, 262, 276-277]		
1970	An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
HEF73	Balie (centre in 1964 of Wichale sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
JDD40	Baliga (area)	08/42	[WO]
	balimeda: <i>bali</i> (A) bucket; <i>meda</i> (A) field		
HCT36	Balimeda (Bali Meda) 07°32'/38°58' 2737/2812 m	07/38	[WO Gz Ad]
	(with church)		
	(sub-district & its centre in 1964)		
	With mission station /?/ east of lake Langanu.		
??	Balimegale	07/47	[n]
	inside the easternmost horn of Ethiopia into Somalia		
??	Balisa (in Welega)	../..	[x]
HDF80?	Balji, see Balchi		
HFD80	Balki, see Balch		
	<i>balla</i> (O) large, ample, broad, baggy, rich, generous;		
	<i>ballaa</i> (O) one-eyed, crippled; (A) branch fork,		
	pole with forked top, Y-shaped stick		
HEM84c	Balla (small market), cf Bella	12/39	[Gu]
	balla mudana: <i>mudane</i> (Som) elder, senior man		
JCH97	Balla Mudana 07°14'/41°15' 1080/1245 m	07/41	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCH96		
??	Balla Warka (B. Warqa)	../..	[n]
	"In mid-October /1855/, at Balla Warka in Gishe, the small and poorly equipped Shewan army lost to a much larger and better-armed imperial force. Haile Malakot, Menilek, and a small troop of survivors returned to Debre Birhan to brood."		
	[Marcus 1994 p 67]		
	King Haile Malakot tried to defend Shewa against emperor Tewodros in a day-long fight but suffered seriously. See under Debre Birhan concerning the circumstances.		
	[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 18]		
JDE91	Ballaad (area), cf Balleh Ad	08/43	[WO]
HCU65	Ballacasa, see Habe		
HET65	Ballago 13°16'/38°54' 1451 m	13/38	[Gz]
HBL85	Ballale, see Belale		
	ballam ballei: <i>baallee</i> (O) wing? (Som) be beside		

JCF81	Ballam Ballei, see El Ankollon	06/44	[WO]
JDL11	Ballayga Abbane (Ballaiga A.) <i>balle</i> (O) feather, plume Balle ..., cf Balli ..	09/43	[+ WO]
KCR91	Balleh Ad (Bale Ad) (border post) 08°05'/46°45'	08/46	[Gz WO]
KCP85	Balleh Khair	08/46	[WO]
JCG47	Ballei, see Bele balley abat: <i>abat</i> (A) "My Father", title of preachers and monks		
JDE75	Balley Abat (Ballei Abat) (area) <i>balli</i> (Som) pond, reservoir; (O) 1. feather, wing; 2. kind of takeover or handover ceremony	08/43	[+ WO]
HDA93	Balli, cf Bali	08/35	[WO]
KCH03	Balli 06°25'/46°01' 400 m	06/46	[WO Gz]
KCH72	Balli, see Ado		
KCH06	Balli Abdi Ali 06°22'/46°19' 338 m on the border of Somalia	06/46	[WO Wa Gz]
JCF65	Balli Ad (area)	06/44	[WO]
KCH18	Balli Ad	06/46	[WO]
JBT41	Balli Bulhan 04°58'/43°34' 404 m balli god: <i>god</i> (Som) 1. pool, well, waterhole; 2. hole in the ground, burrow; 3. bend, make crooked; <i>good</i> (Som) 1. kind of poisonous snake; 2. cloth	04/43	[WO Gz]
KCA89	Balli God (Balle G., Guriarago) 06°10'/45°38' 488 m	06/45	[Gz WO Wa]
KCP70	Balli Halliyelo (Balli Halielo)	07/45	[+ WO]
KCP80	Balli Haliyelo Hudi (Balli Halielo Hudi)	07/45	[+ WO]
KCS73	Balli Herali (area)	07/47	[WO]
KCH05	Balli Nur (Bali Nur) 06°25'/46°07' 384 m balli nur gabo: <i>nuur</i> (Som) light; <i>nur</i> (Som) rainy season; season in general; <i>Nur, Nuur</i> , a male name; <i>gaabo</i> (Som) be short	06/46	[WO Gz LM]
KCH30	Balli Nur Gabo  <i>ballo</i> (O) 1. wing; 2. happy; 3. Tuesday, god of Tuesday	06/45	[WO]
GDF82	Ballo, T. (hill), see under Gidami	08/34	[WO]
HCJ00	Balma 06°20'/36°36' 1840 m near map code corner HCB99/HCC90/HCH09	06/36	[Gz]
HCP39	Balma (sawmill)	07/36	[Gu]
HEJ91	Baloha (area)	12/36	[WO]
HDE85	Balolocho (Balolocio) (area) <i>Balta</i> , ethnic group living near the Basketo and the Doko; <i>bwalta</i> (A) joke, trivial talk	08/38	[+ WO]
HCC55	Balta (locality) 05°52'/37°04'	05/37	[WO Gz]
HCC77	Balta, see Belta		
HCC88	Balta (wide area)	06/37	[WO]
HEL18	Baltach 11°52'/39°14' 3410 m baltata: <i>baltet</i> (A) elderly woman; widow	11/39	[Gz]
HCT26	Baltata (area) 3632 m	07/39	[WO]
HCA89	Balti (with landing ground), see under Maji	06/35	[Gu]
??	Balto (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDP45c	Balto (Tulu B.) circa 10°20'/36°10' (on map of 1901)	10/36	[x]
KDA54	Balumbal 08°36'/45°10' 948 m on the border of Somalia	08/45	[Gz]
HES56	Bama (on map of 1843)	13/38	[Ha]

*bamba* (A) tree with wide trunk, baobab or wild fig,

	Adansonia digitata, Ficus sycomorus, F. gnaphalocarpa; <i>bwambwa</i> (A) water pipe		
HEJ34c	Bamba (on map of 1843)	12/37?	[Ha]
HET31	Bamba	13/38	[WO]
HET76	Bamba 13°22'/39°03' 1720 m	13/39	[Gz]
HB..	Bambale, village in Konso land	05/37	[x]
	<p>"Over alt er vi velkomne til å se inn i hyttene -- Fra mange kanter kommer både barn og voksne med forskjellige ting de ønsker å selge. Da de får høre at jeg ønsker å kjøpe sverd og kniver, forsvinner flere av dem, men kommer snart tilbake med mengder av både nye og gamle smedarbeider. -- I den delen av landsbyen der smedene og veverne holder til, blir vi ekstra hjertelig mottatt. Stolte viser de oss de vakre husflidproduktene som de lager i sine primitive vevstuer og smier. I begge tilfeller dreier det seg om en grop i bakken med et skråtak av bølgeblikk over for å dempe på den sterke solvarmen."</p> <p>"Bambale er alle menneskers far, mens hans far igjen er selve solen, Adota. Da solen hadde besluttet seg for å befolke jorden med mennesker, sendte 'han' sønnen sin Bambale ned på den etiopiske høysletten. Og 'han' sendte også noen kvinner med. De landet alle sammen - både Bambale og kvinnene - i et tre på en grein. Under dette treet - <i>ketu</i>, som sto et sted på Borana-vidda - levde Bambale med kvinnene sine og han fikk mange barn. Ja, så mange ble det etter hvert, at to av de eldste barna ble enige om å utvandre. Det var den eldste sønnen som hette Bambale som faren, og datteren Guyo Ana som dro avsted. Omsider kom de til Konso-land. Men da var den unge Bambale sliten, og da svettdråpene falt på den tørre bakken, ble det en liten dam der."</p> <p>[K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 161-162, 155]</p>		
??	Bambasi wereda (-2003-) in the Asosa Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State <i>Bambassi</i> , language of the Didessa ethnic group	../..	[20]
HES00	Bambelo 12°42'/37°35' 2743 m	12/37	[Gz]
GDM74	<b>Bambesi</b> (Bombasci, Bambashi, Bambishi) (Bombaso, Abba Moti, Abu Matis) (mountain and village) MS: 09°45'/34°42' 1668 m, peak 2185 m Gz: 09°45'/34°44' 1430 m, mountain at 09°43'/34°40' = GDM73, 1712 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/34 09/34	[MS Ad Ro 18] [Gz WO Gu]
geol 1930s	Boulders of schistose trachyte, though not in situ, occur north of Bambesi in Wellega. Three groups of houses at the base of an outcrop ("propaggine") of mount Abu Meti, with abundant water and a market. [Guida 1938]		
1968	Negede Mao primary school (in Asosa awraja) in 1968 had 29 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.		
1990s	During capture of Bambesi by the Oromo Liberation Front on 7 January 1990 six Cuban doctors and nurses were taken hostages. There had been five days of heavy fighting. OLF clandestine radio said that in fighting on 18 February between Bambesi and Mendi (which Mendi?) the OLF had killed 84 government soldiers. [News]		
??	Bambiko (Bambico) (ctr in 1964 of Rib sub-district)	12/37	[+ Ad]
HET10	Bambolina (Bamboline) 12°46'/38°31' 1164 m	13/38	[WO Gz]
HCA45	Bambu 05°52'/35°17' 1246 m	05/35	[WO Gz]
HCA45	Bambu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tirma)	05/35	[Ad]
GEF46	<b>Bambudi</b> (Bumbadi, Bumbodi, Bumbode) 11/? When Consul Cheesman arrived from Ethiopia in March 1929, the Sudan road system had been built up to the frontier. The border was in a <i>khorr</i> or river just downstream the village of Bumbode, at that season a dry sandy bed of the torrent. The name of the village was	10/34	[MS WO Ch]

locally also pronounced Lombardy. The landscape was featureless, and there were no guards and no customs house visible on the Sudan side. Fishing was done at nighttime with torches and spears - are there kinds of fish which are particularly attracted by light? [Cheesman 1936, Guida 1938]

HEA43	Bamesa (area)	11/35	[MS WO]
HEA35	Bameza (Mescescia, Misesca) (mountain) 11°10'/35°14' peak 957 m	11/35	[Gz]
HEA43	Bameza (Bamoza, Bemoza) (place) 11°14'/35°05' 580 m	11/35	[Gz WO]
HEJ55	Bamjiro (Bamgiro)	12/37	[+ WO]
HCT90	Bamo 08°08'/38°29' 1961 m near map code HDE00	08/38	[Gz]
HEA43	Bamoza, see Bameza <i>ban-</i> (O) open		
JCF34	Ban Amayak (Ban Amaiach) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
JBU45	Ban Hobou (area)	04/44	[WO]

*bana* (A) woollen blanket;

*Bana, Banna*, ethnic group living in the Jinka region, cf Hamar.

These people have much domestic animals - cattle, sheep, goats. Young shepherd men have to perform a special ceremonial exploit by jumping over a row of cattle. A headman of Bana before 1950 had 15 wives and some 50 children.

[Ad E Jensen, Altvölker ..., Stuttgart 1959 p 313-358]

The Bana were described by M L Bender in 1976, speak a language of the Omotic group, and were estimated to number about 11,000.

[Ethnicity ..., 1994 p 49]

picts Altvölker ..., Stuttgart 1959, pl 7 site plans of three farmsteads,  
Tafel 17+18 two Bana men, 21 six photos of girls and women,  
22+23 young men with face paint;  
K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)  
p 165 man's head ornament requiring special wood head rest.

HBP78	<b>Bana</b> (area) 05°14'/36°25', east of Omo river Field studies of the Banna people were made by Ad. E. Jensen in April-May 1951. He found that it was far between settlements in the area.	05/36	[WO Gz]
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banan: *bannaan* (Som) 1. clearing, plain, field;

2. empty, vacant

JCU04	Banan bananweyn: <i>bannaan weyn</i> (Som) large plain	07/44	[WO]
KCH71	Bananweyn (Bananuein) (locality) 07°01'/45°50'	07/45	[+ WO Gz]
JEA98	Banayle (Banaile) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
HCD59	Banco, see Benko & HCD98		
JBP58	Bander 05°02'/41°32' 388 m	05/41	[WO Gz]
??	Bandi (river)	../..	[Ch]

Consul Cheesman passed there in February 1929. "From Sergumi to Bandi - 8 miles /about 13 km/ - unburnt grass caused delay in places. -- Traces of elephant were to be seen all the way, and the first men had to turn a lion out of the place we had selected for camp. -- The Bandi river comes from Gum Gum hill. It is a perennial stream and supports a negro settlement on its upper reaches." [Cheesman 1936]

*bandira, bandera* (A,O,T) flag, standard, ensign;

*bandiirad* (Som) flag, banner

HDC80	Bandira 08°55'/36°35' 1912 m (centre in 1964 of Leka Gurgur sub-district) Gurangur is its meteorological station?	08/36	[Gz Ad]
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	Average annual rainfall 1200 mm recorded 1955-1960.		
JCR66	Banduksile (area)	07/42	[WO]
HCC31	Baneta 05°43'/36°45' 1488 m	05/36	[Gz]
HBJ93	Baneya (Baneia) (area)	04/36	[+ WO]
	<i>bang</i> (western Eth.) kind of tall tree, <i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> , related to ebony		
GDL79	Banga	09/34	[WO]
	/which one?:/ In Wellega near Sirekole (Sirk'ole) river and Konsho. Amphibolites and chlorite schists occur in the neighbourhood. [Mineral 1966]		
GDM70	Banga	09/34	[WO]
HCJ20	Banga, see Bokde		
HCA88	Bangal, G. (mountain) 2413 m, see under Maji	06/35	[WO]
GDL70	Bange (Jebel B., Gebel Banghe, Banga) (mountain)	09/34	[Gz WO]
	09°43'/34°18' 1339 m		
??	Bangela, in the Gambela-Asoso direction	../..	[x]
	There was a health centre (-1971-).		
HEC24	Bangia (Bandja), see Benja		
JBj76	Bangol (Bur B.) (hill) 04°15'/42°11' 225 m	04/42	[WO Gz]
	near the border of Somalia Coordinates would give map code JBJ66		
HEL07	Bani (mountain) 11°47'/39°04' 3231 m	11/39	[Mi Gz]
	Circa 50 km north-north-east of Asosa. There are large outcrops of quartz.		
HCJ42	Banja 06°43'/36°48' 944 m	06/36	[Gz]
HEC12	Banja (Bangia) (area), cf Benja	11/36	[Ch Gu WO 18]
HEC12	Banja sub-district (-1997-)	11/36	[n]
HEC23	Banja, see Benja		
JDK59	Banka (Banca) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
	banka aror: <i>aroor</i> (Som) 1. bringing to water; 2. dawn, early morning; 3. spine, backbone		
JDL02	Banka Aror (Banca Aror) (wide area) 09°06'/43°35'	09/43	[+ WO Gz]
JDS20	Banka Ellis (Banca E.) (locality) 10°10'/42°40'	10/42	[+ WO Gz]
HCD62	Banke	06/37	[x]
	the western part of the 'Bridge of God' between lakes Abaya and Chamo		
HCD59	Banko (Banco)	05/38	[Wa WO]
	The Dawa river rises south-east of Banko valley. It is within the Adola (Kibre Mengist) mining area. [Mineral 1966]		
HCD98	Banko (Banco) 2080 m	06/38	[+ WO Gu]
	Village 20 km after Dilla on the Yavelo road.		
HCE31	Banko (Banco) (valley)	05/38	[+ WO]
HCG76	Banko	07/35	[x]
	west of Shewa Gimira		
??	Bankwal (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
JCD83	Banlileheli 06°13'/42°47' 334 m	06/42	[WO Gz]
	<i>Banna</i> , name of an ethnic group in the South Omo Zone, see <i>Bana</i>		
HCS42	Bannare 07°40'/37°41' 1961 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
HCB15c	Bannata	05/36	[x]
	A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]		
HBR38	Banno 04°51'/37°24' 1312 m	04/37	[WO Gz]
GDE79	Bano, G. (hill)	08/34	[WO]
HCL14	Bansa Tullu, see Bonsa		

	<i>banta, bantaa</i> (O) large /mushroom/		
HCL74	Banta 06°59'/38°51' 2492 m, south-east of Kofele	06/38	[Gz]
HCD88	Bantiballa	06/38	[x]
	South-west of Dilla. Site where a German ethnographic expedition studied undecorated monoliths in December 1934. [Ad E Jensen 1936 p 99]		
HCK68	Bantolla (area)	06/38	[WO]
	<i>bantu</i> (O) 1. key; 2. to occur; <i>banti</i> (O) roof		
HDD59	<b>Bantu</b> (Bentu Liben, Bantu Liben, Liven) 08°37'/38°22' 2234 m (with church Mikael) At 25 km south of the Jimma road, counting from bridge over the Awash, in Chebo & Gurage awraja. Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 7NE Tulu (Siba) (village) 2167 m The primary school in 1968 had 204 boys and 16 girls, with 3 teachers.	08/38	[Gz LM WO]
HDJ85	Bantu 09°49'/37°03' 2402 m, south of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDL62	Bantu 09°37'/38°37' 2498 m (centre in 1964 of Toli wereda)	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
JCK20	Banyero (plain) <i>bar</i> (Som) 1. livestock; 2. kind of palm, <i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> ; 3. speck, spot, mark, stain; 4. half; 5. teach, introduce; <i>barr</i> (Som) plain, prairie; <i>baar</i> (Som) 1. tip, peak; 2. hair on the hump of a camel's back	06/42	[WO]
JB97	Bar Abir (Bur Abri) (waterhole/well)	04/42	[WO Gu]
JBR07	Bar Abir (waterhole) 04°32'/42°19' 210 m bar ali, cf <i>Ali</i> as first part of name	04/42	[WO Wa Gz]
JEG95	Bar Ali (mountain) 12°39'/40°24' 462 m Coordinates would give map code JEG97	12/40	[WO Gz]
JCE50	Bar Duckul (Bar Duccul)	05/43	[+ WO]
JCE43	Bar Edeg	05/43	[WO]
JBS69	Bar Hugn (Bar Hug) 05°08'/43°22' 448 m	05/43	[WO Gz]
JBT75	Bar Iere (B. Ieri, B. Iero) 05°10'/43°54' 364 m bar m...: <i>meda</i> (A) field	05/43	[WO Gz]
HDU44	Bar Meda (Kadambo, Cadambo Gbiorghis) 10°21'/39°44' 3251 m	10/39	[Gz WO]
JDK23c	Bar Said circa 09°15'/42°50' (on map of 1901) south-east of Jijiga	09/42	[x]
JBR87	Bar Shevel (Bar Sciavel) 05°17'/42°19' 386 m	05/42	[Gz]
JBS94	Bar Shiyellele (Bar Sciellele) bar yere: <i>yeri</i> (O) lean, emaciated	05/42	[+ WO]
JBT75	Bar Yere, see Bar Iere		
	<i>bara, bar</i> (O) weather, time, year, age		
HDK19	Bara 09°10'/38°20' 2762 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEL96	Bara 12°39'/38°59' 2241 m, near Sekota	12/38	[Gz]
HET06	Bara 12°44'/39°00' 1844 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDN99	Bara (area), see under Trena	10/40	[WO]
JDG69	Barabdi (=Bar Abdi?)	09/40	[WO]
HCS..	Barabicho "Une monographie portant sur la communauté de Barabicho dans l'awraja de Kembata permet de saisir à grande échelle l'importance de l'ensète dans le 'système' agricole des moyennes montagnes qui dominent à l'Ouest la dépression des lacs." "A l'altitude de 2 200-2 300 m, Barabicho dispose d'un terroir de versants en pentes	07/37	[x]

douces aux sols gris ou bruns profonds et riches en humus. Les pluies totalisent en moyenne annuelle 1 150 mm en une longue saison de sept mois (de mars à septembre plus de 100 mm par mois). C'est ici moins la sècheresse que des excès de pluies tardives que l'on craint en septembre-octobre."

"Les onze familles étudiées exploitent leurs terres selon le système du *rist*, compte-tenu de leur commune descendance de deux 'ayant droit'. Une petite partie du terroir est d'usage collectif, le *seregue*, qui comprends un pâturage, le cimetière et le réseau de larges chemins, 15 mètres, qui sert aussi de pâturage."

"La pression démographique est dans toute la région élevée -- la densité à la surface agricole utile atteint des chiffres records. Les onze familles groupant 70 personnes ne disposent que de 1 626 ares dont seulement 1 082 ares cultivés -- De tels records d'occupation ne seraient pas possible sans l'ensète qui occupe 3,35 ha, les autres cultures principales étant 5,36 ha de blé, 0,67 ha de *teff* et 89 ha de pois."

"L'organisation des terroirs familiaux est centrée sur l'enclos contenant les maisons circulaires aux murs de bois d'eucalyptus, le jardin de légumes (choux, patate, oignon), 'l'ensèteraie' et une parcelle dégagée où se tiennent le jeunes animaux. -- L'ensèteraie est fertilisée par apport de fumier animal vidé deux fois par semaine de l'étable. Les travaux agricoles les plus exigeants en temps y ont lieu : préparation du sol et labour avec le bâton à fouir en janvier, replantage des boutures de mars à juin, désherbage en septembre, récolte vers décembre --"

"L'orge est considéré comme fertilisant et les semis de *teff* sont précédés d'un épandage de cendres. Dans les champs les plus extérieurs l'assolement triennal blé-orge-blé est interrompu par une ou deux années de jachère."

"S'il est difficile de prétendre que l'ensète a déterminé les fortes densités, il est certain qu'il a contribué à leur assurance. Cependant le système est vulnérable. La population de ce hameau est sous-employée sur des exploitations d'environ 1 ha de surface cultivée. Les travaux purement agricoles occupent chaque exploitant 102 jours par an, ce à quoi il faut ajouter entre 77 à 86 jours fériés selon les familles. Reste la moitié du temps : maladie, travaux domestiques, travaux de conservation des pentes par l'entretien des haies vives et des terrasses."

[J Gallais, Une géographie politique .., Paris 1989 p 83-85]

	<i>barada</i> (Arsi O) hail; <i>barad</i> (A,T) gun-powder		
HCN55	Barada (Perada) 07°42'/35°18' 1540 m, cf Bereda north-west of Gecha	07/35	[Wa Gz]
HCT89	Barada (area)	08/39	[WO]
JEJ56	Baradle 12°13'/42°09' 479 m near the border of Djibouti	12/42	[n]
HCU00	Barado 07°16'/39°24' 2553 m	07/39	[Gz]
JBN28	Baragello (Baraghello, Barogelu, Baraghetto) (area & place) 04°44'/40°33' 854 m	04/40	[+ WO Wa Gz]
JBN28	(= Barachella 100 km from Gambela? Bara Kella?)	04/40	[It]
??	Barahle	../..	[x]
pict	G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 149 tax station for salt caravans from Dalol, with high mountains in the background		
HDG49	Barak (T. Barach) (hill) <i>baraka</i> (Arabic?) an Islamic concept, wonder-working powers	09/35	[+ WO]
JDN58c	Barakala Faghe	10/40	[Ne]
	"We journeyed forward on the desert plain, and presently came to a dry swamp strewn with golden straw -- At last we came within the shadow of the first trees of the forest, and directed our march to the ford. We made by no means an easy passage, for the water was deep, and the loads were partly immersed. -- natives had gathered on the bank to watch us. Their presence informed us that the news of our approach had already preceded us. The place was called Barakala. Abdulla's territory was bounded by the east bank, but he		

forded the river with us."

"We stopped for the noon halt, and found a shady natural bower, which was made quite convenient with a few strokes of the hatchet. Monkeys were numerous, and they came quite close to us -- As soon as /the natives/ saw that we were making preparations to settle in that spot, they went away without once looking back. We surmised that Abdulla's presence on their land was disapproved of, for he was chief of the opposite bank, and no friend of theirs."

[Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 147-148]

*Baraket, Bereket*, sister of the Devil, in paintings depicted as a girl with one eye

HDM13	Barakat, see Bereket <i>barakate</i> (O) gift, divine favour		
HDH30	Barakati	09/35	[WO]
HFE48	Barako (Baraco) 13°56'/39°10' 1720 m	13/39	[+ Gz]
GDE..	Barakui Village at the Baro river far downstream from Itang. A British traveller camped in March 1906 near that village with its sharply-pointed huts. The villagers did not like his presence but could not persuade him to move away with his caravan. A local musician played to them on a combination lyre-drum made of tortoise shell with skin stretched over it, and having six strings. The musician, while sitting playing on the ground, was clever at trying to steal things with his feet and hide them under himself. People in the area had a habit of plastering their hair with red mud. [A H Savage Landor, vol I, 1907 p 244-247]	08/34?	[x]
GDE32	Barakwich (Barokwich, Baraquic) 08°28'/33°38' 338 m	08/33	[Gz WO]
JEN86	Barali (mountain) 13°27'/40°19' 431 m, cf Bar Ali	13/40	[Gz]
HDB20	Baramo (Baramb) 08°20'/35°44' 1657/1781 m <i>baramu</i> (O) be known, be discovered	08/35	[WO Gu Gz]
JDA79c	Baranissa baranta: <i>berenda</i> (bärända) (A,T) terrace, verandah, raised platform in front of a building	08/40	[Wa]
HCM51	Baranta (mountain) 06°47'/39°27' 3505/3789 m	06/39	[WO Gz]
HDS49c	Baranta (area) Within Baranta is the ford of Abay at Dibo, elevation 1147 m. [Cheesman 1936]	10/38	[Ch]
JEH49	Baranto (area)	12/41	[WO]
JDG66	Barantu	09/40	[WO]
JDG67	Barantu Ale (area) <i>barara</i> (O) sheep	09/40	[WO]
??	Barara (ancient capital), see Borora		
??	Barara (area south of Adigrat at river Sullo)	../..	[x]
JCE29	Bararato (pass) 05°40'/44°15', see under Kelafo	05/44	[WO]
JCE39	Bararato (Girta B.) (mountain) 05°43'/44°14' <i>Bararetta</i> , a group of Oromo living in Kenya <i>barari</i> (O) cockroach; <i>berari</i> (T) flyer; <i>berari kokeb</i> (bärari kokäb) (A) meteor; <i>barar</i> (Kemant) to escape; <i>Ali</i> , cf this as first part of name	05/44	[WO]
JDP31	Barari Ali (area)	10/40	[WO]
JCR11	Bararti Beckey (Bararti Becchei) (area)	07/41	[+ WO]
HEE96	Barat 11°43'/38°59' 3053 m (with church K'irk'os)	11/38	[Gz]
JBN84	Baratieri Falls (European-given name) (waterfalls) 05°28'/40°12' Coordinates would give map code JCA04 about 15 km to the NW	05/40	[WO Gz]
JFB51	Baraulo 14°01'/40°45' 38 m, near the Eritrea border	14/40	[Ne Gz]

??	Barbada (hills)	../..	[Mi]
	P. Antolini of the Texas Africa Exploration Co, when making an exploration of Sidamo Province in January-March 1958, found large intrusions of pyroxenite composed almost exclusively of diallage, in a W-E belt from Koessa mountain to the Barbada hills group, bordering Aflata river. [Mineral 1966]		
	<i>barbara</i> (O) a group of men belonging both to a certain age-set and to a certain <i>gada</i> class		
HDP76	Barbara (Berbera) 10°36'/36°16' 1183/1625 m (place & area)	10/36	[Gz WO Ch]
	<i>barbare</i> (O) hot pepper		
HCU37	Barbari, see Berberi		
HDD87	Barbere Meder, see Berbere Medir		
	barberi ...: <i>qura</i> (A,O) crow, raven; <i>kura</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Boswellia</i> sp.		
HEJ54	Barberi Kura (B. Cura) (mountain) 12°16'/37°00' 1943 m	12/37	[Gz]
JDJ73	Barcha (Barcia, G.) (area) 1146 m	09/41	[Ch WO]
	In 1706 King Tekle Haymanot of Gondar marched with an army to Barcha, but he was attacked by malaria on the SE shore of lake Tana and had to be carried back to an island on the lake. [E Wallis Budge]		
HCG75	Barchan, see Brahan		
	<i>barche</i> (O) globe, sphere; <i>barchee</i> (O) small, feeble, flimsy, pitiful; flat /head or face/, with flat bottom /gourd or pumpkin/		
JDC02	Barche (Barce) (area) 1171 m	08/41	[+ WO]
HCG75	Barchen, see Brahan		
??	Barcho (Bartcho)	../..	[x]
	Za Dengel was defeated on the plain of Barcho and killed with a spearthrust through his forehead.		
HCA55	Barchu (Gebel Barchu, Barciu) (mountain) 05°58'/35°20' 886/905 m	05/35	[WO Gz]
HCD47c	Barda, east of lake Chamo		
HEH27	Bardanki (Bardanchi) (mountain) 12°00'/36°21' 917 m	11/36	[+ WO Gz]
JB...	Bardia	04/41?	[x]
	When the 'Battle of Ganale Doria' started with three columns advancing from the Dolo area at dawn on 12 January 1936, one of the columns, under General di Popolo, advanced up the valley towards Bardia. [A J Barker 1971 p 76]		
HCG87	Bardika (Bardica, Badica, Bedaica) 07°05'/35°30' 1308 m	07/35	[+ WO Gz]
	Near Amora Gedel. Scattered limonite is found in this area. [Mineral 1966]		
HEJ06	Bardo 11°47'/37°08' 1785 m	11/37	[Gz]
	<i>bare</i> (Som) teacher, trainer; <i>bere</i> (bäre) (A) ox, bull; <i>barre</i> (O) large gourd		
HDA13	Bare, see Bure		
JBS02	Bare (Barrei) 04°37'/42°43' 395 m MS: 04°30'/42°40' = JBK91, 1506 m Gz coordinates give JBS12, near JBK92	04/42	[Gz]
HEK60	Bare Gimb (Barie G.), see Bahri Gimb		
??	Bare sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
	<i>bareda</i> , <i>bareedaa</i> (O) magnificent, beautiful, superb		
HDJ74	Bareda (area) 2420m, cf Barada, Bereda	09/37	[WO]
	<i>bareddu</i> (A) kind of shrub or tree, <i>Myrica salicifolia</i> ;		

	<i>bareddu, baredu</i> (O) be beautiful /usually said of females/		
HDB76	Bareddu (mountain) 1880 m	08/36	[WO]
JDD47	Bareha (area)	08/43	[WO]
??	Bareilu	../..	[18]
	"The town of Bareilu - a large permanent military camp - has about 2,000 residents. It also has some commercial significance, lying on a major caravan route from Wellega to Shewa."		
	[A Bulatovich 1897]		
JDG56	Bareita (mountain)	09/40	[Ne]
HDS41	Baremma 10°23'/37°39' 2417 m	10/37	[Gz]
	west of Debre Markos		
HCC42c	Barendu	05/36	[x]
	sub-chief area in the east of the Male-inhabited district		
	<i>Barentu</i> , large group of eastern Oromo, with many branches		
JDG37	Barentu, G. (area) 1048 m	09/40	[WO]
JDH75	Barentu (area)	09/41	[WO]
	In the 16th century the pastoral Oromo consisted of two powerful confederacies named Borana and Barentu. "The large-scale use of cavalry by the Michelle gada (1554-1562) quickened the pace of Barentu spread." [Mohammed 1994]		
HE...	Barentu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Didigesa Ala)	12/39	[Ad]
	<i>baresa</i> (Borana O) 1. kind of medium tree, <i>Terminalia brownii</i> , with purple-red fruits that from a distance look like flowers; the bark is used for tanning and gives a yellow colour;		
	(O) 2. a breed of ponies; 3. buttocks, tail of sheep;		
	(O) 4. signs, of unknown symbolism, on Oromo grave stones		
	occurring mainly between the latitudes of lakes Shala and Awasa		
JDC60	Baresa (area)	08/41	[WO]
HCT90	Baressa (area), see under Butajira	08/38	[WO]
JCD83	Barey (Barrei) 06°11'/42°51' 326 m	06/42	[Gz]
	There were increased attacks in June 1978 of the WSLF guerrilla against Barey.		
HE...	Barezeba (in Gayint awraja)	11/38?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 82 boys and 16 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.		
HDK70	Barga (with church) 2421 m, cf Berga	09/37	[WO]
JDA19	Bargai (area)	08/40	[WO]
??	Bargam	../..	[x]
	Meadow not far from the Basi river in Gemu Gofa. The researcher Willy Schultz-Weidner had his camp there in July 1951. The inhabitants there mostly knew both Ari and Male languages.		
	[Straube 1963 p 231]		
HCC83	Barge (Tiffi) 06°14'/36°58' 1535 m	06/37	[Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HCC84		
JBS11	Bargeile (Bargheile, Bargeilo)	04/42	[+ Gz WO Wa]
	04°38'/42°38' 332 m		
HCC90	Bargela (Baguenia) 06°20'/36°40' 1706 m	06/36	[Gz]
JB94	Bargif (Barghif)	04/42	[+ WO]
HEK60	Barghim, see Bare Gimb		
	<i>bargo</i> (O) half-boiled, not well cooked /grains, pumpkin, etc/		
JCH55	Bargo 06°51'/41°10' 1080 m	06/41	[WO Gz]
JEA23	Bargu 11°06'/40°03' 1808 m	11/40	[Gz]
HBS..	Bargudda	05/37	[x]
	Village at some distance from Burji, populated by Guji people. A simple motorable road to the district centre Soyama had been built. In early 1970s/?/ the village was once almost empty when people fled from unrest in the area.		
	[T Salmelid, Trollørna ..., Oslo 1974 p 84]		

	<i>bari, barii</i> (O) cock's chant, day-break, sunrise;		
	<i>baari</i> (O) 1. sea, ocean, world abroad; 2. patient, tolerant;		
	<i>barii</i> (T) fire accident		
??	Bari (place at Webi Shebele)	05/44	[18]
HDA76	Bari, see Barri		
HDM.?	Bari (with church Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
JDA79	<b>Bari</b> (It: Bari d'Etioopia) 08°52'/40°36', cf Beri	08/40	[WO Gu]
	In the basin of Wacho and with the Chercher mountains dominating the horizon. /another Bari?:/		
	When Arthur Donaldson Smith, after having discovered the Sof Omar caves, in November 1894 tried to escape Emperor Menileks restrictions on where he could travel he went south along the Webi Shebele river and came to a trading centre Bari outside Ethiopian control at that time. [P J Imperato 1998 p 113]		
1930s	It was intended by the Italians as one of the first areas for "demographic colonization" which would have meant plantation type of agriculture and massive settlement of immigrants. "Bari d'Etioopia" was the only practical result of an effort that was also intended to have created "Romagna d'Etioopia, Veneto d'Etioopia, Puglia d'Etioopia". Post office of the Italians was opened 5 January 1940 (or 15 January?). Its cancellations read BARI d'ETIOPIA * (HARAR).		
GDF65	Bari Bongo	08/34	[WO]
GDU12	Bari Cossa, see Asosa		
	bari gimb: <i>gimb</i> (A) stone wall or tower or castle		
HEK60	Bari Gimb, see Bahri Gimb		
	<i>baria magaja</i> , lazy slave?		
	<i>bariya</i> (A,T) 1. slave; 2. (A) epilepsy, short for <i>yäbariya bäshta</i> ;		
	3. (A) a kind of fish with fine bones;		
	<i>magaja</i> (O) jaded /horse or mule/; nag; /figuratively:/ lazy		
HEJ09	Baria Magaja (B. Magagia)	11/37	[Ch Gu]
	In March 1933: "A channel 50 yards wide separates Mahdera Sibhat from the small island of Baria Magaja. It has only a few feet of permanently dry land, on which is one <i>warka</i> tree about ten years old. The roots of this fig tree creep among the crevices of the bare rock while the branches and leaves flourish." [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>barich</i> (Borana O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Ochna inermis</i>		
HDE06	Baricha (Bariccia) (mountain) 2480 m, cf Bericha	08/39	[+ Gu WO]
HER78	Baridiot (mountain) 13°21'/37°21' 2413 m	13/37	[Gz]
HDS09	Barie	09/38	[WO]
HEK60	Barie Gimb, see Bahri Gimb		
??	Barie wereda (centre in 1964 = Barie)	05/44?	[Ad]
HDU82	Barigo, see Adama		
JDJ79	Barigududi (area)	09/42	[WO]
JFB32	Bariressu 13°52'/40°53' 137 m	13/40	[WO Gz]
	bariso: <i>bariisaa</i> (O) sunrise, morning star		
HDH96	Bariso (area)	09/36	[WO]
	barita: <i>bariite</i> (O) dawn		
JDG35	Barita, G. (area) 812 m, cf Barrita	09/40	[WO]
JEH06	Barji (Bargi) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
	<i>barka</i> (T) boat; <i>berka</i> (T) forest; <i>barke</i> (O) myrrh		
HBS84	Barka (Barca) 05°17'/37°53' 1417 m, cf Berka	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
HBS95	Barka (Barca) (area), see under Burji	05/37	[+ WO]
HFF25	Barka (with rock-hewn church), see under Atsbi	13/39	[x]

JDJ15	Barkale (Barcale, G.) (area) 2105 m see under Amuma	09/42	[+ WO]
HEK92	Barkan (area)	12/37	[WO]
??	Barkanta (Barcanta) 2260 m Emperor Iyasu I was at Barkanta when he sent for his son Tekle Haymanot who did not dare to come as he feared to be imprisoned on Wehni. Instead in 1705 he arranged for himself to be proclaimed Tekle Haymanot I from another place. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 122]	../..	[+ Gu]
HDN..	Barkasa village near the Abay river, north-east of Asosa	10/35	[x]
HEJ87	Barke (on map of 1843)	12/37	[Ha]
HEJ..	Barko, half a day's journey west of Gondar A party consisting of Dr. Charles-Jacques Poncet and a French Jesuit Fr. Charles-François-Xavier de Brèvedent and their servants were travelling from Sudan to Gondar in 1699. "The 3rd day of July we arrived at Barko, a small but very pretty city, standing in the midst of a most agreeable plain, and a half day's journey from the capital of Ethiopia." Fr. Brèvedent had taken a violent purge and fell ill at Barko and died there on July 17, in the presence of several of the local clergy described by Poncet as Ethiopian friars. On the day after the funeral the party set out for Gondar arriving the same evening. Doctor Poncet was also ill and was placed in a pavilion within the palace enclosure. [D Mathew, Ethiopia .., London 1947 p 66-67]	12/37	[x]
HCS31	Barkuncho (Barcuncio)	07/37	[+ WO]
HFE61	Barkwa (Barkua) 14°08'/38°35' 2293 m	14/38?	[Gz Ad]
HE...	Barkwa Maryam (Barkua Mariam) (centre in 1964 of Dega Abole sub-district)	11/37	[+ Ad]
HFE61	Barkwa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wikro)	14/38	[Ad]
JBR09	Barmadauem (Barmetawen, Burmetaven) 04°36'/42°26' 258 m	04/42	[WO Gz 18 Wa]
HES67	Barna (locality) 13°15'/38°09'	13/38	[Gz]
HES..	Barna sub-district (centre in 1964 = Libanos)	13/38	[Ad]
JCU46	Barnbase, see Gambisi	07/44	[WO]
HES00	Barnbelo	12/37	[WO]
GDU13	Baro 10°06'/34°38' 1524 m	10/34	[Gz]
HEL96	Baro 05°34'/37°18' 2329 m	05/37	[Gz]
HEU13	Baro 12°49'/39°38' 1830 m, near Korbeta <i>baro</i> (O) be beautiful; (Kefa) maize, <i>Zea mays</i> ; <i>kella</i> (kèlla) (A) toll station	12/39	[Gz]
GDF07c	Baro Kella (Barochella), c600 m An all-season track, 3-4 m wide, was cleared from 1929 by the Ethiopian Motor Transport Co. along the left bank of the river Baro through high vegetation and shrub.	08/34	[+ Gu]
1930s	The area was populated by a few Yambo. [Guida 1938]		
??	<b>Baro river</b> (Baro Wenz, Upeno) The name Upeno belongs to a local language. The Bottego expedition in the 1890s tried to name it from Admiral Saint-Bon.	../..	[Mi]
geol	The Italian L. Usoni prospected along the Baro river valley between Dembidolo and Gambela (published in 1952). The primary quartz gangues here are intersected by the erosion of the river. The quartz of this area is glassy and seems to be sterile. - The left affluents of the Baro river were reported by the Western Abyssinian Development Co. to be negative in gold content. The right affluents indicate traces of gold upstream of their confluence with the Birbir. At the confluence of the Bonga with the Baro, interesting contents of gold have been found in the gravel, but the overall content is low, and the thickness of the overburden is 6-7 m. The Baro alluvial deposits have been found negative.		

[Mineral 1966]

1940 "A little war had already been developing on the edge of the Baro Salient. There, with the help of Evans-Pritchard and his Anuak, the District Commissioner at Akobo had boldly seized the initiative, crossed the Gilo and driven in two small outposts of Major Praga's *banda*. The Italians retaliated much further north by attacking Kurmuk." [Mockler 1984]

### **Baro river : people**

The villages of the Anuak stand close to the marshy banks of the river Baro and its tributaries, around the region of Itang. The village is the centre of both the social and economic organisation of the group, and each contains members of many different lineages and sub-clans. The chief is selected from the members of the dominant sub-clan. Each village is independent and autonomous. Quarrels and important matters are discussed by a group of elders before the chief makes the final decision.

Anuak villages house, on average, about eight families (300 to 1000 individuals). Each family occupies a small group of mud and straw huts, often decorated with hunting scenes and magical symbols, which are surrounded by a belt of bushes and branches. The straw roofs often reach almost down to the ground. Much smaller huts serve as larders and hen houses. The Anuak farm in a primitive manner and grow maize, sorghum and a strongly scented tobacco which both men and women smoke in long clay pipes.

The Anuak always marry outside their own clan; to facilitate meetings, traditional dances are regularly organised between villages of different clans. As well as the traditional scars which women and men inflict upon their faces and bodies, as much to demonstrate their bravery as for decoration, the Anuak also extract the incisors and the canines of the lower jaw of twelve-year-olds during an initiation ceremony. The women are bare-chested and adorn themselves with ivory collars and they decorate their scalps with a mixture of elaborate plaits and shaven parts.

The Nuer live to the west of Itang along the river Baro and its tributaries. In the dry season they move with their herds, keeping as close as possible to the rivers. In the wet season from June to December they withdraw to encampments in the grassy interior so that the cattle don't get bogged down in the marshes. Cattle are afforded great importance, not just being bred for nutritional value, but making up the main part of the bride price that the future husband must pay to the family of his betrothed.

The Nuer country is better suited for fishing, the gathering of fruits and wild berries and cattle breeding than for agriculture. Nonetheless, the Nuer do cultivate millet and sorghum from which they concoct an alcoholic brew.

The Nuer are very tall and slender. They have finely chiselled features and an ebony black skin. Both men and women carry astonishing scars, in the form of mosaics, on their stomachs, chests and faces. Nuer society is regulated by a complex system of age classes. Young men have to go through very painful rites of passage before being recognised as adults. In one such rite, six parallel lines are cut the whole length of the forehead. When this is being done, the youth must remain perfectly still because any movement will spoil the symmetry, and this mark of cowardice will be obvious for the rest of his life.

[Aubert guide, Hong Kong 1999, p 124-125]

- HBL23 Barocho (mountain) 03°49'/38°42' 1380 m 03/38 [WO Gz]  
*baroda* (O) kind of shrub or small tree, *Salix subserrata*;  
 ?? Baroda, see Boreda/?/  
*barodi* (O) kind of root vegetable; *barodu* (O) bellow, make  
 a deep voice like a bull, rejoice noisily over a victory  
 HCK12 Barodda (Baroda), see Boreda  
 HDL16 Barrec, see Berek  
 JBS02 Barrei, see Bare  
 JBS12 Barrei (Bare, Burrei) (with waterhole) 04/42 [MS WO Gu LM]  
 JCD83 Barrei, see Barey  
 HDL16 Barrek (Barrec), see Berek  
*barreke* (barrek'e, barreqe) (A) to flash as lightning

JCD83	Barrey (Barrei) <i>barri</i> (O) 1. doorway, gate; 2. time /=certain period/	06/42	[+ WO]
HBS85c	Barri, with important well	05/38?	[x]
HDA76	Barri (Bari) 08°49'/35°22' 1536 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDB95	Barri 09°01'/36°10' 1227/1375 m	09/36	[WO Gz]
JDP71	Barri 10°39'/40°49' 658 m	10/40	[WO Gz]
JDP74	Barri 10°40'/41°05' 392 m	10/41	[WO Gz]
HDH03	Barri Abbasena, see Abasina <i>barr-is-</i> (O) fly		
JCM75	Barris (area)	06/44	[WO]
JCM76	Barris	07/44	[WO]
JEA06c	Barrita, cf Barita	10/40	[Ne]
HCP06	Barta 07°16'/36°19' 2146 m, east of Bonga <i>Bartire</i> , group/tribe of Somali living south-east of Jijiga; they are agriculturalists	07/36	[Gz]
JDK33	Bartire, see Beri & Bartire sub-district		
HDK20	Barto 09°15'/37°33' 1634 m	09/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>baruda</i> (O) bullets, explosives		
HE...	Baruda	11/36	[n]
text	A. Braathen & T. Grenne, Geology and mineralisation of the Baruda area, Metekel District, Gojam Province ...: Preliminary results. NGU Report 97. 116, 21 p (Norway)		
JDP79c	Barudada (Baroudada) circa 10°40'/41°30' <i>barudi</i> (O), <i>barud</i> (Arabic,A) gunpowder	10/41	[18 x]
JEB29	Barudi 11°05'/41°33' 467 m	11/41	[WO Gz]
HDL49	Baruga Tekle Haymanot (church) 09°28'/39°14'	09/39	[Gz]
JDN97	Barugali (area), see under Trena	10/40	[WO]
HEF43	Barumieda, see Boru Debre Birhan		
JDR71	Barurudda (Burudda) 10°40'/41°38' 600 m Coordinates would give map code JDR70	10/41	[Gz WO]
HEL96	Barusha 12°35'/39°00' 2348 m, near Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
??	Barut (with fort, historically recorded) barya ...: <i>bariya</i> (A) slave	../..	[Pa]
HDJ15	Barya Abo (church) 09°09'/37°06'	09/37	[Gz]
HEJ69c	Barye Gemb, see Bahri Gimb		