

	<i>bona</i> (A,O) dry season, the "summer" season from middle of December to middle of March; (O) carefree and proud;		
	<i>genna</i> (A) kind of game played at Christmas time		
HDL51	Bona Gena 09°34'/38°35' 2478 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCR35	Bonaia, cf Beneya	07/37	[WO]
HDB87	Bonaia (mountain) 2270 m	08/36	[WO Gu]
HDC90	Bonaia, see Fechase		
HCB96	Bonca, see Ducha		
HCB67	Bonche, see Bonke		
GCU26	Bonchi (Bonci) (area)	07/34	[+ WO]
	<i>bonda</i> (A) bale /wrapped in canvas for transport/		
H...	Bondawo (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/35	[Ad]
HDE70	Bonde (village south of main road)	08/38	[x]
HDK88	Bonde 09°49'/38°19' 2580 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL53	Bonde 09°32'/38°41' 1648 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE70c	Bonde Dilu Meda (plain)	08/38	[x]
JDP35	Bondura (Wadi Bundoora)	10/41	[WO Ha]
JDP47	Bondura, M. (area)	10/41	[WO]
JDP47	Bondura Oman (area)	10/41	[WO]
HDJ29	Boneger (Bonegher)	09/37	[+ WO]
HCD22	Boneya (Bonneia) 05°41'/37°45' 1140 m	05/37	[LM WO Gz]
HCR25	Boneya 07°33'/37°04' 1869/2010 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HCR35		
HCT99	Boneya 08°04'/39°18' 2353 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDC90	<b>Boneya</b> (Bonaia, Bonaya, Bonayyaa) 1749 m	08/36	[LM WO Gu 20]
1930s	With the airfield of Nekemte at 27 km from the town. In the Italian time there was a motorable road which was almost geometrically straight near the airport. There were the rests of three aircraft which burnt on 27 June 1936. In front of the middle one of the wrecks was a little monument made by inscribing on a piece from an aircraft the names of the Italians who died on that occasion. On 26 June an Italian expedition left Addis Abeba in three aircraft (or two? a Caproni and an Alfa Romeo), in preparation of the Italian occupation of the Nekemete area. Members were Air Brigade General Vincenzo Magliocco, Colonello Stato Maggiore Mario Calderini, Comandante Antonio Locatelli as pilot (had once been awarded a gold medal), Engineer Alberto Prasso and furthermore the pilot Captain Mario Galli, pilot Lieutenant Luigi Gabelli, Captain Antonio Drammis (posted as observer), and the crew: - Quartermaster Giorgio Bombonati, Sergeant Renato Ciprari, aircraftman Alberto Agostino, aircraftman William D'Altri, and radio telegraphist Giulio Malenza together with guides Padre Mario Borello, Dejazmach Dereje Mekonnen and Ato Adera. They landed at Boneya at 14.30 and were to be met by an escort of Dejazmach Habte Maryam but it was not there. The General decided that they should spend the night at the airport. Towards the next morning they were attacked by a group from the Holetta cadet school. Almost all the Italians were killed at Boneya, except Agostini who was wounded and transported to Nekemte before he died. Padre Mario Borello had gone into the forest and he succeeded to escape and find refuge with a Fitawrari Mossa. The next Italian landing was on 27 September with Colonel A.A. Baistrocchi. On 11 October two aircraft landed which carried radio equipment and two operators for a radio station. On 14 October nine aircraft landed, carrying 13 officers and 33 soldiers. These were received by Dejazmach Habte Maryam and Fitawrari Mossa and started organizing the defence of Nekemte. [Guida 1938 + G Puglisi, Chi è? ..., Asmara 1952 + 13th Int. Conf. of Eth. Studies] "In spite of lack of men and war material, Graziani capitalized on the pro-Italian attitude of <i>Dejaz.</i> Hapte Mariam of Lekempt and the Catholic Oromo. The viceroy used the Consolata missionary A. Borello, who had worked among the Oromo of that region, to		

help him acquire southwestern Ethiopia peacefully. It seems that the missionary suggested an air-raid to the viceroy, even though the leaders of the mission discouraged Borello's participation. Without informing Rome, Graziani sent three airplanes to Lekempt on 26 June 1936, with thirteen Italian officers and 3,000 Maria Theresa thalers to organize a local army and occupy southwestern Ethiopia. On the night of June 26, the Italian expedition was massacred. The airplanes were burned by the Holetta graduates and the Eritrean deserters at Bonaya, the airport near Lekempt. Twelve men were left dead. There was only one survivor, Borello, who acted as guide for the expedition. -- The massacre at Lekempt was a setback for Italian prestige; furthermore, it delayed the conquests of southwestern Ethiopia by three months, from June to 27 September 1936."

[Sbacchi 1997 p 167-168]

The cadets of the Holeta Military Academy gathered a fighting force of 350 armed men. This included 50 Eritreans who had defected from the Italian side. The force moved westwards, guided by cadets like Mathias Gamada and Bahru Kaba who were originally from the Nekemte area. They arrived at Bonaya on 11 June 1936.

Dejazmach Habte Mariam, governor in Nekemte, had heard about the movements of the cadets and sent Fitawrari Mersha Gurre to meet them. When the cadets reached Nekemte after 4-5 hours' walk from Bonaya, Habte Mariam gave them a great feast at his palace because he was also determined to defend the territory under any circumstance against the invaders. He provided the cadets with three large rooms in the government school as accommodation.

The three Italian aircraft which flew to Bonaya on 26 June passed near Dejazmach Habte Mariam's palace and dropped a letter proposing negotiations. Of the two Ethiopians on board, Dejazmach Dereje had grown up as the son of the governor in Arjo, and Ato Adera was a messenger of Ras Hailu of Gojjam.

As soon as the planes landed at Bonaya, Padre Borello sent a letter to his friend Fitawrari Mosaa who sent Fitawrari Wolde Bajena and Ato (later Fitawrari) Mekonnen Jambare to Bonaya as his delegates. They were escorted by people carrying provisions to offer reception to the Italians. The delegates spent the night with the local *balabat*, Fitawrari Muleta. The two Ethiopians who had arrived by air passed the night with a local telephone operator Mogossie.

The Black Lion force disconnected the telephone line and asked permission from Dejazmach Habte Mariam to attack the Italians. Habte Mariam was afraid of serious consequences of such attack, and his advisers were generally against it, so permission was refused.

Nevertheless, the Black Lion patriots moved at night to Bonaya. Reconnaissance discovered that the Italians were sleeping. The Black Lion commander, Colonel Belay Haile Ab, ordered his force to break into the aeroplanes and capture the enemy alive. The Italians began to fire and there was hand-to-hand combat. Eleven Italian officers were killed on the spot and the three aeroplanes were burnt down. Alberto Agostino was afterwards found in a maize field, wounded with spears by the villagers. On the Black Lion side only two men were wounded and none was killed.

Padre Borello reported by letter to Marshal Graziani in Addis Abeba what had happened and even sent a sketch map of the Black Lion camp.

The Italians delayed the occupation of Nekemte for three months in order to calm down the situation. When they began to arrive in large numbers, 600 Italian soldiers also arrived by air to Bonaya in September 1936.

[Tesema Ta'a in 13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, vol I 1997 p 263-276]

HDE72	Boneya 08°49'/38°39' 2150 m (village on the road to Melka Kunture)	08/38	[x Gz]
HDH17	Boneya 09°09'/36°24' 1824 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK50	Boneya 09°34'/37°33' 2140 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK68	Boneya 09°36'/38°16' 2544 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL72	Boneya 09°43'/38°39' 2975 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

HDL93	Boneya (place & area) 09°55'/38°43' 1916 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT23	Boneya 10°09'/38°46' 1739 m, south of Addis Derra	10/38	[Gz]
H....	Boneya Bishe sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDL92	Boneya Boko (B. Bok'o, Boneya Boqo) 09°56'/38°39' 1956 m	09/38	[AA q]
H....	Boneya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Yegie)	../..	[Ad]
HDD38	Boneya Wama sub-district (centre in 1964 = Soddo)	08/38	[Ad]
<i>bonga</i> (Gimir) kind of shrub or tree, <i>Teclea nobilis</i> , which can also grow tall; (A?) kind of tree, <i>Trichilia dregeana</i> ; (Welega Bega) kosso tree, <i>Hagenia abyssinica</i> ?			
GD... geol	Bonga (river) Of the left affluents of the Baro, the Bonga placer has been found to be gold-bearing along a 12 km length of the river bed. 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, owing to the thick overburden. [Mineral 1966 p 409]	08/34?	[Mi]
GDF05	Bonga 08°11'/34°51' 585 m (in Asosa awraja), east of Gambela Sherkole primary school in 1968 had 69 boys in grade 1-3 and no girls, with one teacher.	10/34?	[Gz Ad]
HCP06	<b>Bonga</b> (Bonka) (with post office) 07°16'/36°15' 1714 m (S.I.M. mission at 07°14'/36°15') another/?/ Bonga at 07°17'/36°14' 1662/1725 m, on a hill in the upper part of Barta valley. Centre at least 1964-1980 of Kefa awraja. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 10SE Anderacha (Anderaccia) (village) 1629 m, with SW of it a natural bridge Gurgutta at c1720 m ?SW Shappe Gabriel (Sciappe G.) ?SW Shappe Maryam (Sciappe Mariam) 5?SW Baha Giyorgis (church) c2200 m 8W beginning of the Dakia forest 7N Kaya (Caia, Gaia) (village) Present-day Bonga is a town 80 km south-west of Jimma, distance 449 km from Addis Abeba.	07/36	[Gz 18 WO x]
early	"The rulers of the former kingdom of Kaffa placed very severe restrictions upon the entry of foreign merchants. Two markets only were open to them, that of Bonga for Christian merchants and Kaya for Muslims." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 184] Bonga was capital of the former Kaffa kingdom. As far as the explorer Cecchi could find out in the late 1870s, there had until then been 18 kings of the Minjo (Mingio) family. Oto reigned for 23 years in the early 1800s. Ganecho reigned for 24 years in the 1820s and into the 1840s. In 1841 the Matto family, accused of conspiracy, was killed together with about 600 of their horsemen. Ganecho's son Gaui Saro reigned for 12 years and persecuted Christians. His son Kamo reigned for 13 years, persecuted Christians even more, and died in November 1870. King Gallito Galli Gao, born around 1835, was still the regent in 1879. He married a daughter of the queen of Gera, and a few years earlier a sister of his had married king Abba Magal of Gera. The royal residence in Bonga was not as elegant as those in the kingdoms of Gomma, Gera and Limmu. [A Cecchi, vol II, Roma 1885 p 490-491]		
1840s	D'Abbadie, the first European known to have entered Kaffa, spent eleven days at the market centre of Bonga in 1843.		

Capuchin monks founded a mission there in 1845 and discovered some medieval churches which remained as evidence of the early infiltration of Christian influence before the invasion of Oromo.

[M Perham, The government of Ethiopia ..., 1948 p 317]

Captain Harris in the 1840s reported from hearsay about Bonga:

"Bonga is the principal town and capital of Susa; and there the king principally resides, in a stone house of two stories, His queen is Meytee -- The banqueting hall is a long building."

"The king of Susa is described as a tall, fair, and very handsome man of five and thirty, without beard or moustaches, and wearing the hair in the bushy wig-like form of the Amhára. -- The government is not despotic. No subject can be put to death unless condemned by the judges. -- there is no restriction upon dress save in the article of gold, to wear which is the exclusive privilege of royalty."

[W C Harris vol III 1844 p 80]

1850s The Catholic missionary Massaja in October 1858 was the first/?/ European to pass beyond Bonga.

[A Cecchi, vol I, 1886 p 479]

1880s Bonga was the major commercial centre in Kaffa. Traders from outside were directed to there and could not move about freely. According to Antoine d'Abbadie there was a market every day, which was unusual in Ethiopia.

The commercial section of the town was divided into nine quarters known by the areas from which the traders came, namely (1) Abshalo, (2) Amhara or Gojjam, (3) Jimma, (4) Gera, (5) Gudru, (6) Guma, (7) Limmu, (8) Muslim - for Harar merchants, and (9) Tigre. Despite the special appellation for Harar most of the other traders were also Muslims until Menilek's conquest.

Soleillet estimated in the 1880s that by value of different commodities slaves were 50% of the total. De Salviac estimated that Bonga exported 8,000 slaves a year.

[Journal of Eth. Studies vol III 1965 no 2 p 62-66 with many details about goods]

1890s A once existing village was abandoned after the Shewan conquest in 1897 and turned into bush.

When Kaffa was ruled by Ras Wolde Giyorgis on Emperor Menilek's behalf, the *ras* set up his capital at Anderacha. It is only in recent decades that Bonga, the site of the former royal capital and burnt together with the palace after the conquest, has been re-occupied.

[Greenfield 1965 p 105]

1900s Martial de Salviac reported around 1900 that coffee, ivory, coriander, wax and slaves were the principal produce of the area. Commodities brought to Bonga for consumption there included cereals from Jimma.

In the early 1900s the Muslims were relegated to Kaya while the traders at Bonga were Christians, though visits to the market were irrespective of religion. Trade went down for a while after Menilek's conquest but started recovering again, and by 1910 foreigners like Greeks, Arabs and Indians made their appearance.

[Journal of Eth. Studies as above]

1930s A mineral exploration expedition, 'Tham's expedition no. 5', passed Bonga in May 1930 on their way further towards the south-west. European members were a German Robert Hesse (leader), a Hungarian Martin Wider, a Dane Kaj Hansen, and a Norwegian Thor Amdahl.

Bonga was occupied 13 December 1936 by the Italians under General Malta, who died there 30 May 1937. He and his successor Colonel Corrado were eager to restore Bonga as a commercial centre of Kefa for coffee, hides, wax, maize, tea, etc.

In the neighbourhood of Bonga, near the two bridges over the Gojeb river, the troops of Ras Imru surrendered to the Italians under Colonel Malta, on 17 December 1936.

Bonga was the seat of *Commissariato del Cáffa e Ghimirra*. In 1938 there were about 3000 inhabitants of which about 200 Italians, with post, telegraph, hospital, pharmacy, and *spacci*.

There were few remains of early constructions, but the new settlement was well built from

brich and tufa, covered by clay tiles or corrugated iron.

On the hill where there had been the *masera* of the local king and later the *gibbi*, Cardinale Massaia had once held mass under a large tree. To the SW of the gibbi hill there was the *Missione della Consolata* which had been transferred there in 1928 a distance of 10 km from Anderacha. This Catholic mission had church, school, workshop, sawmill, grain mill, and plantations of coffee and tea. In the neighbourhood there was the *Istituto Sperimentali di Agricoltura* and a kiln. [Guida 1938]

Post office of the Italians was opened on 2 August 1937. Its cancellations read BONGA \* GALLA E SIDAMA. The intention had first been to locate the office at Anderacha and it seems that in the beginning a cancellation stamp ANDERACCIA \* GALLA E SIDAMA was actually used in Bonga. [Philatelic source]

1940s With the fall of Jimma in early June 1941, the remaining Italian armies retreated or consolidated yet farther south and west.

General Bortello, the Italian Commander of an armoured column which had fled south from Mojo, was south of Jimma with a large force at a point called Beletta on the road to Bonga. The 1st King's African Rifles Battalion, along with a section of the 1st South African Medium Brigade, was sent to intercept them. At the Didessa river, the Italians had established a defensive position from which they had no chance of escape, for a unit of the Sudan Defence force from Juba had already taken Maji further to the south and was now pressing in on their southern flank. General Bortello, along with a General Tosti, finally recognized their fate on the 28th of June and surrendered along with 2,850 troops to a Lt.Col. MacNab, who commanded the African troops.

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 187]

Around 1942: "One of my most interesting experiences with money in Ethiopia resulted from my one ton truck being commandeered by the local Governor at the southern town of Bonga. He loaded the one ton truck with three tons of Maria Theresa dollars under the guard of armed soldiers. We made some progress at first over difficult roads, but later had three tires blow out. We, therefore, had to spend several nights in the Beleta Forests waiting for my truck maintenance man to find replacement tires before we could get the heavy load of money to the Minister of Finance in Jimma."

[Thompson as above, p 206]

After the liberation, the Ethiopian post office was to be opened in 1944.

1950s Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic at Bonga (-1955-). Nurse Violet McMillan worked there. The first baptism at their mission station took place early in 1958, of the couple Cheneka and Zenebich and their daughter, and two others.

"The missionaries here are faced not only with the knotty problem of Islam, but with an even stronger influence. The worship of the local, predominant spirit, called Adebar, is acknowledged secretly, if not outwardly, by all. Even the Muslims hold the spirit in awe, and make an offering to it at every meal."

The name Cheneka means 'difficulty', an appropriate name when this family was abused in many ways by their neighbours after converting to Christianity. The missionaries used a minor event at Bonga to explain what it means that Jesus bears the sins of a guilty world: When the theft of a sheep had been discovered at Bonga, the daughter of the guilty father had to walk through the town carrying the skin of the stolen sheep, as part of the punishment.

[H M Willmott, The doors were opened, p 127-128]

Sub-province Governor of Kefa awraja in 1959 was Kenyazmach Asfaw Abeje.

The shadow of a solar eclipse passed near Bonga on 2 October 1959.

1960s The all weather road from Jimma to Bonga was completed around 1962.

The road from Bonga to Mizan Teferi and Tepi was improved in 1966 by the Highway Authority.

In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Bonga, without engaging external consultants.

Population 5,000 as officially estimated in 1967.

There was no telephone in 1954 but 18 numbers in 1967 such as for the health centre

clinic, the Catholic mission, and the school named below. Those on personal names were for Abas Said, Abdella Shawo, Bekele Beyene, Girma Gabre Selassie, Gizaw Tesemma, Sultan Mohammed, Tamane Demissie, Wolde Mariam Mello, Yemenu Demissie. Atse Be'ede Maryam School in its primary part in 1968 had 344 boys and 92 girls, with 6 male teachers and one female.

Its junior secondary part had 68 male and 11 female students in grades 7-8, with three teachers of which two foreign.

Catholic Mission School had 124 boys and 106 girls in grades 1-5, with 7 male and 3 female teachers, of which two male were foreign.

Sudan Interior Mission School had 121 boys and 32 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 male teachers (Ethiopians).

Mean annual rainfall 1732 mm.

The Swedish traveller/naturalist John Eriksson described the mission: When the street rounded a hill we suddenly saw below us four white buildings in a green meadow. It was the station of the Sudan Interior Mission, with Mrs and Mr Isaacs. They seemed to live rather isolated. Their 4-year son had no playmate and the parents discouraged him to play with local children. This seemed to be for fear of infections and "bad habits".

[J Eriksson, *Okänt Etiopien*, Sthlm 1966 p 96]

R. Giel and J.N. van Luijk studied people in Bonga, especially by interviewing 361 outpatients at the health centre. They published a detailed article "Patterns of marriage in a roadside town in South-Western Ethiopia" in *Journal of Ethiopian Studies* vol VI 1968 no 2 p 61-69. In their view, Bonga was "a perfect example of the little roadside town with its pattern of change." They found instability of marriage, because 55% of those interviewed had been married more than once.

1970s Around 1970 lived in Bonga one Idebe Godo who was the chief priest of a kind of spirit possession cult. The high priesthood was hereditary to the family of the former high priests of the King of Kaffa.

[Gilkes 1975 p 225]

1980s Population about 6,200 in 1984.

1990s Population about 10,900 in 1994 and about 13,300 in 2001.

The camp for Uduk refugees from Sudan was established in 1993. The UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia wrote in a monthly report that, including new influx in July 1995, the assisted population from Sudan in the Bonga refugee settlement area had reached 15,469. Half of the camp population were children up to 10 years of age. Swedish Save the Children assisted there. The school building was used in two shifts and was still not sufficient. In the beginning of 1997 the Ethiopian government prohibited cultivation by the refugees near the camp.

[Barnen & vi 1998 no 4 32-33]

Bonga was capital (-1995-) of the Keficho-Shekicha zone, also named Keffa Zone of the SNNPRS federal entity (Southern Nations).

The Teachers Training Institute was built in 1996-1997.

Main market is on Saturdays, smaller markets on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There is no hospital in town, only a health centre. No airfield. The town's generator usually provides electricity only at night. The eastbound road out of Bonga goes only as far as Felege Selam.

[UNDP/EUE January 1997]

"Though sprawling over quite a large area, the town of Bonga is an attractive place where the vegetation still keeps up a fierce fight for space with the conglomeration. --

In the surrounding area are a number of unexcavated historical sites, including what is thought to be an ancient burial site for kings, defensive ditches believed to date from the 14th century, some churches possibly 500 years old and various old battle sites."

The best but not cheapest hotel is the Supak Mission Guesthouse lying around 2 km from the centre on the hill above town. At a simpler level is the Yimiseratch Hotel.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 274]

2000s There is an Apostolic Prefecture for Jimma-Bonga of the Roman Catholic Church located

there (-2001-).

**Bonga: Anderacha** (Andaracha, Anderaccia)

Andaracha was established as a new capital instead of Bonga which was not far away and which had until then been the capital for many years. Bonga maintained its importance even after the establishment of Anderacha.

[Pankhurst 1997]

Anderacha was seat of the second capital of the Kafa kingdom, which consisted of Tatmara, Kashmara and Anderacha in the strict sense.

[Guida 1938]

1860s Padre Cesare da Castelfranco died at Tatmara.

1890s In 1896 Ras Welde Giyorgis marched with 10,000 men against Kaffa. Anderacha, seat of the king of Kaffa, was conquered.

1930s On the place of the enclosure of the Kafa king was later built by Greek masons the round church of Medhane Alem, on a base with five gradins. Nearby was a monastery and the remains of the gibbi of Welde Giyorgis.

[Guida 1938]

picts Gli annali .., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 692-693[8]  
mission school for Ethiopian children

**HCH95 Bonga : Baha Giyorgis**

This church, written San Giorgio di Báha by the Italians, in the 1930s was described as the most notable Christian memorial in Kaffa. It is located at 3½ hours walk from Bonga. It was stated to have been established by the king of Ennarya in the 1500s and renovated several times. It was a round building at about 2200 m altitude. According to legend its *tabot* had been brought from Jerusalem, but in reality it is said to have an Ethiopian inscription from the time of king Melek Seged. The door was decorated with coins, crosses and other silver ornaments, and also the inner door had silver coins. On both sides of the door were suspended trophies from battles and hunting. A door had also been anointed with butter as a sign of veneration.

[Guida 1938 p 539]

text G. Ullendorff, The inscription of St. George of Baha (Kaffa area),  
*in* Antiquity, September 1955.

**Bonga : Kaya**

The rulers of the former kingdom of Kaffa placed very severe restrictions upon the entry of foreign merchants. Two markets only were open to them, that of Bonga for Christian merchants, and Kaya for Muslims. Those Muslim merchants who wished to settle permanently in the country could not stay in Kaya but had to build at Tonkolla, 15 km to the east.

[Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 184]

**Bonga : Shappe Maryam** (Sciappe Mariam)

(There is also an Orthodox church Shappe Gebriel.)

At a little more than 3 hours walk from Bonga.

1860 A Catholic mission was founded by cardinal Massaia, with a small church Maryam dedicated to the Madonna-

1878 Mons. Felicissimo Cocino died "of troubles" in 1878 during king Kamo's anti-Catholic persecutions. There is also a grave of his local assistant Father Hailu.

1930s Two wooden crosses of the Catholic graves were still in place over half a century later.

[Guida 1938 p 539]

bonga b.: *beki* (O) doctor

HCH94 Bonga Beki (area) 07/36 [WO]

HCC78 Bonghe, see Bonke

HEC08 Bongit 10/37 [WO]

GD... Bongo (in Kelem awraja) 08/34? [Ad]

A private school in 1968 had 90 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-3,

	with one teacher.		
HEA75	Bongo (mountain) 11°32'/35°15' 832 m	11/35	[WO Gz]
HBP94	Bongosi 05°20'/36°04' 439 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HBP84		
HFE62	Bonguel (mountain) 14°10'/38°37' 2422 m west of Aksum	14/38	[Gu Gz]
HDK17	Boni, two at 4 km distance Boni 09°11'/38°12' 2850 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK17	Boni 09°13'/38°12' 2752 m (with church Giyorgis)	09/38	[Gz]
HCB96	Bonka (Bonca) 2400 m, see under Dime	06/36	[+ WO]
HCP06	Bonka, see Bonga		
	<i>Bonke</i> , a small community in eastern Gemu Gofa		
HCC78	<b>Bonke /Beza/</b> (Bonke, Bonghe) c2900 m	06/37	[MS Gz WO]
	(Bonche, Baza, Bazza, Buzza)	06/37	[Gu Wa]
	06°03'/37°20' 3058 m, mountain at 06°06'/37°22'		
	Coordinates would give map code HCC68		
	In a beautiful and very fertile valley closed to the west by parts of the Guge mountain. Bonke was the original settlement while Baza (Bazza, Buzza) higher up was the <i>ketema</i> built by Shewans. The Italian expedition of Bottego was several times attacked in this area.		
1930s	Seat of an Italian <i>presidio</i> . At a considerable distance, about 10 hours by riding or walking, there is a church Eli Gabriel (Eli Amara) built after the Shewan conquest, and still further on the church of Dorze Giyorgis frequented by pilgrims. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	The primary school (in Gardula awraja) in 1968 had 141 boys and 31 girls, with 7 teachers.		
HC...	Bonke Gezieso (in Gardula awraja)	05/37?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 45 boys and no girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.		
HCB88c	Bonke sub-district? (-1997-)	06/36	[n]
HCB88c	Bonke wereda (Bonkie ..) (centre in 1964 = Mesketo)	06/36	[+ Ad]
GCU33	Bonkor (Boncor)	07/34	[+ WO]
HDH74	Bonkos (Boncos) (mountain)	09/36	[+ WO]
HDA85	Bonna 1494 m	08/35	[WO]
HCD22	Bonneia, see Boneya		
HCL14	Bonsa (Bansa Tullu) (mountain) 06°29'/38°47' 1942/2315 m	06/38	[Gz WO]
	East of Agere Selam where living areas meet of the Sidamo, Arussi, Hoku and Mati.		
HDJ54	Bonsa 09°30'/37°00' 2474 m, south-west of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
JDG..	<b>Bonta</b>	09/40	[18]
	Place where an old route from the coast to Shewa crossed Awash river. The caravan of Cecchi and others made camp at about a kilometre from the river on 10 September 1877. There were many Afar of the Sidiabura and Arkamela groups, "all villains and sometimes murderers." (Cecchi) The Awash had not overflowed, but even so fording of it was difficult. The river was about 60 m wide and its current was swift. The Italians judged the trees at the river to have so heavy timber that it would not even float in water. Instead they joined eight of their own wooden cases. No Afar was willing to swim across with a light rope, so Cecchi did it himself and then pulled over a stronger rope and fastened it. The Italians decided to ferry over their baggage without any help at all from the local Afar. The improvised 'ferry' could take about 350 kg. It took the caravan three days to get everything across, including mules and people. Only the camels had to be taken upstream		

and used five days for the detour. Trying to find assistance from the Italians resident in Shewa, Martini went in that direction with the aid of a compass, because he had not been able to hire a local guide. Cecchi remained near the Awash and saw many hyenas and crocodiles. There were also leopards and elephants, and the camp was visited by a large python.

In the meantime the missionary Padre Alexis, who had accompanied the caravan but been ill for much of the route, finally died. He was buried near an old acacia, a cross was cut in its trunk, and spiny plants and tree branches were placed over the grave to protect it from hyenas. A few hours after the burial, arrived a number of Abyssinian guards sent by Menilek (although Martini had not yet arrived to any place from where a message from him could have been received). The caravan with its new escort departed from Awash river towards the Shewa highlands on 29 September 1877.

[A Cecchi, *Da Zeila ..*, vol I, Roma 1886 p 126-132]

bonta m.: *meda* (A) field, grassy plain

JDG36	Bonta Meda (Alaideghi, Aleaduga) (wide plain) 09°25'/40°15' c900 m	09/40	[Gz WO Ne]
	<i>bonu</i> (O) be arrogant, proud, haughty		
HDK98	Bonu 09°56'/38°17' 2558 m see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT87	Bonya 10°41'/39°05' 2308 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>boo, bo-o</i> (O) 1. small trench, furrow; 2. measure of land to be ploughed etc in one day, marked by furrows		
HDH31	Boo 09°22'/35°49' 1288 m	09/35	[WO Gz]
HBT45	Bookada (Boocada, Boccada) 04°56'/38°54' 1521 m	04/38	[Gz]
JD...	Bookhee, see Boke		
	bool boggi: <i>booli</i> (Som) looted camels; <i>booji</i> (Som) capture		
JBG97	Bool Boggi	04/40	[WO]
JEC09	Boole (seasonal waterhole)	10/42	[MS]
HEU22	Boota, see Ayba		
HCC54	Bopa 05°55'/36°58' 950 m	05/36	[Gz]
HDL43	Boqo, see Boko		
HDL33	Boqu, see Boku		
	<i>bor</i> (Som) 1. mountain, hill, rock; 2. castor oil shrub, <i>Ricinus communis</i> ; (O) tomorrow; <i>bor-</i> (O) dig		
HCR69	Bor (Bor Ama) (mountain) 3292 m The Yamma made sacrifices to a gigantic serpent who, as they supposed, lived on the top of the mountain Bor.	07/37	[WO]
HCS60	Bor Amor (mountain 10 km SW of Fofa) 3280 m	07/37	[x]
picts	Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 31 main peak, 42 sketch of mountain seen from Fofa		
JDN59c	Bor Haramilla (straight mountain chain) (not: Assassibabiforo)	10/40	[Gu]
	<i>bora, boora</i> (O) 1. as colour of animal: dark grey, dark yellow, brown /animal/; 2. emerald green snake; 3. snout, muzzle, upstanding front part of saddle; (A) horse of cream colour or with white starred forehead		
??	Bora (near Agaw-populated area)	../..	[Yo]
HC...	Bora (Borra) (sub-district & its centre in -1964-1997-)	07/38?	[n Ad]
HDE17	Bora, see Borra		
HDE28	Bora 08°24'/39°08' 1621 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDJ93	Bora (mountain) 09°56'/36°53' 2145 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK09	Bora (Malca Micce) 09°06'/38°21' 2644 m	09/38	[AA Gz Gu]

	see under Addis Alem		
HET38	Bora (mountain) 13°00'/39°10'	13/39	[MS WO Ha]
HEU10	Bora (mountain) 12°57'/39°17' 1981 m Coordinates would give map code HET39	12/39	[WO Gz]
HEU30	Bora 12°58'/39°24' 1981 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDN83	Bora 10°44'/40°03' 1431 m bora as: <i>as</i> (O) here; <i>aas</i> (Som) 1. bury, burial; 2. colourful light of sunset	10/40	[Gz]
JDR02	Bora As (area) bora bore: <i>bore</i> (O) 1. mellow tej; 2. solemn promise; <i>boore</i> (Som) grey	09/41	[WO]
??	Bora Bore (visiting postman under Jimma) bora dodos: <i>doodis</i> (Som) argument	../..	[Po]
??	Bora Dodos (visiting postman under Jimma) <i>bora goga</i> , brown and dry? <i>goga</i> , <i>gogaa</i> (O) dry	../..	[Po]
??	Bora Goga (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDE06	Bora Maryam (church) 08°11'/38°58' north-east of lake Ziway bora me...: <i>meda</i> (A) field, grassy plain	08/38	[Gz]
JEA93	Bora Meda (plain) 11°44'/40°04' at the left bank of Mille river	11/40	[Gz]
HET..	Bora sub-district? (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HET..	Bora wereda (-1994-)	13/39	[n]
JDJ70	Boraat (Bora'at, Gara Borat, Galaue) (mountain) 09°46'/41°39' 1373/1417 m <i>borale</i> , <i>boralee</i> (O) a type of soil; (A) white or red colour of certain cereals	09/41	[WO Gz]
HDD10	Borale 08°18'/37°31' 1532 m	08/37	[Gz]
JDD82	Borale (high plateau) 08°54'/42°43' 1419 m	08/42	[WO Gu Gz]
JDJ88	Borale (area)	09/42	[WO]
JDK10	Borale (village & high plateau) 09°10'/42°31' 1557 m	09/42	[WO Gu Gz]
JDK10	Borale 09°11'/42°35' 1610 m	09/42	[Gz]
HBR17	Borali, D. (area), cf Borauli boraluku: <i>bora lukku</i> (O) brown chicken	04/37	[WO]
HCU60	Boraluku (Boralucu) (area) 3840 m, see under Ticho	07/39	[+ WO]
HCL67	Borama (area), see under Dodola	06/39	[WO]
HDC45	Borama (with church) 1988 m	08/37	[WO]
JDB81	Borama Guddo, see Borema		
??	Borame (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDR51	Boramu (mountain) 10°25'/36°42' 1493 m	10/36	[WO Gz]
	<i>Boran</i> , <i>Boorana</i> , <i>Boraana</i> , one of the main branches of the Oromo, numbering over 3 million		
HBR48	Boran (area)	04/37	[WO]
HBS41	Boran, see Boren boran gabbra m...: <i>miigo</i> (Som) choke, have difficulty in swallowing		
HBM95	Boran Gabbra Migo <i>Borana</i> , <i>Borrana</i> (O) Oromo of southern Ethiopia; "pure" Oromo, member of the highest social class, numbering about half a million	04/39	[WO]
HBM91	Borar	04/39	[WO]
JDJ70	Borat, Gara, see Boraat		
JEB88	Borauli 11°38'/41°26' 922 m	11/41	[Gu WO Ne]

- (3-peak pyramid mountain) see under Asaita
- JEP64 Borauli (area) 13°15'/41°08' 13/41 [WO]  
Coordinates would give map code JEP65
- HDG69c Borboka (Tulu B.) circa 09°40'/35°40' 09/35 [x]  
(mountain on map of 1901), north-east of Nejo  
borbor: *borbor meret* (A) grey soil, eroded by water
- HBL66 **Borbor** (Bor-Bor) (area), see also El Borbor 04/38 [WO x]  
With very important wells. 48,000 heads of livestock have been counted as using them  
within three days in September-October.
- 1990s In February 1999 /in Borana/ a TPLF military vehicle transporting troops and supplies  
was completely destroyed by a mine planted by the OLA.  
[News via Eritrea]
- HDJ74 Borbor 09°44'/36°59' 1888 m 09/36 [Gz]
- borch* (borch') (A) paunch, large belly; *gebeta* (gäbäta) (A) low table
- ?? Borcha Gebetta (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
- HDK18 Borche (Borch'e) 09°12'/38°18' 2553 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HDF62 **Borchota** (Borciota, Borshota) 08/39 [LM Gu WO Wa]  
08°46'/39°43' 1177, 1492 m  
Small railway station. A little beyond the station, in the Djibouti direction, a small  
waterfall can be seen.
- 1930s A post office had been foreseen in the Italian administration, with the spelling Borciotà,  
but it was never opened by them.
- borchu* (O) to splash liquid or mud
- HBT42 Borchuma (Borciuma) 04°57'/38°39' 1349 m 04/38 [+ WO Gz]  
cf Berchuma
- JDA96 Bordede (Bordele, Bodäde), see Arba 09/40 [MS n]
- bore, booree* (O) 1. mead, hydromel, *tej*; 2. solemn promise to do something;  
*borre* (borrä) (A) large, spacious
- GCU15 Bore (area) 07/34 [WO]
- HB... Bore (in Borena awraja) 05/39 [20]  
On 10 February 2000 violent forest fires erupted in 17 places of which some were in the  
Bore area.  
[AddisTribune]
- HBS11 Bore 04°39'/37°39' 1068 m 04/37 [WO Gz]
- HC... **Bore** 05/37 [x]  
/which Bore? at one hour walk upwards from Gidole:/  
The 'Bible woman' Sue Bengere was born in the Bore village, where much ensete is  
planted and from where lakes Abaya and Chamo can be distinguished in the distance.  
When Sue still was very young the home was plundered by robbers four months after the  
end of the Italo-Ethiopian war. Sue quarrelled with one of the robbers who tried to put fire  
to the house, but it was stopped. The house was practically emptied. What cows they had  
were stolen already by the Italians. The government required some tax in cash money.  
Sue and her widowed mother Talboya started to trade in clay pots which they fetched in  
Worase. Some Amhara had moved to Bore and were among those who bought pots. When  
they had saved enough money to buy an ox, Talboya's brother made a trip of several days  
to Borana where the ox could be bought at a lower price. The energetic Sue got tired of  
carrying goods from Worase. Instead she joined with some female friends, went to the  
lowland and worked with agriculture instead.  
In 1952 evangelist Shamebo Kalbero of the Kembata people came to Gidole for the first  
time and soon visited also Worase. By that time Sue was a traditional sorceress there and

had 'Satan' in a hut. One had to be splashed with a few drops of *gwaro* before this hut could be entered. Sue was offended when her sisters Bikole and Jibbito went straight in without being protected by *gwaro* first. The sisters answered that there is no god but Jesus Christ, because they had started converting to the Evangelicals. Sue's second little child threatened to die, and no magic could cure her. Sue fled from her husband Dano and reached Bore where she immediately met evangelist Shamebo. Sue and Shamebo had various violent quarrels, in relation to how to assist Sue's mother who was ill and bedridden since seven months. Sue's 15-year brother Safayo was a pupil in Shamebo's school in Bore. When mother Talboya started to recover from her illness after some prayers, Sue also entered the road to become an Evangelical. Sue's little daughter died, however. To indicate her grief in a traditional way, Sue smeared red earth in her face. Evangelist Shamebo ordered her to abandon this pagan custom and wash her face clean again. Sue's husband Dano, who had three other wives whom he treated better, brought Sue to court for having abandoned him, and she had to return to Worase.

[J Hamre, *Fra trollkvinne ..*, Oslo 1982 p 11-13, 20-24, 62-80]

When evangelist Shamebo became attached to the Norwegian mission station in Gidole he also went to Bore village. When the people there wanted to build a simple prayer house, some sorcerers threatened them that the Evil One would not permit them to listen more about Jesus.

Shamebo was supposed to have saved a child by praying with the Bible in his hand. After this event there were some conversions. An old woman gave half the amount needed for building a church. By the early 1970s/?/ there were 35 adult Evangelical Christians in Bore village.

[Hunnestad 1973 p 132-134 + ditto 1974 p 104]

The Norwegian missionary Jorunn Hamre was placed in Bore in October 1977, and the first to receive her there were Sue Bengere and her daughter Daie. Sue was Jorunn's guide when they travelled in the surrounding area.

[Hamre as above, p 165]

HCE.. Bore, valley in the Kibre Mengist region 05/38? [x]

The systematic exploration of the Bore valley was started in 1956, but was interrupted for over a year due to some difficulties and was again actively undertaken at the end of 1957. Lines of pits were dug spaced 100 m apart along the valley and 25 m apart across. The valley, from its inception till it joins the Mormora river, has a length of about 34 km and an average width of 100 metres.

Up to the end of 1961 it was found that there was enough gold bearing gravel for mechanical dredging for at least 8 years. Prospecting continued.

[Ministry of Mines 1962]

HCL02 **Bore** (Borie, Burre) MS: 06°20'/38°35' 06/38 [MS Gz WO Te]

Gz: 06°22'/38°37' 2577 m

(with sub-post office; centre in 1964 of Adola wereda)

At 40 km south of Wendo on the road to Negele.

1960s (which Bore?:) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.

[SIDA 1971]

1970s Spelling used by the post was BORE around 1974.

1990s Bore is about 27 km past Irba Muda. "Although it is just a dot on most maps, Bore seems a more substantial settlement than Kibre Mengist, and it's a popular lunch stop with bus and truck drivers. There is no forest close -- but in hindsight it's probably a more attractive overnight option than Kibre Mengist. -- If you end up spending the night, the nameless hotel with a yellow façade, blue concrete veranda and a red gate, serves good food and coffee, and the rooms look fine.

The scenery immediately after Bore, though a little dull, is enlivened in the rainy season by red-hot pokers. Then, rather suddenly, you hit the Rift Valley escarpment, from where the road snakes downhill through eucalyptus plantations with occasional glimpses of Lake Awasa in the distance."

[Bradt (1995)1998 p 204]

- HCP69 Bore, see Dalecho
- HCR43 Bore c1700 m, see under Jimma 07/36 [WO Gu]
- HCR50 Bore, see under Agaro 07/36 [WO]
- HCR64 Bore 07°52'/37°02' 2334 m 07/37 [Gz]
- HDG38 Bore 09°23'/35°32' 1855 m 09/35 [Gz]
- HE... Bore (in Inderta awraja) 13/39? [Ad]  
The primary school in 1968 had 55 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.
- JBN22 Bore, G. (area) 04/40 [WO]
- JDJ44 Bore 09°27'/42°00' 2096 m 09/42 [Gz]
- ?? Bore Dinsara, see Tilku Bore D. & Tinshu Bore D.  
bore m.: *mencha* (O) bush knife, cutlass
- ?? Bore Mencha (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
- HCL02? Bore sub-district (-1997-) 06/38? [n]
- ?? Bore wereda (-2000-) ../.. [20]
- HDP89 Borebo (Kolaj, Chelag) 10°42'/36°32' 1628/1824 m 10/36 [Ch Wa Gz]  
1927: Village on the Domkam river, about 3 km from the Matin. There were large herds of cattle. The Dura valley with 'Shankalla' population was not far away.  
"The officer who was escorting me was an Amhara official from Kolaj, who had been placed in charge of these Negroes by the Abyssinian Government. He usually spoke in Agau to his interpreter, who put what he said into the Shankalla or Negro language, but the official also knew a good deal of the Shankalla tongue and sometimes addressed the chief direct. He seemed on very good terms with the Negroes, and greeted the chief by giving one hand which the latter took in both of his. The official then raised his own hand to his lips and kissed it. The Negro saluted me by bending forward and touching the ground with both hands.  
[Cheesman 1936 p 336-337]  
*borebor* (boräbor) (A) hole /in a road/
- HDS09 Borebor 09°59'/38°23' 2412 m, cf Borbor 09/38 [AA Gz]
- HDT40 Borebor 10°24'/38°25' 2424 m 10/38 [Gz]
- H... Borebor sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gudelema) 10/37? [Ad]
- H... Borecha (sub-district & its centre -1964-1997-) 08/36 [Ad n]
- boreda: *Borodda*, a sub-division of the Ometo ethnic group
- HCK02 Boreda (Dafne) 06°21'/37°42' 1890 m 06/37 [Gz]
- HCK02 Boreda (Borodda) 06°21'/37°42' 1890 m 06/37 [Gz]  
with mountain Sanga to the west c2450 m, with market Massa about 5 km to the north c1700 m, and market Chilashe about 6 km to the south c2300 m, with a church at the last-mentioned place (-1950s-).  
[Straube 1963 Karte 7]
- HCK12 **Boreda** (Borodda, Barodda, Baroda) 06/37 [Gz Po WO Gu]  
06°32'/37°46' 1324, 2500 m (with sub-post office)  
Coordinates would give map code HCK22  
At 15 km west of lake Abaya and north of its middle.  
Within a radius of 10 km there is at km  
5S Chillachi (Cillacci) (village)
- 1900s Around 1905: At the southern confines of Baroda we met Fitawrari Weldo (Waldo), the last Abyssinian governor, who is in command of the frontier garrison, consisting of several thousand men, insufficiently armed with about 1,500 rifles. His principal occupation is collecting ivory for the Emperor, and he informed us that he had recently forwarded 400 tusks to Menilek, and during the previous month 600. Further south we found evidence of the terrible famine which has overtaken the country, owing to two

years' drought.

[W F Whitehouse p 294]

- 1930s Centre of Boreda province in 1935, and its governor then was Fitawrari Atnaf Seged.  
[Zervos 1936]  
In the Italian time there was a *Residenza* and the place was filled with ensete foliage.  
[Guida 1938]
- 1950s Population 613 as counted in 1956.
- 1960s The Government school in 1968 had 42 male students and one female, in grade 7-8, with three teachers (Ethiopian).
- JDH37 **Boreda** (Boroda) (village on a saddle) 09/41 [Gz Gu]  
09°20'/41°17' 2425 m (with school, and church Giyorgis)  
Coordinates would give map code JDH36
- JDH37 Boreda sub-district (centre in 1964 = Boreda) 09/41 [Ad n]  
(-1964-1997-)
- HCK13 Boreda wereda (centre in 1964 = Zefine) 06/37 [Ad]  
The primary school (in Gemu awraja) in 1968 had 294 boys and 30 girls,  
with 7 teachers.
- HDB49 Boreka 08°31'/36°34' 1507 m 08/36 [Gz]  
(sub-district & its centre in 1964) 08/36 [MS Ad]
- HDC10 Boreka 08°15'/36°38' 1919 m 08/36 [Gz]
- JFA18 Borele Ale (volcanic mountain) 13°47'/40°33' 13/40 [WO Ne Gz]  
cf Berahle  
Coordinates would give map code JFA28
- JDB81 Borema (Borama Guddo, Boroma /Guddo/) 08/40 [Gz]  
08°54'/40°47' 1761 m  
(with church Silase at some distance to the north-east)
- HBS41 Boren (Boran) 04°58'/37°38' 1219 m 04/37 [WO Gz]
- HDM11 Boren 09°12'/39°29' 2911 m, near Shola Gebeya 09/39 [Gz]
- HDU01 Boren 10°27'/39°25' 2091 m 10/39 [Gz]
- HEM34 Boren 12°07'/39°45' 2041 m, south of Zobil 12/39 [Gz]
- HEM44 Boren 12°10'/39°45' 1908 m, near Zobil 12/39 [Gz]
- HEM44 Boren 12°11'/39°45' 1835 m, near Zobil
- JDH56 Boren (area) 09/41 [WO]
- JDJ62 Boren (area) 1155 m, see under Dire Dawa 09/41 [WO]
- Borena, Borana*, name of Tulama and Wello Oromo tribes
- HDT82 Borena 10°45'/38°46' 2509 m 10/38 [WO Gz]
- HDT92 Borena (area) 10/38 [WO]  
There is a Borena area at some distance upstream from the main Abay bridge. This  
Oromo group moved there after Ahmed Gagn had laid waste the land in the 1500s, and  
they became settled as farmers, not pastoralists as they are in the south.  
[V Morell, Blue Nile p 223]
- JBN12 Borena awraja (centre = Negele) 04°40'/40°00' 05/39 [MS Gz]
- HDT93 Borena awraja 10°50'/38°45' (-1964-1987-) 10/39 [Ad Gz]  
(Borena & Sayint awraja)  
(centre around 1964-70 = /Denbi/ Mekane Selam)
- 1970s A man described as 'a notorious counter-revolutionary outlaw leader' and 40 of his  
accomplices were killed in a gun battle with the people's militia forces in the awraja  
in 1977, as said in a Derg government statement and cited in  
Africa no 70 June 1977 p 36.  
Enrollment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environmental Education Project at Borena  
secondary school was 1503 persons in 1986-87.
- map 1:500,000 by Mapping & Geog. Institute March 1963

??	Borerie (centre in 1964 of Rasagoba sub-district)	09/40?	[Ad]
HDL56	Borey 09°30'/38°59' 2703 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
GDM32	Borga, see under Begi	09/34	[WO]
GCT71	Borgebba 07°57'/33°35' 328 m	07/33	[Gz]
HCC90	Borgela 06°20'/36°40' 1706 m, near map code HCJ00	06/36	[Gz]
JCE82	Borgianil, see Borjanil		
JCH55	Borgo, see Bargo		
HBL79	Borguddo (w seasonal well) 04°20'/39°08' 1177 m Coordinates would give map code HBL78	04/39	[WO Gz]
HDJ65	Bori 09°39'/37°05' 2448 m bori muluke: <i>bori</i> (Som) tobacco, water-pipe; <i>muluq</i> (Som) 1. baby; 2. nakedness	09/37	[Gz]
JDC44	Bori Muluke (Bori Muluche) (area) 1632 m	08/41	[+ WO]
JCE82	Borjanil (Borgianil) 06°14'/43°39' 328 m	06/43	[+ WO Gz]
HE...	Borkana, see Borkenna		
HEK10	Borkatit (small island) Cheesman passed in 1933 and saw a small island of piled rocks, less than 50 m in diameter. The top was a few inches above high-water level, and a little grass had established itself, but there was no tree. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch]
HE...	<b>Borkenna</b> (Borchenna, Borkana) (river) At 4 hours /by mule?/ from Dessie. There are hot springs (Fil Wiha). [Zervos 1936] The road beyond Debre Sina continues along the edge of the green, marshy Borkenna valley. Kombolcha is 10 km from the bridge over Borkenna river. [Aubert 1999] A coal field is according to Jelenc (Mush Valley, Dessie and Wichale Coal Deposits 1956) situated north of Dessie near the Borchena River and in front of the waterfall north of Dessie. The origin of this coal is related to the lake existing before the Borchena River cut the bed through the mountains around Dessie. The lacustrine coal-containing sediments at Dessie are much younger than the basalt under them. This resulted in a low degree of carbonization, low calorific value, and high ash and moisture content. Later, the coal beds were partly eroded by the Borchena River. [Mineral 1966 p 550]	11/39?	[n Gu x]
HC...	Borkeshe (Borkieshie) (centre in 1964 of Bosona Borkeshe sub-district)	06/37	[+ Ad]
HCK54	Borkoshe (locality) 06°50'/37°55'	06/37	[Gz]
JBR69	Borle-ier 05°06'/42°26' 351 m	05/42	[Gz]
HEH93	Borni	12/35	[WO]
HEP03	Borni 12°41'/36°01' 624 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
HEE69	Bornilo (British camp in 1868) 1638 m	11/39	[18]
	<i>boro, boroo</i> (O) 1. north; 2. backyard; 3. room section at the back of a house; 4. behind; <i>boro</i> (Arsi O) affines, kind of related people; <i>Boro</i> , name of a Kefa clan and their language, same as Shinasha?		
HDJ85	Boro 09°50'/37°05' 2420 m, south of Alibo /near this Boro?:/ The missionary Anna-Lena Jönsson around 1927 found that her caravan needed nine hours from Asela to reach Boro, and that it was a well cultivated district inhabited mostly by Shewa Oromo, with Arussi on the outskirts and no real village. Where they camped near a river no trees could be seen and no wood for cooking food could be obtained. The huts had walls made of peat. It seemed almost impossible to buy food.	09/37	[Gz]

Two men approached Anna-Lena and asked her to help a man who had disputed with Arussi about land so that they had put fire to his homestead and forty of his cattle were killed and he himself was almost dead. This had happened a fortnight ago, so his burns were infected. It was painful for him to have the wound cleaned. Anna-Lena did a second cleaning the following morning, and after that much food was given for her caravan.

[A-L Jönsson, *En karavanfärd*, Sthlm 1927 p 187-197]

- |       |   |        |         |
|-------|---|--------|---------|
| HDK58 | Boro 09°31'/38°19' 2558 m   | 09/38  | [AA Gz] |
| HDL31 | Boro 09°20'/38°35' 2601 m   | 09/38  | [AA Gz] |
| HEF53 | Boro (mountain) 11°22'/39°39' 1671 m<br>west of lake Hayk   | 11/39  | [Gz]    |
| HDT03 | Boro Areda 10°01'/38°46' 1746 m   | 10/38  | [Gz]    |
| HCL53 | Boro Concession (Con. di Boro) 2750 m   | 06/38  | [WO]    |
| GD... | Boro Shogo (in Kelem awraja)<br>A private school in 1968 had 98 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-4,<br>with two teachers.  | 08/34? | [Ad]    |
| HDS23 | Borobot<br>boroda: <i>borodo</i> , <i>boroddo</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree,<br><i>Salix subserrata</i> , its twigs are used for tooth-sticks   | 10/37  | [WO]    |
| JDH37 | Boroda, G. (area)<br><i>Borodda</i><br>In former times they had their own dynasty, with kings Kela, Bala, Ano, Sana, Golo and Sagaro (brothers), Megaro, and finally Anzhulo who lived as a kenyazmach in the 1950s and partly stayed at Borodda ketema (see Boreda) together with the officials of the central government. The Borodda are weavers like some other groups in the region.<br>[Straube 1963 p 229-230]   | 09/41  | [WO]    |
| text  | H. Straube, <i>Westkuschitische Völker Süd-Äthiopiens</i> ,<br>Stuttgart 1963 p 227-230.  |        |         |
| pict  | Straube as above, Tafel 22 homestead with dwelling<br>and weaving huts.   |        |         |
| HCI22 | Borodda   | 06/36  | [WO]    |
| HCK02 | Borodda, see Boreda & HCK22   |        |         |
| JDN79 | Borogalli (area)  | 10/40  | [WO]    |
| HDA17 | Boroi, see Beroy  |        |         |
| JCR36 | Borolais (area), see under Hamero   | 07/42  | [WO]    |
| JDP24 | Boroli (mountain) 10°08'/41°03' 841 m   | 10/41  | [Gz]    |
| JDB81 | Boroma (Boroma Guddo), see Borema   |        |         |
| ??    | <b>Borora</b> (Barara) (historical)<br>Barara was a market place where caravans met in the 1400s and which later disappeared. There was a monastery and several metropolitans were buried there.<br>[J Doresse 1957 vol II p 127, 241, 251]<br>It is shown on Fra Mauro's map of 1460, disappeared in the wars of the 1500s and ought to have been located somewhere between the plains of Shewa and the Abay river. It is often mentioned in old itineraries.<br>This medieval location has for a long time been not much studied by historians. It is known that ten Italians were interviewed in 1482 at Borora. They reported that they had stayed there for 25 years.<br>There was trade between Zeyla and Borora. The ten Italians said that the king kept his treasures in caves. Bororo is not found on the map <i>Egyptus Novelo</i> of 1454, but Huorab (Orab, Urab) where Borora is known to have been located is shown northwest of the Awash river.<br>Fra Mauro's map of 1460 indicates Barara north of Mount Ziqwala (Mons Xiquala). A modern replotting of that map puts Borora rather northwest of Zikwala, a little southeast of Dukem river.<br>An unnamed Italian monk in 1470 told Alessandro Zorzi that Prester John had a chief city | ../..  | [x]     |

of Borora "where there is a store of honey in the woods." This statement has been questioned and Zorzi may have obtained his information in Italy. Zorzi interviewed Brother Zorgi who said that Borora was in Orab, and that there was a castle on the mountain. The journey from Borora to Debre Birhan took about four days.

Raphael, a Franciscan from Angot, made a journey from Bororo to Cairo in 1518 and told it to Zorzi in Venice in 1522.

Where the Portuguese embassy arrived in 1520 is not mentioned by name, but it may well have been Borora. Brother Thomas, a native of Borora, confirmed in Venice in 1524 that the capital was located in Orab.

[Haile Bubbamo Arificio 1970]

HDE67	Borora, M. (area)	08/39	[WO]
HDF01	Borora (plain) c2500 m, see under Sire	08/39	[WO Gu]
HDF02	Borora (place)	08/39	[Gu]
HDF12	Borora (Bororo) (mountain) 08°15'/39°32' 2467 m east of Sire	08/39	[Gu Gz]
HDE44	Borota (hill) 08°33'/38°47', near Zikwala	08/38	[Gz]
HDE74	Borota, M. (area)	08/38	[WO]
HDE17	Borra (Bora) (mountain) 08°16'/39°02' 2151/2455 m Coordinates would give map code HDE16	08/39	[Gz WO Gu]
geol	Mount Bora and other hills south of Mojo are formed of deeply dissected tuffs which are undoubtedly older manifestations of the Aden Volcanic Series. [Mohr 1961 p 214]		
HEU20	Borra wereda (centre in 1964 = Chelena)	12/39	[Ad]
HDF62	Borshota, see Borchota		
JDJ38	Borsom, see Funyan Bira <i>borta</i> (O) kind of tree whose sticky bark is used as glue or rope, <i>Grewia ferruginea</i> ? <i>borte</i> (O) klipspringer, <i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>		
HDK28	Borte 09°15'/38°18' 2575 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ25	Borte, see under Harar	09/42	[WO]
JDS01	Borti (area) <i>borto</i> (western O) <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , kind of tree with ornamental red flowers	10/42	[WO]
JDC71	Bortolo (area) 1812 m	08/41	[WO]
	<i>boru</i> , <i>booruu</i> (O) 1. muddy, turbid, turbulent; 2. sun, early; (A) ox having a blaze; <i>borru</i> (O) east; morning		
HC...	Boru (in Jemjem awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 248 boys and 31 girls, with 6 teachers.	05/39?	[Ad]
HCP38	<b>Boru</b> 07°35'/36°26' 1846 m (with sub-post office)	07/36	[WO Gz]
HCT.?	Boru "From Boru it was a steady uphill climb of fifteen miles /about 25 km/ to the neck between the eastern and western peaks of Chelalo. Although the gradient was easy -- the hill-top never seemed to grow nearer." [H C Maydon, Simen, London 1925 p 179]	07/39	[x]
HE...	Boru (which one?) At two hours /by mule?/ from Dessie, with Saturday market. In the early 1930s there were telephone and customs office. [Zervos 1936] The primary school (in Ambasel awraja) in 1968 had 83 boys and 20 girls, with two teachers.	11/39	[x Ad]
JDJ22	Boru 09°18'/41°50' 1927 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ46	Boru 09°26'/42°11' 2082 m	09/42	[Gz]

- HEF43 boru d.: *debre birhan* (A) mountain of light  
 Boru Debre Birhan 11°13'39°39' 2622 m 11/39 [Gz]  
 (with church Boru Silase), north of Dessie
- HEF43 boru m.: *meda* (A,T) field, grassy plain  
**Boru Meda** (Borumieda, Barumieda) 11/39 [Po Gz WO Gu]  
 (place & mountain) 11°13'39°39' peak 2570 m  
 Important market which used to be a centre of caravans, situated on slopes with a little lake at the bottom.
- 1878 In February 1878 Emperor Yohannes decided to invade Shewa. Menilek could retain his kingdom by recognizing Yohannes as emperor. On 26 March 1878 at Boru Meda, Menilek ceremoniously submitted to the emperor of Ethiopia. He approached the throne carrying a stone on his neck, and as he lay before Yohannes, the emperor reportedly ordered Ras Alula to remove the stone as a gesture of reconciliation.  
 [Ehrlich 1996 p 20]  
 The church of Averka Silase (=Boru Silase above?) was built by Emperor Yohannes IV. In May-June 1878 he presided over a meeting between his ecclesiastical advisers, determined to eliminate doctrinal disputes, most particularly the *Sost Lidet* dogma at the Debre Libanos monastery in Shewa. Even Menilek and Shewan theologians took part. [Guida 1938; Prouty & Rosenfeld, Historical dictionary of Ethiopia 1981]  
 "Yohannes, as head of the Ethiopian Church, convened an important Synod, at -- Boru Médá. The gathering supported the official Monophysite creed of Alexandria, that the divine and human nature of Christ were united, and rejected the *YaSega Lej*, or Son of Grace, heresy. This held that Christ was God's son by adoption, and that Christ had three births: once from the Father from all time, once in the Incarnation in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and once through the subsequent action of the Holy Spirit. This belief was also referred to as the *Sost Ledat*, or Triple Birth, heresy.  
 At Boru Médá, Yohannes also decided to take action against the Muslims of Wallo, whose leaders had assumed the militant religious title of Imam."  
 [Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 168]  
 Emperor Yohannes IV convened a religious conference at Boru Meda after the rainy season of 1878, when king Menilek of Shewa would present his half-yearly tribute. The religious opponents were Qarra Haymanot and the Debre Libanos school of *Sost Lidet*. One of the principal exponents of Qarra H. was Ras Adal of Gojjam, who hoped to ingratiate himself with Yohannes and weaken Menilek. Of 50 *alaqas* sent from Shewa, 30 were Qarra Haymanot adherents, but from Tigray and Gojjam 100 religious scholars were sent.  
 At the second session of the conference it was proposed that there should be only one Ethiopian Orthodox faith. However, on the following day Yohannes allowed discussion of the controversy about Christ's birth. The Debre Libanos side mostly refrained from discussion. When two monks did speak in favour of *Sost Lidet*, they were immediately expelled and later had their tongues cut out.  
 On the fourth day the Qarra Haymanot doctrine was proclaimed. Menilek did much in the following time to convert Muslims to Christianity. Mahammad Ali led his Wollo people to it, and he was baptized Mikael and promoted to *ras*.  
 [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 57-58]  
 The Boru Meda council in 1878 was the last of its kind. No such meeting has been held since.  
*Aleqa Akale Wold*, a well-known scholar, was selected to assist in the consolidation of the Christian Church in Wello. He founded a centre of learning at Boru Meda itself. Boru Meda Silase became renowned as a centre of higher church education and students flocked there from all over the country.  
 [The Church of Ethiopia, A.A. 1997 p 33-34]
- 1880s August 1884: "At Borumieda, Yohannes secured Menilek's cooperation against fifth-column Mahdists. He also secured Menilek's promise to prevent rebellious clan groups

from attacking while he was engaged on his frontiers. Menilek saw his daughter Zewditu for the first time since 1882 -- For Taytu, it was an opportunity to meet her stepdaughter and also to visit her brother Wele and his seven-year old son, Gugsu. Count Antonelli, on his third trip to Ethiopia, met Taytu for the first time at Borumeda in October 1884." Emperor Yohannes's Greek doctor, Nicolas Parisi, was also in Boru Meda and could tell about meeting Taytu there.

[C Prouty, Empress Taytu ..., 1986 p 45, 48]

1890s According to Wylde the Boru Meda market, held on Saturdays, was regarded as large in the 1890s.

Ras Alula proceeded to Boru Meda on 17 May 1895, where Ras Wale was to transfer Zabul (Zobil) to him. Ras Wale refused to give it up, and the two rases had to refer to Menilek who ordered Alula to proceed instead to Sekota.

[Ehrlich 1996 p 191]

"Menelik had reached Boru Meda at the end of May /1895/ and had been joined by the armies of Rases Wale, Mikael, Mengesha Atteqem, and Darge; Tekla Haymanot of Gojjam was mobilizing, and Makonnen was expected shortly. Baratieri and Arimondi decided to establish a forward post at Amba Alage -- When Major Toselli arrived there on 24 November, the large advance guard of the imperial army was already in the area." (Concerning the battle against the Italians on 7 December, see under Amba Alage.)

[H G Marcus, The life and times of Menelik II, (1975) 1995 p 163]

HE...	Boru sub-district (centre in 1964 = Getta Ager)	11/39	[Ad]
HDE69	Boru Toru (B. T'oru) (mountain) 08°43'/39°15' 2208 m	08/39	[Gz]
JDJ14	Borukar (Borucar) (area), see under Amuma	09/42	[+ WO]

*bosa, boosaa* (O) slow, lazy, sluggish, untidy

HC...	Bosa, area between Gidole and Worase	05/37	[x]
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The local 'Bible woman' Sue Bengere had this locality allotted to her, but at the time of her first arrival there was a typhus epidemic with sick persons in practically every house. She remained at Bosa for seven months, had many disputes with the local sorcerer Tosa, but also prayed for many and had some success so that a church was built. Eight years later, around 1977, the Norwegian missionary Jorunn Hamre visited Bosa together with Sue. The situation there had deteriorated much, there was no evangelist any more and the church had fallen down. However, at the next visit they could gather some women for a meeting under a large tree. Even the former sorcerer Tosa turned up and seemed to belong rather to the Evangelical side by then.

[J Hamre, Fra trollkvinne ..., Oslo 1982 p 151-152, 168-169]

H CJ48	Bosa 06°45'/37°21' 1724 m	06/37	[Gz]
H CJ77	Bosa, see Gena Bosa		
H CJ89	Bosa	07/37	[WO]
H ES53	Bosa, see Chank		
H EU05	Bosaley 12°45'/39°48' 1599 m	12/39	[Gz]
H CG93	Bosaso (Burca Besasa, B. Besasu) 07°10'/40°07' 2326 m	07/40	[Gz]
H DC75c	Bosce, see Boshe		
H DL73	Bose 09°45'/38°45' 2735 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
H CT16	Boset (mountain) 3697 m	07/39	[MS WO]
H DF41	<b>Boset</b> (Boseti Gudda) (mountain) 08°33'/39°29' 1805, 2395/2440 m	08/39	[Gz WO]
geol	Flood olivine basalts are associated with ring faulting around Boseti Gudda. Fumaroles were observed on this mountain along the north-east slopes in 1930. [Mohr 1961]		
H DF41	Boset sub-district? (-1997-)	08/39	[n]
H DF41	Boset wereda (centre in 1964 = Welenchiti)	08/39	[Ad]

- cf Adama & Boset wereda (in the 1950s)
- HDF52 Boseti Bariccia, see Bericha  
boseti gudda: *bosetti* (O) poor housekeeper, dirty /woman/;  
*gudda, guddaa* (O) 1. large; 2. respectable /man/
- HDF41 Boseti Gudda, see Boset
- JDH69 Bosetti (area) 09/41 [WO]
- Bosha*, name of a Sidama people in the Jimma region. They are called *Garo* by the Oromo and nowadays often speak the Oromo language in addition to their own.
- ?? **Bosha** (historically recorded area) ../. [Pa]
- 1300s Bosha, situated between the Omo and Gojeb rivers, south of Enarya /and Gurage land/, was a territory about which little is known in the 14th century.  
"The province seems to have had become part of the Ethiopian empire in the early medieval period. A soldiers' song of the reign of Yeshaq /1412-1427/ indicates that the area, like Enarya, paid tribute, mainly in gold."  
[Pankhurst 1997 p 80]
- 1500s "Gälawdéwos /1540- / was also reported to have undertaken an expedition to Bosha. The modern scholar W.J. Lange believes that this operation was in fact the same as that earlier referred to as the Gûmar expedition. Be that as it may the campaign, to judge from the subsequent chronicle, seems to have been a failure.  
A later, and more successful, expedition to Bosha was carried out by Sârsä Dengel shortly after his assumption of power /in 1563/. He evidently established imperial control in the province, for his chronicle states that he received taxes from the territory -- from the beginning of his reign. Later, when travelling to Guragé in 1565, he invited the ruler of Bosha to visit him there, and converted him to Christianity. On that occasion he presented him with magnificent jewels, and baptised him with the name of Giyorgis."  
[Pankhurst 1997 p 256]  
The Bosha were (on the surface) converted by force to Christianity by Sertse Dengel during his expedition in 1586-87. [Trimingham]  
J Borelli (1899 p 206, 305) found a church ruin and a Christian tombstone there.
- 1560s "The governor of the province of Bosha neither learned anything new from the practical and pragmatic policy of his neighbour, Sepenhi /of Ennarya to the north/, nor forgot and forgave the terrible misery Galawdewos had inflicted on his country. He refused to pay tribute to Sarsa Dengel, and so invited punishment on his people. Under the combined pressure of the forces of Sarsa Dengel and Sepenhi, the unwise governor surrendered and submitted tribute and rich gifts to calm the king's wrath. What is interesting to observe here is not Sarsa Dengel's easy victory, but Sepenhi's co-operation in the attack on Bosha. It may be that he was simply obeying an order from the king; but one suspects -- that Sepenhi may have realised that the Oromo would reach the Gibe region shortly. It may have occurred to him that Ennarya by herself was in no position to stem the tide."  
[Mohammed 1994 p 32]
- 1580s The Borana Birmaji gada (1578-1586) attacked a vast area of the low country, including Bosha.
- 1590s By 1594, the arable land between the two rivers of the main Gibe and Gibe Ennarya had turned into pasture. The Sadacha attack on Gumar and Bosha left these districts enfeebled.  
In the time when Ennarya was fighting to keep the Sadacha out of her territory (especially in 1580, 1595, and 1604), Ennarya occupied some parts of Gumar and Bosha in the 1590s.  
[Mohammed 1994]
- 1700s The Bosha were conquered by the Mecha Oromo in the late 1700s and their former wide area became restricted to the south-western region of the kingdom of Jimma, north of the Gojeb and west of the Omo. In later time they have all become Muslim.  
[Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 183]

- HCC75 Bosha 06°05'/37°06' 1258 m 06/37 [Gz]
- HDC75c Boshe (Boshie, Bosce) (mountain range) 08/37 [+ Ad Gu]  
(centre in 1964 of Bilo Boshe sub-district)
- HCC40 Boshkoro (same as later name Bako?) 05/36 [x]  
(Boshkero is an area?), see under Jinka?  
People of the Baka ethnic group live there to the west and Male to the east,  
possibly at HCB16c.  
[Ad E Jensen 1959 p 30]  
*Bosho*, name of a Kefa clan
- GDL38c Bosho (Boscho) 09/34 [18 Wa]
- JBU92c **Bosle** (Bourcelli?) 05/44 [x]  
At Webi Shebele river 50 km below Kelafo.  
Sultan Ollel had his residence there around 1931. He was known for cruelty.  
Dr Agge was told as follows:  
In July 1930 Dejazmach Gebre Maryam was approaching with a large army. Ollel invited chiefs and elders to his house, ostensibly to discuss how they should act towards the Dejazmach, and 27 of them were gathered in the Sultan's house. While deliberating, they were surrounded by Ollel's soldiers, dragged to a large pit on the outskirts of the town, and beheaded.  
When the Dejazmach reached Webi Shebele river, he caught Ollel. By giving plenty of secret presents to Fitawrari Mezlekiya in Jijiga, Ollel obtained that the Fitawrari mediated for him with the Dejazmach. Ollel was set free and even given the rank of Kenyazmach. He soon continued his collusion with the Italian commander in Mustahil in Somaliland. Although there was no real road to Bosle, Dr Agge with a couple of officials and a dozen of soldiers went there with a truck to see if Ollel could provide any supplies for sick patients.  
There were huge palisades in the town and doum palms. Beds used outside houses were elevated 3-4 metres to get some breeze in the heat and to escape mosquitoes. Entrance to the town was well defended with a five-metre palisade at right angles to the town wall and a narrow passage only allowing one person at a time. There was also a moat behind the palisade, filled with water for most of the year. There was a maze of narrow streets. The houses were fairly substantial. Eaves were giving shade, and doors were so narrow that one had to enter sideways and be fairly slim. Women and children slept indoors, men outdoors. Cattle were kept inside the town during the night.  
The inhabitants were mostly Adoni, with a minority of Somali. The Adoni were generally subdued to other peoples, short and relatively slim, peaceful and industrious. Their very separate language was kept almost as a secret for home use. The language in town was Somali. Sultan Ollel's mother had probably been an Adoni.  
Ollel was a man in his forties, tall and meagre, with "a veiled gaze and motionless face." He was head of the Rer Gesser tribe which populated four towns. Sultan Ollel invited Agge's party for a meal and let them do the slaughtering themselves so that they as Christians would be permitted to eat of the meat. For taking a photo of him (printed at page 57) Ollel dressed in clothes and arms that were presents from the Italians. During sightseeing it was found that it took twenty minutes to walk across the town. At the river was a ferry for crossing. It was said that crocodiles were not generally found near the town.  
[G Agge, I svart tjänst ..., Sthlm 1935 p 55-65]  
In early 1933 Ollel refused to go to Jijiga for "negotiations". A couple of trucks with soldiers arrived in Bosle to try to apprehend him, but Ollel had disappeared south-wards. His house was plundered by the soldiers.  
In late October 1933 Sultan Ollel and some of his men stealthily entered through a gate at Bosle, surrounded the seven government soldiers who slept there, killed six of them and cut off one hand of the seventh and sent him to tell that "Ollel is back again!"  
Fitawrari Wegayehu decided to go from Taffere Ketema with about 150 men to attack Ollel. They had with them an old cannon but did not know enough about how to use it, so

out of thirteen shots not a single hit the town. They also had a machine gun, but it got stuck after a few shots. Ollel's soldiers proved to be more efficient in shooting and the government soldiers fled. The old Fitawrari refused to flee and was killed near the cannon.

Later in 1933 Balambaras Afewerq with 28 trucks of soldiers was rumoured to be approaching. Sultan Ollel's force burnt 'Easter Town' but succeeded only partly in burning Bosle before they retreated.

[Agge as above, p 99, 143-145, 148-149]

In early 1934 Balambaras Afewerq together with Dr Agge visited Bosle. It was visible already from a distance that the town had been burnt. Provisional houses had been built. As there had been a quiet time lately the soldiers had done much fishing and fishes were hanging to dry. The situation concerning malaria was comparatively good. During a court session a snake about 1½ m long came sliding. Dr Agge fixed its head with his boot so that the others could cut it to pieces, and Agge became a hero of the moment.

The Balambaras and the Doctor tried to negotiate with the local chief, Kenyazmach Qenni. A little later Qenni happened to be killed in a local shooting, and with him the hope of peace in the area disappeared.

[Agge as above, p 175-178]

*bosoka, bosokke* (O) 1. kind of tree, *Sapium ellipticum*;

2. herbs with fleshy leaves, *Kalanchoe deficiens*,

*K. macrantha*, *K. lanceolata*

HDJ24	Bosoka (Bosok'a, Bosoqa) 09°14'/37°01' 1938 m	09/37	[Gz q]
	bosoke: <i>bosokke, busukke</i> (busuqqe) (O) tender /meat/;		
	2. plump, fat in a pleasant-looking way		
	<i>bosoko</i> (western O) kind of tree, <i>Pygeum africanum</i>		
HDK24	Bosoke (Bosok'e, Bosoqe) 09°19'/37°47' 1830 m	09/37	[WO AA Gz q]
	Coordinates would give map code HDK23		
HDL11	Bosoke (Bosok'e, Bosoqe) 09°11'/38°33' 2729 m	09/38	[AA q]
HDL44	Bosoke (Bosok'e, Bosoqe, Besorche) 09°29'/38°54' 2619 m, on the Abay road 50 km north of A.A.	09/38	[AA Gz q WO]
	Coordinates would give map code HDL45		
HDL55	Bosoke (Bosok'e, Bosoqe) 09°31'/38°55' 2630 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
H...	Bosoke (Bosokie)	../..	[+ Ad]
	(sub-district & its centre in 1964)		
HC...	Bosona Borkeshe sub-district (B. Borkieshie ..)	06/37	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Borkeshe)		
JDB54	Bososo 08°40'/41°04' 1601 m	08/41	[Gz]
	<i>bot</i> (bot') (T) reservoir; <i>aa</i> (O) really? (Som) expression of sorrow (the following places are in southern Ethiopia, not Tigrinya country)		
HDK55	Bot Aa	09/38	[AA]
	bot cot: <i>kot</i> (O) my, mine		
JCC14	Bot Cot (seasonal well) 05°32'/41°58'	05/41	[WO Gz]
HDR88	Bot Ghiorghis, see Shememel		
??	<i>bota</i> (O) pumpkin, gourd; (A,T) place		
	Bota (historically recorded area)	../..	[x]
	Sela Kristos, governor of Gojjam, crossed the Abay in November 1618 at the head of a large army and took the Matcha /Mecha/ Oromo by surprise. One day he left Bota land at dawn and surprised the Matcha in their forest hideout at a place called Gogatta. [Mohammed 1994]		
HCN79	Bota (Bota Gachera) 07°54'/35°39' 1920 m	07/35	[Gz WO]
HEU21	Bota (mountain) 12°55'/39°31' 2904 m	12/39	[Gz]

	Bota, north-west of Maychew		
HCN79	Bota Gachera (area), see Bota		
HDK55	Botaa (Bota'a) 09°31'/38°02' 1861 m	09/38	[Gz]
	<i>bote</i> (O) fist, blow with the fist		
HCT81	Bote 08°00'/38°35' 1827 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL72	Bote 09°43'/38°40' 2782 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDP27	Bote 10°09'/36°21' 1664 m	10/36	[Gz]
HDL01	Botero 09°05'/38°34' 2653 m, see under Genet	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL24	Botero 09°16'/38°50' 3303 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL41	Botero 09°28'/38°33' 1784 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	/which Botero has church Igzi'abher Ab?/		
HDA96	Boti, see under Yubdo	08/35	[WO]
HDD75	Boti (mountain) 08°51'/38°03' 3011/3260 m	08/38	[WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HDD76		
HDJ73	Boti (Bot'i) 09°44'/36°53' 1644 m	09/36	[Gz]
JBj98	Botin Libah	04/42	[WO]
	<i>boto</i> (O) large tree with long leaves, <i>Schefflera abyssinica</i> , <i>S. volkensii</i>		
HCP68	Boto 07°50'/36°26' 2489 m	07/36	[Gz]
HDJ56	Boto (Bot'o) 09°34'/37°08' 2402 m	09/37	[Gz]
	(mountain peak), east of Shambu		
HDM.?	Botola (with church Abo), in the Sendafa area	09/39	[x]
HC...	Botolo Sogna	06/37?	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Kodesha wereda)		
HDL80	Botolosi 09°51'/38°25' 2408 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	see under Gebre Guracha		
HC...	<b>Botor</b> (area)	08/37	[18]
	The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini crossed the Gibi river by swimming on 13 October 1878, assisted with the baggage by some Botor men, to the country of whom they were heading next. They lost more things than they could afford during the crossing. A briefcase with scientific notes from two years was first stolen but could be recovered. When continuing westward they saw no village on the road to the Garsa river. On the following day they camped near the house of Abba Bulgu and received some food which they had been lacking very much in the last few days. At this time the Botor people seemed to be independent in the true sense of the word. They had no weavers or blacksmiths.		
	A messenger sent to Jimma returned with the answer that the king of Jimma would not allow any Christians to enter his kingdom. He threatened to attack the Botor if they helped the Europeans. However, in spite of the threat, Cecchi and Chiarini on 24 October could continue westwards towards Limmu Ennarea. By then they had 8 mules left of the 30 with which they had started from Let Marefia.		
	[A Cecchi, vol II, 1885 p 124-137]		
HCR96	Botor 08°06'/37°12' 2096 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDC18	Botor 08°17'/37°21' 1637 m	08/37	[Gz]
	By 1843 Jimma's borders reached as far as Botor.		
HDC54	<i>Botor</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe, living west of the upper Gibe river.	08/37	[x]
	<i>bocho</i> , <i>bochoo</i> (O) pass between hills		
HDC27	Botor Bocho (B. Becho) 08°22'/37°17' 2301 m	08/37	[Gz x]
1950s	Forest project 230 km along the road south-west of Addis Abeba with about 60 km after leaving the main road westward from Welkite. Some tree planting was done during the Italian occupation. Ethiopian Woodworks, owned by Mr. Casati, had a sawmill in the forest there (-1955-) with Mr Bazzanella as foreman. Marshal Tito arranged for a		

Yugoslav sawmill to be established there soon after his visit to Ethiopia in 1955, and this had more machinery than the Italian sawmill. Tito used Ethiopia for hunting and as a possible country of exile in case he would be toppled from power.

The Emperor used to have a hunting lodge at Botor. Was a villa of the Crown Prince another different building?

It was mainly Gurage who worked in the forest. A study trip to Botor by building students from ESIBT was made on 19-20 December 1956.

[B Lindahl from visits]

1980s In the 1980s there was still a sawmill, plus a plant nursery near the village. In 1985 there were almost 400,000 plants for the forest in the nursery.

Some Swedish assistance was given to the forestry project. Its Ethiopian "co-ordinator" had a labour force of about 700 men at disposal. The intention was to build a larger sawmill.

text H Agrell *in* Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1986 no 1  
p 10-13 with two photos

HDL83 Botori 09°48'/38°42' 2905 m, see under Fiche 09/38 [AA Gz]

*botoro* (A) kind of tree, *Markhamia lutea*;

(O) kind of small tree, *Stereospermum kunthianum*, with grey bark that comes off in round flakes and with twisted pods, conspicuous when growing in old lava-flow areas

HDE99 Botoro, cf Botero 09/39 [WO]

HDN58 Botoro Dabosa 10/35 [WO]

HFE38 Botro 13°51'/39°14' 1819 m, cf Botero, Bottro 13/39 [Gz]

HDF60 Botta 08/39 [WO]

HCK82 Bottego (WO: Villaggio Bottego) 07/37 [Gz WO]

07°09'/37°42' 1619 m, cf HCK83 Didu

Named from Vittorio Bòttego, Italian explorer of the Omo in the 1890s.

?? Botter [correct name?] ../.. [x]

One of two farms started by the Ministry of Community Development in the 1960s. 700 hectares of cleared land was used for fattening livestock.

[Ethiopia - the official handbook, 1969 p 155]

GD... Bottoso (in Kelem awraja) 08/34? [Ad]

A private school in 1968 had 23 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-2, with one teacher.

HDJ05 Bottro 09/37 [WO]

HD... Botume 10/36? [20]

Among the first Gumuz ("negro") villages found along the Abay river when one is approaching Sudan. The National Geographic expedition passed there in the beginning of October 1999.

"We would never have known the village was there without /the local man Danyo Doye's/ help. The houses were hidden behind the crops and not visible from the river."

"Unlike the Amhara villages, where each home had a separate fenced yard, the houses here were clustered around a large center courtyard shaded by a big fig tree. -- One woman was pounding grains with a heavy wooden stick in a tall, wooden mortar, another was making clay storage pots -- Most of the women wore T-shirts /as the new government had forbidden naked upper bodies/ and cotton sarongs, and had decorative scars on their cheeks and upper arms. Their ears and noses were pierced, and they wore copper-and-beaded earrings, and little ivory or bone sticks through their septums /cartilage of the nose/. " A woman in the village was just giving birth to her second child. She had been circumcized but "the scars would not cause her any trouble in this delivery."

[V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 271-273]

JBG53 Boudi 04°05'/40°08' 949 m 04/40 [WO Gz]

HE... Bouhoro, see Buhoro

HEB85	Bouksa (Boucsa) (area)	11/36	[+ WO]
HDL86	Boulle, see Boled		
JDN47	Bouri (in Afar), see Buri		
JCC66	Bovaio, see Bubayio		
HFC41	Boval (Baual) (high plateau) 14°00'/36°42'	14/36	[Gz]
HDL73	Bowa 09°46'/38°43' 2897 m, south of Fiche <i>boy</i> (A) small irrigation channel, trench; <i>booy-</i> (O) cry	09/38	[Gz]
JCA16	Boy (Boi) 05°35'/40°23'  <i>boya</i> (T) paint	05/40	[+ WO Gz]
GDM11	Boya (Boia, G.) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
HDB17	Boya (Boia) (mountain) 08°17'/36°20' 2470 m	08/36	[+ WO Gz]
HEL06	Boya 11°49'/38°59' 2498 m (with church Abo at some distance to the east)	11/38	[Gz]
HD...	Boyana 30 km from Nekemte. Around 1935 there was a telephone box. [Zervos 1936]	09/36	[x]
JDH08	Boye 09°03'/41°28' 1353 m, near map code JDB98 <i>boye, booyyee</i> (O) 1. hog, pig; 2. greedy, selfish; <i>gerarsa</i> (O) boasting song about a warrior's bravery	09/41	[Gz]
HEU14	Boye Gerarsa 12°50'/39°45' 1657 m, east of Korbeta <i>boyina, bo-ina</i> (O) yam-like climbing plant, the reddish and greyish tuber of which is boiled and eaten	12/39	[Gz]
JEH04	Boyina (Boina) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HCS44c	Boyo (area)	07/37	[Br]
H...	Boza sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adigagra)	13/37?	[Ad]
HDM85	Bracho (Bracio), see under Debre Sina <i>brahan</i> (A) feast of Christ having come here to enlighten the world	09/39	[+ WO]
HCG75	Brahan (Brehan, Barchan, Barchen) 06°58'/35°16' 924 m	06/35	[Gz]
??	Branti (river) The Branti joins the Kilti, a few kilometres from the latter's junction with the little Abay. The land was almost uninhabited when Cheesman was there in 1932. It was said that the big deserted grass-plains made secluded retreats for cattle-thieves, who could keep looted animals grazing down by the river far from the arm of the law until they could safely dispose of them. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
HDF60	Breysager (Breisagher)	08/39	[+ WO]
HCD62	Bridge of God (Ger: Brücke Gottes) European name, used especially in travel literature, for the stretch of land dividing lakes Abaya and Chamo from each other.	06/37	[x]
HEM41	Brigandet 12°09'/39°29' 2347 m	12/39	[Gu Gz]
HFC69	Brkuta, see Birkuta		
H....	Brussa (centre in 1964 of Ali Brussa sub-district)	08/36	[Ad]