

	<i>bua</i> (O) advantage, profit, merit		
HBK63	Bua, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HEJ25	Buahit, see Bohit		
HES66	Buahit, see Tata		
HES67	Buahit, see Bauhit		
HEK31	Buait, see Bohiya		
JBR15	Buale 04°38'/42°03' 217 m	04/42	[WO Gz]
??	Buamba Weha, see Bwamba Wiha		
	<i>buba</i> (O) a grade in the <i>gada</i> system		
??	Buba	.../..	[Mi]
	River in the Yubdo mining region. By 1940, mining operations were served by a network of water canals which carried the water from the Alfe, Dimma, and Buba rivers. During a surveying mission of D.A. Jelenc in 1956 the whole of the Buba and the upper Alfe canal were mapped. Outcrops of basalt are found along the Birbirsa and Buba rivers. When the right affluents of the Birbir river, among them Buba, were explored, it was found that in all these valleys placers had already been panned by the local inhabitants.		
	[Mineral 1966 p 318, 306, 308, 409]		
HCP.?	Buba, not far from Wush Wush	07/36	[x]
	There was (-1974-) a Dutch Catholic Lazarist Mission with Abbe Jeramias. They had a simple thatched chapel. The Abbe had for some years established a co-operative but found many difficulties with it.		
HDL33	Buba (place), see Bubu		
HDL33	Buba (mountain peak) 09°19'/38°45' 2585 m	09/38	[Gz]
JDC96	Bubasa (Bubassa, Bubase, Bobassa, Fre: Boubassa)	08/42	[Gz WO 18 Wa]
	08°54'/42°12' 1533 m		
	Coordinates would give map code JDC86		
JCC66	Babayio (Bovaio) 06°01'/42°10' 1079 m	06/42	[Gz WO]
JFA03	Babaykoma (Bubaicompa) 1494 m	13/40	[LM WO]
	<i>bubbe, bube, bubbee, bubbi</i> (O) wind, storm, hurricane		
HCE84c	Bubbe, c2900 m	06/38	[Gu]
HCF71	Bubbe (Bube)	06/39	[WO LM]
HCL06	Bubbe 06°20'/38°58' 2464 m	06/38	[WO Gu Gz]
HEL73	Bubbona (Ambo B.) 12°24'/38°42' 2076 m	12/38	[Gz]
HBR36	Bube (Gebel B.) (mountain)	04/37	[WO Gz]
	04°49'/37°11' 1521/1804 m		
HDB71	Bube (Bubie, Bubi, Bubbe) (market)	08/35	[WO Gu Ad Gz]
	08°46'/35°48' 1894/1991m		
	(centre in 1964 of Nole Kabba woreda & sub-district)		
	Coordinates would give map code HDB61		
HDB76	Bube 08°47'/36°17' 2233 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDK15	Bube 09°09'/38°02' 2964 m, see under Ilfeta	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEM83	Bube 12°33'/39°37' 1558 m, east of Korem	12/39	[Gz]
JDC53	Bube 08°40'/41°54' 1253 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDD57	Bube (area) 1328 m	08/43	[WO]
JDJ22	Bube 09°15'/41°49' 2278 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ68	Bube, G., see Gara Bube		
	bubi: <i>buubi</i> (Som) chase away, make run;		
HDB71	Bubi, see Bube		
JCM32	Bubi 06°40'/44°31' 487 m	06/44	[WO Gz]
HFC25	Bubila (area)	13/37	[WO]
HCS18	Bubisa (Bubissa) (mountain, with church Mikael)	07/38	[Gz]
	07°24'/38°14' 2116 m		

	Bubisa (populated place), see Aweli			
HDE59	Bubisa 08°39'/39°16' 2124 m, north of Nazret	08/39	[Gz]	
HDL40	Bubisa 09°25'/38°29' 2671 m	09/38	[AA Gz]	
HDL90	Bubisa 09°52'/38°30' 2402 m <i>Bubisso</i> , name of an Oromo tribe	09/38	[AA Gz]	
	bubu: <i>Warra Bubu</i> (Bubu people/family), name of an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo			
HDL33	Bubu (Buba) 09°19'/38°44' 2672 m (centre in 1964 of Chancho sub-district)	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]	
HDL33	Bubu (Buba) 09°19'/38°45' 2585 m	09/38	[Gz]	
KCR56	Bucal ..., see Bukal ..			
KCR47	Bucar, see Bukar			
JB94	Bucarale, see Bukurale			
HCD..	Bucchisa (Buccisa), see Bukkisa			
HCL88	Buccio, see Bucho			
JB94	Buccurale, see Bukurale			
HCL..	Buchana, south of Shashemene	07/38?	[x]	
	There live local people belonging to the Adamonye clan of the Arsi Oromo.			
JBG97	Buchemescio, see Buke Mesho <i>buchi</i> (O) expression for calling a dog			
HBP95	Buchi 05°24'/36°13' 426 m, near Omo river	05/36	[WO Gz]	
HCK04	Buchisi 06°23'/37°57' 1168 m, in lake Abaya?	06/37	[Gz]	
HCL88	BUCHO (Buccio) 07°08'/39°09' 2396/2467 m	07/39	[+ Gz MS WO]	
HDK79	BUCHO 09°41'/38°22' 2048 m	09/38	[AA HDK79]	
HDL16	BUCHO 09°13'/39°01' 2863 m, see under Sendafa <i>buchu, buchuu</i> (O) little, small, tiny	09/39	[AA Gz]	
JDJ19	Buchumen (Biciuman, Gebel Bisciuman) (hill) 09°14'/42°26' 1920 m	09/42	[Gz Gu WO]	
HDA49c	Bucko (Bucco) (village)	08/35	[+ Gu]	
	Near the village was the tomb of a sorcerer Abba Jershoo Bata; it was described by Ernesto Cerulli and consisted of a circular thatched hut surmounted by a reddish arch and a wooden statue of the sourcerer. A copy of this little statue was placed in the Museo di Etnologia in Firenze, Italy. [Guida 1938]			
JBU56	Buckurale (Buccurale)	05/44	[+ WO]	
	<i>buda</i> (A,O) evil eye, person who casts a spell with the evil eye; (A) creature of folklore: man-eater, corresponding to the European werewolf			
JDN85	Budaia 10°44'/40°18' 1021 m	10/40	[Ne WO Gz]	
	"At noon, which here was cooler than we had been accustomed to -- we came to the base of a hill which was topped by a village called Budaia Muhammad. The district was called Daoe. Before we had finished unloading the whole village had descended to see us. Last came the chief. He was a sociable and decent man, who at once sent us two mule-loads of water in goatskins. It came from the wells of Eba Ledara. Many women brought us milk and firewood, anticipating the presents which our servants had told them would be forthcoming. -- The people would stand open-mouthed, for minutes together, to watch us from a little distance, noting our every movement. We gave the chief, Budai Aman, a present suitable to his station. His was the last Danakil village. Beyond it to the west was the country of the Gallas. Our new friends, though far more civilized than the lowland Danakils, submitted to the supremacy of the Amharas and Gallas, to whom they paid tribute. Instead of the savage boldness of the lowland Danakils, they exhibited the painful aspect of the wild animal caged and enslaved. -- We told Budai			

	Aman that our object -- was to journey to the Aussa by way of the left bank of the Awash."		
	[Nesbitt 1934(1955)]		
HBL88	Budda Sudden	04/39	[WO]
JBN16	Budde (Bude)	04/40	[WO MS]
	buddi: <i>budi</i> (O) cobra, <i>Naja nigricollis</i> , etc		
JCD15	Buddi 05°35'/43°01' 464 m <i>bude</i> (O) thick short horns pointing upward	05/43	[WO Gz]
JBN16	Bude (Budde) 04°38'/40°25' 953 m <i>bude</i> g.: <i>gora</i> (O) 1. wild rose shrub; 2. kind of raspberry	04/40	[Gz WO]
JBN13	Bude Gora budessa: <i>budusa</i> (O) hollow 'stick' used as vessel; cf <i>badessa</i> above; <i>kera</i> (O) shadow; (A) (qera) platform on which a guard sits to protect fields	04/40	[WO]
HBS60	Budessa Chera (Budessa Chera) 05°06'/37°35' 1104/1340 m	05/37	[WO Gu Gz]
HDS.?	Budos, village near church Goha Tsiyon Budos had its own little round church behind euphorbia hedges and juniperus trees. The Swedish author Sigfrid Siwertz was there in early 1926 on his way north. Kenyazmach Beza had promised a military escort across the Abay river, but it turned out to be only a single old man. Nearer to the river they received provision through Ato Madi, one of the important men in the district. [S Siwertz, En färd ..., Sthlm 1926 p 198-200]	10/38	[x]
HBK67	Buduluc 04°11'/38°11' 1816 m	04/38	[Gz]
HBT56c	Budussa (village 100 km south of Kibre Mengist) At Budussa village and near Kabessa mountain, eluvial chromite was found associated with antophyllite schists some kilometres from a serpentinite body. Jelenc (1965) regarded it to be the largest residual deposit of chromite. The serpentinites in this area occur in the environment of the chlorite-tremolite schists and antophyllite rocks (with asbestos) in the form of two bodies. Chromite boulders occur in blocks up to half a cubic metre in size and seem to be associated with antophyllite rocks. [Mineral 1966 p 60, 412-413]	05/38?	[Mi]
	<i>bufa</i> (O) 1. bellows /named for the sound they make/; 2. liar, braggart; (A) tannin, tanning substance; <i>Bufa</i> , name of an Oromo lunar month		
HDF30c?	Bufa (Buffa) or HDE36c? Village near Awash river at one of the main roads southward from Mojo. In the early 1960s there were about 50 houses with perhaps 200-300 inhabitants, and there was a small school in a shed and a police station acting also like a "game warden". Two Swedish officers Ehrenström and Hamilton started a primitive raft trip from some distance above Bufa, floating on three rubber mattresses tied together. There were some rapids and a dangerous point where a tree had fallen across the river, but they succeeded to pass under it. There were plenty of crocodiles, mostly lying still. They shot one each, the first one 3 metres long. They did not meet any hippo. When going home to Addis Abeba afterwards in their cars they were not stopped at the police post. [M Ehrenström, Spegel och kikare (private edition) p 102-105]	08/39	[x]
HBK82	Bufe (mountain) 04°22'/37°46' 1203/1333 m	04/37	[WO Gz]
HEM63	Bufeli 12°18'/39°37' 1421 m south-east of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>bug</i> (Som) 1. injury, wound; 2. explosion, crack; <i>buug</i> (Som) book; <i>berde</i> (Som) wild fig tree		
JBT46	Bug Berde (Bug Berda), see Beg Berde		
HDM01	Buga, see Guga		
HCD10	Bugadi (Bagadi) 05°32'/37°31' 1471 m	05/37	[Gz WO]

GDU44	Bugari (Buggari) 10°20'/34°43' 1280 m	10/34	[Gz]
JBG53	Bugatta (area)	04/40	[WO]
HET88	Bugaya 13°26'/39°10' 2172 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEL..	Bugena (Bouguena), cf Bugna	12/39	[+ x]
	In the world map of Fra Mauro completed in 1460 is mentioned Bugena, a northern part of Lasta.		
	An Ethiopian by name Tsaga-za-Ab was appointed to accompany the Portuguese and deliver letters to Lisbon and Rome, and this man was governor of Bugena /=Bugna?/. [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 240, 278]		
HEC..	Bugeta	11/37	[Ch]
	There was a tradition that the Mikael church near Gish Abay had been paid for by a lady Bujet from Gondar. "I have not been able to find any reference to Bujet or her mother elsewhere, but there is a small left-bank tributary to the Abbai, near Gish, which is called the Bugeta, which may commemorate the romance of Bujet and have been named after her."		
	[Cheesman 1936 p 74]		
HCP35	Buginda (Bughinda) (bridge)	07/36	[+ WO]
??	Bugna (historical area in central Ethiopia)	.../..	[Pa]
	Written Abugima by Alvares in 1520, cf Bugena		
	The kingdom of Bugna in Lasta emerged in the 1100s as the most dominant single power in the region, and took control of the inland empire that was once ruled by Aksum. The new rulers are collectively known as the Zagwé Dynasty.		
	A chronicle says that the multi-ethnic army of 'Amdä Seyon (1312-1342) included men from Bugna.		
HE...	Bugna sub-district (Buguna ..)	12/38	[Ad n]
	(centre in 1964 = Birke) (-1964-1997-)		
HEL44	Bugna woreda (centre in 1964 = Ayna) (-1964-1994-)	12/38	[Ad 20]
??	Bugu	06/37?	[x]
1984	A feeding camp in the Welamo Soddo region. The camp was in an open field, surrounded by a fence of sharpened stakes. A medical assistant Abraha worked there. About 8 km from Bugu there was Chefisa with a Catholic mission clinic. [M F Harris, Breakfast in hell, New York 1987 p 101-102]		
	<i>buhe, buhie</i> (A) festival of the transfiguration of Christ; <i>buhō</i> (A) fermented dough to make bread		
JDG74	Buhi	09/40	[WO]
JDS43	Buhised (area)	10/42	[WO]
HE...	Buhoro sub-district (Bouhoro ..)	11/39	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Girem)		
GDF81	Bui, T. (hill)	08/34	[WO]
HDE01	Bui (Bu-i, Buk'i) MS: 08°10'/38°30' = HDE00	08/38	[MS Gz Ad x]
	Gz: 08°19'/38°33' 2096 m = HDE01 or HDE11 (with church Mikael, centre in 1964 of Soddo woreda)		
	On the road from Butajira, after the village of Bui, a grove hides the church of Abbo. It is a holy place of pilgrimage known as Medrekebd for those who believe in the tradition according to which the patron saint of Mount Zikwala died in the church. [Aubert 1999]		
HDL45	Bui 09°25'/38°58' 2612 m (with sub-post office)	09/38	[AA Po Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HDL46		
??	Bui Tengego (visiting postman under A.A)	.../..	[Po]
HES97	Buia, see Buya		
HEU61	Buie (Buya) 13°14'/39°30' 2044 m	13/39	[Gz]

JCJ26	Buileesh, see under Imi	06/42	[WO]
HDN04	Buit Ciono, see Buyit Chono	13/39	[x 18]
HEU91	Buja (Booja) 13°30'/39°29'/..	[n]
??	Buju (Bujju) (an Oromo district)		
KCR56	Bukal Erigo (Bucal E.) 07°45'/47°10' 907 m	07/47	[Gz]
KCR47	Bukar (Bucar) (area)	07/47	[+ WO]
HDD22	Bukata (Buk'ata, Buqata) 08°23'/37°46' 1712 m <i>buke, bukke</i> (O) at the side of, close to, side-by-side; <i>buqee</i> (buqqee) (O) 1. pumpkin; 2. gourd, calabash, Cucurbita lagenaria, Cucurbito pepo; 3. skull	08/37	[Gz]
HDG84	Buke (Luccasodo, Lukasodo) 09°50'/35°09' 1531 m see under Mendi	09/35	[Gz WO]
JBG97	Buke Mesho (Buchemescio) 04°28'/40°30' 928 m	04/40	[Gz WO]
??	Bukerfine In a valley from Ankober to the Awash river: "-- the best of land -- pertains to the crown - Bukerfine, one of the richest farms in the district, having been conferred upon Misht Malafaya, a royal concubine, by whom the king /Sahle Selassie/ has a favourite daughter." [W C Harris vol III 1844 p 214]/..	[Ha]
HEF92	Bukero 11°40'/39°36' 1867 m, south of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEF92	Bukero 11°42'/39°36' 1867 m, south of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>buki</i> (O) lint, clinging bits of fibre and fluff		
HCD..	Bukkisa (Bukissa, Bucchisa, Buccisa) (with stelae)	05/38	[+ Gu]
1920s	The area became known for phallic stelae when they were studied and published in 1925 by Azaïs & Chambard. They studied four of the sculptures and tried to establish links with Mediterranean culture. [Guida 1938]		
1930s	Site where Azaïs found a few stelae and Ciravegna found many, with human faces. In early December 1934 a German ethnological expedition was there. They found that the name Bukkissa referred to an area and not to a place. The Germans did not find Ciravegna's monoliths until they discovered that they searched at the wrong Bukkissa and that the correct place was at 3 hours' march south of the Mijija mission station. Covered in much thorn shrub they found 40-50 stones of which some 30 were in good shape. Out of 4 stones photographed by Azaïs the Germans found 3. [Ad E Jensen 1936 p 91, 97, 123-124] There was a church Bukkissa Maryam in the area.		
	<i>buko, bukoo, boko</i> (A,O) yeast, leavening substance, fermented dough to make bread; <i>buko</i> (Kefa) pumpkin, gourd; <i>Buko, Bukko</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people, also a male name		
GDF42	Buko 08°34'/34°35' 1499 m (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 36 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	08/34	[Ad Gz]
HDA59	Buko 08°39'/35°38' 1650 m, cf Boko	08/35	[Gz]
HDJ12	Buko (Galata) 09°10'/36°51' 2027 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL55	Buko 09°32'/38°55' 2631 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL71	Buko 09°44'/38°35' 2896 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JBJ94	Bukrale, see Bukurale		
HDL62	Buku 09°36'/38°38' 2469 m <i>bukur</i> (Som) small vessel	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK88	Bukur 09°47'/38°16' 2481 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JBJ94	Bukurale (Bucarale, Buccurale, Bukrale)	04/42	[+ WO Gz LM]

04°31'/42°01' 203 m

	<i>bul</i> (Som) tassel, fringe; <i>buul</i> (Som) hut, nest			
GCS97	Bul (Bail) 08°08'/33°12' 285 m	08/33	[WO Gz]	
	bul bul: <i>bulbul</i> (A) kind of song bird			
HCR55	Bul Bul (Bulbul) (locality, with bridge) 07°42'/37°05' 1828 m	07/37	[Gz Gu Mi WO]	
	In the course of mineral research in 1938, Belluigi and Nowack found in the region of the Rift Valley lakes a layer of soft volcanic sandstone with bitumen cut out by the Bulbul watercourse, which connects lakes Ziway and Abyata. [Mineral 1966]			
JDH58	Bul Bul (area), cf Bulbul	09/41	[WO]	
JBÜ82	Bul Doho	05/44	[WO]	
	<i>bula</i> (A) dust raised in walking			
HEB41	Bula	11/35	[Mi]	
	The Bula river, a tributary of the Balas, has given positive indications of gold near the surface. [Mineral 1966]			
	<i>bulad</i> (A) ancient type of flint-lock gun			
??	Bulada Agaro (visiting postman under Jimma)	.../..	[Po]	
	bulada jawe: <i>jawwe</i> (O) python			
	<i>Jawe</i> (Jawi, Dawé), a branch of a Boran tribe			
??	Bulada Jawe (visiting postman under Jimma)	.../..	[Po]	
	<i>bulala</i> : <i>buulallo</i> (Som) anthill <i>/bulale, bolale</i> , Oromo word meaning what?/ <i>Bulala</i> , a branch of the Arsi-Siqo Oromo, living east of lake Ziway			
HCU82	Bulala MS: 07°57'/39°35'; Gz: 07°59'/39°34' 2673 m	07/39	[MS Gz]	
JDF71	Bulale Libahghaudema (area)	08/44	[WO]	
JCT90	Bulaleh (Bulale, Bulaheh), cf Bullaleh 08°04'/43°29' 1019 m	08/43	[x Gz]	
	At the first light of dawn on 24 April 1936 fighting broke out on the entire length of the Ogaden front, the "Hindenburg Wall". Ras Nasibu's Turkish adviser, Wehib Pasha, directed the course of the battle from headquarters in Bulale.			
	After defeat, Ras Nasibu (soon to die of tuberculosis) and Wehib Pasha joined Haile Selassie in Djibouti on 3 May. [A J Barker 1971 p 120-121, 123]			
JDC86	Bulalle, G.	08/42	[WO]	
HC...	Bulalo (in Ticho awraja)	07/39?	[Ad]	
	The primary school in 1968 had 155 boys and 26 girls, with 6 teachers.			
HDP84	Bulan (mountain) 10°41'/36°06' 1487 m	10/35	[WO Gz]	
HCL33	Bulancho, see Arbegona			
HEJ95	Bularge 12°35'/37°05' 2140 m	12/37	[Gz]	
JCK84c	Bulbollod (Bullobodi) 07°03'/42°51' 694 m	07/42	[Wa Gz]	
	<i>bulbul</i> (A) kind of song bird			
HCR55	Bulbul, see Bul Bul			
	<i>bulbula</i> (O) 1. hydromel, mead; 2. /ploughing etc/ to one's satisfaction; <i>bulbule</i> (O) honey mixed with water, half-fermented or before fermenting into hydromel (tej)			
HCT52	Bulbula 07°43'/38°39' 1590 m, cf Langano stream at 07°40'/38°37', south of Adami Tulu	07/38	[Ca Gz]	
1920s	Hans Jannasch hunted in the area where the Bulbula river flows into lake Hora Abyata. A number of local Arussi had been gathered and they became very eager once the hunting had started, especially as there was an adventure with an attacking leopard. [H Jannasch, Im Schatten des Negus, Berlin 1930 p 64-68] The American Gordon MacCreagh hunted in Ethiopia a little before 1928.			

"A river ran from this first lake into the one for which we had been aiming. A steep-sided stream of ten miles long, Bulbulu, it was called by the Gallas because it bubbled along - which meant also that it must therefore be shallow. -- Well, our hippo had come up this waterway but a few days ago to visit a lady acquaintance of the upper lake -- Not till an hour before sundown did the story come to us -- So we were forced to lose that chance and stay overnight in camp."

-- it was afternoon again when we camped on the outskirts of a Galla village at the point where the Bulbulu ran into the lake -- the big *gumaré* had come home yesterday afternoon splashing through the shallow river like a herd of cattle, and was now sleeping not far from the river mouth. -- sure enough, directly in the path where the cunning old hunter was leading us, three dim shapes loomed ahead. -- One of them must be our bull. -- Thirty feet. Twenty. The beasts remained amazingly unsuspicious. Almost tame. Yet five more feet. We couldn't miss now. Then one of them lifted his head and whinnied. The other two lifted theirs, tossed their manes; and the three of them trotted off with a clatter of hoofs on the hard ground."

The hunters did not get their big game, and as long as they stayed at the lake they never saw a hippo show his nose above water. Instead, it was the mosquitoes which chased them away from the wet land.

[G MacCreagh, The last of free Africa, 1928 p 83-89]

- 1960s The Highway Authority invited bids for the Bulbula river bridge in September 1960.
Bekele Molla around 1969 had a motel at Bulbula.
- 1970s There was a Shell petrol filling station (-1978-).
- 1990s Just north of the bridge and the village there is a track westwards at the top of the slope that leads to the edge of Lake Abyata. - The end of Ziyaw is blocked by a barricade of black lava, over which the Bulbula river pours at its exit from the lake. This is a haven for birds: gulls, herons, hammerkops, ibises, and egrets enjoy fishing in the pool just below the falls. [Camerapix 1995]

HDE84	Bulbula (Gurra) 08°56'/38°47' 2151 m see under Akaki	08/38	[Gz WO]
HDL10	Bulbula 09°13'/38°30' 3238 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JEA82	Bulbula 11°39'/40°00' 948 m	11/40	[Gz]
??	Bulbulo (visiting postman under Jimma)	.../..	[Po]
HC...	Bulbulo (in Limu awraja)	07/36?	[Ad]
	Bulbulo (Goma) primary school in 1968 had 107 boys and 35 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
??	Bulbulo, 425-450 km north of Addis Abeba	.../..	[n]
	In February 1996 the Peasant Association area of Bulbulo (among others) was studied by Alemu Mekonnen for a doctor's thesis "Rural energy and afforestation", Göteborg 1998, but he gives no description specifically of Bulbulo.		
HE...	Bulbulo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aselel) in Ambasel awraja	11/39?	[Ad]
	<i>bulbulu</i> (O) making mead by mixing honey and water etc		
HCC80	Bulchi, see Bulki Bulda .., cf Bulada .. bulda chocho: <i>chocho</i> (A) 1. kinds of shrubs, Nuxia sp., Premna sp.; 2. straw vessel for milk		
??	Bulda Chocho (visiting postman under Jimma)	.../..	[Po]
GDU64	Buldeberu	10/34	[WO]
JEB96	Buldugum (Buldogun) 11°44'/41°18' 350 m (Fre: Bouldougoum)	11/41	[Gz Ne]
HBL09	Bule (area) <i>bule</i> (O) 1. assistant at a ceremony of sacrifice;	03/39	[WO]

	2. a male name among the Borana; 3. stay overnight; <i>bulee</i> (O) as colour of an animal so varying that a reliable translation is difficult		
HCD58	Bule	05/38	[WO]
HCE90	Bule (Bulie, Bole) 06°18'/38°25' 2817 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)	06/38	[Gz Ad WO n]
HDB25	Bule 08°22'/36°09' 2125 m Bule in Shewa: population 1,797 as counted in 1967. Bule primary school (in Derassa awraja) in 1968 had 143 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers. A church school had 22 boys and 7 girls in grade 1, with one (male) teacher.	08/36	[Gz]
HCE90	Bule wereda (former sub-district)	06/38	[n]
	With megalithic sites containing steles, see Tumticha and Wachama.		
JCF45	Bulei (well) 05°53'/44°46'	05/44	[WO Gz]
HDM22	Bulga (Fre: Boulga) (mountains recorded in 1841)	09/39	[Ha]
HDM24	Bulga (area) (medieval name Tsilalish)	09/39	[Ha n]
	In the lowland of the upper Kessem river. It is (-1970-) mainly within Kessem (Kesem, Kasim) wereda. Historically it did not have much importance after the 1300s, perhaps because there was no powerful dynasty. [V Stitz, conference paper 1970]		
early	Local traditions indicate that already in the 900s and 1000s a number of small isolated Christian families had been established in the Bulga district. The father of Saint Tekle Haymanot in the 1100s-1200s lived in the Shewan district of Zoräre in Tselalesh, later named Bulga.		
1800s	Berqé was governor of Bulga under Sahle Silase in the mid-1800s. In early time (-1850s-1870s-?) Bulga was governed by the brothers Tiqur Abbaye and Qay Abbaye and was inhabited purely by Amhara. [A Cecchi, vol 1, 1886 p 522]		
	In Menilek's time (-1870s-) Bulga was a district in Feres Tifir (Faras Tafer) province, governed by a Dejazmach.		
1930s	Patriots in Bulga on 2 September 1937 made Melake-Tsehay Iyasu, a son of Lij Iyasu, to be anointed as Emperor of Ethiopia. Melake-Tsehay "ruled" for just over one year, till he died on 4 October 1938. His mother lived in Addis Abeba into old age and died in January 1988. It was Melake-Tsehay who gave the patriot leader Abebe Aregay the title Ras, which after the liberation was confirmed by Haile Selassie. [Studien zur Kultatkunde 104, Köln 1994 p 572]		
HDM53	Bulga, cf Tegulet & Bulga awraja modern Bulga at about 09°30'/39°40'	09/39	[Ad n]
JEP70	Bulga 13°21'/40°42' -77 m, below sea level (place with waterhole)	13/40	[WO Gz]
HCE90	Bulie, see Bule		
HCC80	Bulki (Bulk'i, Bulchi) MS: 06°11'/36°36' Gz: 06°10'/36°37' 1963 m (centre in 1964 of Gofa awraja & of Gofa wereda) Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 5E Gagigalla (village)	06/36	[MS Gz Po WO]
1930s	In the lower valley of the river Senti. Main centre of Gofa from about 1928, replacing Berza. The Governor having his residence there in 1935 was Dejazmach Abebe Damtew, brother of Ras Desta Damtew. [Zervos 1936]		
	In the first half of the 1930s, S.I.M. started work at Bulki, a little later than they started at Jimma. Mr Ohman's fiancée had arrived from the U.S.A. and they were married in Addis		

Abeba. "They spent their honeymoon on horseback, trekking into this new area about a hundred miles south-west of the Mission Center at Soddo."

[H M Willmott ... p 39]

1935

"Then suddenly Mussolini swept his hand across the land. -- Dr. Lambie wrote that the American Ambassador had ordered all American citizens to leave the country. This did not mean we missionaries had to leave but it did mean that we could not expect American protection. -- together with all our missionaries in the country, we chose to stay."

"Finally we heard from Dejazmatch Abebe -- His 'palace' was in the capital city of Bulki, two miles away, staffed by servants who were holdovers from the slaveholding days but were now free. He was a dignified and kindly appearing man in his black wool burnoose, his hair trimmed to stand straight above his light, fine-featured face. He administered Gofa and several surrounding areas, and guarded a piece of the Kenya border."

"One day he called Merle Anderson and me /Malcolm Forsberg/ to his sprawling bamboo stockade. -- Abebe smiled but he did not look happy. -- He did not disclose the reason for his anxiety until coffee had been served. -- 'The Italians are getting ready to fight us and His Majesty has called me to go to war.' We felt unutterably sad. Dejazmatch Abebe was a kindly man and in our few meetings we had become very much attached to him. The tribespeople liked him and said he was a fair administrator, a rare tribute to Ethiopian rulers in those days. What could two young missionaries say in the face of such a pronouncement?"

/The Governor asked the missionaries to prepare sausages for him as food in the field. They had never made sausages before and found that they rather produced something like dried beef./

"Whatever it was, it was cured and would keep while the Governor went to war. We presented the sausages with our apologies. The next day, he sent us a note asking us to order two cases of sardines for him from Addis Ababa. We thought we understood."

"We were invited to visit Dejazmatch Abebe once more before his march to war. -- We entered a mud-walled room, the floor of which was strewn with fresh grass. The Governor's wife and two daughters greeted us timidly. We felt sorry for them, for we knew it was an ordeal. Servants brought low tables and placed them before us. The chicken stew, now known as *wat*, was poured on top of a large round *injera*. The Governor took the first mouthful and then, selecting a morsel for Enid, placed it in her mouth. After that he urged us all to eat. --"

"As we relaxed after the first course, the Governor ordered the lions brought in. They came, two of them, half-grown. They rubbed their heads against us like overstuffed kittens -- The lionkeeper had only an ineffectual-looking piece of split bamboo to restrain them."

"/Leaving/ we exchanged bows and greetings with the Governor and his family. We had feasted with them and had had a pleasant time. Tomorrow some peasant or former slave would invite us to a meal. The local people kept to their social strata but all welcomed us. They seemed to know instinctively that those who preached the Word should not be bound by caste."

"The Governor had gone and so had the Ohmans and Ray Davis. Enid and I settled down to our work again for there was still language material to classify. We had gone over much of it with Walter Ohman and he had given us many new leads."

"With the Governor gone, public security rapidly deteriorated. Old feuds were revived and there were frequent shootings. Merle Anderson was kept busy treating knife and gun wounds. Then an epidemic of unknown origin suddenly swept the community. --

'It doesn't fit the description of any tropical disease in the books I have,' -- The disease had no outstanding symptoms apart from high fever, though we could predict its duration. The crisis came exactly seven days after the onset. On the morning of that day the patient either sank into a coma, without warning, and died in three or four hours, or just as suddenly began a slow recovery."

[M Forsberg, Land beyond the Nile, New York 1958 p 69-73, 80-82]

Forsberg's wife Enid had to go to Soddu for an appendicitis operation. There they learnt

that the Emperor had fled from Ethiopia. "The Governor of Walamo was still in Soddu and his presence there helped to keep the peace. Should we leave the comparative safety of his province to return to the insecurity of Gofa?"

The Forsbergs returned to the mission station at Bulki and reunited once more with the Andersons. "Although we settled back into a routine of work, life was never the same again." For months they had received no funds from their head office, and the missionaries started to sell some of their clothes etc. to get a little money.

Ato Geeza (who actually knew Geez in addition to Amharic) served as governor and was concerned for the safety of the missionaries. The Andersons departed to Soddu because Lillian Anderson also felt pain in her appendix. They never returned.

A mail carrier kept contact although for six months there had been no mail from the USA to deliver. One evening he told that the Italians had entered Soddu.

When two Greek merchants left for fear of looting expected the next night, the Forsbergs also decided to make company and abandon the mission station. Although Mrs Forsberg was an expectant mother she managed to ride to Soddu where they joined the American missionaries there.

[Forsberg 1958 p 84-85, 87, 91, 97]

1938 The Italians in Bulki had *Residenza del Gofa*, post, clinic, and Catholic mission of the Missione della Consolata. [Guida 1938]

1940s After the liberation, an Ethiopian post office BULKHI was to be opened in 1944.

1950s Bulki was moved four times within 30 years before it found its best location.

Around 1950 one Italian was settled at Bulki and traded in coffee. Save for missionaries he was practically the only European in the region.

Population 3,478 as counted in 1956.

Sub-province Governor of Gofa awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Kibret Zeamanuel.

1960s In the early 1960s// the Ohman couple together with Mrs Helen M. Willmott re-visited Bulki:

"To Mr. and Mrs. Ohman this was familiar ground, for as newly-weds they had pioneered the work at Bulki nearly thirty years before. The purpose of the visit this time was to regain a mission site for the opening of a Bible School among Christians of the district. The Italian invasion had closed the first station in 1937. -- The old mission site, 8000 ft. up the side of a mountain, was safely reached at last, and our tents were set up on the sloping ground. The collapsed fireplace, overgrown with grass, was all that remained of the Ohmans' first home. But everything else looked much the same, including the homes of neighbour friends, tucked away amidst the ensete groves. Those who remembered Mr. and Mrs. Ohman from earlier days came running out to meet them."

"Every small arable shelf of land above and below Bulki was cultivated, and these narrow green ledges terraced the mountainside. The men of the villages worked the ground in daytime, and the youths guarded the crops at night against the wild pigs."

"We spent ten days on our mountainside, with daily visits to the local Government office concerning the renting of land. The 'finishing' of the matter had to be left until a later date."

[H M Willmott, The doors were opened, London .. p 97-98]

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Bulki.

Project for an elementary school building to be constructed at Bulki was under way in 1968.

The primary school in 1968 had 241 boys and 36 girls, with 8 teachers.

A church school had 94 boys and 26 girls in grade 1 (the only grade), with one teacher.

1970s Spelling used by the sub-post office was BULKI around 1974.

HCC91 Bulki (Bulk'i) 06°17'/36°49' 2169 m 06/36 [Gz]

(with SIM mission station to the south - of this Bulki?)

In mid-1975 Bulki was made a base camp for supplying emergency food by air in the

south-west. For transport of fuel for the airplanes a DC-3 of the Ethiopian Air Lines was used. Towards the end of 1975 the base camp was moved to Gambela.
 In January 1976 were transported to Bulki an amount of 2000 nylon bags and 38 drums of airplane fuel with a newly acquired DC-3 "The Helping Lion". It was piloted by Mulatu Desta and Ulf Fogelklou.
 [Svenska vingar .., 1999 p 47, 49]

bulla (A,T) grey; (O) beige, light greyish /horse etc/;
bullale dikka: *bullalla* (O), *bullal* (Gondar A) turtle-dove;
dikka dikka (O) occasionally; *buulallo* (Som) anthill

HBL57	Bullale Dikka, G. (area), cf Bulale	04/39	[WO]
HBL67	Bullale Guda, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
JCT74	Bullaleh (area and well) 868 m	07/43	[MS WO Gu]
1930s	Bullaleh was bombed on 30-31 December 1935 by yperite and on 20 April 1936 by yperite and phosgene poison gas bombs. The Egyptian ambulance camp was bombed on 11 February 1936. [Sbacchi 1997 p 62]		
JCT85	Bullaleh 08°01'/43°55' 1000 m	08/43	[Gz]
JCP30	Bullalla (area)	07/40	[WO]
JCP53	Bullalla (area)	07/40	[WO]
	<i>bullassa</i> : <i>bulesa</i> (O) plant with edible bulb (tuber) and strong-smelling flowers		
HCJ33	Bullassa 06°38'/36°54' 1006, 1533 m near Omo river	06/36	[WO Wa Gz]
??	Bullen wereda/..	[20]
	/-2003-) in the Metekel zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional state.		
JEC52	Bulleyta (Bulleita) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
JCK73	Bullobodi, see Bulbolod		
JDK64	Bulloyka (Bulloica, Bulloinca) (mountain) 2015 m	09/42	[WO]
	<i>Bulluga ala</i> (O) outer Bulluga?		
JEP63	Bulluga Ala (area)	13/40	[WO]
JC...	Bulluke (Bulluche)	06/40	[+ Gu]
1930s	A group of houses and a small market in a large open glade surrounded by "impenetrable" forest. [Guida 1938]		

bulo: *buulo* (Som) village; *bullo* (A) bay colour /of a horse/;
 (Som) 1. olive brown, isabella colour of a horse;
 2. Somali type of spin dance

HDH47	Bulo (mountain), see Shenkori		
JDJ32	Bulo 09°22'/41°47' 1991 m, south-west of Kersa	09/41	[Gz]
JDK64	Bulo 09°37'/42°54' 1786 m	09/42	[Gz]
	<i>bulu b..: Bilal</i> , name of an Ethiopian <i>muezzin</i> already in Prophet Mohammed's time		
JCJ34	Bulo Bilal 06°41'/42°01' 505 m at Webi Shebele river	06/42	[Wa Gz]
HCS02c	Bulshana	07/37	[20]
	Locality about 30 km south-south-west of Hosaina.		
	<i>bulte, bulto</i> (O) 1. breakfast; 2. leftovers		
JPB52	Bultegaras (area)	05/40	[MS WO]
	<i>bulti, bultii</i> (O) 1. place for staying one or several nights; 2. marriage; 3. administrative region		
HBK19	Bulti	03/38	[WO]
	<i>bulti d..: dula, duula</i> (O) fighting place; raid		
HDK03	Bulti Dula (Bultidula) 09°08'/37°48' 2251 m	09/37	[Gz AA]
HDJ65	Buluk (Buluk', Buluq) 09°39'/37°05' 2448 m	09/37	[Gz q]

??	north of Shambu Buluk (Buluq) in Bale buluke: <i>buluko, bullukko</i> (A) heavy cotton blanket/..	[+ x]
JDJ41	Buluke (Buluk'e, Buluqe) 09°30'41°45' 1576 m west of Kersa	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ32	Bululo 09°22'41°50' 2002 m, south-west of Kersa	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ33	Bululo 09°24'41°52' 2024 m, south of Kersa	09/41	[Gz]
HCE87	Bulultu (Bululto, Bululta, Bullula) 06°13'39°01' 2134 m Coordinates would give map code HCE86	06/39	[Gz WO Wa]
GDF73	Buma (hill)	08/34	[WO]
GEF46	Bumbadi (Bumbodi, Bumbode) 11°14'34°57' 510 m, at the border of Sudan	11/34	[Gz]
	In October 1999, after the big rains, it took Land Cruisers 3½ days of hard driving from Addis Abeba to fetch the National Geographic Abay river expedition after they had come to the end of their tour at Bumbadi. One of the vehicles even got stuck in the mud and did not make it quite to the border town.		
	"We unloaded the rafts, and the boatmen deflated and dismantled them. Then we -- carried everything into the town center, where we began loading the vehicles."		
	"Bumbadi seemed to exist because of the border. It was a ramshackle town of peeling, whitewashed buildings and dirt streets. Two big fig trees in the central court provided some shade. Aside from the border, there was no other apparent reason for the town to be larger or better equipped - with a couple of fly-blown restaurants and small government offices providing gainful employment - than any other village we had passed in recent days. The local Bumbadians didn't seem to know quite what to make of us. A crowd quickly gathered - a mix of Sudanese, Arabs, Gumuz, Amharas and Tigreans. There were women dressed in long, colorful robes with bright veils that blew in the breeze, and children who stood in a row against a building and never took their eyes off of us, and numerous soldiers and militiamen milling about."		
	[V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 311-312]		
	<i>Bume</i> or <i>Nyangatom</i> , name of an ethnic group in the South Omo Zone		
HBP54	Bume 05°03'36°05' 397 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
HBP72	Bume 05°10'35°56' 672 m, at the border of Sudan	05/35	[Gz]
map	sketch p 152 of Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, shows Bume at the northernmost end of lake Rudolf (Chew Bahir) in 1896, just south of 5°N and far north of the 1970 shoreline.		
HDA67	Bumo (Bunno), see Dilbu <i>bun</i> (A,T,Som) coffee; <i>buun</i> (Som) conch shell horn; <i>higil</i> (Som) darkness, shadow, dark shape; <i>higlo</i> (Som) kind of large thornless tree		
JBP20	Bun Higli (locality) 04°43'40°46' <i>buna, bunna</i> (A,O,T) coffee, coffee bean, coffee tree Coffea arabica; (O) fall, act of falling	04/40	[WO Gz]
HCB29	Buna (area)	05/36	[WO]
HDG54	Buna 09°32'35°09' 1544 m	09/35	[Gz]
HBE95	Bunat (area)	03/38	[WO]
HDB29	Bunda 08°23'36°34' 1863 m	08/36	[Gz]
??	Bunder Marayah/..	[18]
text	S B Miles, On the neighbourhood of Bunder Marayah, <i>in</i> Journal of the Royal Geographic Society 42(1872)		
HCJ27	Bundesi, see Burdesi		
HDG65	Bundi 09°36'35°14' 1538 m	09/35	[Gz]
JDP35	Bundoora (Bundure), see Bondura		

HCG57	Buneso, see Benesso			
HDJ17	Buneya 09°12'/37°17' 2638 m, cf Boneya	09/37	[Gz]	
HEC..	Bunjär	11/36	[x]	
	At about a day's march south of Dangila, by the Guar stream. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there at the end of March 1900. He saw an oribi there and shot three duiker.			
	"Here I found the people busily tilling the bare and blackened land but recently cleared of jungle. -- While oxen are usually seen in the yoke, I have come across mixed pairs of cows, horses, mules, and donkeys doing their turn of tilling the soil."			
	[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 231-232]			
HCC42c	Bunka	05/36	[x]	
	Sub-chief area in the Male-inhabited district.			
JDN39	Bunkata (Buncata) (ford)	10/40	[Gu]	
GDF72	Bunna, G. (hill), cf Buna	08/34	[WO]	
	<i>bunno, bunnoo</i> (O) quiver			
??	Bunno (Bun-O) (historical)	.../..	[x]	
	A principality to the north of Gumma in the first half of the 1800s.			
HDA67	Bunno, see Dilbu			
HDB07	Bunno 08°13'/36°25' 2135 m	08/36	[WO Gu Gz]	
	Coordinates would give map code HDB08			
HDB18	Bunno (Bounno) (wide area in Ilu Babor)	08/36	[WO x]	
	By the early 1930s the German Herrmansburger Mission had a station there, with medical services.			
HDB29	Bunno (Buno) (mountain) 08°20'/36°30' 2394 m	08/36	[Gz]	
	<i>Buno</i> , name of a group of the Oromo;			
	Abba Bagibo of Limmu-Ennarya made peace with the Buno in 1848, a peace which brought a sense of relief to merchants travelling from Gojjam to Gumma.			
	[Mohammed 1994]			
JBH43	Buno 04°03'/41°03' 263 m, near the border of Kenya	04/41	[Gz]	
HDB33	Buno 08°28'/36°01' 1930 m	08/36	[Gz]	
HDB33	Buno 08°29'/36°02' 1983 m	08/36	[Gz]	
HDB43	Buno 08°31'/36°02' 2036 m	08/36	[Gz]	
	buno b.: <i>bedele</i> (bäddälä) (A) do wrong to, treat badly, commit an injustice against			
HDB37	Buno Bedele (town), see Bedele			
HDB07	Buno Bedele awraja 08°10'/36°20'	08/36	[Ad Gz]	
	(centre at least in 1964-1980 = Bedele)			
	Bejirond Gebre Mikael Yessu was appointed Governor on 29 September 1962.			
HBM13	Bunubba (mountain) 03°48'/39°39' 1143 m	03/39	[WO Gz]	
	Coordinates would give map code HBM23			
GCT56	Buoala, see Bola			
GDE15	Buol (Bol) 08°16'/33°55' 419 m	08/33	[WO Gz]	
	<i>buollo, bollo</i> (O) cave, trench			
HDU00	Buollo (area), cf Bollo	09/39	[WO]	
??	Buoroma	.../..	[18]	
	According to Wylde the Buoroma market, held on Saturdays, was regarded as small in the 1890s.			
HDL57	Buosetti (area), see under Webera	09/39	[WO]	
HDM52	Buotaro, see Buwotaro			