

- Da..., see also De..
- daaba* (O) 1. honey comb; 2. stall in a market
- JDG56 Daababali Kaaylu (D. Caailu) (area) 09/40 [+ WO]
daad (Som) flood, floodwater
- HFE28 Daada (Da'ada'a) 13°45'/39°13' 2257 m 13/39 [Gz]
daadi (Som) to irrigate, to water, spill, scatter
- HDC83 Daadi 08/36 [WO]
- JCG97 Daalota, see Dalota
- HDM60 Daanci, see under Mendida 09/39 [WO]
daar (Som) building of stone; *daaro* (Som) touch lightly, provoke
- HFE84 Daaro Tekle, see Dearo Tekle
- HBL91c **Daas** (village with wells) 04/38 [20]
Small village with about 15 houses around year 2000, halfway between Wachile and Mega on the road from Negele to Mega. There are 13 deep wells which have been there "always" according to local tradition. The tour organizer Håkan Pohlstrand sometimes makes a stop there with his tourists. [H Pohlstrand]
- dab* (Som) 1. fire; 2. trap, snare; 3. gold
(O) (Daab-) plant; (Dab-) hit a target;
daba, dabaa (O) 1. honey comb; 2. division in a market place;
3. jamb, doorpost, support for wall;
4. ritual food etc put aside for the gods; 5. poor, unfortunate;
daba (A) skin coloured yellowish, born by itinerant monks or by poor people
- HDK15 Daba (Dafu) (with church Medhane Alem) 09/37 [AA Gz]
09°11'/37°58' 2713 m, see under Ifeta, cf Debe
- JDJ34 Daba 09°23'/41°58' 2098 m 09/41 [Gz]
- HDT29 Daba Ager, see Ahba
- H... Daba Gabir (mountain in north-east Geralta) 13/39 [x]
- HET96 Daba Gebre Menfes K'idus (church) 13°31'/38°59' 13/38 [Gz]
south of Abiy Adi
- HFE05 Daba Tadis 13°49'/38°59' 1569 m 13/38 [Gz]
- JCT21 Dabadur [=Daba Dur?] 07°29'/43°33' 922 m 07/43 [WO Gz]
dabaka (O) tree, the bark of which gives red colour, *Faurea rochetiana*
- HCM91 Dabaka (Dabaca) 07°12'/39°26' 2209 m 07/39 [+ Gz]
dabala (O) increase; *daballe, dabballe* (O) age grade 1-8 years in the Oromo *gada* system; *dabaali* (Som) cause to swim;
debal (däbal) (A) 1. work for each other by taking turns;
2. parasitic person who moves in with somebody
- JEG24 Dabala (area), cf Debela 11/40 [WO]
- JCS09 Daballac 07°15'/43°20' 893 m 07/43 [WO Gz]
daban (Som) trapped, snared; *dabaan* (Som) bail, guaranty;
dhaban (Som) cheek; *deban* (T) dark, nebulous, overcast
- HDJ97 Daban (area) 09/37 [WO]
- JCD13 Dabanak (Dabanach, Dabannac, Dalanac) 05/42 [+ WO Gz]
05°32'/42°50' 573 m
- JCK65 Dabanak (Dabanac) 06°53'/43°01' 551 m 06/43 [+ WO Gz]
- HBT33 Dabanas 04°51'/38°44' 1523 m 04/38 [WO Gz]
(with seasonal waterhole)
- HC... Dabansha, in the Gidole region 05/37 [x]
Koleia, an elder in Dabansha, told a visiting Norwegian missionary that around 1975 *zemecha* students came to the village and proclaimed that 'There is no God'. The villagers did not dare to assemble in the church any more, only Koleia went there alone and said his prayers. A few years later there were large gatherings of Evangelicals in the church

again.

[J Hamre, *Fra trollkvinne ..*, Oslo 1982 p 172-174]

dabar ...: *abale* (A) kind of shrub or small tree,
Maesa lanceolata; (*abalä*) (T) commemorate, celebrate

JBN26 Dabar Aballe (area) 04/40 [WO]

JBS98 Dabardulet, see Muldata

HES34 Dabarek (Dabark, Dabarq), see Debark
 dabarueine: *dabar* (Som) tethering, hobbling, hobble rope
 for camels; *weyn* (Som) big, important

KCA18 Dabarueine, see Deber Wen

dabas: *debes* (*däbäs*) (T) condolence;
dabbese (*dabbäsä*) (A) touch lightly, grope, feel one's way

JDR08 Dabas (area) 987 m 09/42 [WO]

Dabasa, a male name among the Mecha Oromo

JDK.. Dabass, about 100 km north-east of Harar 09/42 [18]

With many wells in a stream bed that remains dry for most of the year. There are also wells upstream.

The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek passed there in March 1977 and were treated to a dance of 30-40 Issa men. It went on for so long that the British started to find it monotonous. The dancers were rewarded with sheep and tobacco. When another group of Issa arrived to start chanting and dancing "we fled in haste."
 [Count Gleichen 1898 p 29-30]

dabat, debat (A) twilight

HES11 Dabat, see Amba Giyorgis

HES32 **Dabat** (Debat, Dahat) 12°58'/37°46' 2610 m 12/37 [MS Ad WO Gz]

Centre in 1964 of Dabat wereda & Beker sub-district,
 in 1950s-1980 of Wegera awraja; with Saturday market.
 Distance 814 km from Addis Abeba.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

5E Dudebit (village)

8E Selamge Iyesus (Selamghie Jesus) (church)

10SE Amba Shaa (Amba Sciaa) (area)

3S Sindeduaie (village)

6S Dara (village)

7S Charbita (Ciarbita) (area) 2608 m

8S Amergie (Ameghie) (mountains) 2533 m

7SW Werkesha (Uorchescia) (area)

7SW Cherna (church)

8N Seket Amba (Sechet Amba) (area)

7NE Kudara (Qudara) (village)

8NE Merka (Merca) (area)

9NE Avtara (village)

9NE Arnaldo (area)

Village 65 km north of Gondar. Three settlements on three high points. Important market on Saturdays. Dabat is famous for its fine breed of horses, and at the Mesqel feast visitors from the surrounding area come to see the horse race. The surroundings are rather fertile.
 [Guida 1938 + Jäger 1965]

1800s Combes and Tamisier passed Dabat in August 1835 on their way southwards.

1920s The Swedish author Sigfrid Siwertz arrived at Dabat in early 1926. He mentions a well-built road - not leading anywhere - in the valley. Water was scarce. In the morning after his arrival, Siwertz was received by the Dejazmach, with an escort of 30 soldiers in front of and 30 behind his mule. He was served liquors, fried potatoes, coffee and bananas, but Ayalew took nothing as it was the time of the Christian Lent. Siwertz explained the

1930s

movements in the planet system, with a yellow liquor bottle on the table as the sun.

[S Siwertz, *En färd ..*, Sthlm 1926 p 263-268]

Dejazmach Ayalew in September 1930 published a proclamation that trade in slaves was made illegal.

The Swedish geologist Erik Nilsson arrived at Dabat in early 1933 and was received by Dejazmach Ayalew at his residence which was a kind of fort high up on a plateau. There were several fences, and the visitors had to wait at the last gate while the servants spread carpets up to the building where Ayalew received them on the upper floor. The Dejazmach promised to provide an escort and offered as drinks tea, tej, talla, cognac and champagne in rapid succession.

They discussed various things, even astronomy. The Dejazmach felt that there must be some kind of pillar somewhere which supported the earth, although he agreed that the sun and the moon have no such supports. There was a belief that the *jibara*, the giant lobelia, was dangerous so that even the scent of it was dangerous to man. Ayalew wanted to exterminate all lobelias along the caravan routes.

Kenyazmach Gembeneh became chief of Nilsson's escort and told that he had his master's order that Nilsson could not keep any rock or soil samples. They would be collected at Dabat and sent by special caravan to the Ministry of Interior. Nilsson threw a rock sample to the Kenyazmach, but he did not succeed to catch it. It hit his leg and the Kenyazmach became very angry and shouted that they wanted to stone him. He said that he would shoot Nilsson and his guide Waldemar Nyström and then "disappear in the ravines and live as a robber in the mountains."

Nilsson made rough geological mapping of a wide area. Samples were sorted and reduced at Dabat, and although it was said that they would be sent, Nilsson never saw them again. As compensation for inconveniences of the escort, Erik Nilsson was given a dead *Walia* ibex which he could bring with him.

(Hunting of *Walia* was generally forbidden. The individual given to the Swede was preserved and has since been kept in the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. It was also displayed at the Silver Jubilee Ethiopian Exhibition in Stockholm in 1955.)

[E Nilsson *in* *Ymer* (Sweden) 1934 no 3 p 204-207]

There was telephone connection between Dabat and Addis Abeba in 1935.

In late October 1935 Doctor Harald Nyström was flown to Dabat by pilot Weber, ostensibly because Dejazmach Ayalew needed medical care. However, the Dejazmach was not present so his son Fitawrari Mersu had laid a table in a tent ready for a meal when they arrived.

Dabat was estimated by Nyström to have about 3,000 inhabitants at the time, in houses with small compounds on a low hill. The Gebriel church was situated at the top of /another/ hill. There were no visible shops, and commerce took place inside residential buildings. Market was held on Saturdays, on a little plain just outside the town. The *gibbi* was about 200 m higher up /on a third hill/.

It took time for the doctor's caravan to be made ready, so he threatened to send a telegram to the Emperor and complain. The caravan included Dr Nyström himself and his dresser Fettene, an escort of a hundred armed soldiers, of which eight had machine-guns, and ten mules. The Dejazmach had sent a platoon to meet them and take over as escort, and there was too much time-consuming checking and counting for handing over material.

[H Nyström, *Med S:t Giorghis på dödsritt*, Shlm 1937 p 13-20]

The illness of Dejazmach Ayalew was, as expected, not very serious. The doctor also got to know Abba Getahun, the head priest in Dabat, a very rich man and also confessor of the Dejazmach.

Nyström accompanying Ayalew's force was at some distance from Dabat when a letter told that Ras Imru with his army had arrived at Dabat at the end of November. They received 150 oxen through Fitawrari Mersu. Imru had orders to continue eastwards.

On 4 December Ras Imru's army was bombed on the plain near the landing field. 12 Italian planes dropped over 150 bombs and some persons and animals were killed. In the evening a letter arrived from the Emperor to Dejazmach Ayalew, having been sent by air

on the previous day. He was ordered to move towards the Shire front.

[Nyström p 26, 51-52]

After a first victory at the front, Dejazmach Ayalew was ordered to send his Italian prisoners to Dabat, from where they would be transported by air to Addis Abeba.

During a period there was bombing of Dabat every second day.

Further on in the war desertions started to occur in Ayalew's area. His *gibbi* and the Gebriel church were completely destroyed and burnt by bombs.

[Nyström p 76, 95, 151]

The 2:0 Corpo d'Armata with the Eritrean Brigade occupied Dabat on 2 April 1936 and entered Gondar two days later.

[P Gentizon, *La conquista ...*, Milano 1937 p 101]

About 8,000 inhabitants. Italian *vice residenza*. A recent church of Kidus Giyorgis in a grove of eucalyptus is built of masonry.

Post office of the Italians was opened on 1 December 1937 (or 29 November?).

Its cancellations read DABAT AMARA.

[Guida 1938 + Philatelic source]

1940s When Major Basil Ringrose took Dabat in April 1941, the large Italian garrison at Wolchefit was effectively cut off from Gondar.

During the final confrontation with the Italians in October-November 1941 the Allies had a base hospital at Dabat.

[Shirreff 1995 p 170, 255]

1950s Church Mission to the Jews had a clinic there (-1955-).

Sub-province Governor of Wegera awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Adane Makonnen.

1960s "After Dabat /when travelling southwards/ the road begins the final descent to Gondar. On a clear day you can see the blue waters of Lake Tana from this point."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 178]

At Dabat junior secondary school 14 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

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

Population 4,288 as counted in 1967. A training health centre was established as a branch institution of the Public Health College in Gondar.

By 1967 there were telephones for the governor, police and public health and the following on personal names: Beyene Teferra, Gedefa Yosef, Kesete Woldie, Mohammed Tegegne, Saleh Ibrahim Beshir.

The primary school in 1968 had 490 boys and 258 girls, with 13 male and 4 female teachers.

The junior secondary school then had 72 male and 26 female students in grades 7-8, with four teachers of which one foreign.

The Church Mission to Jews primary school, Shimelako, in 1968 had 70 boys and 36 girls in grades 1-4, with 6 male teachers and one female (all Ethiopians).

1970s Spelling used by the post office was DABAT (-1975-).

There was an Agip petrol filling station (-1978-).

EDU claimed that on 21 April 1977 they had captured 300 heavily armed Ethiopian Government troops of the Flame Division near Dabat. [Keasing's p 28421]

1980s The TPLF launched an offensive against the 603rd Core Army of the Derg on 1st of January 1989, and having destroyed government forces stationed at Dabat they controlled the town of Dabat on the 3rd of Januar.

[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1994]

1990s Population about 8,800 in 1994.

The village of Dabat, 30 km beyond Debark, is at the centre of a very fertile region. There is an important market here. The road continues to climb up to about 2,865 metres.

[Aubert 1999]

2000s Population about 10,800 in 2001.

Dabat: Dara

The primary school in 1968 had 40 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.

HES32	Dabat sub-district? (-1997-)	12/37	[n]
HES32	Dabat wereda (centre in 1964 = Dabat)	12/37	[Ad]
	In the national elections of 15 May 2005 the Dabat constituency had 50 polling stations and 54,743 registered voters of whom 75 % cast their votes.		
	Leading party was CUD with 16,690 votes and candidate Major Bayeh Ayalew Reda.		
	Second was EPRDF with 13,745 votes and candidate Weyzero Mare Gole Zelelew. The UEDF party received 1,111 votes. The remaining 9,587 votes are not explained.		
	[www.electionsethiopia.org]		
HEJ56	Dabaza (west of Gorgora)	12/37	[Ch]
1930s	Cheesman was there in April 1933. "There is a Waito as well as an Amhara village. The peasants told us of some caves at the north side of Dabaza Bay -- We found a low hill ridge on the side of which, well concealed in trees and overgrown with brambles, is the entrance to the caves. -- I realized by the pick-marks on the walls that we were in an enormous quarry from which the Portuguese missionaries had got the stone to build the palace for Susenyos; gallery led out of gallery -- men could walk about in them comfortably, and we eventually came to daylight again at an entrance on the north or opposite side of the hill, close to the water. It was doubtless here that the shaped rock was loaded on to <i>tankwas</i> and conveyed to the palace by water. -- samples of the rock have been identified as silicified tuff." [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>dabba</i> (A) yellowish tanned cow skin /worn by monks & hermits/		
HBR99	Dabba 05°25'/37°29' 1217 m	05/37	[WO Gz]
JEN06	Dabbaho (area) 12°45'/40°27' 443 m	12/40	[WO Gz]
	dabbano: <i>dabbaan</i> (Som) shallow water; to ford a river		
HCN79	Dabbano (area)	07/35	[WO]
JDR08c	Dabbas (on map of 1901) circa 10°00'/42°25'	10/42	[x]
	on old caravan route from Djibouti to Harar, about 50 km before Jeldesa		
HDH72	Dabbasso (hill)	09/35	[WO]
HER22	Dabda	12/36	[WO]
HDU94	Dabdo 10°50'/39°44' 1752 m	10/39	[Gz]
HER30	Dabdo 13°01'/36°39' 1218 m	13/36	[WO Gz]
	<i>dabe, daabee</i> (O) type of women's or children's hair style		
HDE49	Dabe 08°31'/39°18' 1600 m, see under Nazret	08/39	[Gz]
JCN98	Dabe (mountain) 08°04'/40°34' 1575 m	08/40	[Gz]
JCG64	Dabei (Dabel), see Dabey		
	<i>dabela</i> (A) billygoat		
JDJ58	Dabelo 09°33'/42°21' 2359 m	09/42	[WO Gz]
JDE45	Dabelweyna (Dabelueina) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDL12	Dabelweyna (Dabelueina) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HDJ96	Daben (mountain) 09°55'/37°10' 2288 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDB44	Dabena 08°42'/36°06' 1965 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDB54	Dabena 08°38'/36°08' 2018 m	08/36	[Gz]
JDK48	Dabera 09°25'/43°29' 1473 m, cf Damerabob	09/43	[Gz]
JCG64	Dabey (Dabei, Dabel) (area) 06°56'/40°14' 2760 m	06/40	[+ Gz WO]
	dabey ..: <i>weyna</i> (A from Somali <i>wayn</i>) large, big		
JDK86	Dabey Weyna 09°48'/43°07' 1442 m	09/43	[Gz]
JDS22	Dabeyloweyn (Dabelouein) (area) 1697 m	10/42	[+ WO]
HDK36	Dabi 09°24'/38°05' 1830 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCS92	Dabidar Gurawein (area)	08/42	[WO]
JCS72	Dabilla (hill)	07/42	[WO]
HDR05	Dabis 09°59'/37°04' 2295 m	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>dabit</i> (A) rib meat, sparerib, sirloin		
JDG95	Dabita 09°55'/40°18' 619 m	09/40	[Gz]
JDG75	Dabita Ale, see Derabale		

HEL46	Dabiye 12°10'/39°03' 2513 m	12/39	[Gz]
HEJ68	Dablo (area known from the 1600s)	12/37	[20]
	dabo: <i>dabbo</i> (A) bread /of wheat/; <i>debo</i> (däbo) (A), <i>dabbo</i> , <i>daabboo</i> (O) 1. communal labour in return for food; 2. collective farm work by a group of farmers; <i>daabo</i> (Som) 1. become sick; 2. make a handle Dabo..., cf Dapo ..		
GCU56	Dabo	07/34	[WO]
HDB57	Dabo (Tulu Dabo), mountain west of Didessa river	08/36	[x]
HDB57	Dabo Anna (church)	08/36	[WO]
	dabo durua: <i>daabo</i> (Som) become sick; <i>dhurwaa</i> (Som) hyena		
JDE35	Dabo Durua (area)	08/43	[WO]
HD...	Dabo Gacho (in Gimbi awraja)	09/35?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 202 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher. dabo gumbi: <i>gumbi</i> (O) granary		
HDB66	Dabo Gumbi (Dapo G.) (mountain)	08/36	[WO Gz]
	08°46'/36°17' 2261/2290 m		
??	Dabo Hana sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
H....	Dabo Zellelew, in Temben south/?/ of Abiy Adi	13/39?	[n]
	Archaeological site being a cave 4.6 m wide and 3 m high. There have been found (in 1996) stone age blades and blade cores, and pieces of ceramics. There is rock art of geometric and other types. Engravings of humpless cattle are similar to such found in Djibouti. Human figures are engraved in 'hour-glass' style found also in Eritrea. [13th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies I, 1997 p 392-394]		
HER09	Daboja (Dabogia) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HDN74c	Dabok (ford across the Abay)	10/35	[Ch]
	Colonel Lewis, a British political officer, in 1903 went as far as Dabok on a journey into Ethiopia with the purpose to buy mules. The ford is about 80 km from the Sudan border, inside Ethiopia. [Cheesman 1936]		
JCC25	Daboli (El Davole) 05°39'/42°05' 502/677 m	05/42	[Gz WO]
HD...	Dabotemo (in Arjo awraja)	08/36?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 96 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
	Dabra .., see Debre ..		
HDM62	Dabra Berhan, see Debre Birhan		
HDE66	Dabra Zeit, see Debre Zeyt		
HEL75	Dabro Giyorgis (Dabro Gheorghis) (church)	12/38	[+ WO]
HDM40	Dabta 09°27'/39°22' 2882 m	09/39	[Gz]
	<i>dabu</i> (O) to plant, set up, fasten, place, arrange, break down, put into fire, straighten, etc		
GDL48	Dabu, see Dubu		
HDA46	Dabu (Dapo) 08°34'/35°25' 1666 m	08/35	[WO Gz]
HDE52	Dabu	08/38	[WO]
JCP65	Dabuli 07°46'/41°08' 1439 m	07/41	[WO Gz]
H....	Dabunko (ford across the Abay)	10/35?	[Ch]
	Observed by Cheesman in March 1927 and found to be passable on foot in that season. [Cheesman 1936]		
KCA18	Dabureine, see Deber Wen		
JBG54	Daburre 04°04'/40°13' 955 m	04/40	[WO Gz]
HDN64	Dabus (left-bank tributary of the Abay)	10/35	[Ch]

Cheesman did not travel there on his Blue Nile reconnaissance in 1929, but before him in 1905 the Norwegian B.H. Jessen explored there with a mule caravan for an American big-game hunter Macmillan.

[Cheesman 1936]

- geol. The lower Dabus valley is mainly composed of phyllite, with uncommon chlorite schist. - Prospecting for gold, the area was visited in 1931 by the German L. Mühlen (published in 1936) and in 1939 by geologists of SAPIE. The placers are said to be low in gold content and to have a thick overburden. Large deposits of marble are available there. Large dioritic intrusions are developed in the lower valley. [Mineral 1966]
- 1880s Ras Gobena on 17 October 1888 fought a whole day battle against a Mahdist force at Dabus, near Asosa. His enemy was said to have suffered 5,000 dead and 1,235 rifles were seized.
[Nadew, History of Ras Gobena]
- 1930s William Avenstrup with his gold-seeking caravan needed to ford the Dabus river around 1930. The canoes made of tree trunks which the local sheik used to have there had been destroyed with time. The river was about 200 m broad at the ford and so deep that about 80 m of it had to be crossed by swimming.
[W Avenstrup, (På jungelstier) Swedish ed. 1956 p 111]
Per Sandvik with an escort of 30 men arrived to a point where the Dabus was a little over 50 m wide. There was so much vegetation that it was difficult to reach the river. Trails made by hippos were used. Sheik Robo selected a ford for them where also 15 donkeys could be brought over. Crocodiles kept away when there was much bustling by the caravan. They went along the Dabus from altitude 800 m to 1000 m, and Sandvik tells about hunting habits and other things of the people living there.
[P Sandvik, I Etiopia .., Oslo 1935 p 34-42]
- 1960s Three Swiss and two French travellers in 1962 almost succeeded to go the whole of the Abay river inside Ethiopia. Near Sudan they camped for the night at Dabus and were attacked by local people when sleeping. Two of them were shot dead. The others reached Asosa on foot. There they found the attackers who boasted and were proud of their deed, but they were sentenced to death and hanged.
[R Nehberg, Drei Mann .., Stuttgart circa 1974/75 p 17]
A bridge costing about Eth\$ 137,000 was completed in 1964.
- 1970s When the Nehberg expedition in 1972/?/ also succeeded to go along the whole of the Abay, they knew when they reached the Dabus on the 43rd day that they were near Sudan. They found that houses there had been abandoned. When they asked the local sheik about Abatimbo el Gumas he said that harvest was not good there any longer so they had moved some distance and built a new village which they named Dabus.
[Nehberg as above, p 200-202]
- 1980s In 1980 Swedsurvey was commissioned to make ground survey and mapping in scale 1:10 000 in the Dabus area. [Company information]
- 1990s Plans to construct a dam on the Dabus river aroused opposition from Sudan and Egypt in 1996.

dabusi (O) pepper

- HDN15 Dabuso 10°14'/35°14' 781 m 10/35 [WO Gz]
- HDE67 Daca, see Daka
- JEH76 Daca, see Daka
- HBR67 Daca Alati, see Daka Alati
- HBS31 Daca Cuilinei, see Daka Kwiliney
- JBR70 Dacai Adade, see Dakay Adade
- JDC18 Dacata Ierei, see Dakata Yerey
- JDK20 Dacata, see Dakata
- HBM74 Dacca Dima, see Dakka Dima
- HDJ49 Dacche Debelo, see Dakke Debelo

dacha (O) pass, opening between hills or mountains

JCL16	Dacha (waterhole) 06°29'/43°59' <i>Dache</i> (Gereze), <i>dache</i> (O) kind of spirit in traditional beliefs; (A) run over; <i>dachi, dachii, dache, dachee</i> (O) earth, ground, land, soil for burial; <i>dachi, daachi</i> (O) ceremony involving slaughter	06/43	[WO Gz]
HCJ66	Dachi 06°56'/37°11' 1876 m <i>Dachitu</i> (dach'itu), a clan of the Fullelle of the Borana people	06/37	[WO Gz]
HCP36	Dacho (Dacio) 07°33'/36°15' 1541 m	07/36	[+ It Gz]
HBM74	Dacka Dima, see Dakka Dima		
JBP19	Dackara (Daccara) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
JDB13	Dackara (Daccara) (area)	08/40	[+ WO]
HBT25	Dackura (G. Dakkura) (area)	04/38	[+ WO]
HDB61	Daclo, see Daklo		
HEL74	Dacna, see Dahana		
HDF96	Dacne, see Dakne		
JDK93	Dacsile, see Daksile		
HES43	Dacua, see Dakwa		
HBK32	Dacuagalla, see Kagalla		
KCP47	Dacub, see Dakub		
HCS95	Dacun, see Dakuna		
	<i>dad</i> (Som) 1. people; 2. conceal, hide; <i>dada, dadaa</i> (O) ghee, /clarified/ butter, oil; <i>Dada</i> , a clan of the Mecha Oromo		
HDD91	Dada 09°02'/37°39' 1864 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK33	Dada 09°24'/37°51' 1824 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK48	Dada 09°25'/38°17' 2454 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCP14	Dada 07°23'/41°07' 1405 m (this Dada?:) The Rosen group of Germans passed there in January 1905 and considered the western valley wall called Dada as one of the most difficult parts to pass during their travel from the coast to the capital. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 93]	07/41	[WO Gz]
HDT31	Dada Gimbel 10°15'/38°36' 1857 m	10/38	[Gz]
HCT87c	Dadabo, see Dedebo		
JDC55	Dadaga 08°40'/42°07' 1298 m	08/42	[x Gz]
JCB59	Dadajo (Malca Addaggio?) (seasonal spring) dadale: <i>Dadalle</i> , an Oromo tribe which is fully Islamic	05/41	[MS WO Gu]
JDK63	Dadale (area) 09°38'/42°44'	09/42	[Gu Gz]
JDH28	Dadar, see Deder		
HEM94c	Dadata (area)	12/39	[Gu]
JDN59c	Dadda (waterhole) daddacho: <i>dadachu</i> (O) 1. crackling sound like when coffee beans with shells are roasted; 2. to boast /over a victory/	10/40	[Ne]
JBP65	Daddacho (Daddacio) (area)	05/41	[+ WO]
JBP85	Daddacho (area)	05/41	[WO]
HCM80	Daddecia, see Tadecha		
JCR80	Daddeo Amara (area)	08/41	[WO]
HBR34	Daddota (area)	04/37	[WO]
	<i>dade, daaddee</i> (O) meaning what?		
HDC44	Dade 08°35'/37°02' 1828 m <i>dadecha</i> (O) thorn shrub or tree, <i>Acacia etbaica</i>	08/37	[Gz]
HDE38	Dadecha (Dadecia, M) (area), cf Tadecha	08/39	[+ WO]
JDS43	Dadehta (area) 1257 m <i>dadetta</i> (Konso) kind of "holy" tree; <i>dadatu</i> (O) shrub or	10/42	[WO]

tree of the Leguminosae family, *Millettia darassana*,
with long pods;
dadi, daadhii (O) mead made of honey, tej;
dadi, dadii (O) chances for success;
daddi, daddie (western O) porcupine, *Hystrix cristata*

JDH34	Dadi 09°20'/41°06' 2133 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDR09	Dadi 10°01'/42°26' 945 m	10/42	[Gz]
HCP26	Dadibano (Dadbano) 07°29'/36°15' 1479 m With fuming thermal springs.	07/36	[WO Gu Gz LM]
1930s	There were rough sheds in which sick people gathered. The springs were dedicated to Kidus Mikael. It was a Christian custom to hang on a tree some cotton wicks drenched in wax. A non-Christian custom was to immerse a hen in the water in honour of the spirit of the spring. If the hen did not die it was left free. [Guida 1938]		
JCG56	Dadimos (Dadimus, Gulbaduma) (mountains) 06°57'/40°26' peak 2168/2987 m	06/40	[Gz WO x]
pict	Bale highland .., Eth. Tourist Trade Corp. 1988 p 2 colour picture of mountain		
	<i>dado</i> (A,T) nut /of screw/; <i>dado, daadoo</i> (O) temporary association for co-operative, minor activities; <i>dhaado</i> (Som) tie an animal by the leg; <i>Daddo Aro</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Digalu of the Borana people		
HDJ65	Dado 09°40'/37°08' 2440 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDL12	Dado 09°12'/38°41' 2552 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCH20c	Dado (visiting postman under Jimma)	06/40	[Po]
JCH20	Dado, M. (seasonal waterhole) <i>dadu</i> (O) matting; <i>daddu</i> (T) <i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	06/40	[MS WO]
HDK70	Dadu 09°41'/37°32' 2285 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HEJ75	Dadu, see under Chilga	12/37	[WO]
HEE15	Dadula 11°01'/38°54' 2939 m	11/38	[Gz]
HFF42	Daeda Amba sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sinkata)	13/39	[Ad]
HFF42	Daeda Amba wereda (Da'eda ..) (centre in 1964 = Sinkata)	13/39	[Ad]
HFE63	Daerika (Da'erika), see under Aksum		
JEH94	Daertuma (Daei-tuma) (hill) 12°38'/41°03' 478 m	12/41	[Ne Gz n]
JDG45	Daetali (Additale) 09°29'/40°16' 690 m	09/40	[WO Gz Ne]
HEJ..	Dafacha, see Defecha		
JEH02	Dafala 11°50'/40°57' 415 m	11/40	[Gz]
JEJ75	Dafara 12°26'/42°08' 553 m	12/42	[Gz]
HCR..	Dafat April 1936: "According to /rumours/ most persistently recounted by the natives, the Negus, during his flight, had been attacked at Dafat - a place a little north of Maraua /-Merewa/ - by armed Azebò Galla. His escort, after fighting during the whole of the 7th, appeared to have succeeded in driving off the attackers towards the evening." [Badoglio (Eng. ed.) 1937 p 156] dafat ..: <i>kahinat</i> (A) priestly class; <i>semay</i> (A) sky, heaven	07/36	[It]
HEM70	Dafat Kahinate Semay (church) 12°24'/39°23' A map in 1814 by Henry Salt records Dafat as situated a little south of the eastern part of lake Ashenge.	12/39	[Gz]

dafe, dafee (O) kidney-bean

HDF55	Dafe Jema 08°39'/39°50' 1219 m, cf Jemah	08/39	[Gz]
JCM04	Daferur (waterhole) 06°20'/44°42'	06/44	[WO Gz]
JDN49	Daffeina (area)	10/40	[WO]
JDP63	Daffeina Garsa (area)	10/40	[WO]
	<i>daffen</i> (A) kind of fine for not cultivating allotted land; <i>deffene</i> (däffänä) (A) fill up /hole in the ground/		
JEJ55	Daffena (area)	12/42	[WO]
	<i>dafino</i> (O) Monday, god of Monday		
GDM33	Dafino 1548 m	09/34	[WO]
	<i>dafino</i> g.: <i>gaba</i> , <i>gabaa</i> (O) market		
HDG06c	Dafino Gaba (with Monday market) 1738 m	09/35	[Gu]
HEK90	Daflecha (area near Gondar)	12/37	[n]
HCD92	Dafne, see Boreda		
??	Dafo	../..	[18]
	When Mr Coffin travelled from the coast to the Tigray highlands in 1810, his party, having passed the salt plain, on 14 January arrived at the village of Dafo, situated in an extensive and verdant plain. Its inhabitants belonged to a tribe of the Danakil which Henry Salt writes Hurtoo. They had early been conquered by the Abyssinians and were subject to the governor of Tigray. On the following day Coffin arrived near to the mountain of Senafe.		
	[H Salt, A voyage to Abyssinia ..., London (1814)1967 p 200]		
JCD07	Dafoyeh (Dafoie)	05/43	[x WO]
	<i>dafu</i> (O) 1. to hurry; 2. to strike, beat, knock; <i>defu</i> (däfu) (A) the doorsill		
HDK15	Dafu 09°09'/37°59' 2859, 3015 m, see also Daba	09/37	[WO Gz]
	<i>daga</i> , <i>dagaa</i> (O) stone, stone enclosure, rock; <i>daga</i> (A) ridge serving as boundary between two fields; <i>dagga</i> , <i>degga</i> (O), <i>dega</i> (A) highland; <i>dege</i> (T) out-of-door		
HCU84	Daga 08°02'/36°43' 1521 m, cf Dega	08/36	[Gz]
HDT90	Daga (ford) 1260/1310 m	10/39	[Gu Ch]
	Cheesman was there in 1927 and found the descent steep, but the path was "corkscrewing" in an efficient manner. Villages were plentiful below the first precipice of about 500 m. At the ford, the Abay was below the basalt and had cut well into the sandstone. Cheesman found the elevation to be 1310 m. [Cheesman 1936]		
HEJ18	Daga, see Dega		
JDC86	Daga (area)	08/42	[WO]
HET05	Daga Bera Dego, see Dega Bera		
	<i>burka</i> , <i>burqaa</i> (O) spring or stream		
H...	Daga Burka (river in the Agere Maryam region)	05/38?	[Mi]
	The river eroded the volcanic rocks and the erosion reached the Pre-Cambrian rocks with schists, gneisses and pegmatites. [Mineral 1966]		
HC...	Daga Dima, west of lake Ziway	07/38?	[x]
	The Swedish geologist Erik Nilsson in 1933 at Daga Dima found a shore line of an ancient lake. There was plenty of obsidian in the area, and many stone age tools were found. Those found at the former shore line had been rounded by water over time. [E Nilsson <i>in</i> Ymer (Sweden) 1934 no 3 p 208]		
HEJ18	Daga Estifanos (Dega Istifanos, D. Estefanos)	11/39	[Ca x Gu]
	this is the one on island Daga in Lake Tana, cf under Hayk		
early	The monastery was founded by Abuna Hiruta Amlak, a disciple of Iyasus Mo'a, and he directed it from about 1248 till he died in 1292. There has been kept one of the oldest and finest collections of manuscripts in the lake Tana region. In recent time there are 67 manuscripts in the monastery and they are studied		

by researchers after microfilming. Some manuscripts in the d'Abbadie collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris originally belonged to Daga Estifanos and were brought to Europe in the 1800s.

[12th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 1321-1322]

1400s David I, who abdicated in 1411 and died on 6 October 1413 after having been kicked by a horse, was buried on Daga.

[J Doresse 1957 vol II p 81, 118]

1800s Lightning caused the old Istifanos church to burn down, and it was rebuilt in 1880. The monastery near the church was not damaged by the fire.

"This island rises with its perfect cone in the centre of the lake. It is one of the most important of the islands. Since olden times a monastery was located here; the island is considered sacred and cannot be trodden upon by any female creature, human or animal. The island has been well described by Cheesman, the British Consul in Dangila -- he was the first foreigner to visit all the islands."

[Jäger 1965 p 69]

1930s Consul Cheesman was there in early 1933. Daga is a forest-clad cone and one of the most prominent features of the lake area. "The monastery of Daga seems to have the rights over the whole island. -- The Memhir seems to be in charge of the monastery /of Kidus Istefanos/ on Daga as well as of the churches on Dek."

Stecker in 1881 was not allowed to go to Daga, as it was holy ground, but Cheesman was permitted to visit there. The monastery is hidden among trees on the summit about 100 m above the water. The rocks along the shore are small and rounded and seem like pumice. A well-used winding path at the north-east corner of the island led to the interior. "As we began to climb steeply up the hill, there was an oblong ring of stones on the ground, and a priest told us that here the Emperor Zara Yakob, whose remains lie in the monastery above, was found sitting seven years after he had died. -- There is a firm belief in the miraculous wanderings of holy and famous Ethiopians after death. -- it was said that Ras Makonnen, who died in 1906, was residing on Daga disguised as a monk, and had only left shortly before the time of my visit."

Some tall millet and coffee was cultivated. The original church was struck by lightning and burnt down in the reign of Yohannes IV (1868-1889). The new church is rectangular. "The middle division was a bare room with only an iron lectern."

They were shown books in the *ikr bet*, a masonry building of primitive design with walls several feet thick. "Everyone was intensely interested in the volumes, as there were some that the younger monks had not seen before. It must have been many years since they had been taken from the library. -- a traveller of some scholarship would find much of interest in this library."

Cheesman was also taken into the interior of the *ikr bet*. "We climbed up a well-polished tree-branch that serves as a ladder and saw on one shelf a big wooden coffin, the lid of which opened on the mummified body of the Emperor Fasiladas (1632-1667). -- his face was not at all gruesome to look at. Beside Fasiladas in the same coffin lie the bones of his small son Isur -- in a similar wooden coffin are the skulls of Dawit I (1382-1411), Yekuno Amlak (1268-1283), and Za Dengel (1603-1604) -- all in one coffin. The remains of Bakaffa (1721-1730) were said to be in another room of the same building -- A box on a side shelf contained the remains of Zara Yakob (1434-1468) -- only the monks are allowed to look upon him."

"There are said to be ten monks on Daga of whom I saw seven. -- two extreme ascetics -- received me in a hut so tiny that there was just room for the three of us. It was approached by a small flight of stone steps. -- the two had not been off the island of Daga for forty or fifty years -- explaining that their rigid way of life forbids them from mixing in ordinary public ceremonies. One monk was eighty and the other about seventy." [Cheesman 1936]

1950s The adventure traveller Herbert Rittlinger was there in the early 1950s and saw the round church and the huts of the monks halfway up the mountain. He was told that Emperor Fasiledes was buried at Daga Estifanos and that the monastery kept the skull bones of four more emperors, but Rittlinger did not see them.

[H Rittlinger, Schwarzes Abetneuer, Wiesbaden 1955 p 189]

The yearly coffee production at Daga Estifanos averaged 40 tons in the 1950s.

[FAO]

1970s

The island Daga is more than 30 km directly north of Bahir Dar and is the highest island of lake Tana, 109 m above lake level. Paul Henze visited there around 1970. The church of Daga Istifanos, on the narrow top ridge, was a thatched rectangular structure of field-stone, but with rounded ends and a low arcade all the way around the outside.

"We entered the church at its western end and stood in a forehall, the *qene mahelet*, from which two wood-slab doors, at least 3 m high, opened into a large central hall, the *qiddist*. -- The monks were friendly and obliging, ready to take paintings down from the wall so we could examine them closely. -- The *qiddist*, for all its size, had a cluttered look. There were piles of drums along one side, several old benches, bundles of staffs and umbrellas, and cases of vestments. -- the *eqabet*, a large building made of heavy stones -- was partly cut back into the hillside.

One is not often allowed inside an *eqabet*, but here we were led directly into an inner chamber where black coffins rested on shelves against the walls. Here lie the bodies of five Ethiopian emperors whose reigns spanned 400 years -- The coffins, the monks said, had been donated by the present Emperor and replaced decrepit old ones. Each had a glass panel -- The body of Fasil is much the best preserved. The head appears to be genuinely mummified -- His coffin also contains the remains of his young son, Aizor, who died in the process of being crowned. -- We moved back into the outer room -- We saw Fasil's crown, Zara Yakob's sword and shield, Fasil's bed, several crosses -- we would gladly have remained longer with the friendly monks of Daga."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 263-264]

1980s

"Yared found -- a papyrus canoe, and we paddled across to the island of Daga. A young monk watched us from the forest as we pulled the boat on to a black shingle beach."

"From the lake, Daga appears as a green woolly mass, so densely wooded that no features appear. -- It is home to about eighty monks, but no women - not even hens - are allowed upon the island. Christianity was brought here in the thirteenth century, by a bishop who crossed the lake on a stone."

"I pointed to a cairn beside the path: 'What's that?' Yared asked the monk. There, he said, the Emperor Zara Yaqob appeared sitting beneath a tree, seven years after his death. He had been wandering his kingdom in limbo. But among the placid shadows of the island's forest, he was able to finally relinquish his stubborn mentality."

"On the summit is the church of Daga Istifanos. It seemed in poor repair - inside Yared pointed to talons of damp that had crept through the thatch, threatening the frescoes. -- Beside the church is a stone-built feretory, the *Ika'bet*. -- The monk took down three crowns from a shelf inside. They were made of rosewood, and filigreed with silver. -- The monk put a finger on top of each one in turn. 'Tekla Haimanot ... Tewodros ... Yohannis IV.'"

"At the entrance to another, darker chamber the monk dithered, but Yared urged him to go in. Two steps led down to a crypt. The candle threw a dim light on to more wooden shelves. The untreated slats glowed a pale ochre between dark timber boxes. Yared took the candle and held it above one of the boxes: they were glass-topped coffins."

"In the flickering light he pointed at the skeleton of Emperor Zara Yaqob. Major Cheesman, who first explored the lake in the 1930s was told that this corpse was 'too holy to see'; but Yared would not accept this. The emperor's skull had broken away from his spine with age, as had fragments of the ribs and limbs. But his right foot showed a curious deformity."

[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 108-109]

1990s

"North of the Zege Peninsula, the island monastery of Dago Istifanos is the most interesting of those within easy reach of Bahir Dar. The church itself is relatively new -- but it does house a 15th-century Madonna painting. The main point of interest is the mausoleum, which contains the glass coffins that hold the mummified remains of five Ethiopian kings, including Yekuno Amlak, who is credited with restoring the Solomonic

Dynasty -- and King Fasil, the founder of Gonder as capital. The body of Fasil is the best preserved of the five, and his facial features are still clearly discernible. Tradition has it that Dago Istafanos is where the Ark of the Covenant was hidden during Ahmed Gragn's 16th-century occupation of Axum."

"Unlike Zege, the genuine island monasteries can only be visited by special arrangement. This means either chartering the Marine Authority's 'tourist boat' at the rate of US\$25 per hour, or else making arrangements to use a private boat. -- you'd need ten hours or so."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 274]

"/A/ principal attraction amongst the islands of Lake Tana is Dega Estefanos -- closed to women. Although farther away from Bahar Dar (allow a day to get there and back and about 1,000 birr for the boat journey), it is well worth visiting. A steep trek up a winding path leads towards the monastery on the summit. Some 90 metres above the surface of the lake are the low, round, thatched-roof buildings that house the monks, and nearby an arch set into a high stone wall leads to a grassy clearing, at the centre of which stands the church of Saint Stephanos."

"The real historic interest in Dega Estefanos, however, lies in its treasury, secreted away under a massive antique lock, which is opened with a huge iron key. Here, together with numerous piles of brightly coloured ceremonial robes, are the glass-sided coffins containing the mummified remains of several of the former emperors --"
[Camerapix 1995 p 89]

picts R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 at p 134 monks' cells;
Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Okt 1966 p 29 painting in manuscript from there, but kept in the National Library;
C Monty, Ethiopie .., Paris 1968 p 78 painting of Gebriel on church door;
M Di Salvo, Churches .., Milano 1999 p 12 air view of the island and also Dek, 16 pointed top of the island seen across the water,
53 (fig 43) ditto in large-size more distant colour photo,
69 (figs 67-68) plan, section, exterior of church.

JDK56 daga fachaas: *fachaasa* (O) will cultivate
Daga Fachaas (Daga Faciaas) (area) 09/43 [+ WO]
daga m.: *medo* (A) comb

JCL81 Daga Medo (Medo), see Degeh Medo
daga odda, fig tree rock? *oda* (O) kind of large fig tree,
Ficus sycomorus; *odda* (O) not on speaking terms

JDJ52 Daga Odda (area) 1359 m, see under Dire Dawa 09/41 [WO]
?? Daga Roba/ [n]

When Italian explorers in 1897 tried to return through western Ethiopia they were threatened by Governor Jote of Gidami. Vittorio Bottego decided that they should camp on a small hill, Daga Roba, some distance away. On the morning of 17 March 1897 they were surrounded by a thousand soldiers. Bottego and his 88 men were over-whelmed in less than an hour. Bottego put up a fight and was killed. His compatriots Citerni and Vanutelli were taken prisoners but they survived and after a time succeeded to reach Addis Abeba.

In 1940, some Italians stationed in western Ethiopia erected a large stone monument to Bottego at Daga Roba. This however, was later demolished by the Ethiopians.
[P J Imperato, Quest .., USA 1998 p 154-155, 292 note 42]

?? Daga Shaha, see under Mai Islami
daga tula: *tulla* (O) sheaves stacked upright

JCP52c Daga Tula 07/40 [Wa]

dagab.: *boka* has several meanings, see directly under this word

GDM41 Dagaboka (Dagaboca, T.) (hill) 09/34 [+ WO]
dagabora (O) rock saddle? cf *bora*

GDF73c Dagabora (hill) 08/34 [Gu]

GDF92c Dagabora (hill), see under Gidami 08/34 [Gu]

HDH70	Dagaborra <i>dagabule</i> (O) blue rock? cf <i>bule</i>	09/35	[WO]
HCD62	Dagabule, see under Arba Minch	06/37	[Br Ca]
HFD..	Dagabuna (near Inda Silase)	14/38	[Yo]
1980s	The fighting for Inda Silase between the TPLF and the Derg /in 1988?/ was the heaviest of the Tigrayan war. It went on for two days before the army's positions were overrun. "But before Inda Silase fell, Derg troops went on a rampage and their own imprisoned soldiers were taken to nearby Dagabuna, sprayed with fuel and burnt to death." [Young 1997 p 161]		
JDE01	Dagabur (Dagabour, Dagahabur), see Degeh Bur		
GDF95	Dagacha (Dagacia)	09/34	[+ WO]
--	Dagadima, cf Karrayu <i>dagaga</i> (O) 1. ivory; 2. well developed, grown; <i>dagaag</i> (Som) 1. migrate; 2. become destitute		
JDC56c	Dagaga, cf Degaga	08/42	[Wa]
JDR59	Dagago 10°28'/42°26' 943 m dagaha woraba: <i>worabbo</i> (Som) hyena; <i>warabboo</i> (O) large antelope, eland?	10/42	[Gz]
JDS12	Dagaha Woraba (Dagaha Uoraba) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JDE01	Dagahabur (Dagahbur), see Degeh Bur		
JCD92	Dagaiiei, see Dega Yiley		
JCB70	Dagaio (Dagajie, Dagagie) 06°09'/40°47' 826 m Coordinates would give map code JCA79	06/40	[MS WO Wa Gz]
HDA38	Dagakeri (Dagacheri) dagal: <i>dagaal</i> (Som) attack, fight, battle	08/35	[+ WO]
HBK27	Dagal (area) 03°50'/38°11' 829 m	03/38	[WO Gz]
JBU83	Dagal <i>dagala, daggala</i> (O) forest, thicket; hermitage, retreat	05/44	[WO]
JDJ69	Dagala (area) 2406 m, cf Daggala <i>dagale</i> (O) cupola-shaped structure under the thatch of a round house	09/42	[WO]
HEP04	Dagalish (Jabal D., Jebel D.) 12°43'/36°01' (mountain largely inside Sudan)	12/36	[Gz]
HDL81	Dagam, see Degem		
JCS85	Dagamedo (Daga Medo), see Degeh Medo dagamo: <i>dagama</i> (O) sorcery, witchcraft		
HBS98	Dagamo (area) 05°24'/38°15' dagano: <i>dagaan</i> (Som) settlement, environment; <i>dagan</i> (Som) deceived; defenseless; <i>degan</i> (dägan) (A) bow for carding wool or cotton	05/38	[WO Gz]
JCN28	Daganno (area)	07/40	[WO]
JCG63	Dagano 06°47'/40°03' 1704, 3339 m	06/40	[WO Gz]
JEH75	Dagar, see Dagat <i>dagara, dagaraa</i> (O) 1. kind of axe; 2. Maria Theresa coin dagaru: <i>daggaruu</i> (O) hinder, block, obstruct the passage		
JCP52	Dagaru (Dagatu) 07°46'/40°57' 1538 m	07/40	[WO Gz]
JCC90	Dagas 06°18'/41°40' 863 m	06/41	[WO Gz]
	dagat: <i>daget</i> (dagät) (A) uphill road, slope, ascent; (T) quay		
JEH75	Dagat (Dagar) (mountain area) 12°25'/41°07' 786 m The Assaissa and the Dagazo lie side by side, on opposite banks of the Galaito watercourse, and both come to an end at the foot of the isolated eminence of Mount Dagar. [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]	12/41	[WO 18 Ne Gz]
JCS92	Dagata (area) 827 m	08/42	[WO]

	<i>dagaya</i> (O) hearing (or some similar meaning)		
JCD92	Dagayeley (Dagaielei)	06/42	[+ WO]
JEH66	Dagazo (plain)	12/41	[Ne]
	"To the south-east there was a flat expanse of country called Dagazo, a continuation northward of the Gohoi plain. The Assaissa and the Dagazo lie side by side, on opposite banks of the Galaito watercourse, and both come to an end at the foot of the isolated eminence of Mount Dagar." [Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 246]		
HEB28	Dagenga, see Dajenga		
HDM14	Dagete 09°11'39°46' 1273 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDR25	Dagga, see Degga, cf Daga		
JFB40	Daggaddo 14°02'40°43' - 34 m, below sea level	14/40	[Gz]
HCU35	Daggagga (area) 2290 m	07/39	[WO]
JDE01	Daggah Bur, see Degeh Bur		
	<i>daggala, daggalaa</i> (O) forest, thicket		
JEB69	Daggala (area), see under Asaita, cf Dagala	11/41	[WO]
HDJ80	Daggam (mountain), cf Degem	09/36	[WO]
	<i>dagi, daagii</i> (O) lazy /oxen that lie down on the job/		
HEC45	Dagi (Daghi) 11°15'37°05' 2106/2150 m	11/37	[+ WO Gz]
JDB90	Dagi (G. Daghi) (area) 2431 m	08/40	[+ WO]
JDB90	Dagi, see under Bedesa		
HDM63	Dagiat, see Digut		
HET17	Dagibi 12°51'39°06' 1759 m	12/39	[Gz]
JEC84	Dagirye (Daghirie) (with waterhole)	11/41	[+ WO]
JCS85	Dagmeda, see Degeh Medo		
JBU84	Dagnerrei, see Danyerrey & JCE21		
	<i>dagno</i> (O) courtier serving an Oromo king		
HDK26	Dagno, see Danyo		
	<i>dago, daggo</i> (O) arbitrator, judge; <i>dagoo</i> (O) permit, license;		
	<i>dago</i> (Som) 1. first month of Somali lunar calendar;		
	2. narrow escape; be misled; <i>daggo</i> (Som) minestrone-type soup		
??	Dago	../..	[x]
	At Dago in northern Menz, where Zera Yaqob had also been resident, Baeda Maryam was crowned in 1468/?/ and he soon built a church Debeta Maryam there. [J Dorese 1957 vol II p 165]		
HEB44	Dago 11°16'36°04' 1201 m	11/36	[WO Gz]
HEJ18	Dago Istafanos, see Debre Istifanos		
GDE68	Dagobassa (Gebel Dagobasa, Dagobesa) (hill) 08°44'34°11' 715 m	08/34	[WO Gz]
HFE36	Dagohia, see Dekuya		
HEK71	Dagoma, see Deguma		
JEJ55	Dagorri (area)	12/42	[WO]
	dagossa: <i>dagussa</i> (A) kind of cereal with black grains, millet, Eleusine coracana, E. toccusso		
HEJ43	Dagossa (Dagussa) (on map of 1868), see Takusa		
??	Dagoye (in 19th century Guma kingdom)	../..	[x]
1800s	During the first decade of the 1800s there raged a power struggle between Sarbaroda, leader of the Dagoye region, and Jilcha, leader of the Chirra area. Sarbaroda was killed in a battle, Jilcha became the first king of all Gumma, and Chirra became the capital of Gumma kingdom. [Mohammed 1994]		
HEM51	Dagrich Giyorgis (church) 12°17'39°27'	12/39	[Gz]
HFF22	Dagudit (mountain chain) 13°50'39°35' 2239 m	13/39	[Gz]
H...	Dagum (centre in 1964 of Zeban Geralta sub-district)	13/39	[Ad]

HEJ43	Dagussa, see Takusa <i>dagwa</i> (Welega Bega) tree growing near rivers; <i>tafa</i> (O) hip, haunch, thigh, rump		
HER67	Dagwa Tafa (Dagua Tafa) (amba) 13°19'/37°23' 2513 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HDS72	Dagwey (Daguai, Daguaj, Degwe, Dägwe) (mountain) 10°38'/37°43' 2798 m	10/37	[+ WO Gz Pa]
JED13	Dagwin (Daguin) (mountain), cf Deg Weyn <i>daha</i> , Oromo word; <i>deha</i> (däha) (A) poor; <i>dahe</i> (dahä) (A) crawl, walk on all fours /like a baby/; <i>dahwa</i> (Kwara Agew) clay	11/42	[+ WO]
JEH76	Daha (Daka, Daca) (well) 12°24'/41°16'	12/41	[WO Ne Gz]
HEC95	Daha Giyorgis (D. Gheorghis) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
JEH22	Dahafala (area)	11/40	[WO]
HDT06	Dahahila 10°01'/38°59' 2225 m	10/38	[Gz]
JEB78	Dahale 11°33'/41°28' 353/360 m, see under Asaita	11/41	[WO Gz]
JEC83	Dahali (waterhole)	11/41	[WO]
HDU04	Dahama, M. (area)	09/39	[WO]
JCF65c	Dahambar (salty rich well)	06/44	[Gu]
HDL74	Dahana 09°44'/38°50' 2196 m (with church Abune Filipos), see under Debre Libanos There are ruins of an antique church with a crypt of great depth, its masonry still largely intact.	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEJ67c	Dahana, cf Dehana Large village in the Chenker area.	12/37	[Gu]
HEL74	Dahana (Dacna) 12°27'/38°51' 2182 m <i>dahar</i> (Som) 1. house, building; 2. tree; <i>dahaar</i> (Som) 1. turtle shell; 2. decoration	12/38	[Gz]
JDG48	Dahari Mafari (area) 1088 m	09/40	[WO]
HES32	Dahat, see Dabat		
JDP64	Dahau (mountain) 10°30'/41°06' 790 m	10/41	[Gz]
H....	Dahimela sub-district (centre in 1964 = Feres Deg) <i>dahna</i> : <i>dehna</i> (dähna) (A) good, safe	13/39	[Ad]
HEJ57	Dahna (Darna) 12°16'/37°19' 1784 m cf Dahana, Dehana, Dena .. With a second station (after Jenda) of the Felasha mission 1860-1862. [Arén 1978]	12/37	[Gz Gu]
HEL..	Dahna The famous monk Iyasus-Mo'a (c.1211-1292) was born in Dahna, a small district of Lasta bordering on the river Tekezze. <i>daho</i> : <i>daaho</i> (Som) drape, cover with a curtain; <i>dahoo</i> , Oromo word	12/38?	[x]
HDD75	Daho, M. (area)	08/38	[WO]
JEH83	Dahohale (mountain area) 12°35'/40°57' 570 m	12/40	[WO Ne Gz]
JEH11	Dahorrita (area)	11/40	[WO]
HEK55	Dahuch (Dauc) (mountain) 12°15'/37°57' 2396/2945 m	12/37	[LM WO Gu Gz]
--	Dahuchi, cf Tach Dahuchi		
JCJ45	Dai (area)	06/42	[WO]
HDE19	Daia, see Dera		
HCD24	Daichita	05/37	[WO]
HER41	Daid, see Amba Daid		
HCD81	Daida c3000 m, small district south of Chencha	06/37	[x]
HDN32	Daildessa, see Dildessa		
??	Daime, in the country of the Guji people The missionary Oswald Hindenes tells a story about an analphabet in the bamboo church	../..	[x]

	hut in Daime. [Men de kan ikke vente, Oslo 1988 p 33-36]		
JEC40	Daimoli (mountain, same as Damahale?) (on map of 1901), north-west of lake Abbe/Abhe Bid	11/41	[x]
HCA38	Dainghei Ueca, see Dingay Wiha dair: <i>dayr</i> (Som) autumn		
HDU63	Dair, see Dasa		
JDH87	Dairara (recorded in 1841)	09/41	[Ha]
HET98	Dairey Chalakuy (Da'irey Ch'alak'uy) 13°33'/39°13' 2034 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEM71	Dairo (Da'iro) 12°25'/39°28' 2151 m	12/39	[Gz]
HFF21	Dairo (Da'iro), see May Dairo		
HFF95	Daisoli (mountain) 14°24'/39°54' 470 m	14/39	[Gz]
HDL71	Daite (Da'ite) 09°45'/38°35' 2979 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
GDM12	Daito (Da'ito) 09°09'/34°33' 1557 m	09/34	[Gz]
HFC08	Dajana, see Dejena		
HEB28	Dajenga (Dagenga) (area)	11/36	[+ WO]
HDM42	Dajet 09°28'/39°31' 2928 m	09/39	[Gz]