

JDK41	Jinaasene, see China Hasen <i>jindi</i> (O) tree trunk		
JBR25	Jindi Labeydeyr (Gindi Labeideir) (area)	04/42	[+ WO]
JDB38	Jinfo 08°26'/41°25' 1524 m	08/41	[Gz]
HDU01	Jingodo 09°57'/39°26' 2558 m, near code HDM91	09/39	[Gz]
	<i>jinjero</i> (A) kinds of baboon, <i>Comopithecus hamadryas</i> , <i>Papio doguera doguera</i> , <i>Theropithecus gelada</i> ; <i>zinjero</i> (A) monkey		
HBP17	Jinjero (Gingero) 04°39'/36°24' 663 m, cf Zinjero	04/36	[+ WO Gz]
HC...	Jinjero (Jenjero) in Jimma awraja, cf Janjero Atse Amde Tsiyon primary school in 1968 had 448 boys and 34 girls, with 8 teachers.	07/36?	[+ Ad]
??	Jinjero In April 1910 a young man Fitawrari Makonnen was made Governor of Jiru and Jinjero.	09/39	[x]
HBR81	Jinka (Bako) 05°17'/36°46' 1141 m north of Hamer Koke	05/36	[Gz]
HCC40	<b>Jinka</b> MS: 05°40'/36°40' = HCC20 Gz: 05°39'/36°39' 1332 m, south of Bako Centre at least 1964-1980 of Geleb & Hamer Bako awraja, with sub post office under Arba Minch. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 10S Gesti (Ghesti) (mountainous area) N Bako (Baco) 8NE Usakaya (area) Spelling used by the post has been JINKA.	05/36	[Gz MS Po WO]
1960s	Alega Jinka junior secondary school in 1968 had 58 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers of which two foreign.		
1980s	Population about 4,500 in 1984.		
1990s	Population about 12,400 in 1994, a threefold increase in ten years? According to another source it was about 9,520 in 1993. "Jinka, the nearest town to Omo and Mago national parks is -- 228 kilometres from Arba Minch. It can be reached by road via two routes. The first goes to Arba Minch and Konso and then on to Jinka via Kakko and Kay Afer. The second goes south-west through the mountains from the Bulki-Sodo road. The latter route, when fully improved, will cut more than 100 kilometres from the Jinka-Addis Ababa drive and will also avoid the heat of the lowlands. Jinka is served by four weekly Ethiopian Airlines flights, although local transport is a problem if you arrive by air." "All times of the year are suitable for visits as the roads dry out quickly after the rains, although certain sections may be impassable for brief periods. The best time is probably just after the rains have finished, in June/July or December/January, when the grass will be green." "There is no /car/ fuel after Jinka, and even there supplies may be scarce - you would be better off fuelling up in Arba Minch." "Not so long ago Jinka was just a remote rural market village. Now it has become a modern little town serving as administrative centre for the South Omo Zone, which includes the ethnic groups of Ari, Banna, Hamer, Geleb, Bume, Karo, Kwegu, Bodi, Male, Tsemay, and Arbore." "Laid out with wide streets and benefiting from a mild climate - which has encouraged an exuberant growth of mango and other trees - Jinka is one of Ethiopia's most pleasant small towns. -- with an airstrip, petrol station, Montessori kindergarten, and bank, it also serves the surrounding countryside with a large and colourful Saturday market. This market is well worth a visit, as is the South Omo Research Centre (still under construction in early		

1994) with its museum. The centre is situated on the Bulat hill, overlooking the town with a spectacular view, and will be a resource for anthropologists, tourists, and townspeople." Jinka's best hotel is the Orit, right next to the airstrip. The Omo Hotel across the road is a close second. If it's the season for fruit, ask for fresh papaya juice.

[Camerapix 1995 p 177-180]

Around 1995 capital of the South Omo Zone of the SNNPRS federal entity (Southern Nations) and centre of Bako Gazer wereda.

Around 1995 the health centre is being upgraded to become the first hospital in the South Omo Zone, with 80-120 beds. Assistance was expected from the Swedish Philadelphia Church Mission (SPCM) and the Society of International Missionaries (SIM). The nearest hospital until then was in Arba Minch.

[Ahmed Yusuf Farah, EUE]

There was acceptable communication by road only upwards to the regional capital Awasa but not downwards to the various localities within the Zone.

Around 1997 there were domestic flights with Eth. Air Lines between Jinka and Addis Abeba, Arba Minch, Soddo. (Jinka airport is not included in a list of civil airports in Ethiopia published on Internet in 1998.)

2000s Population about 15,300 in 2001.

"Jinka still retains a very small-town feel. Its grassy airstrip is situated in the very centre of the village. It doubles as the town's football pitch and as tasty pasture for the local cows in the evening; both players and cows are cleared from the airstrip on the arrival or departure of a plane." A new airport is planned to be built 5 km from town. There are three flights per week to Jinka via Arba Minch.

There is a doctor in Jinka, but the nearest hospital is /still/ in Arba Minch.

The main hotels are Omo, Orit and Goh. On the edge of the town there is the Rocky Recreation Campsite.

[Lonely Planet 2000 p 235-236]

The Orit Hotel was somewhat primitive but acceptable.

[E Solheim 2002]

picts Nat. Geogr. vol 163 May 1983 p 628 scene in a kebele appeals court;  
A. Chenevière, Éthiopie .., Paris 1989 p 36-37 two-page large colour plate of people at a market near Jinka;  
Camerapix 1995 p 71 girl, 179 airfield;  
B. Parker, Ethiopia .., Oxford (Oxfam) 1995 p 39 *injera* sale at market, 44 cotton sale ditto, 60 goats resting at market.

HDU22	Jino 10°09'/39°34' 2878 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz]
JDK95	Jipril (Gipril) (area) <i>jir</i> (Som) hippo, Hippopotamus amphibius; (O) be; <i>jiir</i> (Som) 1. slope, high ground; 2. rat, mouse; 3. lean or boneless meat; 4. run over, overrun	09/43	[+ WO]
JBH81	Jir-Dir, see Hara Damtu	04/40	[WO]
	<i>jira, jiraa</i> (O) grain, edibles		
HDE24	Jira (Gira) (area), cf Gira ..	08/38	[+ WO]
pict	F. Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935[pl 112] sale of locally made umbrellas/parasols at market.		
??	Jira A strong-flowing tributary which in lowland forest joins the Kena, after which they continue under the name of Shinfa.	../..	[Ch]
	<i>jiraf</i> (A) whip /of type used by plowmen/		
HDT93	Jirafgotet (Girafgotet) 10°46'/38°42' 2502 m	10/38	[WO Gz]
JCN96	Jirame (Jrame) 08°04'/40°21' 1246 m	08/40	[Gz]
HDM90	Jiratima 09°52'/39°24' 2007 m	09/39	[Gz]

north-west of Debre Birhan

- jiren: *jiraan* (Som) neighbour; *jirenya* (O) existence, life
- HCR61 **Jiren** (Giren, Jiran) 07°49'/36°41' 1679, 2022 m 07/36 [18 WO Gu Wa]  
(hill), near Agaro, see also under Jimma
- 1850s After 1850 a large number of Muslim traders abandoned Saqqa in favour of Hirmata near Jiren. Jiren became the leading Muslim capital and outshone Saqqa, becoming the major centre of Islamic learning in the whole of southwestern Ethiopia. Some learned men among immigrants from Wello increased the number of Muslim teachers and gave Jiren added luster. Few Oromo scholars produced religious poetry in their own language, perhaps because of reverence of Arabic and also the difficulty of writing Oromo in Arabic orthography. Some of the *masseras* of Abba Bagibo (1825-1841), especially that of Jiren, had the capacity to accommodate thousands of people. Several important and wealthy men of the kingdom probably had their houses just outside the main fence of the *massera*. Abba Jifar I (1830-1855) built the palace of Jiren, his capital, but he died in a palace east of Jiren.  
[Mohammed 1994]
- 1890s The Evangelical community at Jiren comprised about 60 people in 1895. After the death of Emperor Yohannes IV in 1889, full religious liberty was restored to Muslims in Ethiopia. Muslim opposition to the mission at Jiren and a time of riots almost put an end to it. Abba Jifar and later Menilek protected the Evangelical community at Jiren. The leader Nigusé was a secretary to Abba Jifar and was responsible for all correspondence with Menilek. Nigusé also continued with trade, farming and cattle-breeding and became a rich man.  
[Arén 1978 p 270-272]
- 1930s The former *masera* of Abba Jifar was by the Italians made available as residence for Abba Jifar's firstborn son Abba Dulla and a nephew Abba Jobir to whom the Italians gave the title of Sultan because he had been on their side in the Italo-Ethiopian war. The residence building of Abba Dulla has an octagonal plan and was covered with wood and brick tiles. The residence of the Sultan is of chicka and a large building of the type one would expect in Addis Abeba. There are sculptured wooden columns.  
[Guida 1938]  
The Italians built the new town of Jimma "some distance from the old Jiren where the miserable 'palace' (*masera*) of the sultan is situated". [Trimingham].  
The palace, at 7 km from the centre of Jimma, has in later years been shown as a tourist place and museum.
- 1950s The researcher Herbert S. Lewis lived half of the time 1959-1960 in the countryside near Jiren. He had contacts with Muslim farmers.
- 1960s Jiren (Derbo) primary school in 1968 had 145 boys and 44 girls, with 6 teachers.
- picts F. Wencher-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 61 gibbi area;  
Gli annali .., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 692-693[6] Islamic school;  
M. Abir, Ethiopia: the era .., London 1968 p 70 recent view of the site.
- HET07 Jireno 12°45'/39°07' 1753 m, north-east of Sekota 12/39 [Gz]  
jirgabo korka: *korka* (qorqaa) (O) salty grazing land  
from which almost all the grass becomes eaten away
- JDE06 Jirgabo Korka (Girgabo Corca) (area) 08/43 [+ WO]
- JDK24 Jirhul (Jirhill) 09°18'/42°55' 1750 m, east of Jijiga 09/42 [Gz]
- ?? Jiriawrari (historically recorded area) ../.. [Pa]  
Imam Ahmäd's forces /in or after 1532/ camped above the principal Däwaro market. One of the commanders, Amir Abu Bäkr, made his way thence and advanced into the country of Jiriawrari, with the intention of forcing its inhabitants either to become Muslims or to

pay the poll tax. This was the turning point of the expedition. Faced by Abu Bākr's advance the Dāwāro people, who were governed by fifty Christian nobles, finally agreed to adopt Islam.

[Pankhurst 1997]

	<i>jirina</i> (O) dry /etc/		
HFC86	Jirina (Girina) (area)	14/37	[+ WO]
	jirit: <i>jiret</i> (A) small stream, brook; <i>jirid</i> , <i>jirrid</i> (Som) trunk, stem; <i>jüirid</i> (Som) pushing, bumping, clashing, running over		
JCD09	Jirit (Girit)	05/43	[+ WO]
JDK08	Jiriyele (Karireh) 09°03'/43°19' 1624 m near map code JDD98	09/43	[Gz]
	<i>jirma</i> (O) large tree trunk /to split as firewood/; stick, club		
	<i>jirma-jalesa</i> (O) kind of small tree, <i>Steganotaenia araliacea</i> , of the Umbelliferae family		
HDL65	Jirma 09°45'/35°13' 1575 m, south-east of Mendi	09/35	[Gz]
HDK05	Jirma (Girma, Girina) (mountain) 09°05'/38°00' 2939 m	09/37	[WO Gz]
JB31	Jirma	03/41	[WO]
	<i>jirme</i> (Som) kind of tree, <i>Caesalpina eriathra</i> , the bark of which gives colour for leather; <i>jirmi</i> (O) acacia-like shrub or small tree, <i>Dicrostachys cinerea</i>		
HDL65	Jirme 09°36'/38°52' 2654 m, south-east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ55	Jirme 09°32'/42°06' 2078 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HDE88	Jirmi, see Girmi		
HEC..	Jirrehe	11/36	[x]
	At some distance from Dangila. "Jirrehe, one of the curious detached masses of rock found almost all over Abyssinia, which serve as landmarks for several marches on every side." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 231]		
JCT18	Jirta Garbahawl, see Girta Garbahaol		
JCM11	Jirta Gulet Shini, see Girta Gulet Shini		
JCS30	Jirta Kordillay (J. Cordillay) (area)	07/42	[+ WO]
	<i>jiru</i> (O) exist, live, dwell; business, work, task		
HDU00	Jiru (Giurru, Jirru, Jerru, Jiro, Fre: Djirou) (with sub post office under Debre Birhan) In April 1910 a young man Fitawrari Makonnen was made Governor of Jiru and Jinjero. Dejazmach Meshesha Tewend Belay accepted the government of Fascist Italy and was made governor of Jiro. He was killed by Patriots on 21 January 1937. [3rd Int Conf p 310 note 49]	09/39	[LM WO x]
HDU00	Jiru sub-district (centre in 1964 = Jihur)	09/39	[Ad]
HEL79	Jirunzba 12°26'/39°16' 1972 m, west of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>jiso</i> (Arabic,Som) reward, payment in gratitude;		
	<i>jisu</i> (O) to lie low, to hide; to moisten, to wet		
HBR59	Jiso (Giso) 04°59'/37°27' 1408/1559 m, see also Giso	04/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HEE66	Jita (Jit'a) 11°26'/39°01' 1799 m (with church Mikael) west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HEE77	Jitta, see Gidda		
??	Jitu (historically recorded) /In or after 1531/ Imam Ahmäd camped above lake Ziway, while one of the Muslim commanders, 'Abd en-Nasir, occupied Jitu on the borders of Hadiya province.	../..	[Pa]

	[Pankhurst 1997]		
HET56	Jiu (Ji'u) 13°10'/38°59' 1668 m, near Finarwa	13/38	[Gz]
HDS48	Jiwabi 10°22'/38°18' 2376 m, south of Bichena	10/38	[Gz]
HEK08	Jiwede 11°48'/38°19' 2936 m, east of Debre Tabor	11/38	[Gz]
HDS82	Inja (mountain), see Ingia		
	Jo.. in German and Scandinavian spellings, see Yo..		
HEC78	Joao (area), see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[WO]
HDJ66	Jobira 09°40'/37°11' 2439 m, north-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDH88	Joganfoy (Gioganfoi)	09/36	[+ WO]
HDL45	Joge 09°26'/38°56' 2650 m <i>jogi</i> (O) leading animals across a river	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDK84	Jogi (Giogi) 09°50'/42°45' 1269 m, north of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz]
HDE48	Jogo (Giogo, M.) (area) 1199 m, see under Mojo	08/39	[+ WO]
HDE57	Jogola 08°38'/39°08' 1864 m, near Mojo	08/39	[Gz]
HDL61	Jogola 09°39'/38°31' 2114 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
GCU05	Jogu (Giogu) (area)	07/34	[+ WO]
GDF85c	Joita Mountains 5 km north-west of the Dubbi volcano in the Afar region. Stratified dark-grey and yellow younger limestones /between Bathonian and Kimmeridgian?/ occur there. [Mineral 1966]	08/34	[Mi]
JDK84	joji: <i>jooji</i> (Som) halt, bring to a stop; ban, prevent Joji (Giogi) (place & area) 09°50'/42°45' 1269 m	09/42	[+ Gu Gz]
HD...	Jojiru (centre in 1964 of Abebe Borena sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
GDE24	Jokau, see Jikawo		
HDA74	Jole (Girole) 08°51'/35°11' 1524 m	08/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDE00	Jole 08°11'/38°28' 2009 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDU92	Jomedo 10°47'/39°33' 2818 m	10/39	[Gz]
??	Jomeli At the lower end of the Hana river in the Omo zone. A chief Tunto died there after a short period in office. He had six wives. [K Fukui]	../..	[n]
HCH31	<i>jomu</i> (O) when, in which time; <i>jamu</i> (O) to cry, to shout Jomu (Giamu, Giamo), cf Jamu (centre in 1964 of Jemu sub-district) Principal centre of an ethnic group, in a fertile area with plenty of water, with important market for coffee and other products. [Guida 1938]	06/35	[LM Ad WO Gu]
GCU..	Jor, cf Gog & Jor <i>jora</i> (O) wanderer	07/34	[n]
??	Joraji (historically recorded) /In 1531/ Lebnä Dengel installed himself in one of Damot's inaccessible mountains, which had only a single entrance, at a place called Joraji. He entrusted its gate to Awra'i 'Uthman. /In or after 1532/ Imam Ahmäd's forces proceeded to Joraji, and camped above Suq- Däwaro, the principal Däwaro market. [Pankhurst 1997]	../..	[Pa]
HCK95c	Jore (Djore)	07/37	[20]
HDL70	Jore 09°44'/38°28' 2468 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]

HDH76	Jorga 09°46'/36°15' 2019 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDH86	Jorga 09°47'/36°14' 2134 m	09/36	[Gz]
JDN72	Jorit 10°35'/40°00' 1695 m	10/40	[Gz]
	<i>joro</i> (A) ear /also handle of cup/		
HD...	Joro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Adoro)	09/38	[Ad]
HBR43	Jorra Wendo (Jorra Uando) (area)	04/36	[+ WO]
JDJ06	Jorre (Giorre) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
	<i>jorro</i> (O) 1. lily; 2. bright red /cattle, chicken/		
H....	Jorsa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gorebabo) in Ambasel awraja	../..	[Ad]
HBS80	Jorso, see Jarso		
JDK35	Josle 09°22'/43°01' 1751 m, east of Jijiga	09/43	[Gz]
HC...	Jota (Giota) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/38?	[+ Ad]
JCN96	Jrame, see Jirame		
HEJ05	Juasha (Giuascia) (village) <i>juba</i> (O) age grade in the gada system of the Darassa; (Konso) kind of sorcerer; (T) pocket; coat; <i>Jubba</i> , Somali spelling of the Juba River	11/37	[+ It]
HDL73	Juba 09°44'/38°42' 2708 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDK20	Jubasse (G. Giubasse) (mountain)	09/42	[+ WO]
HCC48	Jubaysho (Seissie, Zeyse?) 05°48'/37°22' 1842 m	05/37	[Gz]
HDH72	Jubbi (Giubbi) (hill) <i>jubdo</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Protea gagedi</i>	09/35	[+ WO]
HDA97	Jubdo, see Yubdo		
H....	Jubie (ctr in 1964 of Basso wereda & of Gelew sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
HEA94	Juda (Giuda) (area) 588 m	11/35	[+ WO]
JDK36	Jufa Abbasa (Giufa A.) 09°23'/43°08' 1805 m	09/43	[+ Gz]
JDE21	Jug Hun, see Iug Hun		
JEA34	Juga 11°09'/40°07' 1208 m, east of Bati	11/40	[Gz]
HDE10	Jugar Bale Welde (Giugar Bale Uelde) 2000 m	08/38	[+ WO]
HDE10	Jugar Be'ale Igzi'abher (church) 08°15'/38°27' jugleh: <i>jug leh</i> (Som) with bump or bang or bruise; <i>jugley</i> (Som) kinds of bustard /large bird/, <i>Choriotis</i> spp, <i>Eupodotis</i> spp, <i>Lissotis</i> sp, <i>Neotis</i> sp	08/38	[Gz]
JCL42	Jugleh (waterhole)	06/43	[WO]
HDU00	Juhur, see Jihur		
HEL87	Jula 12°34'/39°04' 1941 m, west of Korem	12/39	[Gz]
??	Julcha It was reported that there was armed conflict at Julcha, about 40 km from Grawa, and that it resulted in many dead and wounded on 7-9 February 1995. Fighting parties were the OLF and the IFLO, Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromo. Local farmers were said to be led by IFLO.	../..	[n]
HBM31	Juldessa (Giuldessa, Tiuldesa) (mountain) 03°56'/39°27' 1372/1835 m, cf Jaldessa, Jeldesa	03/39	[Gz WO]
HCH20	Juma (Giuma, Giumo), see Jemu		
H....	Juma Arjo sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDU81	Jumbul 08°53'/38°31' 2093 m, west of Sebeta	08/38	[Gz]
??	Jumea Maruf (Giumea M.) (abandoned?) 353 m	../..	[+ Gu]

HDK17	Jumjum (with oldest sawmill), cf Jemjem about 64 km west of Addis Abeba and 16 km north of the road towards Nekemte. Sawmilling in the Mecha forest: Reputed to be the oldest sawmill in Ethiopia, owned by a Swiss, M. Evalet. By 1943 it was a vertical frame saw, driven by a water turbine after rains and otherwise steam-driven. It could produce 100 cubic metres per month. [W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests .., Oxford 1946]	09/38	[x]
HDT19	Jur (Giur) (area)	10/39	[+ WO]
??	Jurme (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDL08	Juru (Giuru)	09/39	[+ WO]