

	oaf goja: <i>gojo</i> (A) hut		
HEJ09	Oaf Goja Siyon (Oafgogia Sion) cf Wef Gojo = bird's nest 1933: "between the headland of Igr Manzo and another island, 50 yards in diameter, which is called Oafgoja Siyon (Zion). It apparently once held a church, although there is no sign of it to-day. When I asked for an explanation of this I was told that when the Ark of the Covenant was brought to the region of the lake by Menelik I it was taken to these islands before being established on Tana Kirkos Island, where it remained. Any place where it rested was afterwards known as a church, even if no building was erected." [Cheesman 1936 p 167]	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HEE79	Oait	11/39	[WO]
JDP00	Oalafa (area)	10/40	[WO]
HCT07	Oalatti (area)	07/39	[WO]
HCD38	Oanfo 05°46'/38°15' 2134 m, north of Agere Maryam	05/38	[WO Gz]
HES23	Oaroa (mountain) 12°52'/37°47' 2500 m south-east of Dabat	12/37	[Gu Gz]
HCP34	Oba 07°32'/36°04' 1676 m, north of Bonga	07/36	[Gz]
JDR90	Oballe (area)	10/41	[WO]
JDP99	Obana (valley)	10/41	[WO]
GCT53	Obangi (Obanghi, Obaghi, Ubanghi) 07°44'/33°46' 302 m, near the border river of Sudan	07/33	[+ Gz WO]
HCF61	Obarso, see Oborso		
	<i>Obbo</i> , an Oromo clan known from the 1500s Obbo was one of the three Oromo clans which within the period 1578-1586 formed the Sädäqa confederacy. When Ras Se'elä Krestos in 1622 fought against five Oromo groups he recruited many Yähabätas (cavalry), comprising also Chäleha Obbos. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HBE94	Obbo (Obo), cf Obo	03/38	[WO LM]
HBS36	Obda, see Obua		
JCD92	Obdamer (Obdamair) 06°16'/42°44' 340 m at Webi Shebele river	06/42	[Gz WO]
??	Obe, in the south-west thermal springs at an affluent of Biddimo river [Guida 1938]	../..	[Gu]
HDJ09	Obe 09°08'/37°30' 2696 m at map code corner HDC99/HDD90/HDK00, north-west of Gedo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDJ02	Obe Kidane Mihret (church) 09°06'/36°49' east of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
	<i>obel</i> (T) kinds of shrub or tree growing near rivers, Salix subserrata, Tamarindus indica, Tamarix aphylla, T. nilotica, T. orientalis; <i>obbola</i> (O) brothers/sisters to each other		
JCS77	Obelleh (Obele) 07°56'/43°09' 1047 m south-east of Degeh Medo	08/43	[Gz MS]
JE...	Obeni (mountains) obennsu: <i>obensa</i> , <i>obansa</i> (O) leaves, foliage	11/41	[18]
HBR45	Obennsu, G. (mountains)	04/37	[WO]
HDG85	Oberache, see Chaltu		
HDE98	Oberi, see under Chefe Donsa	09/39	[WO]
HCF61	Oberso, see Oborso		
KCN05	Obevi	07/45	[WO]
GDU73	Obi (mountain) 10°37'/34°39' 1017 m	10/34	[WO Gz]

HDB45	Obi 08°31'/36°11' 1992 m, north-west of Bedele	08/36	[Gz]
HDD45	Obi 08°34'/37°59' 2130 m, near Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
JDB90	Obi, G. (area) 2638 m	08/40	[WO]
JEC20	Obno (area) 331 m	11/41	[WO]
	<p><i>obo</i> (O) 1. donkey; 2. vessel, bowl, cup; <i>obbo</i> (O) polite term for elder brother, cry for calling to a known person; <i>obo</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Boscia salicifolia</i>, (Kefa) <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>, a tall tree growing in swamps in south-west Ethiopia; <i>Obbo</i>, <i>Obbo</i>, name of a Mecha Oromo tribe</p>		
HCN75	Obo 07°56'/35°15' 1486 m, cf Obbo	07/35	[WO Gz]
JDJ70	Obo 08°42'/41°38' 1348 m, north-west of Dire Dawa	08/41	[Gz]
??	Obok, midway between Mega and lake Turkana	04/37	[x]
	<p>The Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross ambulances passed Obok in the beginning of August 1936 when they were fleeing to Kenya. Mr Smith lost his way when trying to hunt for food, remained lost for a night and returned to the others next morning very exhausted. [G Ulland, Under Genferkorset .., Oslo 1936 p 137]</p>		
JDS23	Obol 10°12'/42°47' 1413 m, near Somalia	10/42	[Gu Gz]
	<p>with a well used by nomads and having abundant and slightly sulphurous water. [Guida 1938] <i>Obole</i>, a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana</p>		
HCT86	Obolcho Ubo, see Ogolcho		
	<p>obora: <i>Oborra</i>, a group of Oromo living west of Harar; they are a tribe of the Barentu/Umbana/Kallo and have four sub-tribes Daga, Dorani, Billi, Akichu [Trimingham 1952] (Obora Gudda and Obora Dikka are names of Oromo lunar months)</p>		
JDJ40	Obora (Oborrah) 09°29'/41°38' 2010 m	09/41	[Gz x]
	<p>south-west of Dire Dawa In the early 1930s it was an administrative district, with centre at Goro Gutu. Jafar Ibrahim Utto, a village elder in Kiyyo in Oborra, had been detained by pro-government militiamen and was found dead on 8 April 1995. [ION news]</p>		
HDG18	Obora Kileyi (Uangio) 09°09'/35°34' 1562 m	09/35	[Gz]
	<p>north-east of Yubdo</p>		
HCF61	Oborso (Oberso, Obersso, Obarso)	05/39	[Gz WO Ad x]
	<p>Gz: 06°08'/39°24' 1514 m = HCF71, in Delo awraja MS: 05°50'/39°25' = HCF41 more to the south Centre in 1964 of Meda Welabu wereda. The Liberation Front for Western Somalia captured Oborso in 1966. [Gilkes 1975 p 216] In September 1972 the norwegian missionaries Oscar Nydal and Ragnar Ljønes and evangelist Muhammed Kadir visited a number of places in Bale. In Oborso they were detained for 8 days because they did not carry the necessary papers for travelling. Ljønes had brought a permit with him but it happened to be his wife's so it was not accepted "because the police did not recognise his photo". [T Salmelid, Kallets kamp .., Oslo 1990 p 40-41]</p>		
HDL34	Obori (Obort) 09°24'/38°51' 2755 m, north of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ63	Oboshe 09°36'/41°57' 1518 m, east of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
HBJ97	Obot 04°29'/37°16' 925 m	04/37	[WO Gz]

- obro: *oboroo*, *obboroo* (O) late night, very early
in the morning
- HBK43 Obro, G. (hill) 04/37 [WO]
HBS36 Obua (Gebel O., Obda) (mountains) 04/38 [WO Gz]
04°52'/38°05' 1911 m, see under Yabelo
GCT57 Obuol, see Abol
GCT52 Obwodi 07°41'/33°37' 302 m 07/33 [WO Gz]
on the border river of Sudan
- HBS82 Ocallovo (Ocalloyo), see Okollovo
HDC17 Occe, see Oche
HCJ86 Occia, see Ocha
JCG74 Occio, see Geyu
HCD82 Occiollo, see Ochollo
JDH68 Ocfale, see Okfale
- ocha* (Welamo), *oicha* (western O) kind of tall tree growing
in rain forests, *Syzygium guineense*
- HC... Ocha, in the Gidole region 05/37 [x]
Within a field of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission. The first evangelist to preach there
was Shamebo. People were converted and a church was built. The female evangelist Sue
Bengere was placed there in 1965. The local chief Fucha wanted to counteract the
evangelicals and ordered that they should be detained and sent to the prison in Geresse.
One day when the 'Bible woman' Sue led a meeting in the church, Fucha entered and said
that no evangelicals would be permitted to hold meetings. Sue said in a determined voice
that he would have to show papers from the government before being obeyed. 'You can
accuse me in front of judges in Gidole if you want!'
Fucha collected money to be able to conduct the case against the mission. However, in the
meantime his mule and his money were stolen. Fucha accused three evangelicals
Wondesha, Dombola and Dejene to be the thieves. But having no money he could not buy
false witnesses. And unable to provide witnesses Fucha was himself sentenced to one year
in prison for false accusation. The evangelicals in Ocha gathered in the church for prayer
and thanks and Sue could continue her teaching as before.
[J Hamre, Fra trollkvinne .., Oslo 1982 p 142-146]
- HCJ85 Ocha (Occia, Otcha, Uoco) 07°05'/37°05' 1997 m 07/37 [Gz WO Mi]
Between the Gibie and Omo rivers, belongs to a long line of (extinct) volcanoes
which follow a north-northeast direction in Kefa province.
[Mineral 1966]
- HDC17 Oche (Occe, Otsha) (mountains) 3090 m 08/37 [+ WO 18 Wa]
HDD27 Oche 08°21'/38°12' 2409 m 08/38 [Gz]
HDL23 Oche 09°17'/38°45' 2559 m, north of Sululta 09/38 [AA Gz]
HCU87 Ocheccio, see Gola
GDF34 Ochir (Ocir, T.) (hill), see under Dembidolo 08/34 [+ WO]
- ocho* (western O) *Syzygium guineense*, see *ocha* above
- JCG74 Ocho (Occio), see Geyu
- Ochollo*, name of an ethnic group in the lake Abaya region
- HCD82 **Ochollo** (Occiollo, Ociollo, Otschollo) 06/37 [+ Gu Gz WO]
(Ger: Kella Utschello) 06°11'/37°41' 1208 m
(on a rock like a fort), see also under Chencha
Customs station south-east of Chencha, visited by a German
ethnographic expedition in January 1935.

[Ad. Jensen 1936 p 169]
 pict G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 60 ostrich egg on top of a house,
 pl 61-62 weaving

ocholoni (A) peanut

GDF34 Ocir, see Ochir
 HDH92 Oco, see Oko
 HBS82 Ocollovo, see Okollovo
 JEA79 Ocolo, see Okolo
 JEB52 Ocorcora, see Okorkora
 HDR07 Ocote, see Okote

oda, odaa (O) 1. large wild fig tree, shola, *Ficus sycomorus*, regarded as holy in Oromo religion; also *Cordia africana*, *Ximenia americana*; 2. sanctified place of assembly; 3. small quantity; *oda* (Som) old man; *ooda* (O) 1. threshing floor; 2. be angry with, indignant, refuse to speak to

HBU94 Oda 05°23'/39°43' 1503 m, east of Negele, cf Odda 05/39 [Gz]

HCG99 Oda 07°14'/35°38' 1402 m 07/35 [Gz]

at map code corner HCH90/HCN09/HCP01, north-west of Shewa Gimira

/which town?/: "Of the town Odda itself we see almost nothing. It has never recovered its earlier greatness after it was ravaged when the Amhara conquered Kaffa. The buildings are well hidden in the forest, and the narrow paths leading there are difficult to discover. Here as well as in many other places in Kaffa civet cats are kept as domestic animals. -- We travel all day through rain forest."

[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 92]

HCH89 Oda 07°06'/36°32' 2216 m, south-east of Bonga 07/36 [WO Gz]

HDC83 Oda 08°52'/36°50' 1552 m, south of Sire 08/36 [Gz]

HDD38 Oda 08°28'/38°19' 2538 m 08/38 [Gz]

HDD51 Oda 08°40'/37°41' 2399 m, north-west of Weliso 08/37 [Gz]

HDG07 Oda, T. (hill) 09/35 [WO]

JCB25 Oda (Ara Oda) 06/41 [Gz]

JCH35 Oda (Hara Oda) 06°42'/41°10' 991/1082 m 06/41 [WO Gz]

JDA09 Oda 08°16'/40°40' 1488 m 08/40 [Gz]

JDJ.. Oda (Odah) 09/42? [x]

At 2½ hours' march inland from Jeldesa. The hunting party of Powell-Cotton camped there at the end of November 1899 "on a pretty stretch of green grass by a running stream".

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 24]

oda alelu: *alelu* (O) 1. to beat, to hit; 2. to match

JCP85 Oda Alelu (O. Halelu) 08°00'/41°11' 1539 m 08/41 [WO Gz]

?? **Oda Bisil** (Tute Bisil), Oromo *chafe* in the 1580s ../. [x n]

In the 1580s the Matcha/Mecha and the Tulama became separated so that the Matcha founded their own central *chafe* in Damot in the region of the upper Gibe river, some 250 km west of the existing central *chafe* of Oda Nabi at present-day Dukem. The new centre, called Oda Bisil (or Tute Bisil), was located between the Gedo, Billo, and Gibe rivers. Oda Bisil was surrounded by a number of hills and enveloped in a deep forest, both of which served as buffers against sudden enemy attack. It was from here that the Matcha directed raids against Ennarya, Boshia, Gumar, and Janjero in the southwest and south, against Hadiya and Gurage in the east, against Bizamo, Shat, and Konch in the west, and against Gojjam in the north.

[Mohammed 1994 p 42]

"With their central *chafe* at Oda Bisil, the Matcha people lived together under a common *bokku* for three decades before the common *chafe* was divided and replaced by independent Afre and Sadacha *chafes* in what are today Wallaga and Kaffa provinces

respectively. According to a very popular Matcha tradition, a certain historical figure called Makko Billi played a decisive role at an early stage in the life of the Matcha *chafe* at Oda Bisil. His contribution is well preserved in the tradition, and his name still is recalled fondly among the Matcha. The French traveller Antoine d'Abbadie, who was in the kingdom of Limmu-Ennarya in 1843, interviewed many elders, some of whom were reported to be a hundred years old. On the basis of the information he gathered from these men, d'Abbadie stated that Makko Billi was a great Matcha leader who had invented the gada system. From the number of generations given to him by his informants, d'Abbadie placed the time of the invention of the system in 1589. -- The estimate is plausible, not because the gada system was invented in this year, but rather because of the mentioning of this date in connection with the time of Makko Billi. The system was clearly much older -- The date of 1589 corresponded with the time of the break of the Matcha from the Tulama central *chafe*. From this we may assume that Makko Billi probably existed at this formative stage in the history of the Matcha."

[Mohammed 1994 p 44-45]

The Afre and the Sadacha were at war with each other between 1616 and 1618. The intensity and bitterness of the conflict, which led to the break-up of the common *chafe* at Oda Bisil, is well preserved in the tradition of the Afre as well as the Sadacha.

"From the content of the tradition, it seems that Na'aa Doro wielded more power than an ordinary Abba Gada would have possessed. He led the Afre in their fight against the Sadacha and the Tulama. It was during one of his engagements with the Sadacha that he burned Oda Bisil. He burned the sacred land, where all gada rituals were performed and where the assembly was held. Perhaps Na'aa Doro was a defeated Afre leader. In the tradition, he is referred to as a 'madman,' which probably should not be taken literally as it only implies that he acted in an extraordinary way not acceptable to the assembly. The tradition claims that Na'aa defeated the Tulama. But this does not seem to have been the case. On the contrary, there is evidence that the Afre, oppressed by the combined force of the Sadacha and the Tulama, were forced to withdraw from the region of Oda Bisil. The main reason which led to the break-up of the Matcha central *chafe* (according to one authority) was the shortage of land around the *chafe*. 'The fertile land around Oda Bisil was not wide enough for both the animal and human population' /citing *Ya Ityopya Tarik*/. Be that as it may, while the Matcha were fighting among themselves, they were suddenly engulfed by the rebellion of their own subjects."

[Mohammed 1994 p 63]

	oda boji: <i>boji</i> (O) booty, loot, captive		
HCF35c	Oda Boji (Oda Bogi)	05/39	[+ Gu]
HDE63	Oda Cheba (O. Ch'eba) (village)	08/38	[x Gz]
	Oda Cheba 08°41'/38°43' 1972 m, south of Akaki		
JCP85	Oda Halelu, see Oda Alelu		
	<i>oda lita</i> , western fig tree? <i>lita adu</i> (O) west		
JCH63	Oda Lita (Odalida) 06°55'/41°01' 1218 m	06/41	[WO Gz]
	south-east of Ginir		
HDC18	Oda Luge (Tincio) 08°19'/37°20' 1730 m	08/37	[Gz WO]
	north-west of Abelti		
HDE97	Oda Menjigso 09°01'/39°04' 2479 m	09/39	[Gz]
	near Chefe Donsa		
HDE75c	Oda Nabi	08/38	[n]

Before the 1580s, the Matcha/Mecha and the Tulama had a common *chafe* at a place called Oda Nabi, in Dukem about 30 km south-east of present-day Addis Abeba. Every eight years the Matcha and the Tulama sent their delegations to Oda Nabi for the gada election. When the Matcha migrated towards the south-west, the distance between them and the central *chafe* became too extended and travel to Oda Nabi became less common. [Mohammed 1994 p 41-42, 48]

JCN94	Oda Roba 08°06'/40°10' 1677 m	08/40	[Gz]
JDS13	Odaha (area)	10/42	[WO]
JDG19	Odajiga (Odagiga)	09/40	[+ WO]
KCR36	Odajo 07°32'/47°09' 486 m	07/47	[Gz]
JCH63	Odalida, see Oda Lita		
JCP41c	Odalla (Odala)	07/40	[Wa x]
JEH76	Odangalla (Adangalla) (waterhole)	12/41	[WO Ne]
JDP27	Odardura (area)	10/41	[WO]
KCJ63	Odayal (Odaial)	06/46	[+ WO]
	<i>odda</i> (Kefa O) kind of scrubby bush or tree, <i>Ximenia americana</i>		
HCJ92	Odda, see Chida		
JBj64	Odda (Oddo), see Dolo Odo, cf Oda		
JCH53	Odda	06/41	[WO]
JEC52	Odda (area)	11/41	[WO]
	<i>oddo</i> (A) arm decoration worn by one who has killed an elephant		
JEJ65	Oddobo 12°23'/42°04' 318 m	12/42	[x Gz]
HBK49	Odeti 04°04'/38°20' 1860 m, very near Mega	04/38	[Gz]
??	Odninamus, west of Nejo in Beni Shangul	../..	[x]
	"Uppermost in the valley at Odninamus is written on the English map 'very rocky and impassable', and the locals also tell that there are thousands of devils." There seemed to have been a lake in ancient time and its water had eroded the side of the valley. "Thus it was not humans being the first gold-washers in this valley. Nature did the work, and all of the valley was the washing board." Later a huge lake came in from the Sudan and fine material was deposited as sediments. Much later a new river made its way down the mountain slopes from Odninamus. The Norwegians had made test washing over a wide area and found an average of up to several grams of gold per ton. [W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias jungle, Oslo 1935 p 128-130]		
	<i>odo</i> (O) first, before, around; while, if; <i>odu</i> (O) talk, gossip		
HBu24	Odo (mountain) 04°45'/39°41' 1029 m	04/39	[Gz]
HDJ66	Odo 09°38'/37°12' 2323 m, north-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDK25	Odo 09°15'/37°58' 1886 m, north of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK98	Odo 09°56'/38°19' 2558 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	Odo, see under Tulu Milki		
??	Odo Adame (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDJ85	Odo Adegaye 09°47'/37°03' 2353 m, south of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDL61	Odo Agemso 09°37'/38°32' 1853 m	09/38	[Gz]
	south-west of Fiche		
HCE16	Odo Shakiso 05°35'/39°00', see under Shakiso	05/39	[Mi]
	Odo and Shakiso villages are situated at the foot of low hills. Prospecting for gold by drilling was carried out in the area in 1948. [Mineral 1966]		
HCE16	Odo Shakiso sub-district? (-1997-)	05/39	[n]
HCE16	Odo Shakiso wereda (Odo & Shakiso ..?) (-2000-)	05/39	[20]
	In year 2000 divided into 20 <i>kebele</i> and with a population of about 400,000.		
HC...	Odo Uraga wereda (Odo Urga ..), in Jemjem	05/39?	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Angedi) odo wayu: <i>wayuu</i> (O) be preferable		
HDL91	Odo Wayu 09°55'/38°35' 2127 m, east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ94	Odobabo 09°52'/36°59' 2204 m, west of Alibo	09/36	[Gz]

HDJ63	Odobabu 09°36'/36°56' 2168 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HCM53	Odobba (area)	06/39	[WO]
GCT64	Odochi 07°50'/33°50' 303 m, east of Tori	07/33	[Gz]
HC...	Odokenita (river in Kefa) The Odokenita is an affluent of the Omo river. There are iron-manganese ores in its basin. Its prospecting and mining history is described pages 574-587 of the book here cited, see separately the localities which in reports are named Boto, Deroba, Dombowa, Gammalucho, Garo, Gato, Gube-Abanchela, Ilke, Kurkure, and Melka Sedi. Apart from smelting activities by local inhabitants there was daily operation in at least seven furnaces in the Italian time 1936-1941 with a total production of a few tons of iron. Many exploration missions visited the area during 1950-1962. [Mineral 1966]	07/36?	[Mi]
HCR09	Odonita (Odonitta) river which joins the Omo at 07°19'/37°28' The Odonitta flows south-southeast to the Omo and along it there is an iron-bearing area between Melka Sedi and Kurkure, see these names. Another is Dombowa on a ridge between two small affluents of the Odonita. In the central part there is a locality Ilka at which there are traces of former exploitation. [Mineral 1966]	07/37	[x Mi]
	odoro: <i>odero</i> (O) girth of a harness		
HDC29	Odoro	08/37	[WO]
H CJ48	Ofa 06°43'/37°23' 1602 m, south of Waka	06/37	[Gz]
HCP06	Ofa 07°25'/36°16' 1541 m, north of Bonga	07/36	[Gz]
??	Ofa sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HE...	Ofala (plain, Portuguese camp in 1542) At the middle of April 1542, when the rainy season was approaching, the Portuguese force assembled on the verdant plain of Ofala, south of lake Ashenge. [J Doresse, Ethiopia, 1959 p 146]	12/39	[x]
HC...	Offu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Murie)	06/37	[Ad]
JDA65	Ofi 08°45'/40°19' 1826 m, south-west of Gelemso	08/40	[Wa Gz]
HDF30	Ofich, M. (area) <i>oficha</i> (O) 1. cock's spur; 2. excitement	08/39	[WO]
??	Ofla wereda (-1997-), in Tigray	../..	[n]
JDH29	Ofreta Goreho Mut'e 09°14'/41°34' 2309 m south-east of Deder <i>ofu, ofuu</i> (O) push, incite, chase away; <i>offu</i> (O) molest, persecute; <i>oofuu</i> (O) in an expression meaning "God answer our prayer"	09/41	[Gz]
HDE77	Ofu	08/39	[WO]
HCD94	Ogajo (Ogagio, Ogaju), see Ugayo		
JCF35	Ogamogo 05°47'/44°49' 358 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
GDF01	Ogara (Oghera) 08°12'/34°26' 490 m downstream west of Gambela <i>oggio: ogiyo</i> (O) the aromatic plant cardamon	08/34	[Gz]
HCM01	Oggio, see Ojo		
HEE94	Oghiera Golosat, see Ogyera Golosat		
GCT43	Oghin 07°40'/33°45' 304 m on the border river of Sudan	07/33	[Gz]
HDA94	Ogiol (Oghiol) 08°59'/35°13' 1773 m	08/35	[+ WO Gz]
HBT..	Ogo Lakole (river)	05/38?	[Mi]

A tributary of the Aflata river (=Mormora/, east of Yabelo. It is about 35-40 km long, is built up by schists and gneisses, and near its confluence with the Aflata it is rich in pegmatites. Traces of gold were found by prospecting in the 1960s.
[Mineral 1966]

ogobdi (Arsi O), *ogubdi* (Borena O) shrub *Grewia* sp. with edible berries

JEA35	Ogobdi (area)	11/40	[WO]
HEF57	Ogobodi 11°23'/39°59' 1213 m, east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
JEA96	Ogoggo, see Gengoyta		
HBS28	Ogolcha (Ogolcia) (area)	04/38	[+ WO]
HCT86	Ogolcho (Ogolcha, Obolcho Ubo, Golja) 08°03'/39°00' 1687 m, east of lake Ziway in western Chilalo awraja (centre in the 1980s of Ziway & Dugda wereda)	08/39	[Gz x]
HFF61	Ogoro (Chezad Ogora) (pass) 14°08'/39°31'	14/39	[WO Gz Gu]
HCP00	Ograka 07°15'/35°42' 1792 m near map code corner HCG99/HCH90/HCN09, north-west of Shewa Gimira	07/35	[Gz]
<i>ogu</i> (Som) high plateau, table-land			
HEM92	Ogubari 12°35'/39°36' 1739 m north of Korem and east of lake Ashenge ogyera golosat: <i>golos</i> (Som) tall thin person	12/39	[Gu Gz]
HEE94	Ogyera Golosat (Oghiera Golosat) (area)	11/38	[+ WO]
KBN74	Ohale (waterhole) 05°12'/45°12' 291 m at the border of Somalia	05/45	[WO Gz]
??	Oibga (once a Falasha village) The missionary Henry Stern, of the 1860s, met a teacher with over 90 students in a Falasha village which he calls Oibga. [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 131]	../..	[Pa]
GCT53	Oiela, see Unam		
HES12	Oivela Mariam 12°49'/37°42' 2752 m Oivela Mariam, north-east of Gondar	12/37	[Gu Gz]
<i>ojje</i> (O) work, occupation			
HCM01	Ojo (Oggio) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
JDH34	Ojo 09°24'/41°06' 1700 m <i>ojju</i> (O) dream, vision	09/41	[Gz]
okecho: <i>okkachu</i> (O) to become dry, to dry out			
HCU87	Okecho (Ocheccio), see Gola		
JDH66	Okfale (Ocfale) (wells) 09°41'/41°28' 921 m	09/41	[Gz WO]
HDH92	Oko (Oco, Tulu Oco) 09°55'/35°55' Oko, mountaineous area north-east of the Didessa river	09/35	[x WO Gz]
HBS82	Okollovo (Ocollovo, Ocallovo, Ocalloyo) 05°18'/37°43' 965 m, between Jarso and Burji <i>okole</i> (O) vessel into which milk is milked	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
JEA79	Okolo (Ocolo) (area) 772 m	11/40	[+ WO]
JEB52	Okorkora (Ocorcora) (area) 567 m	11/40	[+ WO]
HCN89	Okote 08°02'/35°39' 1859 m, south-east of Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HDH78	Okote 09°45'/36°27' 1944 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDR07	Okote (Ocote) (area)	09/37	[+ WO]
HBM91	Okoto (Jebel O., Ocoto) (mountain) 04°29'/39°25' 1056/1078 m	04/39	[WO Gz]

Okoto (Konso village)

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission was active in this area. In the village of Okoto a local magician Berisho Danamo was among the first to be converted. He had 'served Satan' for eighth years and slaughtered 30 sheep to the devil, but when he became a Christian he cleared out his hut and made it into a meeting place instead, and many villagers were influenced by him. Two 'holy trees' outside the hut were cut down. Several years later Berisha was still content with his new life. He was a fairly important man having eleven huts in his compound.

In the neighbourhood of Okoto there are grave fields with Konso-type stones and monuments.

[S Hunnestad, Naerkamp ..., Oslo 1973 p 107-115]

JDJ66	Okte (place) 09°38'/42°09' 1541 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ66	Okte (mount.) 09°39'/42°10' 1551 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
	<i>ol</i> (O) upper, above		
JCT08	Ol Farisay (Ol Farisai) (area)	07/44	[+ WO]
	<i>ola</i> (O) sheep, ewe; <i>oola</i> (O) drought		
GDF53	Ola (mountain) 08°36'/34°40' 2115 m north-west of Dembidolo	08/34	[Gz]
GCM36	Olam 06°40'/34°52' 598 m, near border of Sudan	06/34	[Gz]
KBN82c	Olasan, in Ogaden near the border of Somalia at some distance north of Webi Shebele	05/45	[x]
GCT65	Olau (Olou)	07/33	[WO Wa]
HEJ57	Old Gorgora, see Gorgora (area)		
GDF00	Olea, see Gilawo		
??	Olelailo Hela "-- desert called Olelailo-Hela, part of the immense region known as Rorum --" [Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 289]	../..	[Ne]
GCU34	Olen 07°31'/34°44' 610 m	07/34	[WO Gz]
HCR03	Oletsho, see Rufael <i>oletta</i> : <i>olata</i> (O) fever		
HDL00	Oletta (Olete), see Genet		
JEJ34	Oleyto (Oleito) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
HEL96	Olik (Olic) 12°35'/39°03' 2014/2149 m see under Sekota	12/39	[+ WO Gu Gz]
JDJ56	Olka (mountain chain) 09°35'/42°08' 1791 m north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
	<i>olla</i> (O) near, adjacent; neighbourhood of 3-5 houses, generic term for all temporary residential groupings of Borana families <i>olle</i> , <i>ole</i> (O) walking-stick; <i>olu</i> (O) to pass the day		
HDT05	Ollia	09/38	[WO]
HCL21c	Ollo	06/38	[Gu]
HCL23c	Olonso (Nor: Ålånso) 20 km east of Agere Selam Houses and fences in this area are of plaited bamboo and it was a district where the Norwegian Lutheran Mission worked. In the 1960s there were only footpaths from the main road in to Olonso. After the first three years of mission work there were twenty-five members entitled to take holy communion, and a large bamboo hut for meetings had been built. In a monthly meeting for a wider district as many as 1,200 people gathered. Conversions were reported being 218 in one month in the district. [Hunnestad as below, p 207-210]	06/38	[x]
pict	S Hunnestad, Sidamo i morgenlys, Oslo 1969 p 208-209[15] mission meeting		

- om* (T) tree, wood
- HFC80 Om Hager (Om'Ager, Umm Hagar, Om Hajer) 12/36 [It]
 Om Hager 14°20'/36°39', just *inside Eritrea* north of Metemma
 On 19 March 1936 a mechanized Italian column reached Om Ager after four day's march from Asmara. After only one day's halt, it crossed the frontier /into Ethiopia/ and started moving towards Gondar.
 [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 134]
 In 1962 the Highway Authority reported the trail from Gondar as not passable for motorcars, while the north-south connection along the Sudan border was regarded as a dry weather road.
- HEP48 Om Zingir (Om Zinghir) (mountain) 13/36 [+ WO Gz]
 13°03'/36°25' 920 m, north-east of Metemma
 WO map shows the name of this mountain at code HEP57
- HDH00 Oma 09°05'/35°42' 1691 m, north-east of Yubdo 09/35 [Gz]
omacha (O) foam, lather
- HCL20 Omacho (Omaccio) (area), see under Wendo 06/38 [+ WO]
 JDB71 Omacho (Omaccio), see Umecho
- JCK58 Omain (Omein) 06°47'/43°17' 627/710 m 06/43 [Gz WO Wa]
 north-west of Denan
- omar: *oomaar* (Som) steam, mist, vapour; *guluf* (Som) 1. small mounted war-party; 2. stubble or hay given to livestock;
Omar Guluf, male names; *gulufa* (O) gallop
- JDR93 Omar Guluf (Oomergooloof) (recorded in 1841) 10/41 [MS WO Ha]
 (waterhole in Sok Sok area)
 omar kaw: *kaw* (Som) destruction, breakage, death;
qaw (Som) gorge, ravine
- JDD61 Omar Kaw (Omar Cau) (area) 08/42 [+ WO]
 KCG96 Omar Mahmud (wide area) 07/45 [WO]
 JFB33 Omartu (area) 13/41 [WO]
 HDS31 Omata, see Ziwad (under Debre Markos)
omate, cultivated pineapple, *Ananas sativus*
- HDB38 Ombardu 08°27'/36°25' 1931 m, east of Bedele 08/36 [Gz]
 HFF53 Omberebere 14/39 [WO]
 HEH86 Ombibi (Ombibl) (mountain) 12°30'/36°17' 751 m 12/36 [Gz WO]
 south of Metemma
- HDM31 Ombol 09°21'/39°29' 2896 m, north-east of Sheno 09/39 [Gz]
 JEC73 Ombola (area) 11/41 [WO]
 HDE24 Ombole 08°22'/38°47' 1725 m 08/38 [Gz]
 at Awash river north of lake Ziway
- GCT55 Omeda 07°45'/33°55' 299 m, near border of Sudan 07/33 [Gz]
- omedla* (A) *Acacia melanoxylon*, kind of tree which is also cultivated for ornament
- HEG25 **Omedla** (Umidla), MS: 11°55'/35°10' = HEG14; 11/35 [Gz x]
 Gz: 11°56'/35°16' = HEG25, 545 m
 cf Umm Idla, Kwara Omedla wereda
 (is there an original name Umm Idla interpreted as the name of a tree Omedla by the Ethiopians?)
- 1940s Emperor Haile Selassie arrived by airplane on 20 January 1941. His two elder sons were with him, also Ras Kassa, Lorenzo Tazaz, the Echege and various staff. A convoy into Ethiopia of one staff car and 8 trucks started on 21 January, though the two princes returned to Khartoum.
 "On the 17th of December, the attack from the west moved into action. There were no

roads, no bridges -- from Umidla to the frontier, nor was there any adequate water supply. -- The Emperor planned to leave Umidla on the 19th of January. On the previous day, General Platt's army had crossed the /Eritrean/ frontier at Kassala. -- Haile Selassie crossed the frontier on the 20th of January. This significant occasion was celebrated by the raising of the Ethiopian flag on Ethiopian soil for the first time in nearly five years." [R N Thompson, Liberation .., Canada 1987 p 148]

- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 51 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-2, with two teachers.
- picts Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 p 65 Emperor hoists flag when entering Ethiopia in 1941 (a picture published many times); Ethiopia Observer 1957 no 9 p 274 Emperor enters Ethiopia; J H Spencer, Ethiopia at bay, USA 1984 p 100 Emperor as above.
- HEG25 Omedla wereda (centre in 1964 = Omedla) 11/35 [Ad]
 JCK58 Omein, see Omain
 HFC75 Omelli (area) 14/37 [WO]
- JDJ.. Omer Dinni, south of Harar 09/42 [x]
 The oldest village in land inhabited by Argobba. In the 1940s there was a mosque. The houses were built on top of a steep hill and of stone so that their colour was the same as that of the surrounding rocks, even the colour of the mosque. There were said to be some forty Argobba villages in a fairly small area about 20 km south of Harar.
 "På toppen av en brant kulle ligger en stor by. Till vänster om den ligger några väldiga stenar. En minaret höjer sig över byn och avtecknar sig så vackert mot de blånande bergshöjderna i bakgrunden. Husen i byn och även moskén har samma färg som klipporna."
 "Stora infartsvägen är kantad med mer än manshöga kaktusar, vars gulröda, välsmakande frukter lyser så vackert. -- Innan vi vet ordet av står vi mitt inne bland husen, som är byggda av sten och jordsmeta. Jorden här ute är brunröd, och husen har samma färg. -- Byggnadsstilen är densamma som i gamla Harrar. Husen är fyrkantiga och har platt tak. En del av dem är sammanbyggda med klippväggen eller med grannens hus."
 "Utanför husen sitter några kvinnor och knyter hårnät. Argobakvinnorna har inte gallakvinnornas mjuka, vackra drag utan har något grövre och kantigare former. -- Paulus läser sedan ett kort bibelord, men innan han har slutat har alla kvinnorna försvunnit. Med en suck sluter han sin Bibel och beder, att Gud måtte öppna detta folks ögon --"
 "Vi lämnar Omer Dinni. Då vi kommit upp på nästa kulle har vi fri utsikt ut över bygden. Till vänster om oss ligger Omer Dinni. Rakt framför oss ser vi en likadan by. Där är en till. Vi kan se åtta sådana byar på en gång. De ligger alla uppe på svårtillgängliga bergskullar eller klippor. -- Vid skördetid skall all säden bäras hem på åsne- eller kvinnoryggar uppför de branta, steniga stigarna upp till byn på kullens topp."
 "Här lever detta folk liksom avskilt från de omkringboende folken. Det lär finnas omkring ett fyrtiotal Argobabyar på ett litet område ett par mil söder om Harrar. Här arbetar de på sina sädesfält och i sina kaffe- och fruktplanteringar. De har sina egna seder och bruk. De har sitt eget språk, men de flesta av dem förstår dock gallinja eller adderinja."
 [Elsa Olofsson, Upplevelser och stämningsbilder, Stholm 1954 p 29-31]
- GCT44 Omial, see Umiel
 HDB38 Omibardu 08/36 [WO]
- geol *omo* (Kefa) tall and straight tree, *Pygeum africanum* (same as (A) tikur inchet, (O) omi)
Omo (unspecified area along the river)
 Throughout its upper course, the Omo river is (Natomas Co. 1957) a mountain stream. In general it is confined to narrow canyons without gravel terraces, this physical restriction in itself precluding the possibility of bucket-line dredge operations. In its lower

course, where the Omo river flows through an extensive flat plain, there are many river-cut banks commonly 10 m high and standing nearly vertical. Those provide excellent exposure of the sedimentary formations, which consist of stratified sand and silt-like material without gravel. The general physical appearance and geographic location suggest that this area is covered by an ancient lake deposit. A geological map of Ethiopia shows the Omo river flowing along a narrow strip of igneous and metamorphic rocks from its headwaters to its confluence with the Dincha river. From this point downstream to about 6° latitude, the wide flat plain is mapped as Pliocene or Pleistocene stratified deposits, then as Oligocene alluvial or lacustrine deposits extending south to lake Turkana. The mountaineous terrain and absence of gravel flats in the upper course of the Omo river, the thick cover of silt-like calstics in the lower course of the river, and the fact that no gold has been found in the Omo river drainage system makes this river uninteresting as a gold prospect.

In the lower portion of this river, the lacustral sediments have been cut by erosion. The area was not systematically prospected, and the presence of gold-bearing gravel cannot be excluded in such a large area without foregoing prospecting.

A study in the Omo basin (Millosevich 1939) has indicated basalts in the lower Trap series and acid volcanics in upper parts of the series. In the Omo valley are found Pre-Cambrian gneiss, mica schists, and phyllites.

The Ministry of Mines undertook a geological survey in 1962, with the aim to explore outcrops of iron ore.

[Mineral 1966]

Among traditional beliefs of people in the southwest, there is also one about an Ometi goddess or spirit of the river Omo, by name T'alahé. The crocodile was regarded as an incarnation of T'alahé.

[Trimingham 1952]

1700s Tato Shagi Sherocho, who ruled Käfa/Kaffa between about 1775 and 1795, is said to have extended his kingdom as far as the Omo in the south-east and nearly to the confluence of the Omo and Dincha rivers in the south.

[Pankhurst 1997]

1800s Jules Borelli thoroughly explored the upper and middle reaches of the Omo in the 1880s. Herbert Henry Austin and his men reached the Omo delta on 12 September 1898.

"As they did so, they signed treaties with local chiefs and planted Union Jacks, activities that were purposely deleted from Austin and Macdonald's accounts of the expedition. Austin soon discovered, to his dismay, that the Ethiopians had recently invaded the Omo delta with a large military force. What he could not have known was that the head of this Ethiopian expedition, Ras Wolda Giorgis, had also planted Ethiopian flags on the northern shore of Lake Rudolf [=Turkana/] on April 7. -- Austin vividly described what he found north of the lake:

The Abyssinians had done their work thoroughly. They had scoured both banks of the river, carried away all the cattle, goats, and sheep, cut down the crops, burnt the granaries ... and taken away captive men, women, and children.

The state of those who had escaped was pitiful in the extreme, as, in addition to their starving condition, they were also visited by an outbreak of smallpox.

It was just as well that Austin did not proceed further since Giorgis had left behind a series of forts constructed by Lieutenant Alexander Xavieryerich Bulatovich, a Russian officer in the Imperial Guard who had accompanied the Ethiopian military invasion. Austin's 180 men were no match for Giorgis's army of some 5,000 that had so recently decimated this region."

[P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 75, 169-170]

"/Leontiev's/ expedition reached the northern end of Lake Rudolf on August 21, 1899.

There, Leontiev found the Union Jacks put up by Austin -- the year before. Indifferent to the political implications of his actions, he quickly replaced the Union Jacks with the Ethiopian colors, on the grounds that the territory had already been claimed by Menelik."

"Leontiev's stay at the northern end of the lake was never peaceful because he and his

followers were constantly engaged in raiding, pillaging, and wanton killing. The local inhabitants finally joined forces in an attempt to drive them out. Armed with only spears and poisoned arrows, they succeeded in killing 216 of Leontiev's men in one 4-hour-long engagement, but they certainly suffered far greater casualties themselves. -- Sebillou hoisted several Ethiopian flags near the Omo delta and supervised the construction of a fort on a rise overlooking both the lake and the Omo estuary. The fort was built on the left bank of the Omo while Leontiev returned to Addis Ababa on unexpected orders from the emperor."

"Despite its record of wanton killing and pillaging, Leontiev's expedition made a modest contribution to an understanding of the geography of the Lake Rudolf region. Dr. Kahn and the Frenchmen in the party drew a map that accurately depicted, for the first time, many of the meanders of the Omo River delta. This rendition of the Omo River remained unique for geographers until the 1930s. However, this singular geographic accomplishment was greatly overshadowed by Leontiev's criminal activities around the lake."

"The eventual desertion of Dr. Kahn and some of the Senegalese riflemen lent strong credence to the widespread charges of Leontiev's irresponsible and criminal behaviour. Menelik moved quickly to strip Leontiev of all authority over the frontier regions near Lake Rudolf, and to assure John Lane Harrington, the British agent in Addis Ababa, that the Union Jacks would be replaced."

[Imperato 1998 p 193-194, 195]

Arthur Donaldson Smith reached Lake Rudolf on 10 December 1899, some four months after leaving Berbera. During his 1894-1895 trip it had taken him a year to reach the lake from the same starting point. He found that the Murle of the Omo delta had been reduced to poverty, and he concluded that it was the result of Ethiopian raids. The region had also been affected by a severe drought. Smith admitted that he had, in fact, travelled up the Mago, not the Omo, on his first trip. They join into a final stream, the Nianamm, before flowing into the lake. The Omo is the principal source of the lake, and the Mago is a major tributary. On 3 January 1900, Smith left the Omo and started west.

[Imperato 1998 p 215-216]

1900s In 1907, George Escherich made important observations about the Omo River delta while on a hunting trip.

[G Escherich, *Im Lande des Negus*, Berlin, 2nd ed. 1921]

1970s In the late 1970s a young Englishman named Stephen Pern walked around lake Turkana and moved north into Ethiopia, where he was detained for a while by the local police.

[Imperato 1998 p 254]

1990s "-- the trail enters the bushy savanna of the Omo valley. In this desolate region a number of different peoples lead nomadic or semi-nomadic lives. From the north of Lake Turkana up to Jinka, and from Lake Bashir up to the Sudanese frontier, the Bume, the Karo, the Bena, the Hamar and other ethnic groups co-exist in a hostile territory isolated from and forgotten by the rest of Ethiopia and the world at large."

[Aubert 1999 p 105-109]

HC...	Omo (place)	07/37	[18]
HDD10	Omo bridge	08/37	[x]
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 2 p 31 view from bridge on the Jimma road		
HC...	Omo Fantule (visiting postman under Jimma)	07/37?	[Po]
HC...	Omo Gebu (visiting postman under Jimma)	07/37?	[Po]
HC...	Omo Gurde (visiting postman under Jimma)	07/37?	[Po]
HC...	Omo Guruda (Ommo G.) in Limu awraja	07/36?	[+ Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 45 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
H CJ99c	Omo market, at junction of Omo and Gojeb rivers	07/37	[x]
	Said to have been a significant market centre in the 1880s.		
HB...	Omo Mursi	05/36	[20]

Village in the Mursi territory, 37 km from Haile Woha and 45 km from Hana Mursi.

HCR47	Omo Nada (Omonada, Omo Nadda, Ominada) Omo Nada (Omnda, Omo) (group of villages) Omo Nada 07°38'/37°15' 1830/2289 m, east of Jimma Omo Nada (Beke Wako) primary school in 1968 had 153 boys and 38 girls, with 5 teachers.	07/37	[Gz Po WO Gu]
HCR47	Omo Nada sub-district (-1997-)	07/37	[n]
??	Omo National Park Size 4,068 sq km. Established to protect wilderness and plains wildlife in general. 57 species of larger mammals and 306 species of birds have been recorded. Poaching especially by the Surma people is regarded as a problem. Access is by airplane from Addis Abeba to Tum. There are no vehicles for hire in Tum, so walking to the park is the only option. There used to be a car ferry which forded the Omo river from Omorate, but it has fallen into disuse. A new road to the park from Maji is under construction, with financial assistance from the European Union.. [Lonely planet 2000 p 42, 242] The Omo National Park is the largest in Ethiopia, but also the most isolated. The park was established in 1975. If any black rhinoceros, lions and leopards still exist in Ethiopia, they are likely to be hidden within this park. There is virtually no tourist infrastructure within the park nor any support for travellers. At present none of the tourist agencies within or outside Ethiopia will arrange tours here. [Aubert 1999 p 115-116] The park is on the western side of Omo river, and animals can wander back and forth between Ethiopia and Sudan. Temperatures vary between 14°C and 41°C, and the rains are in March-April and September-October. In the southern part of the park is a site 'Omo Beds' where petrified bones can be seen on the surface. [Äthiopien 1999 p 440-441]	../..	[20]
HC...	Omo Sheleko sub-district (-1997-)	07/37?	[n]
??	Omorate (centre -1995- of Kuraz wereda) "South-west of Turmi, the road continues to Omorate, marked on some maps as Kelem, where there is a small but lively daily market. This is Mursi territory." There are hotels named National, Tourist, and Adama. [Lonely planet 2000 p 240, 243] There was a ferry /not functioning any more?/ on which vehicles could be pulled across the Omo river. [Äthiopien 1999 p 441 with photo of ferry]	05/36	[20]
HFE62	<i>ona</i> (A,O) abandoned house or village site Ona Enda Aboi Zague (archaeological site) see under Aksum	14/38	[x]
JEH18	Onale 11°54'/41°24' 362 m, south-east of Serdo	11/41	[Gz]
HDG07	Oncho Hurgesa 09°06'/35°25' 1594 m north of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
HCT52	Ondola	07/38	[WO]
GD...	Ondonok (Ondonoc) (in Asosa awraja) About 55 km north-west of Asosa, altitude 1300 m. The region is covered by savanna- type trees and bushes and is inclined to the left shore of the Dabus river. The geological structure is similar to that in other parts of Wellega, with gneisses and other highly crystalline rocks and younger schists. Exploration to a depth of 30 metres from the surface supports the conclusion that the average content is too low to justify the production of gold.	10/34?	[Mi x]

[Mineral 1966]

During the Italian occupation, auriferous quartz was exploited by *Società Mineraria Italo-Tedesca*. "The ascertained gold content of the principal vein recently discovered at Ondonoc in the Beni Sciangul varies from a minimum of 12 grams to a maximum of 1,350 grams per metric ton of excavated ore. The amount of available ore is roughly estimated at 800,000 metric tons, from which the company hope to obtain in the future a remunerative percentage of gold."

[F Quaranta, Ethiopia, London 1939 p 66-67]

GDU37	Ondonoli 10°14'/34°58' 977 m	10/34	[WO Gz]
HCC38	Ongeyde 05°42'/37°20' 2097 m north-west of Gidole	05/37	[Gz]
GCM71	Ongola (Unguala, Unguale) (mountain) 06°58'/34°27' 503 m, near the border of Sudan	06/34	[WO Gz]
JDJ23	Onja 09°16'/41°54' 1899 m, north of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
??	Onoroda The German commercial mission led by Rosen in 1905 in the Chercher area travelled over a pass between a northern mountain called Deru or Onoroda and a southern mountain called Sacka or Albati. They saw large Podocarpus trees there. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 94]	../..	[x]
JDD45	Onseley (Onselei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDG45	Ontutti Omar 09°24'/40°18' 765 m at Awash river north of Awash station 1928: "After a few hours we reached a village of nomads, who had temporarily settled in that place for the sake of the pasturage and water. The place where the huts had been pitched was called Ontutti Omar. It was less than a mile from the river. The people were of the Debene tribe. They came out to see this strange caravan of whose approach they had already been informed by runners -- They were all awaiting our arrival, and had brought goats, sheep and milk for sale. This was satisfactory, as it meant that we were penetrating into the country peacefully -- Some of the villagers -- urged that we should go with them to shoot game, for the forest was crowded with animals and birds. They, of course, were hoping to acquire the empty cartridge-cases which are highly valued by them -- We found the ground covered with grass, and dotted with bushes and thick groves and a few enormous trees. The scene was something like a private park in Europe, and game was so abundant that it seemed to have been driven there for our benefit. -- Now and then huge tortoises would come painfully moving through the thick grass. They moved a little and then stopped, moved and stopped -- Pastori shot several buck, so that our men and the inhabitants of the village had more meat than they could eat. We also took back with us part of a young boar. We three Europeans were the only ones to eat that unclean meat." [L M Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 101-103]	09/40	[Ne Gz]
JEC00c	Oobnoo, see Ubnu <i>ood</i> (T) kind of thorn shrub, <i>Acacia nubica</i> , <i>A. oerfota</i>		
HBL04	Oodesi (O'odesi, Ooddessi) 03°37'/38°52' 1199 m north-west of Moyale near the border of Kenya Coordinates would give map code HBL05	03/38	[Gz WO]
HDE44	Oomba (Uomba), see Womba		
JDE41	Opolle (area)	08/43	[WO]
	<i>ora, hora</i> (O) mineral water; (Som) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia tortilis</i> ; <i>orraa</i> (O) day		
HCF64	Ora 05°59'/39°45' 1172 m	05/39	[WO Gz]
HCF65	Ora (with hot spring)	06/39	[MS WO Gu]

Halting-place under sycomores, with grazing and a thermal spring, about 50°C, the water of which is tasteless and odourless but nevertheless used for trying to cure illnesses. A ford over Biddimo is not far away. It is not always easy to cross it, and there are crocodiles.

[Guida 1938]

- HFE99 Ora, see Kudo Korebta
- HDH64 Ora Chorum (O. Tchourom) hot spring 09/36 [x]
hot spring on the east bank of Didessa river a little above the inflow of Angar river
- ?? Orab (Urab) ../. [x]
Area where the capital Borora existed in the 1400s. On the map *Egyptus Novelo* of 1454 it is shown as Huorab north-west of the Awash river.
- JDB80 Orabis, G. (area) 1904 m, see under Bedesa 08/40 [WO]
- JDD77 Oracolifo, see Horakelifo 08/43
- JDK44 Orafadi, see Horefedi
- ?? Orama /= Orma?/, a precipice about 200 m in diameter and 100 m deep. ../. [Gu]
[Guida 1938]
- GCT71 Orang 07°55'/33°33' 307 m 07/33 [Gz]
north-west of Tori, near the border of Sudan
- HCL23 Orangia, see Horanchia
- JDK02 Orasudi (area) 09/42 [WO]
- HDJ86 Orbanto (area) 09/37 [WO]
- HBR29 Orbatte (Orbutte) 04°45'/37°26' 1218 m 04/37 [WO Gz Wa]
- HBT41 Orbatte 04°57'/38°30' 1520 m, east of Yabelo 04/38 [WO Gz]
- JCK67 Orbisso, G. (area) 06/43 [WO]
- GDF94 Orda 08°59'/34°43' 1508 m, east of Gidami 08/34 [Gz]
- JDK41 Orda 09°26'/42°38' 1968 m, north-west of Jijiga 09/42 [Gz]
- ?? Ordah 09/40? [x]
The hunting party of Powell-Cotton passed there in the second week of December 1899. "The jungle gradually became thicker, till we reached the marshy bank of a fair-sized stretch of water called Lake Ordah. -- At sunset the view from the hilltop was lovely. At our feet lay the lake, stretching away with its fringe of tall rushes." The party shot five different kinds of ducks there.
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 39-40]
- JDK32 Ordere 09°23'/42°46' 1691 m, near Jijiga 09/42 [Gz]
- JDK59 Ordinka (Ordinca) (area) 09/43 [+ WO]
- JEP25 Orduff (area) 12/41 [WO]
- HDH94 Orensu 09°57'/36°07' 1254 m 09/36 [Gz]
- JDH12 Orfo, G. (area) 09/40 [WO]
orfu (O) poke, give a sharp push
- HCS.. Orgabeja, see Urbarag, Werbarag
- HD... Orgessa, cf Urgesa 09/35? [Mi]
Near Tankara mountain, east of Gimbi in Wellega, a 7.0-0.8 m coal seam has been found in sandstone directly under the basalts, on the shore of Orgessa river north-east of Degago mountain.
[Mineral 1966]
- HBM35 Orgodunn (mountain) 03°54'/39°46' 914 m 03/39 [WO Gz]
near the border of Kenya
- HCG77 Oricho 07°03'/35°30' 1587 m 07/35 [Gz]
west of Shewa Gimira
- HDE05 Oriessa (Uriesa), see Dalecha

HDF42	Oriessa, see Doni		
HEL03	Orkaie, see Geregera		
	<i>orma</i> (O) 1. people; 2. alien, not a relative;		
	<i>Orma</i> (O) name of the ancestor of the Oromo people		
JBH87	Orma (area)	04/41	[WO]
JEA64	Ormat, see Hurmat		
	<i>ormata</i> (O) wealth		
	oro: <i>oor-oo</i> (O) camel's burden		
HDC56	Oro 08°38'/37°09' 1647 m	08/37	[WO Gz]
JDN48c	Oro Faghe	10/40	[Ne]
	oro mishire: <i>walitti</i> (O) away from one another, spaced apart		
JCH32	Oro Mishire Walitti (O. Miscire Ualitti) 06°37'/40°54' 1212/1494 m, south-east of Megalo	06/40	[+ WO Gz]
H CJ91	Oroba	07/36	[WO]
HBJ86	Oroballa (area)	04/37	[WO]
HCE56	Orobassaie, c2700 m, see under Kibre Mengist	05/38	[WO Gu]
	<i>orobo</i> , kind of antelope with face like an ox and horns which stand straight up (Oryx?)		
HCM33	Orobo (mountain)	06/39	[WO]
HCM46	Orobo (mountain) 06°45'/39°53' 3792 m south-west of Goba	06/39	[Gz]
JCG54	Orogitta (Oroghitta) (area)	06/40	[+ WO]
HCS80	Oroju (Orogiu) (area)	07/37	[+ WO]
	<i>oroma</i> (Janjero) kind of tall tree, <i>Ekebergia capensis</i> ;		
	<i>Oromo</i> , name of the most numerous people in Ethiopia and also used of their language, <i>afan Oromoo</i>		
HDE60	Oromo	08/38	[WO]
HEM14	Oromo 11°52'/39°44' 1441 m, north-east of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
JEJ42	Oronoba (area)	12/41	[WO]
JCC62	Oror (mountain) 06°00'/41°51' 695 m	06/41	[Gz]
JEP63	Orori (spring)	13/41	[WO]
	<i>ororo</i> (Kefa) tall tree, see <i>oroma</i> above; <i>ororu</i> (O) to grind		
JEB48	Ororogu (area)	11/41	[WO]
HBR39	Orratte (hills)	04/37	[WO]
JDA86	Orroho, G. (area) 1767 m	08/40	[WO]
	orru: <i>oru</i> , <i>ooruu</i> (O) produce offspring; farmland?		
HDF52	Orru (area)	08/39	[WO]
J....	Orthar	10/42	[x]
	The hunting party of Powell-Cotton made their camp there in the beginning of December 1899, inland from Jeldesa (Gildessa) which they had left two days earlier. "The camp was a pleasant one, pitched under some fine trees and by the side of a good-sized river." [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 27]		
JDJ55	Ortu 09°34'/42°04' 1660 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
	In a survey 1960-61 there were seen in a Monday market about 800 cattle.		
JBP47	Oruba (area)	04/41	[WO]
HDL89	Osambiyo (Osambio), see under Deneba	09/39	[+ WO]
JCK97	Osbaleh 07°10'/43°11' 922 m, with salt plains	07/43	[WO Gz]
JDP05	Osboli (Osbole), see Asbuli		
HCS00	Osciot, see Oshot		
HDH88	Osho 09°47'/36°27' 2084 m	09/36	[Gz]

HDJ26	Oshon 09°15'/37°09' 2462 m, south-east of Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
??	Oshoro, cf under Durame	../..	[x]
HCS00	Oshot (Osciot) 07°15'/37°32' 1792 m near map code HCK90, north-east of Waka	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
JEB27	Ositti Falka (Ositti Falca) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
??	Osman (50 km by road from Ticho)	../..	[It]
JBU64	Osman Gule (area)	05/44	[WO]
HCU52	Osman, moschea - see Asen Usman		
HCB..	Oso (Saala) in the middle section of the Mago river in the Omo zone	05/36	[n]
	<i>osole</i> (O) hyrax, rock rabbit, <i>Procravia habessinica</i> , <i>P. capensis capillosa</i> , <i>Heterohyrax syriacus</i> , etc.		
HDD97	Osole 09°00'/38°10' 2139 m (with church Giyorgis) waterfalls nearby, west of Addis Alem, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Osse Garamanti Allamaggia in the 1930s with a small bridge over the stream Ossi [Guida 1938]	../..	[Gu]
	ossili: <i>ossille</i> (O) kind of shrub which gives red dye		
JDG78	Ossili, G. (area)	09/40	[WO]
HDC70	Osso 08°51'/36°40' 1882 m, north-east of Arjo	08/36	[Gz]
	<i>ota</i> (O) the fluid that bursts out just before /an animal gives/ birth		
HDF11	Ota (Ottu), see under Sire, cf Otta	08/39	[Gu WO]
HBS36	Otallo (seasonal waterhole) see under Yabelo	04/38	[WO]
??	Otana (sub P.O. under Welamo Soddo)	06/37?	[Po]
HCD82	Otschollo, see Ochollo		
	<i>ote</i> (O) clayware pot: <i>ootee</i> (O) abandoned zeriba		
JEB87	Ote, see under Asaita	11/41	[WO]
JDH71	Otenforo (Ehnforo, Elinforo) 09°41'/40°46' 755/819 m north of Mieso	09/40	[Gz WO Wa]
JCK91	Othanley (Othanlei) (plateau)	07/42	[+ WO]
HCK19	Otilcho (Otiliciò, Teferi Kela, Teferi Kiela) (Tafari Kella, Otilcio, Chella Tafari) MS: 06°25'/38°30' = HCL00, 1810 m; Gz: 06°30'/38°24' 1973 m (with sub P.O.) see under Wendo Centre in 1964 of Tuy sub-district. Name with <i>kella</i> indicates that it used to be a customs station.	06/38 06/38	[+ It Po Ad] [WO Gu]
JCS93	Otlei (area)	08/42	[WO]
??	Otona (hill 4 km from Soddu)	../..	[Gu]
HDC17	Otscha, see Oche		
HCD82	Otschollo, see Ochollo		
H CJ81	Otta (mountain) 07°06'/36°45' 2097, 3700 m Otta, cf Ueta, Ufta	07/36	[Wa Gz]
H....	Ottomol, north-east/?/ of Burji A German ethnographic expedition passed there in mid-January 1935 and found that the market of Ottomol was used only by local people, there were no Amhara. They saw some old fortification walls in the neighbouring landscape, but they were told that there had been no war for a couple of generations.	05/37	[x]
pict	A E Jensen, Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936 at p 144 people attending market		
HDF11	Ottu, see Ota		

	Oua.. (in French-derived spellings), see Wa.. or Ua..		
??	Ouadj, see Wej		
??	Ouala Oula (visiting postman under A.A.)	../..	[Po]
HDF51	Oualenkiti, see Welenchiti		
H...	Ouba Debre Tsehay wereda (centre in 1964 = Debre Tsehay)	05/36	[Ad]
--	Ouébi Chébéli, see Webi Shebele		
HFC17	Ouelkait, see Wolkayit		
JEG39c	Ougogo, see Ugogo		
??	Ouiz (Ouïz)	../..	[x]
	Town mentioned in the 1400s as the most important market, with caravan routes to the east, north and west and with gold being used for payments. [J Doresse 1957 vol II p 252]		
	Oula, see Ula		
HC...	Oumech (centre in 1964 of Menjiva wereda)	07/36	[Ad]
	<i>ounda</i> (Afar) small, little		
JEH09	Ounda Gamarri, see Gamarri		
H...	Ouoguerât, see Wejerat		
HEM02	Ouoldia, see Weldiya		
HDU72	Ouorra Illou, see Were Ilu		
JDK88	Ourabale (area)	09/43	[WO]
HDB10	Ouroumou, see Hurumu		
??	Ourrouffi 530 m, near Somalia in "tip" of Ethiopia	12/42	[n]
JDJ60	Ourso, see Hurso		
HDH07	Ovalo, see Abalo		
??	Owhie (= Awhie, in Tigray), cf Awahe	../..	[n]
	1987: "Owhie is a resettlement area, where the Front and REST have given support to families willing to leave the overcrowded highlands for the fertile, underpopulated, but malarial west --" "REST invited them to register for resettlement in the early eighties and those families who chose to move started trekking westwards with REST support in 1982. The Owhie clinic was built in the same year and provided with two health workers. To help them over the first few months they were loaned a supply of grain; they were given the tools through overseas aid. The rains fell and the grain was repaid out of the first year's harvest. Then the rains stopped." [Hammond 1999 p 121, 124]		
	<i>Oyda</i> , name of an ethnic group in the north-west Omo region, numbering 14,075 according to the 1994 census		
JDJ55	Oyite 09°33'/42°07' 1854 m, north of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JER20	Oyma (Melale) (mountain) 12°52'/41°37' 998 m	12/41	[Gz]
HET73	Ozentan	13/38	[WO]
HET63	Ozentari 13°16'/38°44' 1119 m north-west of Fenarwa	13/38	[Gz]