bal (Som) large leaf; (Gimirra) kind of tall tree, Sapium ellipticum; (A) 1. master, husband; 2. holiday, festival

HDE67 Bal 08°43'/39°07' 1984 m, east of Debre Zeyt 08/39 [Gz]
JCS80 Bal Dhola (area) 08/42 [WO]
JDD51 Bal Gi (area) 08/42 [WO]

bala, balaa (O) wicked spirit, devil; baala (O) leaf

HCC42c Bala 05/36 [x]
Area in the middle of the Male-inhabited district. The headman of the Male lived there in the 1950s.

HEM84 Bala 12°29'/39°46' 1787 m 12/39 [Gz]
balag- (O) sparkle; balage (O) mannerless, rude; balege (baläge) (A) rude, rough, without shame; balager (balägeär) (A) 1. local inhabitant; 2. rural, rustic

HCB00c Balage Sefer (Balaghe Safar) (caravan stop) 05/35 [+ Gu]
In a forest glade with a single large slab of black rock, without water. [Guida 1938]

KCN63 Balagel (Balaghel, Balagal) 07°47'/45°05' 723 m 07/45 [+ WO Gz]
HEU12 Balago 12°04'/38°51' 2008 m 12/38 [Gz]
HEB65 Balaia, see Belaya

?? Bala (river) /./. [Mi]
An affluent of Sai which is a left affluent of the Didessa river. Small-scale production of gold may have taken place in 1940. [Mineral 1966]
balakiya: belaka (bälaka) (T) you have eaten; balakie (O) peasant

JFA84 Balakiya (Balakia, Balachia) (mountain) 14°40' [+ Ne WO Gz]
14°18'/40°08' 307, 1210 m

HEL34 Balakurda 12°04'/38°51' 2008 m 12/38 [Gz]

HBL85 Balala (Ballale), see Belale

HBP81 Balala 05°20'/35°51' 606 m 05/35 [WO Gz]
Balala, near the border of Sudan

JDS23 Balale (area) 10/42 [WO]
balamba (= bal amba) (A) mountain man?

JCL89 Balamba (Balambal) (locality), cf Belamba 07/44 [WO]
07°05'/44°12'
balambal (Som) kind of medium tree, Ficus populifolia; balambal biyot, shrubby herb found at the edge of water, Sesbania sesban; balambal dured, kind of shrub or tree, Trema guineensis; balaambal (Som) endure trouble, experience hardship

JCK92 Balambal, see under Dihun 07/42 [WO]
Ancient Arab-type ruins 25 km SE of Harar

JDD99 Balambal (area) 09/43 [WO]

KDA43 Balambal (area) 08/45 [WO]
(Balambal, also town in Somalia near the border, briefly invaded by Ethiopia in July 1982)

HER06 Balambras (Amba B.) (mount.) 12°46'/37°09' 1836 m 12/37 [+ Gz]

?? Balankab (Falasha village) /.../ [18]

HE... Balarse 11/36 [x]
The Balarse stream was the boundary between Gazge and Achefer. The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in April 1900. He mentions a church/?/ Wogadar Mariam on the southern side. The stream flows west and then at the foot of a conical hill turns south-east across the plain of Shimerler Jowee, and then westwards again into the little Abay. [Powell-Cotton 1902 p 267-268]

balas, beles (A) kind of shrub or small tree,
Ficus spp., Ficus palmata; Euphorbia spp.; cactus (Opuntia)

HEJ25 Balas, cf Beles 11/37 [Ch Gu WO]
A small district with water-grass plain surrounded by forest-clad hills. The shelving shore formed a *tankwa* port when Cheesman passed there in April 1933. [Cheesman 1936] Balas river is an affluent of the Abay. Systematic prospecting for gold has taken place there. [Mineral 1966]

Cheesman found in 1933 that this river was a considerable tributary of the Abay but that it was misplaced 30 miles on the then available map. At that time Balas was the boundary of Ras Hailu's governorship.

"The junction of the Shar with the Balas is a fine sight. Big sand-banks had been thrown up during the flood season. Antelope of several species were very numerous on the way." At one point Cheesman noticed a difference of water level of 10 m between high-water and low-water season.

[Cheesman 1936]

HCD77c Balasha (Balascha, Balatscha) 06/38 [+ x]
About 40 km south-west of Dilla.
At a site on a hill a German ethnographic expedition in December 1934 studied decorated monoliths with human faces. There were about 20 stones of which 10 with faces. The Germans took time to record 14 of the stones.

[Ad E Jensen 1935 p 99, 453, 466-467]

?? Balatì (ford 22 km from Kork) 1047 m ../.. [Ch]
Visited by Major Cheesman in February 1927. "Merchants do not travel by this route, as the fords below Dejen and Zemmi are better, and the approaches more efficiently policed. The local official at Kork sent an armed escort with us lest we should meet with robber bands. The path took easy gradients and was not nearly so difficult as other descents we had made to the Abbai. -- Our track lay mostly through forest. At a mile from the river we passed the pool of a salt spring in a dry torrent-bed, to which cattle are driven periodically from the highlands to drink the saline water. It was made conspicuous by a thick salt incrustation and was obviously much frequented by hippopotami."

[Cheesman 1936]

pict R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 293
general view at ford

JEB66 Balato (area) 1047 m 11/41 [WO]
JDJ54 Balaua, see Urgo
JDJ55 Balawa (Balaua, Beleaua) 1760 m, cf Belew 09/42 [+ WO x]
North-east of Dire Dawa. Between Balawa and Awale, the pegmatites are rich in muscovite mica. [Mineral 1966]

pict N Hylander, Morgonljus, Sthlm 1917 p 212
Oromo village with mountain behind

HEB65 Balaya, see Belaya
HEK72 Balaza, see Beleza
*balbala* (O) 1. entrance, gateway, door (cf *bilbila* which means bell); 2. lineage, line of descent; 3. flame

HDJ35 Balbala, see Belbela
JCS19 Balbalad (Balballad) 07°21'43"21' 942 m 07/43 [WO Wa Gz]
KBN82 Balbalaiaar (Balbaar?) 05°16'45"01' 248 m 05/45 [WO Gz]
JCK73 Balbalar (well) 07°01'42"47' 07/42 [WO Gz]
?? Balbati ../.. [x]
The Seventh Day Adventists had a mission station there around 1934.

HDF80 Balch (Balch', Balch'i, Baltchi, Balci) 08/39 [Gz Ad WO Gu]
Gz: 08°52'/39°24' 1826 m and 08°55'/39°22' 1882 m
MS: 08°54'/39°16' = HDE89
Centre in 1964 of Shenkora wereda.

1890s Prince Henri d'Orléans on 11 June 1897 met at Balchi a team building a telephone line of 1.25 mm copper wire and directed by the French technician Drouin. Dejazmach Welde Tsadik had put men at Drouin's disposal for the work.

An improved line with 2 mm wire along a new route reached Balchi on 24 October 1899, but works were suspended at that place so the line could only be used for telephone and not for telegraph.

Powell-Cotton uses the spelling Balji for what most likely is this place. His hunting party passed there at the end of December 1899. Balji was close to the edge of the esparpment. It was the seat of the local governor and a telephone station. "This was the first good-sized Abyssinian village we had visited /on the route from the coast/. -- There was no order or method in the arrangement of the huts. The intervening streets were sometimes wide and sometimes narrow." By telephone they received a message that they had the permission of the Emperor to continue to the capital.

Robert Skinner's diplomatic mission with about 30 Americans arrived at Balchi on 15 December 1903 on their way to the capital. They struggled up the mountain and camped before the village. Ato Pawlos was governor at Balchi. He arranged for much durgo to the visitors.

"-- the 'hospitality' of Baltchi appeared, consisting of 366 disks of bread, 67 eggs, 7 chickens, 5 bales of barley, 5 bales of straw, and 5 bundles of wood. Finally came the personal gifts of Atto Paulos himself, consisting of 32 disks of bread, 6 chickens, and 10 eggs. The bearers of these presents arrived about sunset, laid them down at equal distances apart -- they bowed to the ground and disappeared."

"Friendship was sealed by the presentation on my part to the Atto Paulos of a large American flag. The Governor seemed much touched, after being told what the forty-five stars and thirteen stripes stood for --"

The camping site on high ground proved to be an unfavourable spot on account of vermin. Water was to be found below in the ravine. Wood was scarce. The camels could in principle not be kept beyond Balchi where the real highland started.

From Balchi the mission had communication by telephone with Léon Chefneux so that the rest of the route could be confirmed in detail.

On their return journey to the coast a month later they camped below at Balchi.

1900s The Rosen party of Germans arrived at Balchi on 4 February 1905. They could travel customs-free, but otherwise the fee paid at Balchi was calculated per animal. Import seemed to be mostly corrugated iron sheets, export elephant tusks, coffee and zebra skins.

On initiative of Dr. Flemming they visited the church, where he hoped to buy manuscripts (but he could not). They were told that the church had been established by Ras Welde Giyorgis, which explained that the Ras occurred among the wall paintings.

The Germans had their camp at Shenkora by the river (they knew that the name meant 'sugar cane' but could not see any planted there). Two men passed Balchi at this time. They were the American Mr Griebeschock, born in Warsaw, accompanied by the merchant Bertois from Dire Dawa. Their object was to investigate for the founding of a bank in Addis Abeba.

January 1906: "Balchi is a typical Abyssinian village -- A stone wall is to be found on the south side of the village, and from the edge of the plateau one obtains, of course, a beautiful view over the cultivated fields in the valley below to the east. To the west, the only thing that strikes the eye is the trail to Adis-Ababa, with its ups and downs over undulating country."

"The Abyssinian officials in charge of /the 'grande douane' at Balchi/ came clothed in long brown cloaks to see me and were quite civil. -- none of the three who called at my camp seemed able to sum beyond ten. After trying repeatedly they eventually gave it up and said it would be all right. They consumed a whole tin of biscuits and a tin of jam
while on their visit, and they were further presented with sundry pencils and papers, as
they possessed neither in their office."
"We left soon after /towards Addis Abeba/, crossing two small streams during our march,
and going over two passes."
Dr Kurt Herzbruch passed Balchi in 1907 and found the steep pass up to the place to be
rather dangerous for caravan animals. The customs official wanted to check the number of
packages reported by telephone from Choba. "The simplest was to place one coin for each
piece in front of the customs man so that he could count them and keep them." They were
received with much hospitality in the village. One mother tried to sell her child for 200
Taler to the travellers.

Herzbruch visited the local church and describes a typical traditional Orthodox building.
Wall paintings inside showed the usual religious persons but also Emperor Menilek.
Between there and the village there was a smaller church-like round house which served
as a home for blind people, among them children who sat outdoors and sang when the
visitors passed.
When departing it took one hour to ride to Koroncha.
[K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 94-96]
picts
W Hentze, Am Hofe des Kaisers .., Leipzig 1905 p 68 post and
telegraph station;
F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 161 painting in church;
P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 38 (Golden
lion, London 1956 pl 18) wall painting inside church
HDP11 Balch (Balch') 10°07'/35°48' 867/1090 m
balchi (O) 1. pebble, stone; 2. pencil, slate-pencil;
(A) obsidian flake
HCS68 Balachi (Balci) (village & mountain)
mountain at 07°50'/38°20' = HCS69, 2232 m
HDE61 Balchi 08°45'/38°36' 2090 m
Coordinates would give map code HDE62
HDE62 Balchi (SW of radio station, with market)
centre of sub-district
pict
Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 13 people at market
HDF80 Balchi, see Balch
HD... Balchi, Afar area visited from Geweha
28 July 1985: "At 9:00 AM Asa /an Afar woman/, Hassan, Daniel, Tessify, Mary and
Chris (nurses), Mussa, an Oromo translator who is comfortable with the Afars, and I
/Canadian physician Pamela sutton working for the Church World Service during the
famine period/ piled into the jeep to go to Balchi. -- We left the jeep with firends in
Balchi and started our trek across plowed fields and then scrubby but greening hills --"
"After about an hour and a quarter, we reached the top of a rise and looked across at a hill
on which were three low huts and a few Afars. -- we were puffing up the hill and were
met by the other curious Afars, including a wonderful old man who kissed our hands. -- In
his compund, the huts were sticks that had been bent over and covered with burlaps or
plastic or rags. I suspect in good times, they are covered with skins or mats. The floor of
each hut was made of large stones covered with hides or left bare. -- Near a pile of stones
that turned out to be a hutch sheltering lambs, two ewes were bleating. The only other
animals visible were donkeys and goats. Afars usually have camels, but many have died."
"Down the other side of the hill many yards away, we were led to three more huts, one not
yet finished; this was Asa's. She had just moved there and still needed coverings for her
roof. The other dwellings were occupied by two young widows and their children. -- On
distant hills, scattered Afar dwellings could be seen but rather far away. Afars don't live in
villages. -- (We had passed abandoned Oromo stone huts nearby - the Oromos were once
nomads but also farm now.)")
"Finally, Asa reattached the goatskin around her waist -- and led us -- back through the wilderness to Balchi. -- Back in the Geweha feeding center, the Afar women talked to Asa eagerly. What stories she would have to tell ..."

[Pl M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 113-118]

balchi sh.: *shenkor* (shänkor) (A) sugar cane

HD...
Balchi Shenkora (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) 08/39 [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 97 boys and 28 girls, with 4 techers.

*balda* (O) width, bounty

HCE74c Balda, c2800 m 06/38 [Gu]
HBL02 Baldo (area) 03/38 [WO]
HBR25 Baldo (Gebel B.) (mountain) 04°47'/37°06' 1529 m 04/37 [WO Gz]

*bale, baale, /baalle?* (O) wing;
*bale* (balä) (A) always together with a second word to denote a person of a certain kind, e.g. *bale bet*, master of the house;
*Bale*, ethnic group speaking Balesi language and numbering 4,108 at a census (in the 1990s?)

HCD34 Bale (village) 05°45'/37°55' 1487, 3100 m, cf Balie 05/37 [WO Gz]
HCJ64 Bale 06°53'/36°58' 2197 m 06/36 [Gz]
HCJ67 Bale (Balle) 06°55'/37°14' 2240 m 06/37 [Gz]

The village was built in 1965 to be a centre for the settlement around. Altitude about 1,400 m. Hot and dry climate. There was road connection to Soddo, about two hours' driving in dry weather. The houses, with distances between them 5-10 metres, are grouped on three sides of an almost rectangular market area. They were built in simple construction, because regarded to be temporary.

A study made in May 1968 by FAO and IBRD said that the lowland area of Bale would be possible for a settlement having up to 900 farmers.

The Bale village by 1969 had 80 households with 160 inhabitants, mostly Welamo. In the settlement outside the village there were 96 households with 320 persons. There was a wereda governor, a police station and a prison, but no permanent merchants. There was a clinic with one dresser and one assistant. Practically all the people had malaria. The school with grades 1-6 had about 300 children and 3 teachers. Only 12 of the school children were girls. The nearest church was at Goromo 10 km away. The settlers had received 5 hectares (1/8 gasha) of land from the government. The village market was small.

Swedish architectural LTH students together with Mezlekia Kebede from Addis Abeba made in early 1969 the survey cited above, illustrated with drawings also of household objects.

[Report presented at the University of Lund, Sweden]

HEM74 Bale 12°26'/39°43' 1736 m 12/39 [Gz]
JCG63 Bale, see Agal
JDJ43 Bale 09°26'/41°57' 2007 m 09/41 [Gz]
JDK32 Bale (Bali) (mountain) 09°22'/42°42' 1984 m 09/42 [Gz WO]
?? Bale Baja (visiting postman under Nazret) ../..
HEM94 Bale Berlehala (area) 12/39 [WO]
KDA38 Bale Bodomado (area) 08/45 [WO]
bale goble: *gobo'lee* (Som) to drip
JDF30 Bale Goble 08/44 [WO]
bale k.: *kurma* (A) elbow
HEM53 Bale Kurma 12°17'/39°41' 1368 m 12/39 [Gz]
bale m.: *meda* (A) field
HCT.. Bale Meda, in Arussi towards Munesa and Langano 07/38 [x]
The Swedish BV Mission had a dispensary there (-1958-).

Bale Mountains National Park
The nature reserve was visited in November 1992 by a Danish traveller Hjalte Tin with wife and teenage son and daughter. They were touring Africa on motorcycles. "In full speed we drove on the gravel road toward Bale Mountain." In heavy cold rain they entered and found room in the lodge. "Seldom have we been so happy to enter a building. And what a building! We get warm at the gigantic open fireplace and wrap ourselves in thick woolen blankets from the dormitory. We have everything to ourselves; civil war and robber bands until now have kept the tourists away. Next morning the men bring horses -- We see many mountain nyala -- Because we are riding we can get close to them, they stand waving their big round ears for a moment before escaping."
[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994 p 181-182]
This 2,200 sq km national park protects the higher reaches of the Bale Range, and includes the second-highest peak in Ethiopia. The main attractions of the park are the wild alpine scenery, and the relative ease with which you can see many birds and mammals that are unique to Ethiopia. The road across the Saneti Plateau, at some 4000 m, is reportedly the highest all-weather road in Africa.
The Juniper-Hagenia forests lie between 2,500 and 3,300 m and are mostly found on the northern slopes. An unusual plant of the Dinsho area is the white-flowered Abyssinian rose. The alpine moorland of the Saneti Plateau is covered in heath-like vegetation broken by heather plants and stands of giant lobelia which grow up to 6 m high. One of the most common and distinctive plants throughout the Bale region is the red-hot poker, an aloe which can be identified by its orange spear-shaped flowers. Characteristic large mammals are the mountain nyala, Menelik's bushbuck, warthog, and bohor reedbuck. The Simien fox (or wolf) is more common in Bale than in the Simien Mountains. In the extensive Harena Forest south of Saneti there are guereza and vervet monkeys, and olive baboon. More than fifteen species of endemic birds have been recorded in the Bale region. "The base for exploring Bale on foot or horseback is the national park headquarters near the village of Dinsho. Any bus or truck heading between Dodola and Goba can drop you at Dinsho. -- There is an excellent resthouse at the park headquarters -- The unfacilitated campsite on a hill behind the resthouse offers panoramic views --"
Size 2471 sq km. Established to protect the endemic species mountain nyala and Ethiopian wolf (both commonly seen). 64 species of large mammals and 270 species of birds have been recorded. The park is easy to get to for bird-watchers and many endemics can easily be seen.
There is afro-alpine, high mountain and montane vegetation. Accommodation is in a self-catering lodge, camping site, and hotels at Dinsho. "The Bale Mountains with their gentle, rolling hills are a walker's heaven." A very basic sketch map is the only map of the park available to tourists. [Lonely planet 2000 p 41]
At some time after 1972 a small airplane piloted by Urs Carol was caught in a storm and crashed. The pilot was killed. [J Kalb]
bale odo: *odo* (O) while, if; *oda* (O) large fig tree
?? Bale Odo (visiting postman under Nazret) .......... [Po]
?? Bale Rekuti (visiting postman under Nazret) .......... [Po]

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HDK34 Balesebu 09°21'/37°56' 2517 m 09/37 [AA Gz]
HDE10 Balesger (Balesgher) (church) 2814 m 08/38 [+ WO]
see under Gogetti
HEJ24 Balesse 12/37 [x]
The next bay north of Dengel Ber in western lake Tana.
The hunter Powell-Cotton camped there in early May 1900.
"Here quite a number of people collected, to take advantage of our escort in journeying to
the north of the lake, as the outlaws regularly rob all travellers along this road."
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 282-283]
baletija: bale tegga (balā ĭāgga) (A) rich, wealthy
HCF05 Baletija (Balatigia) 05/39 [LM WO]
HCS53 Balezze 07°42'/37°49' 2641 m 07/37 [WO Gz]
HCR60 Balfo 07°49'/36°36' 1791 m 07/36 [Gz]
near Agaro and near map code HCP69

bali (O) 1. feast, joy; 2. ostrich feather; 3. accident, incident, mishap; (A) bucket
??  Bali (historical area) ../.. [Pa]

See also under Dewaro for early history of the region.
Bali was a historical province south of river Webi Shebele. According to d'Abbadie these
highlands were the original home of the Borana and that they migrated from there before
the 15th century. Pastoral Oromo are believed to be established in Bali by 1530. After the
fall of Dewaro in August 1532, a Christian force was wiped out by Wazir Adole, a
Muslim general who became the first governor of Bali.
1200s Shek Hussein was the famous 13th-century Muslim religious leader of Bali. The Oromo
called him Nur Hussein.
[Moammed 1994]
1300s "South of Dawaro was Bali /roughly = Arussi/, between the Webi in the north and the
Ganale Doria in the south, thus controlling the Somali plain. It was inhabited chiefly by
Sidama with Galla nomads to the south of them."
[Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 67]
"Bali was unaffected by Sultan Sāhör ad-Din II's rebellion, and therefore remained under
Christian control throughout the fourteenth century. During the reign of Emperor Sayfā
Ar'ād (1342-1370) the province was ruled by a governor with the title of ĝārad.
Fierce fighting subsequently took place during the time of Emperor Dawit /1380-1409/. --
Sultan Sā'd ad-Din I made his way south with fifty horsemen to raid Bali -- The province
was then garrisoned by ten commanders, each with ten thousand soldiers. Sā'd ad-Din,
however, easily defeated them. -- The Ifat ruler subsequently ordered a second raid on
Bali. It was carried out by an officer called Asad, and led to further grim fighting --"
1400s "A subsequent attack on Bali by Sultan Shihab ad-Din Ahmad Bādlay of Adāl had more
long term consequences. Having gained control of the province, he settled it with 1,000
Muslim families, thereby changing its religious and ethnic composition.
Despite this development Bali for much of Emperor Yeshaq's reign /1412-1427/ remained
part of the Christian empire --" [Pankhurst 1997 p 72]
"Later in the reign /of Bā'edā Maryam 1468-1478/ -- the governor of Bali, Gābrā Iyāsūs,
and that province's -- imperial troops, were involved in a plot to defect. They planned to
make their way to Adāl, because it was outside the Emperor's control, but their intentions
were frustrated. Bā'edā Maryam summoned them to his court, supposedly to receive gifts,
but exiled them instead to Gojjam." [Pankhurst 1997 p 120]
"Bali, the most southerly territory -- was at this time /1450-1500/ still under imperial
control. During Zār'a Ya'qob's reign /1433-1468/ the province was, however, seriously
affected by the rebellion of Māhiko, chief of nearby Hadeya. He urged the Muslim leaders
of Adāl to attack the Christians of Bali, as well as Dāwaro. The people of both provinces
held their own -- Zār'a Ya'qob's successor Bā'edā Maryam /1468-1478/ later recruited
soldiers from Bali -- He sent the ĝārad of Bali, a certain Jan Zeg, with many troops, on an
expedition to Gam, but the chief perished in battle with all his men."
"Gäbrä Iyäsus, a subsequent gäräd of Bali, and the province's /imperial troops/, were later involved in a plot. Planning to defect they made their way to Adäl where an insurrection was in progress. -- Despite such difficulties imperial control of Bali continued into the early sixteenth century when Emperor Na'od (1494-1508) repulsed an attack by an Adäl Muslim chief called 'Adruh."
"This or other fighting of the period is recalled in Shihab ed-Din's chronicle which stated that Wänäg Jan, a prominent nobleman of Bali, made his way to Adäl. There in the presence of its ruler, Sultan Muhammäd, he embraced Islam. The latter appointed him a local chief, and placed him in charge of a military expedition to Bali, in the course of which he 'pillaged and ruined' the province, but was later defeated, captured, and taken as prisoner to Emperor Na'od. The rebel's brother, Wäsän Sägäd, a prominent Christian nobleman, interceded on his behalf. Wänäg Jan was accordingly released, and given great honour. He declared his return to the Christian fold, but did so, we are told, with repugnance."
"Determined on revenge he some time afterwards invited the Christian nobles to a party, and plied them with drink. When they were intoxicated, he had his servants strangle them, and seize their weapons and horses. He then ordered the people of Bali to embrace Islam - - All, great and small, are said to have converted. To consolidate his position, he called on the Adäl sultan to join him, but the latter failed to respond. --"
"Na'od meanwhile despatched a powerful force to Bali. It was commanded by a nobleman called Gäbrä Endreyas -- For two or three days a battle raged. Wänag Jan was defeated -- He succeeded in reaching the Wäbi River, but died there. The tardy sultan arrived shortly afterwards, whereupon Gäbrä Endreyas wisely withdrew. The Adäl ruler then declared the country to be under Muslim authority, and spent two months in the territory, nominating Muslim governors."

[139x74]1500s
"Adäl control appears, however, to have been short-lived, for by the reign of Lebnä Dengel /1508-1540/, Bali was once again integrated in the empire. -- As part of the realm Bali had close contacts with Christian from the north. This doubtless led to the founding of many churches, includng a notable rock-hewn church, near Goba, which can be seen to this day."

[139x74]In 1527 Imam Ahmed of Harar decisively defeated an Abyssinian army under Degalhan, Governor of Bali, which had invaded Adal. Bali was occupied by Imam Ahmed in 1533 or 1534. [Trimingham]
"Bali, a largely Christian province situated in the far south of the empire, had -- been invaded by Adäl forces on several occasions. -- The province, which was /in Lebnä Dengel's reign 1508-1540/ under the governorship of the Emperor's brother-in-law Azmach Degälhan, was affected the Imam's /Ahmed Grañ/ campaigns at an early stage. Prior to his main drive into the highlands one of his first expeditions took his men southwards as far as the territory. -- On reaching Bali his soldiers -- suffered from an acute shortage of provisions, so that each man was allowed only one handful of grain a day."
Muslim functionary turned Christian, she accompanied her new husband on his conquest of the highlands. Despite the Imam's victory most of the Bali people continued to support the Christian cause."

[Arkush 1997 p 196-197]

1530s

"Bali by the end of 1531 was thus still unconquered, and its inhabitants remained largely unconverted. One of the province's Christian rulers, a man by name of Abreham, was in particular still active in the field. Not long after this, however, two notable Bali leaders sent messages to the Imam telling him that they had decided to collaborate in his occupation. One of them was Simu, the son of Wänäg Jan, who -- had rebelled against imperial rule a generation earlier during the reign of Na'od. The other was a certain Sábbäru. They declared that they were the Imam's secret supporters -- Simu -- proudly added, 'I will treat the Bali people as my father treated them, and even worse.' The Imam -- summoned Sábbäru, but -- despatched /Vizier 'Addolé/ to Bali, and appointed him its governor."

"Ahmäd, learning that 'Addalu, the Christian ruler of the province, had a considerable army, sent 'Addolé reinforcements. -- Assisted by the newly converted Sábbäru, whose familiarity with the country was a great assistance, the Imam's army was then joined by Simu. He at once underwent the ceremony of conversion, and informed Vizier 'Addolé of 'Addalu's whereabouts. Simu, with the vizier's approval, later sent a messenger to 'Addalu, demanding the latter's cooperation."

"After hearing these demands 'Addalu asked the messenger the size of the Imam's army. The man informed him that its core consisted of 500 Muslim horsemen, but that they had been joined by an 'immense' number of new converts -- The governor, unimpressed by these figures, proudly declared that they were small in his eyes, and that he would neither convert nor pay the tax, but would die fighting."

"Faced with this defiance Ahmäd's men prepared to attack. 'Addalu also assembled his troops for battle. He ordered them to take their women and children with them. The men were at first reluctant. They said that they would prefer to place their dependants on nearby mountains where they could watch the fight from afar. Their master was, however, adamant. He declared that if the women and children were placed anywhere else, and the men were obliged to flee, their dependants would in any case be left unprotected. He then urged his men to fight bravely 'for your country, your wives and your children'. His men accordingly took their families with them --"

"One of the bloodiest battles of the whole war was then waged, in July or August 1532. The two armies fought fiercely -- 'Addalu fell and was promptly beheaded by the Adäl soldiers. His men thereupon fled, pursued by the Imam's forces -- The wives of Ahmäd's soldiers rode behind their menfolk, and helped to capture prisoners -- That day thousands of Bali's Christian soldiers, including unnumerable nobles and 3,000 cavalrymen, were killed, and some 200 nobles were seized. The land, the Futuh claims, was covered with corpses -- the Imam appointed a certain 'Umar as the province's governor."

1540s

"After the death of the Imam in 1543, the latter's nephew Vizier 'Abbas established himself as ruler of Bali, as well as of neighbouring Fätägär and Däwaro. His rule was, however, short-lived, for Gälawdéwos defeated him -- towards the end of the following year. This victory marked the end of Adäl paramountcy in the entire southern region."

[Arkush 1997 p 196-201]

"After Imam Ahmäd's death Bali was reportedly under the control -- first of an Indian 'mulatto' Ayres Dias, and, after the latter's death, of a Muslim called Khalid, a former Christian who embraced Islam, but later reverted to his earlier faith. According to Bernudes, he rebelled against the Emperor's rule, but was later killed by the Portuguese. Troops from Bali subsequently served in the army of Särüs Dengel /1563-1597/, who also appointed gärads, or governors, of the province." [Arkush 1997 p 249]

Bahrey, with a chronology accepted also by Almeida, says that the Oromo arrived in the Ethiopian empire during the reign of Lebnä Dengel (1508-1540). Bahrey and Almeida assert that they made their first appearance in Bali, with which they had a common frontier.
According to Bahrey, the Oromo crossed the Gäläna river, the location of which cannot exactly be identified, and began to invade Bali during the lubaship of Mélbah (1522-1530). Subsequent Oromo penetration was probably curtailed by Imam Ahmäd's conquest of the province, but was later facilitated by the collapse of Muslim power in the area. [Pankhurst 1997 p 282+324]

1880s In January 1881 Menilek granted a piece of land to the missionaries J. Maier and J.J. Greiner and gave them permission to work. But he kept them busy as full-time craftsmen and prevented them from undertaking any direct missionary work. In December 1885 they received an ultimatum from Menilek to adopt the Orthodox faith or leave the country. It meant the end of almost 30 years of work for Maier. His son-in-law Greiner founded a mission in German East Africa (= Tanganyika). [Arén 1978 p 247, 262, 276-277]

1970 An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]
balle (O) feather, plume

JCF81 Ballam Ballei, see El Ankollon 06/44 [WO]
JDL11 Ballayga Abbane (Ballaiiga A.) 09/43 [+ WO]

balle (O) feather, plume

KCR91 Balleh Ad (Bale Ad) (border post) 08°05'/46°45' 08/46 [Gz WO]
KCP85 Balleh Khair 08/46 [WO]
JCG47 Ballei, see Bele

balley abat: abat (A) "My Father", title of preachers and monks

JDE75 Balley Abat (Ballei Abat) (area) 08/43 [+ WO]

balli (Som) pond, reservoir; (O) 1. feather, wing; 2. kind of takeover or handover ceremony

HDA93 Balli, cf Bali 08/35 [WO]
KCH03 Balli 06°25'/46°01' 400 m 06/46 [WO Gz]
KCH72 Balli, see Ado
KCH06 Balli Abdi Ali 06°22'/46°19' 338 m 06/46 [WO Wa Gz]
on the border of Somalia

JCF65 Balli Ad (area) 06/44 [WO]
KCH18 Balli Ad 06/46 [WO]
JBT41 Balli Bulhan 04°58'/43°34' 404 m 04/43 [WO Gz]
balli god: god (Som) 1. pool, well, waterhole; 2. hole in the ground, burrow; 3. bend, make crooked; good (Som) 1. kind of poisonous snake; 2. cloth

KCA89 Balli God (Balle G., Guriarago) 06/45 [Gz WO Wa]
06°10'/45°38' 488 m

KCP70 Balli Halliyelo (Bali Halie) 07/45 [+ WO]
KCP80 Balli Halliyo Hudi (Bali Halliyo Hudi) 07/45 [+ WO]
KCS73 Balli Herali (area) 07/47 [WO]
KCH05 Balli Nur (Bali Nur) 06°25'/46°07' 384 m 06/46 [WO Gz LM]
balli nur gabo: nuur (Som) light; nur (Som) rainy season; season in general; Nur, Nuur, a male name; gaabo (Som) be short

KCH30 Balli Nur Gabo 06/45 [WO]

ballo (O) 1. wing; 2. happy; 3. Tuesday, god of Tuesday

GDF82 Ballo, T. (hill), see under Gidami 08/34 [WO]
HCJ00 Balma 06°20'/36°36' 1840 m 06/36 [Gz] near map code corner HCB99/HCC90/HCH09
HCP39 Balma (sawmill) 07/36 [Gu]
HEJ91 Baloha (area) 12/36 [WO]
HDE85 Balolacho (Balolocio) (area) 08/38 [+ WO]

Balta, ethnic group living near the Basketo and the Doko; bwalta (A) joke, trivial talk

HCC55 Balta (locality) 05°52'/37°04' 05/37 [WO Gz]
HCC77 Balta, see Belta
HCC88 Balta (wide area) 06/37 [WO]
HEL18 Baltach 11°52'/39°14' 3410 m 11/39 [Gz]
baltata: baltet (A) elderly woman; widow

HCT26 Baltata (area) 3632 m 07/39 [WO]
HCA89 Balti (with landing ground), see under Maji 06/35 [Gu]
?? Balti (visiting postman under Jimma) ../.. [Po]
HDP45c Balto (Tulu B.) circa 10°20'/36°10' (on map of 1901) 10/36 [x]
KDA54 Balumbal 08°36'/45°10' 948 m 08/45 [Gz] on the border of Somalia

HES56 Bama (on map of 1843) 13/38 [Ha]

bamba (A) tree with wide trunk, baobab or wild fig,
Adansonia digitata, Ficus sycomorus, F. gnaphalocarpa; *bwambwa* (A) water pipe

**HEJ34c** Bamba (on map of 1843) 12/37? [Ha]

**HET31** Bamba 13/38 [WO]

**HET76** Bamba 13°22'/39°03' 1720 m 13/39 [Gz]

**HB..** Bambale, village in Konso land 05/37 [x]

"Over alt er vi velkomne til å se inn i hyttene -- Fra mange kanter kommer både barn og voksne med forskjellige ting de ønsker å selge. Da de får høre at jeg ønsker å kjøpe sverd og kniver, forsvinner flere av dem, men kommer snart tilbake med mengder av både nye og gamle smedarbeider. -- I den delen av landsbyen der smedene og veverne holder til, blir vi ekstra hjertelig mottatt. Stolte viser de oss de vakre husfjellproduktene som de lager i sine primitive vevstuer og smier. I begge tilfeller dreier det seg om en grup i bakken med et skråtak av bølgeblikk over for å dempe på den starke solvarmen."


[K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 161-162, 155]

?? Bambasi wereda 12/37 [20]

(-2003-) in the Asosa Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State

Bambasi, language of the Didessa ethnic group

**HES00** Bambelo 12°42'/37°35' 2743 m 12/37 [Gz]

**GDM74** **Bambesi** (Bombasci, Bambashi, Bambishi) 09/34 [MS Ad Ro 18] (Bombaso, Abba Moti, Abu Matis) 09/34 [Gz WO Gu]

(mountain and village) MS: 09°45'/34°42' 1668 m, peak 2185 m Gz: 09°45'/34°44' 1430 m, mountain at 09°43'/34°40' = GDM73, 1712 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)

geol Boulders of schistose trachyte, though not in situ, occur north of Bambesi in Wellega.

1930s Three groups of houses at the base of an outcrop ("propaggine") of mount Abu Meti, with abundant water and a market.

[Guida 1938]

1968 Negede Mao primary school (in Asosa awraja) in 1968 had 29 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.

1990s During capture of Bambesi by the Oromo Liberation Front on 7 January 1990 six Cuban doctors and nurses were taken hostages. There had been five days of heavy fighting. OLF clandestine radio said that in fighting on 18 February between Bambesi and Mendi (which Mendi?) the OLF had killed 84 government soldiers.

[News]

?? Bambiko (Bambico) (ctr in 1964 of Rib sub-district) 12/37 [+ Ad]

**HET10** Bambolina (Bamboline) 12°46'/38°31' 1164 m 13/38 [WO Gz]

**HCA45** Bambu 05°52'/35°17' 1246 m 05/35 [WO Gz]

**HCA45** Bambu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tirma) 05/35 [Ad]

**GEF46** **Bambudi** (Bumbadi, Bumbodi, Bumbode) 11/? 10/34 [MS WO Ch]

When Consul Cheesman arrived from Ethiopia in March 1929, the Sudan road system had been built up to the frontier. The border was in a *khor* or river just downstream the village of Bumbode, at that season a dry sandy bed of the torrent. The name of the village was
locally also pronounced Lombardy. The landscape was featureless, and there were no guards and no customs house visible on the Sudan side. Fishing was done at nighttime with torches and spears - are there kinds of fish which are particularly attracted by light? [Cheesman 1936, Guida 1938]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Longitude/Latitude</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEA43</td>
<td>Bamesa (area)</td>
<td>11°35'</td>
<td>[MS WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEA35</td>
<td>Bameza (Mescescia, Miscesca) (mountain)</td>
<td>11°10'/35°14'</td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEA43</td>
<td>Bameza (Bamoza, Bemoza) (place)</td>
<td>11°14'/35°05'</td>
<td>[Gz WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEJ55</td>
<td>Bamjiro (Bangiro)</td>
<td>12°37'</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT90</td>
<td>Bamo 08°08'/38°29' 1961 m</td>
<td>08°38'</td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEA43</td>
<td>Bamoza, see Bameza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCF34</td>
<td>Ban Amayak (Ban Amaiach) (area)</td>
<td>05°44'</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBU45</td>
<td>Ban Hobou (area)</td>
<td>04°44'</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

bana (A) woollen blanket;
Bana, Banna, ethnic group living in the Jinka region, cf Hamar.
These people have much domestic animals - cattle, sheep, goats. Young shepherd men have to perform a special ceremonial exploit by jumping over a row of cattle. A headman of Bana before 1950 had 15 wives and some 50 children. [Ad E Jensen, Altvölker ... Stuttgart 1959 p 313-358]
The Bana were described by M L Bender in 1976, speak a language of the Omotic group, and were estimated to number about 11,000. [Ethnicity ... 1994 p 49]
picts
Altvölker ... Stuttgart 1959, pl 7 site plans of three farmsteads,
Tafel 17+18 two Bana men, 21 six photos of girls and women, 22+23 young men with face paint;
K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong) p 165 man's head ornament requiring special wood head rest.

Field studies of the Banna people were made by Ad. E. Jensen in April-May 1951. He found that it was far between settlements in the area.

banan: bannaan (Som) 1. clearing, plain, field; 2. empty, vacant

JCU04| Banan                                           | 07°44'             | [WO]              |
| KCH71| Bananweyn (Bananuein) (locality)                | 07°01'/45°50'      | [+ WO Gz]        |
| JEA98| Banayle (Banaile) (area)                       | 11°40'             | [+ WO]           |
| HCD59| Banco, see Benko & HCD98                       |                    |                   |
| JBP58| Bander 05°02'/41°32' 388 m                     | 05°41'             | [WO Gz]          |
| ??   | Bandi (river)                                   |                    | [Ch]             |

Consul Cheesman passed there in February 1929. "From Sergumi to Bandi - 8 miles /about 13 km/ - unburnt grass caused delay in places. -- Traces of elephant were to be seen all the way, and the first men had to turn a lion out of the place we had selected for camp. -- The Bandi river comes from Gum Gum hill. It is a perennial stream and supports a negro settlement on its upper reaches." [Cheesman 1936]
bandira, bandera (A,O,T) flag, standard, ensign; bandiirad (Som) flag, banner

HDC80| Bandira 08°55'/36°35' 1912 m                     | 08°36'             | [Gz Ad]           |

(Gurangur is its meteorological station?)

(centre in 1964 of Leka Gurgur sub-district)
Average annual rainfall 1200 mm recorded 1955-1960.

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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JCR66</td>
<td>Banduksile (area)</td>
<td>07/42 [WO]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC31</td>
<td>Baneta 05°43'36''45' 1488 m</td>
<td>05/36 [Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBJ93</td>
<td>Baneya (Baneia) (area)</td>
<td>04/36 [+ WO]</td>
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</table>

*banga* (western Eth.) kind of tall tree, *Diospyros abyssinica*, related to ebony

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDL79</td>
<td>Banga</td>
<td>09/34 [WO]</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

/which one?/: In Wellega near Sirekole (Sirk'ole) river and Konsho. Amphibolites and chlorite schists occur in the neighbourhood. [Mineral 1966]

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<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDM70</td>
<td>Banga</td>
<td>09/34 [WO]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC20</td>
<td>Banga, see Bokde</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HCA88</td>
<td>Bangal, G. (mountain) 2413 m, see under Maji</td>
<td>06/35 [WO]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDL70</td>
<td>Bange (Jebel B., Gebel Banghe, Banga) (mountain)</td>
<td>09/34 [Gz WO]</td>
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**09°43'/34°18' 1339 m**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Bangela, in the Gambela-Asoso direction</td>
<td>..../..</td>
<td>[x]</td>
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</table>

There was a health centre (-1971-).

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEC24</td>
<td>Bangia (Bandja), see Benja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBJ76</td>
<td>Bangol (Bur B.) (hill) 04°15'/42°11' 225 m near the border of Somalia</td>
<td>04/42 [WO Gz]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coordinates would give map code JBJ66

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEL07</td>
<td>Bani (mountain) 11°47'/39°04' 3231 m</td>
<td>11/39 [Mi Gz]</td>
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Circa 50 km north-north-east of Asosa. There are large outcrops of quartz.

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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCJ42</td>
<td>Banja 06°43'/36°48' 944 m</td>
<td>06/36 [Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC12</td>
<td>Banja (Bangia) (area), cf Benja</td>
<td>11/36 [Ch Gu WO 18]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC12</td>
<td>Banja sub-district (-1997-)</td>
<td>11/36 [n]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC23</td>
<td>Banja, see Benja</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>JDK59</td>
<td>Banka (Banca) (area)</td>
<td>09/43 [+ WO]</td>
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banka aror: *aroor* (Som) 1. bringing to water; 2. dawn, early morning; 3. spine, backbone

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JDL02</td>
<td>Banka Aror (Banca Arror) (wide area) 09°06'/43°35'</td>
<td>09/43 [+ WO Gz]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDS20</td>
<td>Banka Ellis (Banca E.) (locality) 10°10'/42°40'</td>
<td>10/42 [+ WO Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCD62</td>
<td>Banke</td>
<td>06/37 [x]</td>
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the western part of the 'Bridge of God' between lakes Abaya and Chamo

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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCD59</td>
<td>Banko (Banco)</td>
<td>05/38 [Wa WO]</td>
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</table>

The Dawa river rises south-east of Banko valley. It is within the Adola (Kibre Mengist) mining area. [Mineral 1966]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCD98</td>
<td>Banko (Banco) 2080 m</td>
<td>06/38 [+ WO Gu]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Village 20 km after Dilla on the Yavelo road.

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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCE31</td>
<td>Banko (Banco) (valley)</td>
<td>05/38 [+ WO]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG76</td>
<td>Banko</td>
<td>07/35 [x]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

west of Shewa Gimira

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Bankwal (historically recorded)</td>
<td>..../..</td>
<td>[Pa]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCD83</td>
<td>Banlileheli 06°13'/42°47' 334 m</td>
<td>06/42 [WO Gz]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Banna*, name of an ethnic group in the South Omo Zone, see *Bana*

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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCS42</td>
<td>Bannare 07°40'/37°41' 1961 m</td>
<td>07/37 [WO Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCB15c</td>
<td>Bankata</td>
<td>05/36 [x]</td>
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A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]

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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBR38</td>
<td>Banno 04°51'/37°24' 1312 m</td>
<td>04/37 [WO Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDE79</td>
<td>Bano, G. (hill)</td>
<td>08/34 [WO]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HCL14</td>
<td>Bansa Tullu, see Bonsa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
banta, bantaa (O) large /mushroom/

HCL74 Banta 06°59'/38°51' 2492 m, south-east of Kofele 06/38 [Gz]
HCD88 Bantiballa 06/38 [x]
South-west of Dilla. Site where a German ethnographic expedition studied undecorated monoliths in December 1934.
[Ad E Jensen 1936 p 99]

HCK68 Bantolla (area) 06/38 [WO]

bantu (O) 1. key; 2. to occur; banti (O) roof

HDD59 Bantu (Bentu Liben, Bantu Liben, Liven) 08/38 [Gz LM WO]
08°37'/38°22' 2234 m (with church Mikael)
At 25 km south of the Jimma road, counting from bridge over the Awash, in Chebo & Gurage awraja.
Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 7NE Tulu (Siba) (village) 2167 m
The primary school in 1968 had 204 boys and 16 girls, with 3 teachers.

HDJ85 Bantu 09°49'/37°03' 2402 m, south of Alibo 09/37 [Gz]
HDL62 Bantu 09°37'/38°37' 2498 m 09/38 [AA Gz Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Toli wereda)

JCK20 Banyero (plain) 06/42 [WO]
bar (Som) 1. livestock; 2. kind of palm, Hyphaene thebaica;
3. speck, spot, mark, stain; 4. half; 5. teach, introduce;
baar (Som) plain, prairie; baar (Som) 1. tip, peak;
2. hair on the hump of a camel's back

JBJ97 Bar Abir (Bur Abri) (waterhole/well) 04/42 [WO Gu]
JBR07 Bar Abir (waterhole) 04°32'/42°19' 210 m
bar ali, cf Ali as first part of name

JEG95 Bar Ali (mountain) 12°39'/40°24' 462 m
Coordinates would give map code JEG97

JCE50 Bar Duckul (Bar Duccul) 05/43 [+ WO]
JCE43 Bar Edeg 05/43 [WO]

JBS69 Bar Hugn (Bar Hug) 05°08'/43°22' 448 m 05/43 [WO Gz]
JBT75 Bar Iere (B. Ieri, B. Iero) 05°10'/43°54' 364 m 05/43 [WO Gz]
bar m.: meda (A) field

HDU44 Bar Meda (Kadambo, Cadambo Ghiorgis) 10°21'/39°44' 3251 m

JDK23c Bar Said circa 09°15'/42°50' (on map of 1901)
JBR87 Bar Shevel (Bar Sciavel) 05°17'/42°19' 386 m 05/42 [Gz]
JBS94 Bar Shiyellele (Bar Sciellele) 05/42 [+ WO]
bar yere: yeri (O) lean, emaciated

JBT75 Bar Yere, see Bar Iere

bara, bar (O) weather, time, year, age

HDK19 Bara 09°10'/38°20' 2762 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
HEL96 Bara 12°39'/38°59' 2241 m, near Sekota 12/38 [Gz]
HET06 Bara 12°44'/39°00' 1844 m 12/39 [Gz]
JDN99 Bara (area), see under Trena 10/40 [WO]
JDG69 Barabdi (=Bar Abdi?) 09/40 [WO]

HCS. Barabicho 07/37 [x]
"Une monographie portant sur la communauté de Barabicho dans l'awraja de Kembata permet de saisir à grande échelle l'importance de l'ensète dans le 'système' agricole des moyennes montagnes qui dominent à l'Ouest la dépression des lacs."
"A l'altitude de 2 200-2 300 m, Barabicho dispose d'un terroir de versants en pentes
douces aux sols gris ou bruns profonds et riches en humus. Les pluies totalisent en moyenne annuelle 1 150 mm en une longue saison de sept mois (de mars à septembre plus de 100 mm par mois). C'est ici moins la sécheresse que des excès de pluies tardives que l'on craint en septembre-octobre."

"Les onze familles étudiées exploitent leurs terres selon le système du *rist*, compte-tenu de leur commune descendance de deux 'ayant droit'. Une petite partie du terroir est d'usage collectif, le *seregue*, qui comprends un pâturage, le cimetière et le réseau de larges chemins, 15 mètres, qui sert aussi de pâturage."

"La pression démographique est dans toute la région élevée -- la densité à la surface agricole utile atteint des chiffres records. Les onze familles groupant 70 personnes ne disposent que de 1 626 ares dont seulement 1 082 ares cultivés -- De tels records d'occupation ne seraient pas possible sans l'ensète qui occupe 3,35 ha, les autres cultures principales étant 5,36 ha de blé, 0,67 ha de *teff* et 89 ha de pois."

"L'organisation des terroirs familiaux est centrée sur l'enclos contenant les maisons circulaires aux murs de bois d'eucalyptus, le jardin de légumes (choux, patate, oignon), l'ensèteraie* et une parcelle dégagée où se tiennent le jeunes animaux. -- L'ensèteraie est fertilisée par apport de fumier animal vidé deux fois par semaine de l'étable. Les travaux agricoles les plus exigeants en temps y ont lieu : préparation du sol et labour avec le bâton à four en janvier, replantage des boutures de mars à juin, désherbage en septembre, récolte vers décembre --"

"L'orge est considéré comme fertilisant et les semis de *teff* sont précédés d'un épandage de cendres. Dans les champs les plus extérieurs l'assolement triennal blé-orge-blé est interrompu par une ou deux années de jachère."

"S'il est difficile de prétendre que l'ensète a déterminé les fortes densités, il est certain qu'il a contribué à leur assurance. Cependant le système est vulnérable. La population de ce hameau est sous-employée sur des exploitations d'environ 1 ha de surface cultivée. Les travaux purement agricoles occupent chaque exploitant 102 jours par an, ce à quoi il faut ajouter entre 77 à 86 jours fériés selon les familles. Reste la moitié du temps : maladie, travaux domestiques, travaux de conservation des pentes par l'entretien des haies vives et des terrasses."

[J Gallais, Une géographie politique .., Paris 1989 p 83-85]

*barada* (Arsi O) hail; *barad* (A,T) gun-powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCN55</td>
<td>Barada (Perada) 07°42'/35°18' 1540 m, cf Bereda</td>
<td>north-west of Gecha</td>
<td>07/35</td>
<td>[Wa Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCT89</td>
<td>Barada (area)</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/39</td>
<td>[WO]</td>
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<tr>
<td>JEJ56</td>
<td>Baradle 12°13'/42°09' 479 m</td>
<td>near the border of Djibouti</td>
<td>12/42</td>
<td>[n]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCU00</td>
<td>Barado 07°16'/39°24' 2553 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>07/39</td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBN28</td>
<td>Baragello (Baraghello, Barogelu, Baraghetto)</td>
<td>(area &amp; place) 04°44'/40°33' 854 m</td>
<td>04/40</td>
<td>[+ WO Wa Gz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBN28</td>
<td>(= Barachella 100 km from Gambela? Bara Kella?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>04/40</td>
<td>[It]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Barahle</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>[x]</td>
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<tr>
<td>pict</td>
<td>G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 149 tax station for salt caravans from Dalol, with high mountains in the background</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDG49</td>
<td>Barak (T. Barach) (hill)</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/35</td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*baraka* (Arabic?) an Islamic concept, wonder-working powers

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JDN58c</td>
<td>Barakala Faghe</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/40</td>
<td>[Ne]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"We journeyed forward on the desert plain, and presently came to a dry swamp strewn with golden straw -- At last we came within the shadow of the first trees of the forest, and directed our march to the ford. We made by no means an easy passage, for the water was deep, and the loads were partly immersed. -- natives had gathered on the bank to watch us. Their presence informed us that the news of our approach had already preceded us. The place was called Barakala. Abdulla's territory was bounded by the east bank, but he
forded the river with us."
"We stopped for the noon halt, and found a shady natural bower, which was made quite convenient with a few strokes of the hatchet. Monkeys were numerous, and they came quite close to us -- As soon as /the natives/ saw that we were making preparations to settle in that spot, they went away without once looking back. We surmised that Abdulla's presence on their land was disapproved of, for he was chief of the opposite bank, and no friend of theirs."
[Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 147-148]

*Baraket, Bereket*, sister of the Devil, in paintings depicted as a girl with one eye

**HDM13**

Barakat, see Bereket

*barakate* (O) gift, divine favour

**HDH30**

Barakati

**HFE48**

Barako (Baraco) 13°56′/39°10′ 1720 m

**GDE..**

Barakui

08°34′? [x]

Village at the Baro river far downstream from Itang.

A British traveller camped in March 1906 near that village with its sharply-pointed huts. The villagers did not like his presence but could not persuade him to move away with his caravan. A local musician played to them on a combination lyre-drum made of tortoise shell with skin stretched over it, and having six strings. The musician, while sitting playing on the ground, was clever at trying to steal things with his feet and hide them under himself. People in the area had a habit of plastering their hair with red mud.

[A H Savage Landor, vol I, 1907 p 244-247]

**GDE32**

Barakwich (Barokwich, Baraquic) 08°28′/33°38′ 338 m

**JEN86**

Barali (mountain) 13°27′/40°19′ 431 m, cf Bar Ali

13°40′ [Gz]

**HDB20**

Baramo (Baramb) 08°20′/35°44′ 1657/1781 m

*baramu* (O) be known, be discovered

**JDA79c**

Baranissa

08°40′ [Wa]

baranta: *berenda* (bärända) (A,T) terrace, verandah, raised platform in front of a building

**HCM51**

Baranta (mountain) 06°47′/39°27′ 3505/3789 m

06°39′ [WO Gz]

**HDS49c**

Baranta (area) 10°38′ [Ch]

Within Baranta is the ford of Abay at Dibo, elevation 1147 m.

[Cheesman 1936]

**JEH49**

Baranto (area) 12°41′ [WO]

**JDG66**

Barantu 09°40′ [WO]

**JDG67**

Barantu Ale (area) 09°40′ [WO]

*barara* (O) sheep

?? Barara (ancient capital), see Borora

?? Barara (area south of Adigrat at river Sullo) ../.. [x]

**JCE29**

Bararato (pass) 05°40′/44°15′, see under Kelafo

05°44′ [WO]

**JCE39**

Bararato (Girta B.) (mountain) 05°43′/44°14′

05°44′ [WO]

*Bararetta*, a group of Oromo living in Kenya

*barari* (O) cockroach; *berari* (T) flyer;
*berari kokeb* (bärari kokäb) (A) meteor; *barar* (Kemant) to escape;
*Ali*, cf this as first part of name

**JDP31**

Barari Ali (area) 10°40′ [WO]

**JCR11**

Bararti Beckey (Bararti Becchei) (area) 07°41′ [+ WO]

**HEE96**

Barat 11°43′/38°59′ 3053 m (with church K’irk’os)

11°38′ [Gz]

**JBN84**

Baratieri Falls (European-given name) 05°40′ [WO Gz]

(with waterfalls) 05°28′/40°12′

Coordinates would give map code JCA04 about 15 km to the NW

**JFB51**

Baraulo 14°01′/40°45′ 38 m, near the Eritrea border 14°40′ [Ne Gz]
P. Antolini of the Texas Africa Exploration Co, when making an exploration of Sidamo Province in January-March 1958, found large intrusions of pyroxenite composed almost exclusively of diallage, in a W-E belt from Koessa mountain to the Barbada hills group, bordering Aflata river.

[Mineral 1966]

**barbara** (O) a group of men belonging both to a certain age-set and to a certain *gada* class

**barche** (O) globe, sphere; **barchee** (O) small, feeble, flimsy, pitiful; flat /head or face/, with flat bottom /gourd or pumpkin/

After being attacked by malaria on the SE shore of lake Tana and had to be carried back to an island on the lake. [E Wallis Budge]

**Barchu** (Gebel Barchu, Barciu) (mountain) 05°58'/35°20' 886/905 m

When the 'Battle of Ganale Doria' started with three columns advancing from the Dolo area at dawn on 12 January 1936, one of the columns, under General di Popolo, advanced up the valley towards Bardia.

[A J Barker 1971 p 76]
bareddu, baredu (O) be beautiful /usually said of females/

HDB76 Bareddu (mountain) 1880 m 08/36 [WO]
JDD47 Bareha (area) 08/43 [WO]
?? Bareilu ..../... [18]

"The town of Bareilu - a large permanent military camp - has about 2,000 residents. It also has some commercial significance, lying on a major caravan route from Wellega to Shewa."
[A Bulatovich 1897]

JDG56 Bareita (mountain) 09/40 [Ne]
HDS41 Baremma 10°23'/37°39' 2417 m west of Debre Markos

JDG37 Barentu, G. (area) 1048 m 09/40 [WO]
JDH75 Barentu (area) 09/41 [WO]

In the 16th century the pastoral Oromo consisted of two powerful confederacies named Borana and Barentu. "The large-scale use of cavalry by the Michelle gada (1554-1562) quickened the pace of Barentu spread." [Mohammed 1994]

HE... Barentu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Didigesa Ala) 12/39 [Ad]

baresa (Borana O) 1. kind of medium tree, Terminalia brownii, with purple-red fruits that from a distance look like flowers;
the bark is used for tanning an gives a yellow colour;
(O) 2. a breed of ponies; 3. buttocks, tail of sheep;
(O) 4. signs, of unknown symbolism, on Oromo grave stones occurring mainly between the latitudes of lakes Shala and Awasa

JDC60 Baresa (area) 08/41 [WO]
HCT90 Baressa (area), see under Butajira 08/38 [WO]
JCD83 Barey (Barrei) 06°11'/42°51' 326 m 06/42 [Gz]

There were increased attacks in June 1978 of the WSLF guerrilla against Barey.

HE... Barezeba (in Gayint awraja) 11/38? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 82 boys and 16 girls in grades 1-3, with 3 teachers.

HDK70 Barga (with church) 2421 m, cf Berga 09/37 [WO]
JDA19 Bargai (area) 08/40 [WO]
?? Bargam ../... [x]
Meadow not far from the Basi river in Gemu Gofa. The researcher Willy Schultz-Weidner had his camp there in July 1951. The inhabitants there mostly knew both Ari and Male languages.
[Straube 1963 p 231]

HCC83 Barge (Tiffi) 06°14'/36°58' 1535 m 06/37 [Gz]
Coordinates would give map code HCC84

JBS11 Bargeile (Bargeheie, Bargeilo) 04°38'/42°38' 332 m 04/42 [+ Gz WO Wa]

HCC90 Bargela (Baguenia) 06°20'/36°40' 1706 m 06/36 [Gz]

JBH94 Bargif (Barghif) 04/42 [+ WO]

HEK60 Barghim, see Bare Gimb

bargo (O) half-boiled, not well cooked /grains, pumpkin, etc/

JCH55 Bargo 06°51'/41°10' 1080 m 06/41 [WO Gz]

JEA23 Bargu 11°06'/40°03' 1808 m 11/40 [Gz]

HBS.. Bargudda 05/37 [x]

Village at some distance from Burji, populated by Guji people. A simple motorable road to the district centre Soyama had been built. In early 1970s/?/ the village was once almost empty when people fled from unrest in the area.
[T Salmelid, Trollorna .., Oslo 1974 p 84]
bari, barii (O) cock's chant, day-break, sunrise;
baari (O) 1. sea, ocean, world abroad; 2. patient, tolerant;
barii (T) fire accident

?? Bari (place at Webi Shebele) 05/44 [18]
HDA76 Bari, see Barri
HDM.? Bari (with church Maryam), in Bulga/Kasim wereda 09/39? [x]
JDA79 Bari (It: Bari d'Etiopia) 08°52'/40°36', cf Beri 08/40 [WO Gu]
In the basin of Wacho and with the Chercher mountains dominating the horizon.
/another Bari?/:)
When Arthur Donaldson Smith, after having discovered the Sof Omar caves, in November 1894 tried to escape Emperor Menileks restrictions on where he could travel he went south along the Webi Shebele river and came to a trading centre Bari outside Ethiopian control at that time.
[P J Imperato 1998 p 113]
1930s It was intended by the Italians as one of the first areas for "demographic colonization" which would have meant plantation type of agriculture and massive settlement of immigrants. "Bari d'Etiopia" was the only practical result of an effort that was also intended to have created "Romagna d'Etiopia, Veneto d'Etiopia, Puglia d'Etiopia". Post office of the Italians was opened 5 January 1940 (or 15 January?). Its cancellations read BARI d'ETIOPIA * (HARAR).

GDF65 Bari Bongo 08/34 [WO]
GDU12 Bari Cossa, see Asosa
bari gimb; gimb (A) stone wall or tower or castle
HEK60 Bari Gimb, see Bahri Gimb
baria magaja, lazy slave?
bariya (A,T) 1. slave; 2. (A) epilepsy, short for yâbariya bâshta;
3. (A) a kind of fish with fine bones;

magaja (O) jaded /horse or mule/; nag; /figuratively/: lazy
HEJ09 Baria Magaja (B. Magagia) 11/37 [Ch Gu]
In March 1933: "A channel 50 yards wide separates Mahdera Sibhat from the small island of Baria Magaja. It has only a few feet of permanently dry land, on which is one warka tree about ten years old. The roots of this fig tree creep among the crevices of the bare rock while the branches and leaves flourish."
[Cheesman 1936]
barich (Borana O) kind of shrub or small tree, Ochna inermis
HDE06 Baricha (Bariccia) (mountain) 2480 m, cf Bericha 08/39 [+ Gu WO]
HER78 Baridiot (mountain) 13°21'/37°21' 2413 m 13/37 [Gz]
HDS09 Barie 09/38 [WO]
HEK60 Barie Gimb, see Bahri Gimb
?? Barie wereda (centre in 1964 = Barie) 05/44? [Ad]
HDU82 Barigo, see Adama
JDJ79 Barigududi (area) 09/42 [WO]
JFB32 Bariresu 13°52'/40°53' 137 m 13/40 [WO Gz]
bariso: bariisaa (O) sunrise, morning star
HDH96 Bariso (area) 09/36 [WO]
barita: bareite (O) dawn
JDG35 Barita, G. (area) 812 m, cf Barrita 09/40 [WO]
JEH06 Barji (Bargi) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]

barka (T) boat; berka (T) forest; barke (O) myrrh
HBS84 Barka (Barca) 05°17'/37°53' 1417 m, cf Berka 05/37 [+ WO Gz]
HBS95 Barka (Barca) (area), see under Burji 05/37 [+ WO]
HFF25 Barka (with rock-hewn church), see under Atsbi 13/39 [x]
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<thead>
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<th>Reference</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JDJ15</td>
<td>Barkale (Barcale, G.) (area) 2105 m</td>
<td>09/42</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEK92</td>
<td>Barkan (area)</td>
<td>12/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[WO]</td>
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<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Barkanta (Barcanta) 2260 m</td>
<td>/.../</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+ Gu]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emperor Iyasu I was at Barkanta when he sent for his son Tekle Haymanot who did not dare to come as he feared to be imprisoned on Wehni. Instead in 1705 he arranged for himself to be proclaimed Tekle Haymanot I from another place. [S Munro-Hay 2002 p 122]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HDN..</td>
<td>Barkasa</td>
<td>10/35</td>
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<td>[x]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEJ87</td>
<td>Barke (on map of 1843)</td>
<td>12/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Ha]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEJ..</td>
<td>Barko, half a day's journey west of Gondar</td>
<td>12/37</td>
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<td>[x]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A party consisting of Dr. Charles-Jacques Poncet and a French Jesuit Fr. Charles-François-Xavier de Brèvedent and their servants were travelling from Sudan to Gondar in 1699. &quot;The 3rd day of July we arrived at Barko, a small but very pretty city, standing in the midst of a most agreeable plain, and a half day's journey from the capital of Ethiopia.&quot; Fr. Brèvedent had taken a violent purge and fell ill at Barko and died there on July 17, in the presence of several of the local clergy described by Poncet as Ethiopian friars. On the day after the funeral the party set out for Gondar arriving the same evening. Doctor Poncet was also ill and was placed in a pavilion within the palace enclosure. [D Mathew, Ethiopia .., London 1947 p 66-67]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCS31</td>
<td>Barkuncho (Barcuncio)</td>
<td>07/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+ WO]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HFE61</td>
<td>Barkwa (Barkua) 14°08'/38°35' 2293 m</td>
<td>14/38?</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Gz Ad]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HE..</td>
<td>Barkwa Maryam (Barkua Mariam) (centre in 1964 of Dega Abole sub-district)</td>
<td>11/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+ Ad]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFE61</td>
<td>Barkwa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wikro)</td>
<td>14/38</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Ad]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBR09</td>
<td>Barradauem (Barmetawen, Burmetaven) 04°36'/42°26' 258 m</td>
<td>04/42</td>
<td></td>
<td>[WO Gz 18 Wa]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HES67</td>
<td>Barna (locality) 13°15'/38°09'</td>
<td>13/38</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HES..</td>
<td>Barna sub-district (centre in 1964 = Libanos)</td>
<td>13/38</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Ad]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>JCU46</td>
<td>Barnbase, see Gambisi</td>
<td>07/44</td>
<td></td>
<td>[WO]</td>
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<td>HES00</td>
<td>Barnbelo</td>
<td>12/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[WO]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDU13</td>
<td>Baro 10°06'/34°38' 1524 m</td>
<td>10/34</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEL96</td>
<td>Baro 05°34'/37°18' 2329 m</td>
<td>05/37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEU13</td>
<td>Baro 12°49'/39°38' 1830 m, near Korbeta 12°39/</td>
<td>12/39</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Gz]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baro (O) be beautiful; (Kefa) maize, Zea mays; kella (kélá) (A) toll station</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDF07c</td>
<td>Baro Kella (Barochella), c600 m</td>
<td>08/34</td>
<td></td>
<td>[+ Gu]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>An all-season track, 3-4 m wide, was cleared from 1929 by the Ethiopian Motor Transport Co. along the left bank of the river Baro through high vegetation and shrub. 1930s The area was populated by a few Yambo. [Guida 1938]</td>
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<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>Baro river (Baro Wenz, Upeno) /.../</td>
<td>[Mi]</td>
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<td>The name Upeno belongs to a local language. The Bottego expedition in the 1890s tried to name it from Admiral Saint-Bon.</td>
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<td>geol</td>
<td>The Italian L. Usoni prospected along the Baro river valley between Dembidolo and Gambela (published in 1952). The primary quartz gangues here are intersected by the erosion of the river. The quartz of this area is glassy and seems to be sterile. - The left affluents of the Baro river were reported by the Western Abyssinian Development Co. to be negative in gold content. The right affluents indicate traces of gold upstream of their confluence with the Birbir. At the confluence of the Bonga with the Baro, interesting contents of gold have been found in the gravel, but the overall content is low, and the thickness of the overburden is 6-7 m. The Baro alluvial deposits have been found negative.</td>
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"A little war had already been developing on the edge of the Baro Salient. There, with the help of Evans-Pritchard and his Anuak, the District Commissioner at Akobo had boldly seized the initiative, crossed the Gilo and driven in two small outposts of Major Praga's banda. The Italians retaliated much further north by attacking Kurmuk." [Mockler 1984]

**Baro river: people**

The villages of the Anuak stand close to the marshy banks of the river Baro and its tributaries, around the region of Itang. The village is the centre of both the social and economic organisation of the group, and each contains members of many different lineages and sub-clans. The chief is selected from the members of the dominant sub-clan. Each village is independent and autonomous. Quarrels and important matters are discussed by a group of elders before the chief makes the final decision.

Anuak villages house, on average, about eight families (300 to 1000 individuals). Each family occupies a small group of mud and straw huts, often decorated with hunting scenes and magical symbols, which are surrounded by a belt of bushes and branches. The straw roofs often reach almost down to the ground. Much smaller huts serve as larders and hen houses. The Anuak farm in a primitive manner and grow maize, sorghum and a strongly scented tobacco which both men and women smoke in long clay pipes.

The Anuak always marry outside their own clan; to facilitate meetings, traditional dances are regularly organised between villages of different clans. As well as the traditional scars which women and men inflict upon their faces and bodies, as much to demonstrate their bravery as for decoration, the Anuak also extract the incisors and the canines of the lower jaw of twelve-year-olds during an initiation ceremony. The women are bare-chested and adorn themselves with ivory collars and they decorate their scalps with a mixture of elaborate plaits and shaven parts.

The Nuer live to the west of Itang along the river Baro and its tributaries. In the dry season they move with their herds, keeping as close as possible to the rivers. In the wet season from June to December they withdraw to encampments in the grassy interior so that the cattle don't get bogged down in the marshes. Cattle are afforded great importance, not just being bred for nutritional value, but making up the main part of the bride price that the future husband must pay to the family of his betrothed.

The Nuer country is better suited for fishing, the gathering of fruits and wild berries and cattle breeding than for agriculture. Nonetheless, the Nuer do cultivate millet and sorghum from which they concoct an alcoholic brew.

The Nuer are very tall and slender. They have finely chiselled features and an ebony black skin. Both men and women carry astonishing scars, in the form of mosaics, on their stomachs, chests and faces. Nuer society is regulated by a complex system of age classes. Young men have to go through very painful rites of passage before being recognised as adults. In one such rite, six parallel lines are cut the whole length of the forehead. When this is being done, the youth must remain perfectly still because any movement will spoil the symmetry, and this mark of cowardice will be obvious for the rest of his life.

[Aubert guide, Hong Kong 1999, p 124-125]
Barrey (Barrei) 06/42 [+ WO]

Barri (O) 1. doorway, gate; 2. time /=certain period/

Barri, with important well 05/38? [x]

Barri (Bari) 08°49'/35°22' 1536 m 08/35 [Gz]

Barri 09°01'/36°10' 1227/1375 m 09/36 [WO Gz]

Barri 10°39'/40°49' 658 m 10/40 [WO Gz]

Barri 10°40'/41°05' 392 m 10/41 [WO Gz]

Barri Abbasena, see Abasina

barr-is- (O) fly

Barris (area) 06/44 [WO]

Barris 07/44 [WO]

Barric, cf Barita 10/40 [Ne]

Barta 07°16'/36°19' 2146 m, east of Bonga 07/36 [Gz]

Bartire, group/tribe of Somali living south-east of Jijiga; they are agriculturalists

Barto 09°15'/37°33' 1634 m 09/37 [WO Gz]

Baruda (O) bullets, explosives

Baruda 11/36 [n]

A. Braathen & T. Grenne, Geology and mineralisation of the Baruda area, Metekel District, Gojam Province ...: Preliminary results. NGU Report 97. 116, 21 p (Norway)

Barudada (Baroudada) circa 10°40'/41°30' 10/41 [18 x]

Barudi (O), barud (Arabic,A) gunpowder

Barudi 11°05'/41°33' 467 m 11/41 [WO Gz]

Baruga Tekle Haymanot (church) 09°28'/39°14' 09/39 [Gz]

Barugali (area), see under Trena 10/40 [WO]

Barumieda, see Boru Debre Birhan

Barurudda (Bururudda) 10°40'/41°38' 600 m 10/41 [Gz WO]

Coordinates would give map code JDR70

Barusha 12°35'/39°00' 2348 m, near Sekota 12/39 [Gz]

Barut (with fort, historically recorded) ../.. [Pa]

barya ..: bariya (A) slave

Barya Abo (church) 09°09'/37°06' 09/37 [Gz]

Barye Gemb, see Bahri Gimb