

	<i>bas</i> (O) lush vegetation		
HEK62	Bas, see Das		
JCB28	Basassar, see Bakassar		
HEK31	Basha 12°02'/37°37' 1784 m	12/37	[Gz]
HBR..	<i>Bashada</i> , ethinc group living near the Hamer. They were briefly studied by a German in 1951.	05/36	[x]
texts	Ad.E. Jensen, <i>Die Baschada</i> , in <i>Altvölker Süd-Äthiopiens</i> , Stuttgart 1959 p 344-346; S. Epple, Women's life in a society with age organisation - the Bashada of Southern Ethiopia, in 15th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies 2003; N. Poissonier, Meki-Misha and Simi-Bel: two examples of relations of avoidance among the Bashada of Southern Ethiopia, in 15th as above.		
pict	Altvölker as above, Tafel 18 chieftain, 19 man with 'lower lip pin'.		
HD...	Bashekewet (Bash Kewot, Bashkewet) (centre in 1964 of Debdebo sub-district) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	09/39	[Ad x]
HEU30	Bashi Maryam (church) 12°59'/39°24' west of Amba Alage	12/39	[Gz]
HEE10	Bashilo (Bascillo) (river) A tributary of the Abay, west of Debre Tabor, confluence with the Abay at this map code. "The precipitous ravines of the Bashilo were known and dreaded even 100 miles away, where caravan men who have to cross it in its upper reaches speak of it with bated breath." [Cheesman 1936] The National Geographic expedition along the Abay in September 1999 halted for a day at the confluence of the Bashilo and the Abay. "The Bashilo River and its canyon were nearly as big and wide as the Blue Nile and its gorge, and the whole scene, with massive sandstone arches and cliffs fronting the Nile, and big plateaus stacked up in all directions, was as grandly masculine as parts of the Wild West." The expedition camped near a big fig tree and the significance of the place was explained by a local man: "This is the place where the men in this region have a big meeting every May. The borders of Gojam, Begemder and Wollo meet at the confluence of the Bashilo and the Abay. Men come from all three regions to feast and renew their vows of peace. The Begemder men, who live the closest to the tree and do not need to cross a river, bring a white ox and a white goat. The men from Gojam and Wollo pay some money for the animals, and bring baskets of <i>injera</i> and <i>kolo</i> , and bottles of <i>tella</i> . They sacrifice the animals and pour their blood into the Nile. Then they have a feast for two days. That is the biggest feast of the year. There are also feasts in late October and November when the harvests begin." [V Morell, <i>Blue Nile</i> , Washington 2001 p 206, 210-211]	10/38	[Ch 20]
??	Bashir, at some distance from Kurmuk	../.	[x]
1930s	When William Avenstrup in late 1920s or early 1930s passed Bashir, between Goha Gomersha and Untu, Sheikh Nadir had just lost a brother and Avenstrup preferred not to attend the funeral but to pass on. From Bashir one could see into Sudan and also notice in the distance where the Abay valley was. [Avenstrup Oslo 1935 p 137 + Sthlm 1935 p 126] When Per Sandvik's caravan arrived in Bashir from the Sudan side, the Sheikh was there and greeted them in person, put a large house at their disposal and provided plenty of food and drink.		

[P Sandvik, I Etiopia ..., Oslo 1935 p 24]

In the Italian time the population of Bashir district was about 9,000 and its chief was Sheikh Nasir Ali.

HCL24c	Bashiru (Basciru)	06/38	[+ Gu]
HDR74	Basi 10°36'/37°01' 1952 m, south-west of Bure	10/37	[Gz]
HEC49	Basile	11/37	[WO]
HCC45	Basketo (Basketto, Baskatta, Mesketo)	05/37	[x 20]
	Ethnic group of the Sidama people officially estimated at 82,800 in 1974 and the average member could not understand anything important in any language except Basketo.		
	[Summer Institute of Linguistics]		
	From another source: They live in the Omo region east of Mount Smith at about HCB99 or HCC90, numbering 57,805 at a later census.		
	Field studies were made by E. Haberland in April 1951, when the Basketo lived with the Dolo to the north and the Galila to the south as neighbours.		
	The Basketo form a cultural unit together with the Doko, Balta, Dola-Masira, Dafa and Laha. Haberland could make a list of 36 clan names within that unit, but he was not certain that he had collected all of them.		
	They are densely settled in their area of about 8 x 8 km. Haberland estimated that 4000-6000 people lived there.		
	Their language is an Ometo dialect, so different that the Gofa and Welamo do not understand it.		
1940s	The Italians did not have any station in Basketo during their occupation and ruled from Bulki. The liberation in 1941 was peaceful, and the Basketo headman Duko Sotso from the Italian time was permitted to continue. The Orthodox Church was spreading but did not have any deeper influence on the people.		
1960s	The land of the Basketo is fertile, with an estimated population density of around 200 persons per square kilometre. Ensete forms an important part of the diet. One-third of the fields is covered with yams.		
	[S Stanley 1966]		
text	E. Haberland, Die Basketto und verwndte Stämme, in <i>Altvölker Süd-Äthiopiens</i> , Stuttgart 1959 p 189-226.		
picts	Altvölker as above, pl 4 (drawing by Elisabeth Pauli) farmstead, Tafel 25 store and beehive.		
??	Basketo sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HD..	Bashkewet, see Bashekewet		
HEJ99	Baskura 12°37'/37°26' 2226 m, near Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HER57	Baskura (Bascura) (place & area)	13/37	[+ WO Gu]
JCR89	Baskure (Bascure) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
	<i>baso</i> (Som) crown of the head		
HCR58	Baso 07°42'/37°22' 1891 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDS21	Baso (Basso), see also Basso	10/37	[Wa 18]
1840s	"An -- English traveler, Beke, who stayed at the entrepôt of Baso in Gojjam in 1842, was impressed by the trade of the area. He made clear that the market of Baso was the most important commercial place in northern Ethiopia, where the traders from the Red Sea coast met their counterparts from the Gibe region and beyond. In fact, it was the Gibe trade which made Baso famous, where imported foreign goods were exchanged for the products of southwestern Ethiopia. Beke adds that the distinguishing feature of the market of Baso was the trade in the produce of Limmu-Ennarya and the surrounding countries, which was brought by Oromo traders and exchanged for European manufactures. Baso was Limmu-Ennarya's commercial outlet in southern Gojjam. All roads led to Baso, but Baso and northern Ethiopia depended on the trade with Limmu-Ennarya in more than one sense:" [Mohammed 1994 p 135-136]		
	"Baso -- is the grand focus of the trade with Enarea and the countries to the south and		

west, and in fact the sole source of the foreign trade of Abessinia; -- the gold, ivory, coffee, spices and civet which, independently of slaves, may be said to form the only articles given in return for the manufactures of Europe, which find their way into Africa by this road." [C T Beke, Letters on the commerce -- 1852 p 15]

"-- at the time when King Sahle Sellasie of Shawa was at the height of his power. -- /Abba Bagibo's/ influence and political control of the Soddo area lasted to the end of his reign. -- Abba Bagibo's expansion and ambition were not limited to the direction of Soddo. He had also a strong desire to expand the frontier of his kingdom towards the Abbay -- The caravan route to the famous market of Soddo and the 'coffee route' -- to the Muslim land of Wollo came under Abba Bagibo's jurisdiction. Thus, besides Baso, which was Limmu-Ennarya's commercial outlet in Gojjam, Agabja and Soddo now became not only Limmu-Ennarya's commercial outlets, but also sources of revenue --" [Mohammed 1994 p 175-176]

In the 1800s Baso (Basso) was a meeting point of the many small Oromo caravans coming from all over southern Ethiopia and the larger caravans of the Muslim merchants of northern Ethiopia, Harar and the coast. There was trade in slaves.

[Abir 1968 p 57]

It was claimed by d'Abbadie that in the 1840s the number of elephant tusks passing annually through the market of Baso was nearly 3,000. [Abir p 87]

During a campaign against bandits in Gojjam Dec.1856 - Feb.1857, emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Baso.

[Zänäb 1902]

1860s During one of his campaigns in Gojjam, Emperor Tewodros freed all the slaves at the Baso market and, in an impromptu wedding ceremony, he had all the male slaves married to the females. He followed this by an official ban on slave-trade throughout his realm. [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 34]

1870s In Menilek's time a district in Guolla province, governed by a Kenyazmach.

1880s Basso was the principal meeting place for southbound merchants to Enarya. Its market was regarded as important for gold, coffee and ivory around the 1880s.

1890s It was estimated (by Alamanni) that there were sold at the Basso market around 1890 annually 38,000 oxen, 17,000 cows, 18,000 goats, and 16,000 sheep.

1900s Even around 1900 when Basso trade was only a fraction of its former self, it was estimated (by Oderizzi) that there passed a number of about 200 northward bound caravans a year.

Same locality or another Basso?: In 1907 the young Teferi Mekonnen (future Haile Selassie) was made governor of Ba'aso, while still being a student at the newly-opened Menelik II School in Addis Abeba, with an Austrian by name Erich Weinzinger as his teacher of French. Someone else served as governor instead of Teferi..

[Greenfield 1965 p 149 + H Juell 1935 p 164]

1910 In April 1910 Kenyazmach Merid was given control over the Basso market, replacing one of Empress Taitu's appointees.

baso ber gebeya (A) market at Baso gate/pass

HEE27 Baso Ber Gebeya (market) 11°07'/39°07' 11/39 [Gz]

H.... Baso Liben sub-district (-1997-) ../. [n]

HDM72c Baso & Werana sub-district (-1997-) 09/39 [n]

basra: *bazra* (A) mare, female horse

JCC81 Basra (mountain) 06°10'/41°44' 913 m 06/41 [WO Gz]

HBR12 Bass Ebor (Basso Ebor), see Chew Bahir 04/36 [x]

Count Teleki had heard about a lake called Basso Ebor in a local language in which *bass* meant 'water' when he on 19 April 1888 reached what he named Lake Stephanie, a name changed to Chew Bahir by the Ethiopian government.

[P J Imperato 1998 p 71]

HBR12 Bass Marle, see Chew Bahir

HBP04 Bass Narok (lake), see Turkana 04/36 [x]

Count Teleki as above had also heard about Bass Narok which he reached earlier and saw from a mountain on 5 March 1888 and reached soon thereafter. The name he gave was Rudolf, changed to Turkana from a name of people mainly on the Kenya side.

[Imperato p 70]

HDG69	Bassi, T. (hill)	09/35	[WO]
HDB33	Bassiba (Bassibe) 08°30'/35°58' 1851 m	08/35	[Gz]
HCP39	Bassignani (sawmill)	07/36	[Gu]
JDG54	Bassitakali (Bassitacali) (area) 830 m	09/40	[+ WO]
	<i>basso, bassoo</i> (O), <i>besso</i> (bässon) (A) food from roasted flour or grain mixed with butter, salt, etc		
	<i>Basso, Baso</i> (Bässon), name of a Mecha Oromo tribe;		
	<i>Basu</i> , a clan of the Karrayyu of the Borana people		
H....	Basso, see mainly Baso above	10/37	[18]
	In the mid-1850s there were two apparently different markets, by names Ayjubay and Gibe.		
HEM73c	Basso	12/39	[Gu]
HDM63	Basso wereda (centre in 1964 = Atakilt)	09/39	[Ad]
H....	Basso wereda (centre in 1964 = Jubie)	10/37	[Ad]
HEH85	Bastensu (area)	12/36	[WO]
HCN23	Bastika (Bastica) 1005 m	07/35	[+ WO]
HEJ86	Bastora 12°34'/37°08' 1890 m	12/37	[Gz]
J....	Basulle (valley in the Harar province)	09/42?	[Mi]
geol	Haematite sometimes occurs in the contacts between pegmatites and mica gneisses. The occurrence has no commercial value for production of iron.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
GDF81	Bata, see under Gidami	08/34	[WO]
HDG14	Bata (Cure) 09°12'/35°11' 1533 m	09/35	[Gz]
HEJ35	Bata (small island with church ruins), see also Bahita	12/37	[Ch Gu WO]
	Cheesman passed there in April 1933 and saw "the tree-clad and deserted island, whose church had shared the same fate as the rest."		
	[Cheesman 1936]		
JDA78	Batanissa 08°52'/40°35' 2010 m, near Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
	The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menelik arrived at Batanissa on 18 April 1897 and found that there was a French camp of those who were building the telegraph line from Harar to the capital.		
	"I interviewed the chief, one M. Drouin, on the subject of his work. He was annoyed with the British Mission for, as he said, denuding the country of men, and, consequently, of his workmen, as they were taken away from him in order to bring us supplies. He was, however, full of enthusiasm, and said that the wire would be in working order up to Addis Abbaba by the 20th of May."		
	[Count Gleichen, With the mission to Menelik, London 1898 p 178]		
HDK55	Batatin, see Bedatino		
	batawa: <i>bahtawi</i> (A) hermit		
JDJ55c	Batawa, cf Balawa	09/42	[Wa]
JEA27	Bataxa 11°02'/40°27' 589 m	11/40	[Gz]
	<i>bate</i> (Arsi O) kinds of small thorn tree,		
	e.g. <i>Acacia eggelingii</i> , <i>A. persiciflora</i> ; <i>baate</i> (O) not;		
	<i>bate</i> (batä) (A) started, began /new month/; (bat'e) my king-post		
HBK62	Bate (crater) 04°14'/37°42' 1045 m	04/37	[Gz]
HDE38	Bate 08°28'/39°11' 1575 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDE60	Bate	08/38	[WO]
JDH36	Bate 09°24'/41°14' 1615 m	09/41	[Gz]

JDJ45	Bate 09°25'/42°03' 2092 m	09/42	[Gz]
JEB47	Bate Buya (Bate-Buia) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HEL06	Batele 11°47'/39°00' 3209 m	11/39	[Gz]
HCS23	Batena, see under Hosaina	07/37	[WO]
??	Bateramora, see Betera Amora		
??	Baterat (mountain recorded in 1613)	../..	[n]
1610s	"-- report of an eyewitness /Almeida/ in 1613: Father Antonio Fernandez and the ambassador -- began the descent of a high mountain from which open country was to be seen. It is called Baterat and belongs to the province of Boxa /=Bosha/. Here the Galla commonly graze their cows." [Mohammed 1994]		
HEE86	Bathor, see Bete Hor		
	<i>bati, baatii</i> (O) 1. raven, crow; 2. moon sickle, first appearance of the moon; (A) 1. new moon; 2. bird which shows where wild bees have made a hive; 3. a term in traditional Ethiopian music; <i>baati</i> (Som) tie-dyed or coloured cloth, batik; <i>batti</i> (O) carcass		
HCT90	Bati 08°05'/38°30' 1951 m	08/38	[Gz]
HEF36	Bati (Batie) 11°11'/40°01'	11/39	[n Ro WO]
	Coordinates would give map code HEF37.		
JEA32	Bati (Batie, Bate, Batia, Batti)	11/40	[Gz MS WO Te]
	MS: 11°09'/40°02' 1637/1671 m; Gz: 11°11'/40°01' 1502 m (with important Monday market), distance 417 km from Addis Abeba. Centre at least 1959-1964 of Awsa awraja (but belonging to Kalu awraja?). Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5N Debisa (area) 1748 m 10NE Murjan (Murgian) (area) 1406 m		
1930s	The houses were grouped on a hillock dominated by the elevated fort, with good supply of water, the houses well arranged and their compounds often surrounded by euphorbias against winds from the highland. Bati was surrounded by a wide undulating terrace with its lower parts suited for cultivation. In the early 1930s its population was estimated to be about 2,000. Monday market. Telephone, customs office and caravan connection with the Red Sea coast. [Zervos 1936] Italian <i>Residenza</i> , post, telephone, infirmary, <i>spaccio</i> . [Guida 1938] The road Bati-Kombolcha 50 km was gravelled in the 1930s but not asphalted, and the road 100 km to Mille river was not maintained and not coated. Post office of the Italians was opened on 10 May 1937. Its cancellations read BATIE AMARA which was modified to BATIE * SCIOA after 1 October 1940 when the locality was transferred to <i>Governo dello Scioa</i> .		
1940s	"It is the great market of the desert border, one of the most interesting in Ethiopia. You may see more Danakil gathered together here than at any one place in the desert itself, and here they meet the borderland Gallas on a friendly footing, for purposes of trade. Almost every man in the market is armed, the Gallas with their long curved swords, the Danakil with their formidable knives. On the morning of market-day (Monday) traders come in from the highlands and middle levels with their mules and donkeys, while Danakil arrive overnight from the desert with their long trains of camels. The latter are bringing salt from deposits in the depths of the desert, contained as a rule in neatly plaited cylinders of palm-leaf. Beyond Bati we continued for some miles to descend among the lower hills of the escarpment and finally came down on to the real desert. It was a splendid road, and it struck me that I had never before seen a desert in such comfort." [Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, (1949)1957 p 144]		
1950s	Bati was one of the about fifteen most important cotton production areas in Ethiopia (except Eritrea) in the 1950s. In 1956 there were two telephones, for the police and for a rest room of the Crown Prince. There was also a (sub?) post office.		

- Sub-province Governor of Awsa awraja in 1959 was Kenyazmach Abebe Gebre.
- 1960s The Bati goatskins are among the best goatskins in the world. The skin trade of Bati was already very important during the reign of Emperor Menilek II. These skins have fine hair and skin texture. The high quality is especially due to the fact that, as a rule, they are pulled off by hand without the use of knives.
[Agriculture in Ethiopia, Rome (FAO) 1961 p 337-338]
- 1962 The average daily traffic on the Kombolcha side in 1962 was 8 buses, 12 cars, and 29 trucks. Ditto on the Assab side was 2 buses, 7 cars, and 23 trucks.
On 16 November 1962 the Emperor inaugurated a new telephone line Bati-Assab.
In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Bati, without engaging external consultants.
- 1967 Population 6,146 as counted in 1967.
In 1967 there were 10 telephone numbers, of which one for Saba Hotel and others for personal names Abdulla Ahmed Kedir, Indris Assew, Said Ahmed Alawi, Saleh Ibrahim Beshir, Temelso Kahsay.
- 1968 Haile Selassie I primary school in 1968 had 289 boys and 127 girls, with 6 male teachers and one female. At its junior secondary level there were 30 male and 9 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers of which one foreign.
- 1970s "Bati is now /around 1972/ a sizeable town, but it appears to have grown up only recently and probably owes its origin to its market which must antedate the town by at least 200 or 300 years. I have been unable to find references of very early travellers to Bati, which may have had a different name in earlier times."
"Little by little, permanent shops are erected, drinking-houses and inns are established, and a few people come to live permanently near the market area. Thus a village starts and a town develops. Bati must now have a normal population of perhaps 2,000. Having a main highway pass through it has secured its future."
"The Bati market gets under way relatively early. People from the low country want to be on their way home before the heat of the day reaches its height, so by 10 a.m. the greater share of those who come have already arrived. -- They lead both donkeys and camels in long lines. Men and women walk in separate groups. -- Older Danakil children are usually left at home to tend the family flocks and seldom come to markets."
"The market-place is on the south-eastern edge of Bati, though on Mondays the whole town is busy with market activity. A knoll rises above the market area on its south-eastern corner and provides a sweeping view of it. It is also, for some reason, the tethering area for camels. Hundreds can be seen there by mid-morning. Cattle are traded in this part of the market. -- Twelve to fifteen thousand people must come to Bati on market-day. By noon at least 10,000 can be seen in the market area at any one time. As at all Ethiopian markets, trading is a secondary activity for half the people who come."
"Very black people are outnumbered at Bati by light, brown-skinned types. Many of the traders are Yemenis. Some are Tigreans. -- At Bati we were able to wander unbothered. The prevailing mood of the people was friendliness tempered with shyness and reserve."
"The elaborate silver jewellery so much in evidence on the necks and arms of women at Bati can also be bought. Women who have ornaments to spare -- sell to traders who, in turn, resell to others. One can get good buys by watching these dealings and striking a direct bargain with a lady who will not accept the price the dealer offers but is still eager to sell."
"While there was no feeling of prosperity about the Bati market, there was also no sense of poverty, by local standards, when I visited it in 1972. People looked well nourished and beggars were few."
[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 45-48]
The market is on two hills. On the eastern hill the Afar sell their goods, on the western hill they can buy from the highlanders.
[L Bondestam 1974]
- 1973 In late 1973 the British supported a *Food for Work Programme*, one of its projects being near Bati where Danakil women built a road with their bare hands for a payment of 3 kg

- maize or wheat per day. [News]
- 1974 "That night in Bati we stayed at the 1930s Italian-built Saba Hotel on the heights west of town and savored the crisp mountain air on the balcony while sharing a bottle of wine. -- Afar with their camels packed with wares lumbered in from the escarpment canyons, and farmers and merchants came with donkeys laden with goods. People milled about, setting up plots and displays, talking and hawking their products in whichever language and dialect they spoke. To encourage good behaviour, an iron gallows - with a rope attached to a pulley for efficient operation - stood prominently on one side of the square. The highlanders sold millet, barley, teff, sorghum, peas, beans, and yams, and the Afar sold livestock, salt, sandals, rope, palm mats, and cloth from Djibouti. Then there were farm implements for sale by local merchants, and spices, sugar, coffee, tea, soap, candles, lanterns, pots, knives, ladles, combs, brushes, cigarettes, beads, clothes, incense, and perfume."
[J Kalb, *Adventures in the bone trade*, New York 2001 p 137]
Sultan Ali Mirah Hanfere (53) /cf Awsa/ left Bati when there was conflict about the land reform of the Derg government. He stayed in a village near French Somaliland and finally on 2 June 1975 fled to Djibouti, where he was granted refuge. [News]
There was very serious famine around Bati at this time.
Spelling used by the post office was BATI.
There was at Bati (-1978-) a petrol filling station of Shell.
- 1980s Main hotel (-1982-) was Kersa with 8 rooms/beds and a swimming pool.
Manager was Kebede Endaylalu.
- 1984 Population about 10,000 in 1984.
"On the morning of November 12, 1984, a small convoy of Land Rovers wound its way out of Addis Ababa -- and headed northward to the famine-stricken provinces of Wollo and Tigray. Laden with cameras and microphones rather than grain and milk, this was the television crew for CBS's '60 Minutes.' A week later, on November 18, thousands of American families would get their first look at the heart-wrenching scenes of starvation in the crowded camps of Bati and Makelle.
-- They would be told that in the camp of 25,000 refugees at Bati there were only three nurses and one doctor. -- Fifty bodies a day were being buried. --
Accompanying correspondent Mike Wallace as guide and adviser was an American Catholic priest, Monsignor Robert Coll, the newly appointed coordinator of Churches Drought Action Africa/Ethiopia (CDAA/E). This ecumenical venture, recently organized by Catholic and Protestant churches and international agencies, would acquire and distribute emergency food donated for the relief of these victims of disaster."
[R W Solberg, *Miracle in Ethiopia*, New York 1991 p 3-4]
In late November 1984 the camp at Bati was reported to contain 25,000 people, with 1,000 arrivals daily.
53 deaths were reported on 12 November and 36 before noon on the following day.
[Solberg p 95-96]
In the autumn of 1984 the /International?/ Red Cross set up a camp at Bati.
"In 1984 Bati was dying, its market empty, its people starving. In a valley outside the town, thirty thousand peasants from the surrounding countryside had gathered to die with it."
At some time around October 1984 armed troops took away 5,000 starving people from the Bati camp. Later /in November?/ the head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam made a visit, arriving in an Aeroflot helicopter together with five /Soviet?/ staff officers.
About this time there were at the camp one doctor - the Englishman Myles F. Harris - twenty Ethiopian and expatriate nurses, "two packing cases of rudimentary drugs". The camp administrator was Gebre Mariam. Nurse Tula was from the Finnish Red Cross.
[M F Harris, *Breakfast in hell*, New York 1987 p 9-13]
The Swedish Red Cross man Claes-Göran Landergren says that the book above was written by an Australian doctor Miles Camdon /not correct/ and that its author was criticized for being somewhat dictatorial and wanting to rule rather than just assist the

Ethiopian Red Cross at the Bati camp.

The Eth. Red Cross decided to concentrate all its available resources at Bati, with thousands of tents. One Mesfin was appointed head of the camp. About 8,000 died at Bati and were buried at an improvised graveyard. Only after the rains in July-August 1985 had the situation improved and the Bati camp was almost empty.

[C-G Landergren, *Medmänsklig ...*, Sthlm 2003 p 107-108, 111-112]

Three Swedes on behalf of Lutheran Aid and several Danish journalists visited Bati as a group in late November 1984. They were told that 28,112 people were registered at the camp. There were seven hospital tents. Children with less than 70% of normal weight were given so-called intensive feeding with five meals a day (others got two meals). On one day 77 people died at Bati during the visit of the group.

[Uppsala Nya Tidning 84-12-15 with photo of the tents in Tenaestelin 1984 no 2 p 6]

There was a hotel where foreigners could stay when visiting the Bati feeding camp. "After two hours /from Kombolcha/ the satellite repeating station -- appeared high on a ridge against the sky. Around a corner an electric light blazed behind a set of blue pillars. A notice on the side of the road with an arrow said KURSA HOTEL."

"He introduced himself as the manager, Teferi Dessie. -- In a room at the back of the hotel he kept a beautiful wife of eighteen. He was over forty. -- the Kursa had been built by the Italians. Its veranda roof was supported by blue-painted Doric columns, its walls yellow, the floors red tile. Inside was a large, bare room with a small bar in one corner. A cheap coloured devotional of Lenin's arrival at the Finland Station hang on the end wall, at the other a prewar map of Ethiopia. -- The rooms lay at the back in a separate building. -- A high wire fence surrounded the sleeping quarters."

[M F Harris 1987 p 228-229]

Pages 231-262 of "Breakfast in Hell" describe the two-month stay of Dr Harris at Bati, possibly November-December 1984? By the end of his stay 3,657 people had been buried at the Bati camp.

Graham Hancock travelled with aid representatives, in December 1984?:

"From Kombolcha, we drove east to Bati along 40 kilometres of winding road that took us yet another 1,000 feet down into the Rift."

"Only 18 months before -- all the fields had been ripe with grain and the road had been thronged - in places blocked - with Afar cattle and camels on their way to the Monday market at Bati. Now the picture was very different. There were no cattle at all, other than a few picked-clean carcasses glaring whitely at the sun -- Worst of all was the denuded wilderness of the fields. As far as the eye could see in all directions nothing was growing."

"Tom Kelly and Joseph Kennedy -- had perhaps found the site for the Africare project they were planning for Ethiopia. 'It looks like a desert -- but the desertification isn't too far advanced. It's on the cusp. The topsoil could still be saved. -- With proper soil-conservation and water-shed management techniques this land could become productive again.' -- I was feeling profoundly depressed by the time we arrived in Bati."

"A huge expanse of open land to the south west of the town had been taken over as a billet for the drought refugees. So rapid had their influx been, however, and on such a large scale, that there had been no time to build proper pit latrines or take even the most rudimentary sanitary precautions."

"The Red Cross supplementary feeding centre - nothing more than a long, tin-roofed shack - was like an image of the most infamous of the Victorian workhouses. Into this pestilential den, a thousand mothers with their sickly infants had crowded and now sat torpidly in the warm shadowy light awaiting the gift of food."

"-- the slightest climatic upset can mean utter destitution. Outside the supplementary feeding centre I talked to one such victim, Idris Yousuf Ali, who left his farm and made his way to Bati in October 1984. 'My life was always hard -- Ten years ago, in the last great drought, I had to sell almost all my possessions; but at least I managed to remain on my farm. This time the drought was worse, and I could not stay. -- Once I had four oxen for ploughing and of these, when there was no food left to eat, I sold two and slaughtered

two for meat. So you see, I cannot go back. I have eaten my future."

[G Hancock, Ethiopia - The challenge of hunger, London 1985 p 90-93]

Dawit Wolde Giorgis also accompanied when Senator Edward Kennedy saw famine sites in Ethiopia, among them Bati. In Kennedy's party were his two children Kara and Ted and an assistant Jerry Tinker. The Australian opposition leader, Andrew S. Peacock, flew to Bati to try to discuss with the Senator, but Kennedy received him coldly under the circumstances.

"As we drove to the site I told the Senator stories about its past. Bati is rich in tradition for Ethiopians. One of the five beats of Ethiopian music is called Bati, and it is the subject of many old, romantic songs still popular today. Bati symbolized the old romance and beauty of Ethiopia. Now it is a wasted ruin, a graveyard --"

[Dawit W. Giorgis, Red tears, USA 1989 p 215-216]

The largest irrigation dam of the Upper Mille and Upper Cheleka Disaster Prevention Programme was at Bati. This programme was started after the famine in 1984-1985.

Enrollment in the Environmental Education Project at the Bati Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish aid) was 80 in 1986/87.

[Swedish source]

The famine camp at Bati was closed after some time. The Agency for International Development spoke of terminating all emergency aid at the end of 1986.

By August 1987, the world learnt that Ethiopia was in the throes of a new crisis, but the camps at Bati and elsewhere were not recreated.

[Solberg p 159, 176]

1990s Population 14,689 as estimated in 1993.

"Try to time your visit here for a Monday, as that is market day. You'll be joined by as many as 10,000 other people, as Bati has long been the site of Ethiopia's largest cattle and camel market -- The Afar from the eastern lowlands come here, bringing their wares by camel to sell in the highlands. Items of particular interest for sale at this colourful market are *amoles* (salt bars) from the Danakil Depression; coffee and spices; herbs, lentils, and vegetables; and a variety of products that include soap, coffee cups, beads and trinkets, knives, pins and nails, and batteries."

[Camerapix 1995 p 135]

2000s The little town lies 41 km east of Kombolcha and is known for its Monday market, which attracts up to 10,000 Afar and Oromo from all around. "It's not as spectacular as the tourist literature makes out," but it is the largest market in Ethiopia after Addis Abeba.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 212]

Fruits, skins and cattle are prominent in what is offered at the Bati market also in the 2000s.

"Bati is on the frontier between Afar and Wollo. This is an interesting place to stop only on market days -- It is a dusty place, with quite a lot of local hotels and restaurants. In 1984-85 it was a major epicentre of the famine, and the site of a major Save the Children (UK) feeding programme. -- the camp was closed as soon as possible, although food distributions through the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) continue on an annual basis --

On the Saturday market days, Bati is transformed from a drab sleepy town into a colourful interface between highlanders and Afars. -- The Afar men stride through town leading their rows of camels, normally armed alarmingly with rifles and their large and impressive Afar daggers strapped on their waist. Afar women with their colourful shawls sit in the market to sell their goods, or wander through purchasing their needs and wants."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/01/05]

Population about 17,200 in 2001.

picts D Buxton, Travels ..., London (1949)1957 p 128-129[pl 111,113,114]

three market scenes;

L Bondestam, Den dömnda dalen, Lund/Sweden 1974 p 48 market;

G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987
p 186 market, 187 Afar girl;

Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1984 no 2 p 6 tents for sick in famine camp;
 Kyrkogården (Sthlm) 1986 no 1 p 9 wide view of town, surroundings
 and sheds of famine relief camp 1984-1985;
 Tenaestelin 1989 no 1 p 15 irrigation dam;
 H Marcus, A history of Ethiopia, USA/UK 1994
 p 207 feeding camp with many tents in July 1985;
 Camerapix 1995 p 136 crowded market shown in colour;
 K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)
 p 154 sloping market place packed with people and cattle,
 p 155 empty gallows at the market.

	bati dida: <i>dida</i> (O) forest etc.		
HCT80	Bati Dida 08°00'/38°26' 1976 m	08/38	[Gz]
??	Bati Felassi	14/39	[+ 18]
	Sabagardis of Agame in the late 1700s or early 1800s lost two battles against the troops of the governor of Adwa. After that he found it necessary to take refuge in his stronghold on the mountain of Bati Felassi. [M Parkyns vol II p 112]		
JEA32	Bati sub-district? (-1997-)	11/40	[n]
JEA32	Bati wereda (centre in 1964 = Bati) (-1964-1994-)	11/40	[Ad n]
HDN55	Batimbo 10°25'/35°14' 713 m	10/35	[Gz]
JDA44	Batitti (area)	08/40	[WO]
HCD93	Bato (lake), see Abaya		
	batto: <i>batoo</i> (O) 1. oar; 2. broad, large /foot/		
HDF31	Batto	08/39	[WO]
	<i>batu</i> (O) porter, carrier; (bat'u) (A) the roof beam		
HCM65	Batu (mountains) MS: 06°40'/39°25' 4307 m	06/39	[MS Gz WO]
	MS coordinates would give map code HCM31 Gz: 06°55'/39°44' = HCM64, 3970 m Douglas Busk in the early 1950s could not find any record of any European party entering this range, but he thought there would be mountaineering interest. There is some doubt whether the name Batu is applied locally to the highest peak. Goba would be a base for an excursion. [D Busk 1957 p 223] The Finnish professor Helmer Smeds in 1958 was the first foreigner to climb the peak of Batu Bulla, about 4,300 metres above sea level. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 137] <i>Facts about Ethiopia</i> in 2004 says it is the 10th highest mountain in Ethiopia. "/The guides/ came up with the information that the most impressive peak was called <i>Tinnish Batu</i> (Little Batu), but that in spite of its name it was really higher than <i>Tilliq Batu</i> (Big Batu) behind it. To us it appeared that the peak behind Tinnish Batu was definitely higher. Tinnish Batu's top was a cluster of eroded pinnacles rising from a platform of rock which itself fell off in steep cliffs on all sides. Debris-formed slopes extended up to the first row of cliffs and green grass and bushes were visible on the ledge above them. -- South of where we stood rose Tilliq Batu, grass-covered to its top. It had two separate summits and lesser peaks on both sides. The area looked as if it could provide several days of good climbing." [P B Henze (1977)2001 p 221]		
picts	Bale highland .., Eth. Tourist Trade Corp. 1988 (pamphlet) view along summit ridge; P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys (reprint)A.A. 2001 pict 59(a) jagged peaks.		
HCM..	Batu Tiku (peak some distance from Dinsho)	07/39	[n]

HFC41	Baual, see Boval		
KCR35	Bauet 07°33'/47°06' 475 m	07/47	[Gz]
HES67	Bauhit (Bwahit) (mountain) 13°13'/38°13' 4345 m Gz: 13°13'/38°13' 4345 m; MS: 13°15'/38°15' = HES68, 4430 m see also under Sawana	13/38	[Gz Wa WO Gu]
	One of several long narrow plateaux in the Simen high mountains, roughly pointing north and south. Each of these plateaux has its highest point at the northern extremity and declines gently southwards. The northern front is cut off sharply by the precipice wall. The plateau top is bare and desolate, covered with a pale dry grass. [H C Maydon, Simen, London 1925 p 86]		
HD...	Baulli	09/39?	[18]
	In Menilek's time (-1870s-) a district in Guolla province, governed by a Kenyazmach.		
HEC46	Baumieda	11/37	[WO]
	<i>baw</i> (Harari) rich; <i>bawo</i> (O) good, satisfactory		
??	Bawa Amba (historically recorded)	../..	[x]
	Mahiko of Hadiyya was killed there.		
HFC41	Bawal (Baual) (plateau)	13/36	[+ WO]
KCR26	Bawed (area)	07/47	[WO]
HEL42	Bawzan 12°12'/38°41' 2467 m (with church Kidane Mihret to the south-west)	12/38	[Gz]
??	Baxlad Deroz (in Jimma region)	../..	[It]
	<i>baya</i> (O) fake calf used to make the cow give milk; kind of tree?; <i>baye</i> (O) plenty, abundant		
HCD59	Baya 05°52'/38°23' 2072 m	05/38	[Gz]
HEU61	Baya (British camp in 1868)	13/39	[18]
JDK17	Baya (Baia) (Gabri Baia?) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HEL72	Baycha (Baych'a) 12°28'/38°37' 2467 m	12/38	[Gz]
JFA25	Baydodo (Vaieddo, Waieddo) (with waterhole)	13/40	[LM WO Ne]
	bayed adeg: <i>adeege</i> (Som) male servant, errand boy		
JEC09	Bayed Adeg (Baied Adeg) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
	<i>bayessa</i> (O) all right; <i>bayyisu</i> (O) cause to be plenty		
HEH73	Bayisa, J. (Gebel Bajisa) (hill) 12°26'/35°56'	12/35	[Gz WO]
HDD34	Baykeda Maryam (church) 08°30'/37°57' south-west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
HEL66	Baylamtu (Baylamt'u, Biala) (mountain) 12°21'/39°03' 3553 m	12/35	[Gz]
HES01	Bayloge 12°41'/37°40' 2818 m, near code HEK91	12/37	[Gz]
HDT09	Baymot 09°59'/39°14' 2610 m	09/39	[Gz]
HEJ68	Bayo Mayano (Baio Maiano) (church), cf Beyo	12/37	[+ WO]
	<i>bayra</i> , <i>beyra</i> (Som) beira antelope		
HFE84	Bayray (Bairai) (with waterhole)	14/38	[LM WO]
??	Baysa	14/38	[18]
	about halfway between the Mareb river and Adwa Mansfield Parkyns in mid-1843 slept at Baysa the last night before reaching Adwa.		
HCK04	Bayso (village on island), see under Gidicho	06/37	[x]
	<i>bayta</i> (T) ground, earth <i>baytan</i> : <i>baytin</i> (Som) information about lost thing or animal		
JCC28	Baytan (Baitan) (plain)	05/42	[+ WO]
	baza: <i>bazza</i> (A) stony soil		
HCC78	Baza (Bazza), see Bonke Beza		
HEC14	Bazana, see Bezzena		
HDN74	Bazber (Shogali, Sciogali, Scioghali) 10°37'/35°12' 540 m	10/35	[Gz x WO Gu]

	Principal centre of the Shogali tribe of Beni Shangul. [Guida 1938]		
??	Bazmeli (historical town in Ifat/Yifat) Described in the 1520s as a strong place belonging to the Christians. [Pankhurst 1997]	../.	[Pa]
HCS..	Bazoso (village), see under Kibet bazura: <i>bazra</i> (A) mare, female horse	08/38	[20]
HEE48	Bazura 11°16'/39°09' 2430 m (with church Maryam to the south)	11/39	[Gz]
HE...	Bazura sub-district (centre in 1964 = Molek)	11/39	[Ad]
JCS84	Beacon Hill (English name of area)	08/42	[WO]
JDN28	Beadu (Be'adu, Bahadu) 10°11'/40°37' (locality), see under Gewane	10/40	[Gz WO 20]
picts	D Buxton, Travels ..., London 1949(1957) p 128-129[10-11] three pictures of hut, women, girls, and sheep.		
HCB15c	Beamer A small part of the Baka ethnic group, with their own settlement area. [Ad E Jensen 1959 p 29]	05/36	[x]
??	Beb Sari (Bäb S.) (historically recorded)	../.	[Pa]
HEJ55	Bebehabo 12°18'/37°07' 1842 m (with church Behaba Abbo)	12/37	[Gz WO]
GCM60	Bebeka 06°57'/34°19'	06/34	[Gz]
HCG67	Bebeka (Babaka) (sub-post office under Jimma) c 1000 m Coffee plantation situated around 30 km from Mizan Teferi.	06/35	[MS Po x]
1980s	"Deep in the heart of a tropical forest in Ethiopia's southwest Kaffa region - only 200 kilometres from the Sudanese and Ugandan borders - an ambitious coffee production scheme is taking shape. The Bebeke state farm began life in the 1950s as a series of small, scattered and privately owned plantations. Now, bulldozers are hacking away jungle to prepare a 140-square-kilometre area, which the Ministry of Coffee & Tea Development (MCTD) sees as a prototype for development in the coffee sector." "Cultivated coffee /in Ethiopia/ covers 450,000 hectares and wild coffee a further 50,000 hectares. Production is by either state farms or individual holdings, the latter usually grouped into producer co-operatives. Until 1982 state farms produced only 20 per cent of the total; however, in line with the 10-year goal, the MCTD's Coffee Plantation Development Corporation (CPDC) is adding 56,000 hectares to the state farm sector." "At present CPDC has three plantations, at Bebeke, Limmu and Arba Gugu. The Bebeke project began in 1978, on the personal initiative of head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the first land was cleared in 1979. The original 1,000 hectares has been supplemented by 6,081 hectares of new bushes. By 1985 the target area of 10,000 hectares will have been reached, says Bebeke's general manager Tadesse Abebe." "In high-altitude areas coffee takes five years to produce. Here, with an altitude of 1,000 metres, it only takes three years. Production at Bebeke has so far been modest" /finally the total yield should rise to 8,000 tonnes a year according to the manager/. "The biggest threat to the crop comes from coffee-berry disease, which at one stage reduced Ethiopia's total coffee output by 20 per cent. At Bebeke, research is being done into various CBD-resistant coffee plants. 'We began with 12 varieties and we've managed to get it down to five.' -- for ease of picking, all manual, the bushes are pruned to a height of two metres. Each bush has a production life of 15 years, before it is stumped and replaced." "As washed coffee fetches higher prices on world markets, CPDC is anxious to encourage the wet process /to obtain clean coffee beans/. At Bebeke five coffee-washing stations have been completed and four more are planned. -- The plantation employs 13,000		

workers of whom 3,000 are permanent - the rest are employed only at harvest-time." Bebeke "is isolated. Most supplies are brought in from outside, and beer costs 25 per cent more than in the capital; there is no telephone, only a radio link. -- From Addis Ababa the plantation is a 600-kilometre, 12-hour drive, along a road that is metalled for only 325 kilometres. Although the road is passable all the year round, existing traffic volumes have caused surface cracks in several areas."

[M Selwyn in MEED magazine 12 October 1984 p 16]

1990s A state plantation with 6,537 hectares planted with coffee, but there are also bananas, pineapple, oranges, spices etc. A rubber plantation was planned for the future.

[UNDP/EUE January 1997]

"With German assistance many beehives have been established. Inside the plantation there is a guesthouse with bungalows and some semidetached bungalows."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 273-274]

HCL64	Bebela 06°58'/38°47' 2519 m	06/38	[Gz]
HDJ27	Bebela (Bebella) 09°15'/37°17' 2348 m (centre in 1964 of Jimma Rarie sub-district) The primary school (in Gudru awraja) in 1968 had 223 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	09/37	[Gz Ad]
HDE83	Bebeli (Bebel'i), cf Babile (centre in 1964 of Furi sub-district)	08/38	[Ad]
HDD55	Bebeli Kube 08°40'/38°02' 2664 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDU03	Bec Amba, see Bek Amba		
GDF53	Beca, see Shola		
HCP16	Beca, see Baka		
HDG22	Becca, see Begi		
HED99	Beccaccio, see Bekacho		
GDU16	Becchi (Bacchi) 10°05'/34°57' 1004 m	10/34	[WO Gz]
HDD79	Beccio, see Becho		
HCT39	Beccogi, see Bekoji		
HDS55	Becet, see Bechet		
HDS58	Bechana, see Bichena		
JDA35	Behecsa, see Bekeksa		
HEU00	Becheka (Bech'ek'a) 12°41'/39°21' 2365 m	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ44	Becheke (Bech'ek'e) 09°27'/42°03' 2126 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ45	Becheke (Bech'ek'e) (mountain) 09°27'/42°04' 2326 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDD91	Becheki (Bech'ek'i, Becheqi) 09°02'/38°40' 2103 m	09/37	[AA q]
HDE22	Becheki (Bech'ek'i) 08°25'/38°40' 2131 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDL32	Becheki (Bech'ek'i) 09°24'/38°40' 2409 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL66	Becheli Medhane Alem (Bech'eli ..) (church) 09°36'/38°58'	09/38	[Gz]
HDG65c	Bechera	09/35	[LM]
HDG75	Bechera Komis About 25 km (in a straight line) east-southeast of Mendi, at about 3 km west of the Komis river. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[x]
HDS55	Bechet (Bech'et, Bachet, Bacet, Becet) 10°24'/37°58' 2544 m Coordinates would give map code HDS45	10/37	[Gz]
HEF43	Bechetsa, see Beketsa		
HCG98	Bechi (Bech'i) 07°14'/35°34' 1221 m near map code HCN08	07/35	[Gz]
HCN19	Bechi (Bech'i, Bachi) (locality)	07/35	[Gz WO]

07°20'/35°40' 2400 m

The primary school (in Mocha awraja) in 1968 had 35 boys and 10 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.

?? Bechioitoum (in Shewa)/. [x]
After the liberation, an Ethiopian post office BECHIOITOUm was to be opened in 1944.

becho (O) 1. collectively of minor crops e.g. beans, lentils, peas; 2. collectively of vermin e.g. bed-bugs, fleas, lice
Becho, Becheo, Bacho, Bajju, name of a Tulama Oromo tribe

HC...	Becho (Betcho), cf Bechu (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-)	07/35?	[n Ad]
HDB00	Becho (Baccio) 08°12'/35°41' 1768 m near map code HDA09	08/35	[Gz]
HDC27	Becho (Beccio) (pass), cf Bicho	08/37	[+ WO]
HDD79	Becho (Beccio) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDD88	Becho (Beccio) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDE61	Becho (locality) 08°46'/38°33'	08/38	[Gz]
HDK69	Becho (Beccio)	09/38	[+ WO]
HDL33	Becho 09°22'/38°41' 2498 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL53	Becho 09°31'/38°45' 2648 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Becho wereda (centre in 1964 = Tulu Bolo)	08/38	[Ad]

HEM.. Bechoka (Bechoqa) 12/39 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Mai Modo sub-district)

HDB27 Bechu (Becho) (village, with Sor waterfalls near) 08/35 [Ca 20]

Bechu: Sor

In December 1985 an Italian consultant was awarded contract to supervise construction of a 5-MW hydroelectric plant on the Sor river, 600 km west of Addis Abeba.

1990s The village is reached by a 13 km detour from the main road to Metu. It occupies an irregular clearing in the midst of a dense thicket of trees. "From here, an hour's downhill walk through green glades on a narrow and at times barely discernible path is rewarded with a view of one of Ethiopia's many splendid waterfalls where the Sor River pours over the lip of a broad chasm 100 metres deep. A natural amphitheatre, heavily overgrown with weird tree ferns and tall grasses, this is a delightful spot in which to savour the primal atmosphere of Ilubabor."

[Camerapix 1995 p 200]

The falls, which are surrounded by a kind of natural amphitheatre, create their own microclimate. With the giant ferns, twisting tendrils, fronds and creepers, dripping undergrowth and the barking of baboons echoing in the forest, it's like walking straight into a South American rainforest.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 269]

"I stopped in at the falls when I was passing through from Gambela to Nekemte, and it turned a long day into a very long and gruelling day. But it was worth it.

The turn off to the village of Becho and the falls is on the left 7 km on the main road west of Metu. The 13 km road to Becho was extremely rough when we took it - four wheel drive territory - but looked positively highwaylike compared to the really rough road past Becho to the falls. We drove 4½ km until we felt we could go no further, then stopped the car and led and were led by an overly enthusiastic crowd of children and guides and whomever. --

I was amazed at how little knowledge people had about the falls in the town of Metu and on the road out of town - most shrugged like they'd never heard of it. We received about 10 different directions and distances from local sources. After seeing the route there, I wasn't surprised any more.

Once the car could go no further I assumed we'd have a little walk -- We were led through

fields of crops, down and down until the pathway disappeared into thick undergrowth. A helpful fellow with a machete led the way from there, hacking the growth over a semblance of path. Apparently we were the first visitors to the falls after the rainy season (this was November).

-- the unexpected walk was well worth it. It is dense semi-tropical jungle, with large trees, plenty of brush, vines and flowers. Unusual bird calls floated down to us -- We had to watch out for big holes that suddenly appeared underfoot --

About 10 minutes before the falls we could hear them -- All in all it must have been about 2½ kms. -- The final ascent to the falls was quite brutal. -- Because of the steepness of the path I grabbed every piece of foliage I could, and discovered that there was quite a lot of stinging nettles and clinging thorns. --

Finally the falls could be glimpsed through the undergrowth - and they were big. --

Although the volume of water is not as great as the Blue Nile -- it is still pretty large. The two features which most impress about Sor Falls are the height of the drop - about 25 meters I'd say, and the geometric squareness of the falls.

I've really never seen any falls like them. It looked almost artificial it was so neat. The falls drop off on a completely straight line, fall in a straight 90 degree angle into a straight and flat pool. Only a small rock outcrop part way down the falls on the far left side mars the mathematical perfection. --

The total time of the trip was 3½ hours leaving and returning to Metu."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/01/14]

pict G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987
p 120-121 Sor waterfalls

beda (bäda) (A) desolated and deserted, uninhabited country
(*midre beda*, desert)

??	Beda (mountain in Arsi) 4133 m	../..	[Ad]
HE...	Beda (river near the Tisi Isat waterfalls)	11/38	[Ch]
	Consul Cheesman found that of the left-bank tributaries of the Abay near Tis Isat, Beda was the only one with even a slight flow of water in March 1933. [Cheesman 1936]		
JDJ22	Beda 09°18'41°48' 2183 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ35	Beda 09°24'42°03' 2190 m	09/42	[Gz]
	between Alemaya and Harar		
JDJ44	Beda 09°30'42°02' 2064 m	09/42	[Gz]
JEJ03	Beda (area), cf Badda	11/41	[WO]
HDE71	Beda Alati (mountain)	08/38	[x]
	beda roge: <i>badda</i> (O) 1. highland; 2. kind of tree; <i>rogge</i> (O) unmarried girl's tonsure-like hair style		
HDD63	Beda Roge, see Badda Rogge		
HDJ96	Beda Sire 09°53'37°11' 2287 m, east of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ96	Beda Sire (mountain) 09°57'37°11' 2244 m	09/37	[Gz]
	<i>badada</i> (O) forced penal servitude		
HDS08	Bedada (Tella Badada) 09°59'38°19' 2613 m	09/38	[AA WO Gz]
	(with church Gebriel), see under Tulu Milki (Tulu Bedada is a little to the east)		
HDD76	Bedada Tola (Bedoda T.) 08°51'38°04' 2798 m	08/38	[Gz]
HCP28	Bedadi 07°27'36°28' 1534 m	07/36	[Gz]
HCG87	Bedaica, see Bardika		
??	Bedakessa (valley in Sidamo)	../..	[Mi]
geol	Association of titanium minerals with gold has been found with quartz. N.H. Doorninck made sketch maps of the valley in 1950 with scale 1:25,000. Additional prospecting was carried out in 1955. During an exploration started in 1956 there were drilled by hand 51 drill holes. An average tenor of 0.7 grams of gold per cubic metre was found. By 1965 the		

area had supplied gold for fifteen years, extracted from the ground by dragline dredging. A water-supply system was built to supply water to the dredge and for ground sluicing. [Mineral 1966]

HBR..	Bedanchini (mountain)	04/36	[x]
	Old Grazmach Gebre Maryam around 1930 had a kind of fort high up on the Bedanchini mountain east of lake Chew Bahir (Stefanie). There were tall palms even at high altitude and the lake could be seen from there. [F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 173-175]		
??	Bedatina (Biddatinna), river in Wellega	../..	[Mi]
	Sampling for titanium was done by the RUDIS Mining Association. [Mineral 1966]		
HDK24	Bedatina Amba (Bedat'ina A.) (mountain)	09/37	[AA Gz]
	09°18'/37°56' 2420 m		
HDK55	Bedatino (Bedat'ino, Bedatina, Badatina, Batatin)	09/37	[AA Gz WO]
	09°30'/37°58' 2155 m (with church Tekle Haymanot)		
HCK70	Bedaye 07°03'/37°32' 1560 m	07/37	[Gz]
	<i>bedda</i> (Limmu O) white honey; <i>beddah</i> (Arabic) kinds of Ficus tree; <i>bedde</i> (O) small flat clay griddle or pan for baking or roasting; <i>bedda</i> (bädä) (A) have sexual intercourse; (O) magical sacrifice		
JEN33	Bedda 12°58'/40°01' 1629 m, cf Badda	12/40	[WO Wa Gz]
HCK56	Beddessa, see Bedesa		
JDA54	Beddeyu (Beddeiu, G.) (area) 2337 m	08/40	[+ WO]
HDA17	Beddo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Arb Gebeya)	08/35	[Ad]
	Beddo, cf Bedo		
HDD00	Bede 08°10'/37°32' 1682 m, near Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDT16	Bede 10°06'/39°03' 1877 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDE65	Bede Gebabe Mikael (church) 08°41'/38°57'	08/38	[Gz]
	south-west of Debre Zeyt		
HDL84	Bedebej 09°50'/38°50' 2143 m (with church Abo)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF43c	Bededo (centre in 1964 of Sulula sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HDJ75	Bededuresa 09°43'/37°06' 2453 m	09/37	[Gz]
HEC08	Bedega	10/37	[WO]
	<i>bedel</i> (bädäl) (A,T) fault, insult, injustice, crime, sin		
??	Bedel Neb (Bädel Neb) (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
	<i>bedela</i> (O) offence, damage; <i>beddele</i> (bäddälä) (A) to sin, to offend, to maltreat		
HDB37	Bedele (Beddele, Bedelle, Bedelie, Bedelli, Badalle)	08/36	[Gz WO Ad x]
	(Buno Bedele) MS: 08°31'/36°23' 2012/2162 m Gz: 08°27'/36°21' 2024 m (with graves), north of Agaro, distance 483 km from Addis Abeba. Centre (-1956-1980-) of Buno Bedele awraja. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 10E Daudie (mountain, with church) 2080 m 10E Omnibardu (village) 7NW Boka (Boca) (mountain) 2800 m 3N Sacho (Saccio) (with church) 8N Kollo Boka (Collo Boca) (area) 2015 m		
1900s	Not far from Bedele, Ras Tessema in the early 1900s had his country-seat Addis Jebbo. The British traveller Henry Savage Landor passed Bedele with his little caravan in early 1906. "There were plenty of wild raspberry bushes. After crossing two tiny streams, we arrived at the market of Bedellé, upon a nice, flat, green, grassy plain. The usual long sheds were to be seen and the small tower for the chief of the market, also a number of /acacia/ trees		

giving pleasant shade, and avenues bordered by polished stones, upon which people sat themselves on market day."

"Near this place, close to the west, was a fairly high conical mount, cultivated in its lower portion and wooded at the summit."

They saw another magnificent ficus tree, *werqa*, of great size, but the majority of the trees in the region were acacia. The caravan went on westwards and descended to a large stream, the Dabana (Dabena), a tributary of the Didessa.

[A H Savage Landor, Across widest Africa, vol I, New York 1907 p 172]

1950s Sub-province Governor of Buno awraja in 1959 was Colonel Tamrat Zegeye.

There was a station /when?/ of the Deutsche Hermannsburger Mission (Missions Anstalt Hermannsburg).

1960s Bejirond Gebre Mikael Yessu was appointed Governor of Buno Bedele awraja on 29 September 1962.

Construction of the Bedele-Gore road 148 km was planned to be started in early 1964. There would be six bridges.

Contract for building the Bedele-Agaro road 96 km was signed on 22 January 1965, and the work was going on in 1966.

Buno Bedelle Health Centre was built in late 1966 and opened in 1967. SIDA in Sweden contributed Eth\$ 63,000 and Eth\$ 15,000 were collected locally. Construction of the building was done by ESIBT (Building College) and the centre was operated by the Ethio-Swedish health centre programme.

In 1967 there were 15 telephone numbers, of which for personal names Alemayehu Negisa, Anteneh Adgeh, Haile Mariam Disassa, Hassen Mohammed, Kidane Gabre, Mehari Berhe, Mohammed Siraj, Mohammed Sherif, Rija Hussein, Tesfaye Wolde Amanuel, Teshome Abdissa. A health centre had one telephone.

At Ras Bitwoded Tesema (Bitwoded Tessema) school 11 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

Ras Bitwoded Tesema primary school in 1968 had 1199 boys and 206 girls, with 19 male and 2 female teachers.

Ras Bitwoded Tesema Nadew junior secondary school had 113 male and 19 female students in grade 7-8, with four teachers of which one foreign.

A good road Agaro-Bedele was opened for traffic at the end of May 1968. Its length was 96 km, its cost Eth\$ 12 million, and it was built by the French enterprise Razel Frères.

1970s At Bedele a busy market was still in progress in the late afternoon. Bedele was less prosperous than Agaro, but there were new buildings and a water and drainage system was being installed. The road to Metu was still under construction around 1970.

[P B Henze (1977)2001 p 131]

There was (-1978-) a post office and petrol filling stations of Agip and Total.

An elementary school building was constructed in 1967 Eth.Cal.

(1974-75 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.

In 1974 the Mekane Yesus Church operated the ECMY Vocational Training Centre, with workshops for mechanics, metalwork, carpentry and building.

Bruno Unverzagt was a teacher and lived there with his wife. He thought that the training was not suitable for the circumstances and ought to be changed. There was a small hydroelectric plant and brick kilns.

1980s Population about 7,000 in 1984.

1900s Spelling used by the post office (-1992-) was BEDELLE.

Population about 11,900 in 1994.

"This small nondescript town is something of a route focus, lying at the junction of the roads to Matu, Jima and Nekemte. Bedele's main claim to fame is that it is the home of Ethiopia's newest and best beer factory /built by Czechs/, which lies 2 km out of town. Tourists are welcome to look around, provided they have a passport to hand. Also worth a look might be the forested hill a kilometre or so past the market. -- In my experience, the most memorable aspect of Bedele is the thoroughly unpleasant children who yelled non-stop wherever I went, and were not averse to the odd bit of stone-throwing. -- On the

	register of <i>faranji</i> hysteria, Bedele is only outdone by Dodola and Debre Markos. -- /Acceptable to tourists are the Menasha Hotel and Dabaana Hotel./ The best place to eat is undoubtedly the Menasha, but there are also some fair restaurants along the Jima road. There is a nice coffee and pastry shop opposite the Menasha." [Bradt 1998 p 233-234 with simple town plan (1995 p 250-251)]		
2000s	Population about 14,600 in 2001. "-- little more than a grubby roadside town; additionally, faranji frenzy registers pretty high here." The beer factory produces an average of 36,000 little bottles a day, with Czech equipment and know-how /and bottles very similar to Meta Beer/. Bedele lies at important crossroads, with a main road to Agaro. Number of buses departing daily are 4 for Jimma, 2 for Nekemte, 2 for Metu, 1 for Addis Abeba via Welkite. The best hotel is regarded to be the Hoteel Ka'umsaa Fi Ga'umsaa. [Lonely planet 2000 p 269]		
pict	F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 /pl 60/ landscape with Daudi mountain		
HDB37	Bedele sub-district? (-1997-)	08/36	[n]
HDB37	Bedele wereda (centre in 1964 = Bedele)	08/36	[+ Ad]
	<i>bedena</i> (O), <i>bedeno</i> (A) kind of small or medium tree, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> , grows in dry land and has green spines		
HEM63	Bedena Leko 12°19'/39°41' 1383 m south-east of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HCS16	Bedene 07°24'/38°06' 1845 m <i>bedeno</i> (O) kind of tree as above	07/38	[Gz]
HEF05	Bedeno 10°53'/39°48' 1454 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDB39	Bedeno 08°20'/41°35'	08/41	[MS]
JDC91	Bedeno 09°00'/41°41' 1888 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ00	Bedeno (Bedenno, Beddeno) 09°07'/41°38' 2259 m With important market, sub-post office, and church Maryam.	09/41	[Gz Po WO Gu]
1950s	The American Mennonite Mission had a clinic there (-1955-), south of the Addis Abeba-Harar road with take-off near Deder.		
1960s	Population 2,260 as counted in 1967. The primary school (in Gara Muleta awraja) in 1968 had 265 boys and 100 girls, with 7 teachers. The Mennonite Mission primary school had 83 boys and 30 girls, with 3 teachers. The Mennonite Mission junior secondary school had 54 male and 12 female students in grades 7-8, with three teachers of which one foreign.		
1970s	Gunnar Hasselblatt visited the location in February 1971 to try to visit the Moslem school of Sheikh 'Abd al-Magid a few kilometres outside at Bedeno Ramis. However, the meeting with the Sheikh took place in a shop in Bedeno owned by a Greek who knew many languages. They discussed why Hasselblatt knew Arabic and the Koran without having become a Moslem. Concerning the school, it had over 100 students who studied all aspects of Islam there for twelve years. Haji Adam was the highest authority of the moslem Oromo in Bedeno. He claimed to have twenty wives and forty children. Hasselblatt during his visit was the speaker in meetings with both the Christian and Moslem side present, with intense dicussions. A couple of years earlier, there had been pogrom-like actions by Amhara against Arab merchants in Bedeno. [G Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 99-107]		
1990s	"Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government sets up a five-man special committee to investigate the alleged massacre of innocent civilians in Bedeno town." [Official news 21 April 1992]		

The Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Defense stated that "the high incidence of civil and political crime such as that at Bedeno demanded urgent and decisive action to prevent crisis, disorder and anarchy."

The Commission of Enquiry established that OLF soldiers threw civilians over a cliff into a ravine, which led to the trial in Awash of 280 OLF soldiers.

[Federal Ethiopia at crossroads, ITCO-Africa August 1995 p 56-57]

JDJ00 Bedeno wereda (centre in 1964 = Bedeno) 09/41 [Ad]

bedesa: *bedessa, badessa, badesa, bedassa* (O) kinds of tree, *Croton macrostachys*, *Syzygium guineense*

HD... Bedesa (Badessa) (river) 09/35 [Mi]

An affluent of the Karnis in the Nejo area of Wellega. [Mineral 1966]

HCK56 Bedesa (Bedessa) 06°50'/38°05' 1392 m 06/37 [Gz]

HDK96 Bedesa 09°55'/38°07' 1823 m 09/38 [AA Gz]

HDL42 Bedesa 09°28'/38°38' 1846 m 09/38 [AA Gz]

JDB80 **Bedesa** (Bedessa, Beddessa, Bediessa, Badessa) 08/40 [Gz Ad WO 20]

(Tora) MS: 08°50'/40°40' 1760/1830 m; Gz: 08°54'/40°47' 1761 m

MS would give map code JDA79, and Gz JDB70

At 40 km south of the railway, 65 km east of Awash station,

distance 336 km from Addis Abeba,

at the base of a spur of the Chercher mountains.

Centre (-1964-1967-) of Kuni wereda.

Within a radius of 10 km there is at km

2S Orabis (area) 1904 m

1920s A post office was opened within the period 1923-1932. Postal cancellation stamping BADESSA is known from 1931, when the *receveur* was Ato Haile Gabriel.

In the 1950s there was a sub-post office.

1930s The export-import firms of B. Barozzi and of Elefterion were established there by 1935, exporting coffee and importing cotton textiles etc. [Zervos 1936]

Population about 500 by Italian estimate. There was a *residenza*, post, telephone and infirmary. The Genio Militare opened a track of 230 km between Bedesa and Gelemso in December 1936.

[Guida 1938]

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

1950s The small coffee plantations in the Bedesa area give relatively high production.

1960s Population 3,288 as counted in 1967.

In 1967 there were 10 telephone numbers of which for personal names Ali Nagi, Mohammed Abdullahi Ocsede, Mohammed Ahmed, Piccini Antonio, Stepho Alexandros, Sultan Chaleb, Yussuf Mohammed.

The primary school (in Chercher awraja) in 1968 had 322 boys and 122 girls, with 7 teachers.

The junior secondary school had 29 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).

1980s Population about 6,700 in 1984.

1990s Population about 10,800 in 1994 and about 13,300 in 2001.

HCE.. Bedesa Tega (Badessa Tega) 05/39 [+ Mi]

Not far from Kibre Mengist in Sidamo. Minerals with traces of tungsten have been found in the area. [Mineral 1966]

HKG26 Bedeso 09°17'/35°21' 1525 m 09/35 [Gz]

HDK74 Bedeso 09°42'/36°59' 1752 m 09/36 [Gz]

HDL01 Bedi (area), cf Badi 09/38 [WO]

HDL02 Bedi 09°07'/38°39' 2731 m, north-west of A.A. 09/38 [AA Gz]

(with church and former landing ground)

HDL54 Bedi 09°34'/38°50' 2609 m 09/38 [AA Gz]

HDL61	Bedi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sokoro)	09/38	[Ad]
HC...	Bedira (river west of Dilla)	06/38	[Mi]
JBS53	Bedle, see Bodle		
	<i>bedo</i> (A) measure equal to four <i>kuna</i> ; <i>bedu</i> (bädu) (T) drink		
HDB78	Bedo 08°51'/36°30' 2108 m, cf Bado, Beddo, Bido	08/36	[Gz]
HDJ46	Bedo 09°26'/37°08' 2224 m, at Chomen swamp (with church Giyorgis), south-east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HDK20	Bedo 09°15'/37°31' 1761 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDD76	Bedoda Tola, see Bedada Tola		
HD...	Bedro (in Jibat & Mecha awraja) The Catholic Mission primary school in 1968 had 265 boys and 59 girls, with 5 teachers (Ethiopians).	08/37?	[Ad]
??	Bedru (ford at the Abay) The ford could be crossed on foot in March 1927. At that time there was a track from Alyume used by merchants going to Limu. [Cheesman 1936]	../.	[Ch]
HFE85	Beesa Amba, see Bihiza		
GDU64	Befodio, see Belfodiyo		
HDD92	Befiti, see Bifti		
HDM.?	Beg Amba (with church Mikael) in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
JBT46	Beg Berde (Bug B., Bug Berda) 04°57'/44°02' 482 m on the border of Somalia	04/44	[WO Gz]
	<i>Bega</i> , ethnic group living on the left-hand side of Didessa and Abay rivers in Wellega. The name Bega means 'human' in their own language. Other names are Gumuz, Gunza, Sese, Saysay, Say.		
HDK13	Begalo	09/37	[AA]
HDK62	Begalo 09°36'/37°46' 2432 m, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCM87	Begejo 07°05'/39°58' 2561 m	07/39	[Gz]
HE...	Begela sub-district (Beghela ..) (centre in 1964 = Shele Beza)	12/37	[+ Ad]
GDM21	Begi (Beigi, Beighi, Germus, Ghermus) 09°20'/34°29' 1646 m	09/34	[Gz]
GDM32	Begi (Beigi, Biegi, Beghi, Becca, Bekka, Beica) MS: 09°20'/34°32' 1569 m; Gz: 09°20'/34°29' 1673 m Centre in 1964 of Begi wereda & Laloshashi sub-district. With airfield and post office. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 3E Borga (village) 7E Soro (village) 7SE Sanga (village) 1552 m 10SE Toddi (village) 5SW Chei (village) 7SW Shashi (Siasi) (village) 1542/1801 m 7NW Talladu (village) 1553 m 9NW After (village) 6N Didibba (village) 7N Sera (village) 8NE Soro (village)	09/34	[MS Gz WO Gu]
1930s	The main centre of Beni Shangul in the early 1930s, then residence of the Governor, Shek Kojali. There was a telephone line reaching Addis Abeba via Sayo/Dembidolo. There was		

a church for the Christian minority of Amhara, Oromo, etc.

European traders exporting coffee and beeswax and importing textiles etc. via Kurmuk in the Sudan were D. Exharou (with a mill and a blacksmith's shop), Ant. Pitsiladis, and Viarengo Frères. Dr Maxwell of the American Mission at Sayo (Dembidolo) used to stay four or five days per year at Begi to treat sick people.

[Zervos 1936]

In a healthy locality with plenty of water, cattle, and timber. Once the seat of Shek Kojali, head of the Beni Shangul. Gold can be found in the area.

In the Italian time the population of Begi (Becca) district was about 35,000 and its chief was Shaikh Abd al-Khair.

Italian *Residenza* [Trimingham 1952 & Guida 1938]

1960s With a centre for community development. Construction of a health station was started towards the end of 1966 led by a Swedish volunteer Kauko Kumpulainen. A Swedish private charity fund, Hjälp Etiopiens Spetälska Barn, contributed E\$10,000 and another E\$10,000 was collected by local people.

Population 1,224 as counted in 1967.

1990s In 1997 there were domestic flights of EAL from Beica (named so in aviation language) to Addis Abeba, Asosa, Dembidolo, Jimma, Mendi.

Its unpaved runway has a length of about 1300 m.

picts Eth. Geog. Journal 1(1963) no 2 p 9 tobacco vendors,
11 woman selling pottery, 32 landscape

HDG22 Begi (Becca, Beica) 09°16'/34°32' 1646 m 09/34 [Gz]

GD... Begi Bile sub-district (Begi Bili, Biegi Bilie ..) 09/34? [+ Ad]

(centre in 1964 = Arb Gebeya)

The primary school (in Asosa awraja) in 1968 had 124 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers.

Begi Mao, ethnic group speaking Hozo language

GDM32 Begi sub-district? (-1997-) 09/34 [n]

GDM32 **Begi wereda** (Biegi ..) (centre in 1964 = Begi) 09/34 [x Ad]

In this wereda within the Asosa awraja, a team composed of the wereda cadre administrator of Kobor (a sub-district of Begi), militia and Ministry of Finance personnel were out in the villages collecting taxes from the peasants when, on 21 May 1984, they were spotted by an OLF unit operating in the area. Most members of the team, including the administrator of Kobor, Asefa Waratii, and militia Kabada Baalaa, who once fought in Eritrea, were captured. Six guns, ammunition and other property were seized.

Also in this wereda, the town of Toongoo, about 5 km from Begi town, was captured by an OLF unit before noon on 13 June 1984. Residents of Toongoo, including students and teachers, were briefed on the objectives and activities of the OLF. Also three peasant associations in the vicinity were added to the OLF-liberated zone.

[Oromo Liberation Front military communiqué, 30 June 1984]

HDT69 Begide 10°31'/39°16' 2629 m 10/39 [Gz]

begna: *begena* (bägäna) (A,T) Ethiopian harp-like instrument

GDM85 Begna (village) 09°47'/34°52' 1376/1525 m 09/34 [WO Gu Gz]

HDL09 Bego Amba Mikael (church) 09°07'/39°15' 09/34 [Gz]

bego ch.: *chereka* (ch'äräqä) (A) moon

HEE83 Bego Chereka (B. Ch'erek'a) 11°38'/38°44' 2128 m 11/38 [Gz]

HEL68 Begolea (Begole'a, Begwele'a) 12/39 [Gz]

12°19'/39°12' 2207 m

begui (bägui) (T) sheep

HEM23 Beguoco, see Begwoko

HEL63 Begut 12/38 [WO]

HEM42 Begwa (Begua) (area) 1774 m 12/39 [+ WO]

HEM23 Begwoko (Beguoco) 12°01'/39°41' 1480 m 12/39 [+ Gu Gz]

HDT47	Beha (Bena) 10°21'/39°08' 1728 m behaba abbo: <i>abbo</i> (O) term of address among male friends; <i>Abbo</i> (A) colloquial name of Saint Gebre Menfes Qiddus	10/39	[Gz]
HEJ55	Behaba Abbo, see Bebehabo		
??	Behela (Bähela) (historically recorded "town") <i>beherawi shengo</i> (A) national assembly /post address but not a geographical locality?/	../..	[Pa]
??	Beherawishengo (Beherawi Shengo)	../..	[Po]
KCP41	Behid Ali	07/45	[WO]
JDS32	Beiadader, see Beyadader		
GDM32	Beica, see Begi		
JEC53	Beida, see Beyda		
HET50	Beieda, see Beyeda		
GDM22	Beigi (Beighi), see Begi		
GDM32	Beigi (Beica) 09°20'/34°29' 1646 m	09/34	[Gz]
HDA54	Beinal (Beina), see Tulu Benni		
GDE24	Beiniol, see Baitiok		
HDL88	Beio, see Beyo		
JDS71	Beio Anot, see Biye Anod		
HEF63	Beirat 11°25'/39°36' 1742 m, see under Hayk Coordinates would give map code HEF62 Village at 30 km north of Dessie, on the main road.	11/39	[WO Gz]
	Beit .., see generally Bet ..		
KCN59	Beit Ali 07°44'/45°38' 636 m	07/45	[WO Gz]
HE...	Beje (centre in 1964 of Gimba sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
??	Bejena Maryam (centre in 1964 of Kech sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
GD...	Beji (in Asosa awraja), cf Begi The primary school in 1968 had 282 boys and 29 girls, with 5 male teachers and one female.	10/34?	[Ad]
HDK06	Bejro (Bejiro) 09°08'/38°06' 2564 m (with church Be'ale Weld at some distance to the south-west)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDU03	Bek Amba (Bec Amba), see under Sela Dingay	09/39	[+ WO]
	<i>beka, beeka, beekaa</i> (O) wise, intelligent, eloquent; <i>bekka</i> (bek'a, beqqa) (A) to be ample, sufficient, enough		
HCP16	Beka, see Baka		
JDH00	Beka (Baca) 09°04'/40°42' 1768/1773 m west of Asbe Teferi	09/40	[Gz WO]
HED99	Bekacho (Beccaccio), see under Nefas Mewcha <i>bekachu</i> (O) 1. watch out; 2. have foreknowledge	11/38	[+ WO]
??	Bekafta Yohannes (ctr in 1964 of Fafa sub-district)	10/35?	[Ad]
JEH08	Bekari (Bacarri Ale) (chain of hills) 11°51'/41°27' 727 m	11/41	[Gz WO]
HCR47	Bekawaka, see Boke Wako		
H....	Bekawla, see Bekewulie		
HCC68	Beke 06°01'/37°23' 2264 m	06/37	[Gz]
HCD93	Beke (lake), see Abaya		
HDK14	Beke 09°12'/37°56' 2630 m see under Ilfeta, cf Baka	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL07	Beke 09°04'/39°05' 2502 m south-east of Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]
HDL17	Beke 09°10'/39°04' 2557 m (with church Maryam) north-east of Sendafa	09/39	[Gz]

JDB04	Beke 08°10'/41°08' 1498 m	08/41	[Gz]
HCR47	Beke Abawako, see Boke Wako beke gudo: <i>guddo</i> (O) 1. abundant; 2. big /female/; <i>gudo</i> (Som) 1. inside, interior; 2. fulfill one's obligations		
JDB60	Beke Gudu (B. Gudo, Bocche Guddo) 08°45'/40°42' 1851/1870 m, near map code JDA69 beke h.: <i>haaloo</i> (O) grudge, rancour	08/40	[Gz MS WO]
JDJ54	Beke Halo 09°34'/41°58' 1621 m east of Dire Dawa beke ka.: <i>kaluu</i> (O) near in distance	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ36	Beke Kalu (B. K'alu, B. Qalu) (mountain) 09°24'/42°13' 1810 m	09/42	[Gz q]
JDJ47	Beke Kelu (B. K'elu, B. Qelu) 09°25'/42°17' 1911 m beke ko.: <i>korattii</i> (O) thorn	09/42	[Gz q]
HE...	Beke Korati sub-district (Bekie ..) (centre in 1964 = Ali Ager)	11/39	[+ Ad]
HDJ16	Beke Rere 09°11'/37°12' 2122 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK14	Beke Tereter (cliff) 09°12'/37°54' beke ti.: <i>tiqqoo</i> (O) small, little	09/37	[AA Gz]
JDA69	Beke Tiko, see Boke Tiko		
HEL89	Bekeda (Bek'eda, Beqeda) 12°34'/39°16' 2302 m bekeferda: <i>farda</i> (O) horse	12/39	[Gz q]
HCR06	Bekeferda (Bachefarda)	07/37	[LM WO]
HD...	Bekejo Zikwala (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 71 boys and 27 girls in grades 1-5, with 2 teachers.	08/39?	[Ad]
HCT93	Bekeka (Bek'ek'a, Beqeqa) 08°08'/38°43' 1751 m near map code HDE03	08/38	[Gz q]
HDK01	Bekeka 09°05'/37°37' 1920 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HED04	Bekeka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sede Giyorgis)	10/37	[Ad]
JDA35	Bekeksa (Bechecsa, Bacacsa, Bokeksa) 08°26'/40°14' 1534/1570 m Sub-district & its centre in 1964, plantations nearby. The coffee plantations of the Belgian enterprise Plantations d'Abyssinie started here, altogether 1850 hectares in the Bekeksa valley as well as Chulul, Minne, and Gololcha. About 150 inhabitants in the 1930s. [Guida 1938]	08/40	[Gz Ad Gu WO]
1960s	The primary school (in Arba Gugu awraja) in 1968 had 48 boys and 3 girls, with grades 1-2 only and one teacher.		
H....	Bekeksa (Bokeksa), in Ambasel awraja (centre in 1964 of Dodota sub-district) The primary school (in Ambasel awraja) in 1968 had 30 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers. <i>bekela</i> (beeqe'laa) (O) broad bean, horse bean; bekele: <i>bekkele</i> (bäqqälä) (A) shoot up, flourish, grow; (bäkkälä) (A) contaminate, pollute; <i>Bekele</i> , a male Amharic name	11/39?	[Ad]
??	Bekele (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDJ45	Bekele (Bek'ele, Beqele) 09°28'/37°03' 2776 m south of Shambu	09/37	[Gz q]
JDJ07	Bekelen (Bek'elen, Beqelen) 09°07'/42°18' 1440 m (Bekelen Sefer)	09/42	[Gz q]
JDJ21	Bekelen (Bek'elen, Beqelen) 09°18'/41°45' 2400 m bekelo: <i>beklo</i> (bäqlo) (A) mule	09/41	[Gz q]
??	Bekelo (visiting postman under D.Birhan), cf Bakelo	../..	[Po]

HDD98	Bekenisa 09°00'/38°19' 2098 m see under Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDK53	Bekenisa (Benenisa) 09°35'/42°48' 1911 m <i>bekenissa</i> (Gurage) kind of tree, <i>Croton macrostachys</i> , with broad leaves of which some are usually bright yellow; also <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	09/42	[Gz]
HDE63c	Bekeniti (village)	08/38	[x]
HDL52	Bekeno 09°25'/38°39' 2390 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HES32	Beker sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dabat)	12/37	[Ad]
HDL35c	Bekera (centre in 1964 of Webori sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
HEF43	Beketsa (Bechetsa)	11/39	[+ Gu]
H...	Bekewulie (Bekawla) (centre in 1964 of Komso wereda) The primary school (in Gardula awraja) in 1968 had 117 boys and 26 girls, with 7 teachers.	05/37	[Ad]
??	Bekeyo Gendecha (visiting postman under Jimma) bekeyo getta: <i>Geta</i> was traditionally a Gurage area	../..	[Po]
??	Bekeyo Getta (visiting postman under Jimma) <i>beki</i> (O) doctor; (<i>bäqi</i>) (A) sufficient, enough	../..	[Po]
GDU16	Beki, see Becchi		
HCN07	Beki (Bek'i, Beqi) 07°17'/35°30' 1408 m	07/35	[Gz q]
--	Bekie, see Beke		
HD...	Bekilalo (in Gimbi awraja) Seventh Day Adventist Mission primary school in 1968 had 38 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	09/35?	[Ad]
HCK61	Beklo Segno, see Bele beko abo: <i>abo</i> see under <i>abbo</i> as first part of name		
??	Beko Abo (visiting postman under Jimma) beko genge: <i>genko</i> (O) circular object	../..	[Po]
??	Beko Genge (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HC...	Beko Kugo (Bek'o K.) An elementary school building was constructed in 1981 Eth.Cal. (1988-89 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.	07/36	[n]
??	beko kuji: <i>qujee</i> (Som) prick, jab, puncture Beko Kuji (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HCT39	Bekoji (Beccogi, Bok'oji, Bocoggi, Boccoggi) (Bokoggi) MS: 07°35'/39°10' = HCT38, 2566/2840 m Gz: 07°32'/39°15' = HCT39, 2809 m 50 km east of lake Langano and 56 km south of Asela on the road to Goba, distance 231 km from Addis Abeba. In Chilalo awraja, with sub-post office. Centre of Limu & Bilbilo wereda. In a wide circle of mountains. A little to the east is the church of Liemu Maryam.	07/39	[Gz Po Ad WO]
1930s	During the Italian occupation there was a <i>vice residenza</i> . [Guida 1938] A fort was built not far from there. An all-weather road was built to Asela and a dry- weather road with bridges from Asela to Bekoji.		
1939	The Swiss author Lilian Carnazza, who cultivated a farm in Arsi together with her Italian husband, has described the inauguration of a new church building in Bekoji constructed for the Orthodox community by the Italians: "Wir haben ein Fest miterlebt, das ich nicht zählen, sondern malen möchte. Es handelte sich darum, eine koptische Kirche in Bocoggi -- einzuweihe. Die italienische Regierung hatte sie den Abessiniern gestiftet. Eine lange Kolonne von Autos brachte den Kommissar von Arussi, unseren Residenten, Offiziere und Geladene sowie, in seinem eigenen Auto, den Abuna (Erzbischof von Harar) nach Bocoggi. Ein würdiger Aufzug, der aber auf dem		

löcherreichen Weg sehr unwürdig durcheinander geschüttelt wurde und sogar durch die hochangeschwellenen Wasserläufe fahren musste, da die Strasse noch im Bau ist."

"Am Fusse des Dorfhügels wurden wir empfangen und von der neben ihren Pferden stehenden Menge mit hochgereckten Armen begrüsst /- in the Fascist way!/. Dann warfen sich alle in die Sättel und galoppierten lanzenschwingend, schreiend und singend neben uns her, dass die Mähnen flogen; bis hinauf zur Residenz gaben sie uns das Geleit. Auch Frauen und Kinder nahmen an diesem tollen Ritt teil. Der Platz war weiss von eingeborenen, da ihre Kleidung fast ausschliesslich eine helle ist. Durch sie hindurch aber zog sich wie eine bunte Schlange die Reihe der wohl hundert reich bekleideten Priester, über denen -- grellfarbige Schirme hin und her schwankten. Die prächtigen silbernen Kreuze blitzten in der Sonne. Ich photographierte einen goldgestickten Löwen auf dem Rücken eines Priestüberwurfes. --"

"Der Kommissar und sein Gefolge einerseits, die schwarzen Chefs und der Abuna andererseits, nahmen auf einem mit roten Teppichen belegten Podium Aufstellung. Von hier hielt der Kommissar an die Menge eine Rede, hier wurde endlose Gebete in der selbst für die Abessinier unverständlichen Kirchensprache von dem fast neunzigjährigen Abuna aus der Bibel verlesen."

"Danach trug ein Priester in feierlicher Prozession -- die 'Bundeslade' -- vor dem Abuna her zur Kirche und dreimal um sie herum. -- Der Kommissar gab /dem Abuna/, von wenigen Worten begleitet, eine grössere Summe für die Armen."

"Danach wurden die Eingeborenen in eigens dafür gebauten Hallen bewirtet. An langen, niederen Tischen sassen sie am Boden, assen mit den Händen und tranken in Hornbechern den Talla. Auch wir erholten uns gerne bei einem angeregten Essen von dem stundenlangen Stehen und Schauen. Es fand im Heim des Residenten von Bocoggi statt, einem jungen, sehr tüchtigen Offizier, der fliessend mehrere Eingeborenen-sprachen spricht."

"-- dennoch betonte der Kommissar die Haltung, die ihm seine Stellung als Vertreter der nun regierenden Macht vorschreibt. Der primitive Mensch will sehen und fühlen, wer gebietet. Er lässt sich willig leiten, wenn er in dem Regierenden den Stärkeren bewundern kann und fürchten muss."

[L Carnazza, Eine Frau erlebt Abessinien, Zürich (1950s?) p 69-72]

1941 After Asela had been captured in April 1941, a small force of Ethiopian Irregulars, nicknamed Henfrey's Scouts, supported by armoured cars, continued south to capture Bekoji. Because of heavy mud, increasing rains and a shortage of fuel, most of the advance units had to return to Asela, leaving only a small unit as outpost at Bekoji.

[R N Thompson 1987 p 170]

June?: "Gestern trafen wir im Lager /in a British prisoner of war camp/ den Residenten von Bocoggi. Er war von seinen Schwarzen versteckt worden, als die Schiftas kamen und wurde dann von einem englischen Lastwagen nach Aba /Addis Abeba/ mitgenommen. Dabei fuhr er durch unsere Konzession. 'Haben Sie das Haus gesehen?' fragten wir. 'Ja, das, was davon übrig geblieben ist. Sie haben selbst Fenster und Türen mitgenommen.'" [Carnazza p 204]

[Carnazza p 204]

1940s Captain Amde Shali, an Oromo, was district governor around 1945.

1950s There was a mission station of the Baptist General Conference. Medical work was carried out there during the 1950s, with Dr and Mrs Thomas Coleman arriving about 1959.

Kenneth Gullman was headmaster of the mission elementary school, while Mrs Gullman worked in the clinic. Miss Arlene Coleman and Miss Marjorie Malm worked 1955-1959 in the clinic and school, and they planned to return in 1961.

[Ethiopia Observer, April 1960, vol IV no 3 p 82]

1965 Population 1,899 as counted in 1965.

In 1965 Bekoji contained the wereda governor's office, the wereda treasury and court and some local security facilities. There was all-weather road connection and telephone link to Asela. The major market was on Saturday and a minor one on Tuesday. Trade centered on crops, livestock, seeds and foodstuffs. There were small retail outlets and market vendors who provided for household needs. Most commercial buildings were occupied by

drinking establishments.

The government school with grades 1-8 had capacity for 600 students. There was also a priest school and a small private primary school. Bekoji had a sealed spring and piped-in water system as well as a "badly run" government health station and private pharmacy. The town had no electricity. The population was half Amhara and overwhelmingly Christian. Immigrants from Shewa and Harar provinces accounted for most inhabitants, many of whom were born in the town.

[J M Cohen, Integrated rural development, 1987 p 55-56]

1968 The primary school (in Chilalo awraja) in 1968 had 393 boys and 176 girls, with 14 teachers.

The junior secondary school had 84 male and 5 female students in grade 7-8, with one Ethiopian and one foreign teacher.

1970s Early 1970s: "On both sides of Bekoji the terrain is flat and open - huge grainfields extend as far as the eye can see. Some are separated by rows of recently planted eucalyptus. Farm compounds are often enclosed in thick sod walls. -- There was a town of sorts here during the Italian occupation and perhaps some military action, for several pieces of broken roadbuilding equipment and old vehicles lie in the meadows along the roadside partly covered with sod and vines."

Bekoji is a large market town, and its Saturday market attracts thousands of rural people. Many women were still wearing the traditional Arussi leather dresses.

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 116]

The Cadu project established a marketing centre at Bekoji in 1970.

Ingvar Jonsson made field interviews with farmers there in the period July 1973-May 1974. About 90% of all interviewed tenants had sharecropping agreement, with rent to the landowner more often 1/3 than 1/2 of the harvested crop. In the former case the sharecropper owned oxen and implements himself.

No tractor was recorded in Bekoji in the interviews. Evicted tenants in 1968-69, mostly because of mechanization, were about 10% of the population. Judging from aerial photos, 94 households had been removed from Bekoji while 282 new households had been established. There was a total of 2,325 household at some point in time. The population was increasing in practically the whole marketing area of Bekoji.

[I Jonsson, Diffusion of agricultural innovation, IDR at H.S.I University, June 1975]

1990s "Bekoji is a large, sprawling country town with several undistinguished but welcoming dollar-a-night hotels - and as with so many parts of Ethiopia, the surrounding countryside has enormous walking potential. It's hard to imagine you'd have any difficulty finding a horse or mule to hire."

[Bradt (1995)1998]

2000 Derartu Tulu won the 10,000 metres at the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992 and became the first black African woman to capture an Olympic gold medal. She also won the 10,000 in Sydney in 2000.

Derartu was born in Bekoji but her mother discouraged her from running. "She didn't want people to say that her daughter had gone crazy."

Another young woman from Bekoji, Fatuma Roba, won the marathon at the 1996 Games in Atlanta.

2004 Two younger cousins of Derartu Tulu by name Tirunesh and Ejigayehu Dibaba were expected to take part in the 2004 Olympics in Athens. Tirunesh completed sixth grade at school in Bekoji before moving to join Derartu and Ejigayehu in Addis Abeba.

[New York Times 2004-05-11 p D7]

Derartu Tulu won bronze in the women's 10,000 metres in Athens.

picts Selamta, July-Sep 2004 no 3 p 57, Derartu when competing;

Selamta 2004 no 4 p 54, portrait of Derartu.

HCT39 Bekoji wereda + sub-district 07/39 [+ Ad]
(centre of both in 1964 = Bekoji)

cf Lemu & Bilbilo wereda

HDE55 Bekojo 08°37'/38°56' 1831 m 08/38 [Gz]

JDC67	Bekola 08°45'/42°19' 1294 m	08/42	[Gz]
JDJ88	Bekola 09°39'/42°24' 1567 m <i>bekollo, bekkollo</i> (bäqqollo) (A) maize	09/42	[Gz]
HDL81	Bekolo 09°48'/38°32' 3027 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Bekulzar (Fre: Béquoulzar) After Amde Seyon had been victorious over the Adal (after 1335) he came also to Bekulzar. There renegade Christians were delivered to him. He had them whipped and put in chains. [J Doriesse, L'empire ..., Paris 1957 vol II p 97]	../..	[x]
H....	Bekwot (Bequot) (historical/?/ area west of Adigrat)	14/39?	[+ x]