

	Bia .., see Bio .., Biyo ..		
JDJ25	Bia Kamona (B. Camona)	09/42	[+ x]
	When Friedrich von Kulmer made an excursion over Jebel Hakim near Harar on 9 July 1907 he saw ruins of what was said to have been a fort Bia Camona. [F von Kulmer, Im Reiche .., Leipzig 1910 p 65]		
JDC86	Bia Uoraba, see Didimtu		
JDR64	Biaad (area)	10/42	[WO]
JCU52	Biad (Biad Dita, Deta) 07°46'/44°30' 968 m	07/44	[WO Gz]
JDK11	Biadeh 09°13'/42°32' 1565 m	09/42	[Gu Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JDK10		
HFC97	Biagela (Biaghela) 14°25'/37°16' 796 m	14/37	[+ WO Gz]
	on the border of Eritrea		
JCK91	Biahemedu 07°13'/42°39' 946 m	07/42	[Gz]
HEL66	Biala (mountain), see Baylamtu		
HEL76	Biala (mountain) 12°27'/39°02' 3605/3806 m	12/39	[+ Gu WO 18]
HEL86	Biala, see Bela		
KCN44	Bias, see Biyas		
JBP37	Bib el Bur Bur (seasonal well) 04°51'/41°25'	04/41	[WO]
HCG53	Bibata (Dico), see under Guraferda	06/35	[WO]
GDU34	Bibbio (Baibbio) 10°14'/34°44' 1456 m	10/34	[Gz]
GDU54	Bibi, see Biye Abi		
HE...	Biboziba (centre in 1964 of Nebekisge sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
??	Bibunye (Bibugne) (vis. postman under D.Markos)	../..	[+ Po Ad Gu]
??	Bibunye (Bibugn) (with Friday market) 2850 m		
??	Bibunye wereda (centre in 1964 = Digo Tsiyon)	../..	[+ Ad]
HBU64	Bica, see Bika		
JDH55	Bicche (Biche), see Bike		
HDK15	Biccio, see Bicho		
	<i>bicha</i> (bich'a) (A,T) yellow, small yellow bird; (bicha) (A) only, alone		
HDM.?	Bichahe (with church Silase), in Bulga/Kasim wereda	09/39?	[x]
HDS58	Bichana (Biccena), see Bichena		
HCN88	Bichano (Bilati) 07°58'/35°32' 1935 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
	<i>biche</i> , <i>biichee</i> (eastern O) small mountain antelope, Ethiopian klipspringer, <i>Oreotragus oreotragus saltatrixoides</i>		
JDB95	Biche, see Bike		
HEJ79	Bichemer 12°28'/37°27' 1981 m	12/37	[Gz]
	bichena: <i>bichannet</i> (A) condition of being alone, solitude		
HDS58	Bichena (Biccena, Bichana, Bechana)	10/38	[Gz WO 18 Ch]
	MS: 10°28'/38°20' = HDS59; Gz: 10°27'/38°12' = HDS57, 2541 m		
	Bichena (administrative centre, with sub-post office)		
	At 40 km north of the Abay bridge and 65 km from Debre Markos, distance 265 km from Addis Abeba.		
	Centre in 1964 of Bichena awraja & of Enemai wereda & of Lemchen sub-district.		
	Within a radius of 10 km there is at km		
	9SW Suha (village) 2410 m		
	5NW Weyname		
1830s	Bichena had a considerable market in the 1830s, held on Mondays.		
1910s	Artist Wondemu Wonde was born in Bichena in 1910. His father was a priest and Wondemu attended church school. He also admired how paintings were made in the Bichena Giyorgis church. He arrived to Addis Abeba as a self-taught church painter in 1927 but found that he could earn more money by selling non-church paintings. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1989 no 1 p 10-11]		
1920s	The Swedish author Sigfrid Siwertz on his tour of Gojjam in early 1926 came to Bichena		

one day after Ras Hailu had left Bichena again. Siwertz mentions the wide view from a place between the church and the gibbi. Lij Kebede was governor in Bichena at the time. [S Siwertz, *En färd ..*, Sthlm 1926 p 208-214]

Ras Hailu was camping at Bichena in February 1927. It was a small village at that time. Cheesman paid a call on him on February 13th, two days after the arrival of the party because Cheesman "collapsed" and had to stay in bed for a while. Ras Hailu told him that he would give him all help, although the Ras had written a letter to Ras Teferi recommending him to discourage Major Cheesman's project of surveying the Abay river. "It was cold in Bichana, which is over 8000 feet /2440 m/ above sea-level."

"Among the various presents of food sent by Ras Hailu was a partridge-like bird -- When it eventually arrived at the Natural History Museum, it was found to belong to a rare species, Harwood's Francolin, of which only one skin was known."

Cheesman left on February 16th. "Even the small spring beside our camp in Bichana, which trickled down a shallow fold in the ground, had an enormous chasm waiting for it a short distance away."

[Cheesman 1936]

The five-man group from the Field Museum of Chicago, on their second leg of exploration going northwards, arrived at Bichena on 20 February 1927 to pay their respect to Ras Hailu.

"Word of our coming had been sent on to the Ras -- Dazzling and splendid was the escort that came out from Bichena to meet us, commanded by Hailu's nephew. Fifty soldiers mounted on big Arabian stallions rode along the road -- Soldiers presented arms and their spears gleamed in the sun. -- in the throng following the escort were a dozen men carrying either bamboo flutes or ancient army bugles. -- as far as I was concerned, something new in music. Ras Hailu had selected a camp site for us -- in a grove of high eucalyptus trees, well away from the town."

"Surrounded by the band, we were led the next day through the town and bazaar -- towards a village of white tents. Here Hailu had his headquarters. -- After lunch we examined each other's guns. Most of the Ethiopian rifles were of an ancient Russian make -- During the next three days Ras Hailu came often to our camp and without the slightest difficulty could be persuaded to stay and share a meal."

Ras Hailu tried to recruit the film-camera man Suydam Cutting for employment, but the Ras did not succeed with that proposal.

[S Cutting, *The fire ox year*, New York 1940 p 363-366]

The market was in full swing but practically adjourned to see us pass through. We are the first whites many have seen and the first Americans ever to come this way.

Ras Hailu was "immediately interested in the guns, and a mark was put up and he shot the various guns and pistols and shot very well. He also liked the shotguns and went out below camp and killed six kites on the wing in rapid succession amid the plaudits of the men."

"The church is a very old one /same as Weyname Kidane Mihret below?/, circular, with an inner sanctuary and a narrow passage running all the way around. Frescoes of Saint George and the Dragon, many faces and heads, Virgin and Child, etc., are on the walls, with much color --"

"While the packs were getting organized, we went back to the village to see the construction work /Ras Hailu/ is doing, especially the new church, a circular building, with conical thatched roof. It is built on stone foundation, extended at the base to form steps around it. Inside is the usual holy of holies and a second wall decorated with frescoes -- On some smaller panels were representations of Ras Hailu and his father and others of recent periods. -- A band of priests danced in front of the church -- They were a visiting crowd, and Hailu dryly remarked that he had given them a hundred dollars as a present and he didn't need to stay long with them."

[L A Fuertes, *New York* 1936 p 147-159]

"Left alone, we had an opportunity to examine the mammoth tent /provided by Ras Hailu/. It was all of Abyssinian manufacture and the ground in the large room was

covered with soft Persian rugs -- There was a large vestibule just within the doorway and off the main room was a sizable compartment for the storing of baggage. The three central poles were of thick bamboo covered with rawhide; -- the canvas sides were braced with stout bamboo sticks sewed in; there was no sag in it anywhere. It stood up like a real house."

[J E Baum, *Savage Abyssinia*, New York 1927 p 246]

1930s There was a radio-telegraph station of the Italians, and they used the spelling Biccenà. They described Bichena as an important market.

1940s "Ras Hailu sett off for Bichena, a march of 120 kilometres, on 9 January 1941, accompanied by an Italian political officer, Dr Sarubbi, and an impressive show of armed men to boost his prestige: 'The festive population ran to meet him.... The old Lord of Gojjam, who had been away for 10 years, was received triumphally everywhere.' At Bichena Ras Hailu invited the local chiefs to submit. Belai Zelleka did not then 'rise to the bait' until pressure was put on him by Ras Hailu's *banda* and the large *banda* of Colonel Anderson, *commissario* of Amara Saint. This, together with the bait of the *ras*'s granddaughter, apparently persuaded Belai Zelleka to submit. In any event, on 30 January 1941 Nasi signalled to Addis Ababa; 'Dr Sarubbi reports that Belai Zelleka today submitted to Ras Hailu.' So at any rate Nasi reported, although, from Belai Zelleka's subsequent dealings with Mission 101 and Gideon Force, it seems he still kept his options open."

[Shirreff 1995 p 62]

1940s Belai Zelleke, the governor of Bichena, in 1942 disobeyed orders both from Debre Markos and Addis Abeba. Bitwoded Mengesha moved against him with over 3,000 men, so Belai was forced to surrender and was made prisoner. During the Italian occupation he had perhaps been the most famous patriot leader in Gojjam. The Emperor after his return to Ethiopia made Belai a dejazmach. [Gilkes 1975 p 181]

"Belay Zelleke was given the Governorship of Bichena, but, wishing to minimize the likelihood of trouble in this difficult province, Haile Selassie offered him a southern governorship with the rank of *ras*. He rejected the offer -- and rebelled against both Addis Abeba and Debre Marqos -- In January 1943, with the help of Hailu Belaw, a military expedition was sent against him. It took three months of fighting to force his surrender."

[P B Henze, *Layers of time*, London 2000 p 240]

1950s Population 1,313 as counted in 1956.

Spelling used by the post office has been BICHENA.

Sub-province Governor of Bichena awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Siyum Zewde.

1960s At Talaku Ras Haile Yosedik (Yotsedek) school 6 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

A church primary school in 1968 had 55 boys in grade 1, with two teachers.

Talaku Ras Haile Yosedik junior secondary school had 73 male & 13 female students in grades 7-8, with five teachers (Ethiopians).

1970s One of the few major encounters between rebels and government forces during the revolution was at Bichena.

"The Bichena incident took place in August 1975, when a *Derg* delegation was in the region trying to explain the meaning of land reform to a hostile peasantry. When a meeting was disrupted nervous soldiers opened fire on the crowd; later artillery and planes were summoned to quell what the government feared would become a major disturbance. Reports of the death toll vary from one hundred to one thousand."

[M&D Ottaway 1978 p 83, 202 note 1]

1990s Population about 12,500 in 1994, and about 15,300 in 2001.

pict S Siwertz, *En färd ..*, Sthlm 1926 p 211 landscape, p 212 female slaves

Bichena : Weyname Kidane Mihret

Paul Henze visited around 1970:

"-- we pushed through the dense brush, climbed over a dry-stone wall, and made our way up to the church. It was in a state of sad neglect. We entered it by climbing over a

collapsed section of its outer wall. The inside was a revelation. The *maqdas* was covered with extraordinary eighteenth-century paintings. All the classic themes were there: the Flight into Egypt, Christ as a boy descending a sunbeam, Adam and Eve, Abraham sacrificing Isaac. There was an outstanding St George and dragon, a vivid depiction of the cannibal who was saved. The details -- were from traditional Ethiopian country life as it is still being lived in the surrounding area. The main (western) door of the *maqdas* had a garland of heads of angels as fine as any I had ever seen and there were several portraits of standing saints of exceptional quality and individuality -- The whole eastern side of the church had fallen in, taking down part of the thatched roof. -- Perhaps, in fact, as many as a third of the original paintings - nearly all the upper ones - were already damaged beyond repair. But the rest were worth taking some pains to preserve or, at least, record. The ornamental cross on top of the building was still intact and the door to the *maqdas* was locked. Two boys who came to see what we were doing bowed before it and said that the *tabot* was still inside."

"When we returned to Addis Ababa, we found that by curious coincidence other friends, the Spencers and Walter Krafft, had 'discovered' Weyname Kidane Mehret within days of the time we had visited it -- In the ensuing months a project to save the paintings and perhaps restore the church developed among the Society of Friends of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies. -- It was learned that the church had fallen into neglect because during the time of Ras Hailu it had lost land on which it depended for income and now had only a small parish."

"We camped beside the wall of the church compound at Weyname the final night of our visit -- in May. At dusk birds that make the church grove their home - grey herons, hornbills, doves - came in noisily to settle for the night. -- At dawn farmers came with oxen to plough the fields east of the church. As soon as there was enough light we set about photographing all the paintings in detail. -- the priests who served the church appeared to be an indolent lot. We concluded that if Weyname Kinade Mehret were to be rescued, little help could be expected from the people to whom the old church belongs."

[P B Henze, Ethiopian journeys, (USA 1977)A.A. 2001 p 246-247]

text W. Krafft, Report on Waynama Kidana Meherat, a little known church in Gojam, *in* Journal of Eth. Studies 1972 no 2, p 70-85.

picts Henze as above, (reprint)A.A. 2001 pict 67 paintings of angels at entrance, pict 69+71(a) wall paintings of the 1700s.

Bichena: Suha (river) ca 10°15'/38°15'

February 1927: "-- camp at the base, where Suha River goes over the precipice into the ravine that divides the two ridges of Shabal and Gubaya. The Suha was a swift-flowing stream with water 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep."

[Cheesman 1936]

Bichena : Yatembabo

Balachew Yimer, born around 1894 and son of Yimer Goshu in Yatembabo, became one of the foremost artists producing paintings of the Queen of Sheba, the Battle of Adwa etc. They were bought by foreign visitors in the time before the Italian occupation and are sometimes reproduced in travellers' books.

Two of Balachew's sons, Solomon and Girma, also became artists. Girma set up a studio in Kyoto in Japan.

[R Pankhurst in AddisTribune 2002/04/26]

HDS68 **Bichena awraja** 10°30'/38°15' 10/38 [Ad Gz]
(centre at least 1964-1980 = Bichena)

1960s Population 184,600 according to a survey in 1965, with almost 6,000 more males than females. Illiteracy was 97.7%.
Teff and wheat were the most important crops. The holdings were 63% owned and 30% rented (and the rest mixed). There were about 148,000 cattle in the awraja.
"In early 1968 violence broke out /in Gojjam/ when the Governor attempted to use the Police and then the Territorial Army to escort the assessment teams. Non-cooperation

rapidly turned into active opposition. The farmers in the awrajas of Bichena and Motta began to organize themselves."

[Gilkes 1975 p 184]

Fitawrari Ayelew Tadesse was awraja governor (August 1968-).

HDM25	Bichenkeny (Bich'enk'eny) 09°17'/39°49' 1204 m	09/39	[Gz]
H....	Bichi	08/36	[x]
	Locality in Guma west of the Didessa river. [Zervos 1936]		
H....	Bichie (centre in 1964 of Ebbo sub-district)	12/39	[Ad]
HDE27	Bichiko (Bich'ik'o) 08°20'/39°07' 1664 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDK16	Bicho (Biccio) 09°12'/38°03' 3049 m	09/37	[AA Gz WO]
	(with church Mikael), see under Ilfeta, cf Becho		
	Coordinates would give map code HDK15		
HDK16	Bicho sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kiebisierba)	09/38	[Ad]
HEM52	Bichro (Bich'ro) 12°15'/39°33' 1539 m	12/39	[Gz]
	Bichro, south of Alamata		
	<i>bichu, bichuu</i> (O) small, tiny		
JDJ19	Bicumman, see Buchumen		
JDH..	Bicker, on the railway 25 km east of Afdem	09/41	[x]
JDH55	Bicket, see Bike		
??	Bida	../..	[x]
	The Rosen party in April 1905 went upstream along the left side of Abay river and camped at Bida, for which they measured the elevation to be 1732 m. They saw wide grass fires in the distance.		
	[F Rosen, Eine deutsche .., Leipzig 1907 p 375]		
GD...	Bidaru (in Kelem awraja)	08/34?	[Ad]
	Catholic Mission primary school in 1968 had 50 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
HDK55	Bidaru 09°30'/38°02' 1542 m, cf Bideru, Bidiru	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL83	Biddigo 2775 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[WO]
HBT72	Bidduara, see Biduara		
HCF43	Biderrre (Bidere), see Bidre		
HEF06c	Bidersa	10/39	[Wa]
HEF25	Bidersa 11°05'/39°50' 1781 m	11/39	[Gu 18 Gz]
GDF12	Bideru (mountain) 08°16'/34°32'	08/34	[x]
HCS34	Bidika (Bidica), see under Hosaina	07/37	[+ WO]
??	Bidire (in Bale), cf Bidre	../..	[x]
1960s	A relief force of regular army soldiers from Negele saved Bidire from the Liberation Front for Western Somalia once in 1966. However, as soon as the troops withdrew Bidire was taken.		
	[Gilkes 1975 p 216]		
	<i>bidiru, bideru, bidru</i> (O) hollowed tree trunk for various purposes such as container, drum, canoe; as a traditional drum it was useful to warn of an approaching enemy and could be heard at a distance of several kilometres;		
	<i>biddiru</i> (A) the loan; <i>bidhiri</i> (T) behind		
HBJ96	Bidiru Tuli (area)	04/37	[WO]
JEB32c	Biditto	11/40	[Wa]
	<i>bido, bidoo</i> (O) sheep; (A from French "bidon") jug, tankard, field bottle		
HDD33	Bido (hill) 08°28'/37°51', cf Bedo	08/37	[WO Gz]
HCF43	Bidre (Bidere, Biderre) 05°55'/39°38' 1561 m	05/39	[Gz WO Wa Gu]
	Coordinates would give map code HCF53		
	<i>bidu, biduu</i> (O) birthmark		

	<i>Bidu</i> , name of an Ania tribe of eastern Oromo		
HDL20	Bidu 09°18'/38°26' 2619 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL50	Bidu 09°30'/38°26' 2268 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	bidu bala: <i>bala</i> (O) 1. leaf; 2. wicked spirit; 3. accident; (A) forked branch, tree support		
HCU24	Bidu Bala (mountains) 07°30'/39°40' 1480 m Coordinates would give map code HCU23	07/39	[WO Gz]
HBT72	Biduara (Bidduara) 05°06'/38°38' 1244 m Coordinates would give map code HBT62	05/38	[WO 18 Gz]
HCP25	Bieda (market, with church Mikael)	07/36	[Gu]
KCH85	Biehau, see Biiehau		
JDL01	Bieis, see Biyeys		
HBP53	Bielli, see Byelli		
JCP51	Bielto (locality) 07°42'/40°50'	07/40	[WO Gz]
HCG79c	Bienescio, see Byenesho		
HCL40c	Biera, see Bera		
HEL37	Biet Ambessa, see Bet Anbesa		
HFD67	Biet Mariam, see Bet Maryam		
HFF43	Biet Meka (Bietmakai), see Bet Mehai		
??	Bietangus .., see Bet Nigus ..		
HEE86	Biethor, see Bete Hor		
	<i>bifa</i> (O) colour; appearance, looks, beauty		
JEA23	Bifata, see Bifeta		
JBP62	Bifato (area)	05/40	[WO]
JDC81	Bifedo 08°54'/41°43' 1419 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDJ41	Bifedo 09°30'/41°45' 1576 m	09/41	[Gz]
JEA23	Bifeta (Bifata) (mountain) 11°05'/40°04' 1732/2068 m	11/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HDL63	Bifeto 09°38'/38°42' 2523 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
	<i>bifti</i> (O) colour; appearance, looks, beauty		
HDD92	Bifti (Befti, G.) (area)	09/37	[AA WO]
HDD92	Bifti (Befti) (mountain) 09°01'/37°43' peak 2138 m see under Ambo	09/37	[AA WO Gz]
	Big .., see Tiliku .., Tilku ..		
HEE28	Bigunj 11°04'/39°09' 3165 m (with church Maryam)	11/39	[Gz]
--	Bih .., see Bio ..		
HCP50	Bihata 07°42'/35°46' 2012/2192 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
HCF11	Bihatta, see Bitata		
HFE85	Bihiza (Bhiza, Amba Behesa, A. Beesa) (place & mountain) 14°21'/38°54' 1965 m with monastery Abune Alef Gedam	14/38	[Gz WO Gu]
KCH85	Biiehau (Biehau) 07°07'/46°10' 473 m	07/46	[WO Gz]
HEJ99	Bihon 12°39'/37°28' 2330 m, near Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HEM90	Bihona Maryam (church) 12°37'/39°25'	12/39	[Gz]
JDC86	Bija, see Didimtu		
HDG94	Bijis 09°52'/35°13' 1559 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDJ61	Bijit 09°39'/36°44' 1926 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL94	Bijiti	09/35	[x]
	About 15 km (in a straight line) north-east of Mendi. [EFS mission sketch map]		
HCG96	Bik Inik (Bik' Inik', Biq Iniq) 07°13'/35°23' 1306 m <i>bika</i> (biqa) (O) kinds of medium-sized tree, Combretum gueinzii, C. molle, (eastern O) Pappia capensis	07/35	[Gz q]

	var. radlkoferi, with orange edible berries		
HBU64	Bika (Bica) 05°06'/39°41' 1539 m (visiting postman under Nazret)	05/39	[Po Wa Gz]
HDF10	Bika (Bik'a, Biqa) 08°14'/39°20' 1769 m west of Sire /This Bika? village between Adi Sharki and Hiruta Hetosa in Dodota wereda of Chilalo awraja:/ Visited in late 1986 by a group of SIDA consultants studying effects of the villagization program. "This village was the only one the mission saw where an ecological disaster was in the offing. Bika is located along a very rough track running along the main pipe of the new Dodota water system. It appeared to be a longer established village formed around a Producer Cooperative. The soil is fertile, but very dusty when dry. Much of the ground cover has gone and Bika must be a sea of mud during the rains. There were only a few well developed pepper trees in the village. All other trees looked like they had been under an artillery bombardment. Few had limbs left. Clearly, people were desperate for wood. The site was the worst surveyed and laid out of those villages we looked at. It was on a gently sloping hillside giving way to an agricultural plain. Given the ground cover conditions, erosion is inevitable. In fact, it has already begun, there being small gulleys emerging between some of the compounds." [J M Cohen & N-I Isaksson, Villagizations ..., Uppsala/Sweden, Feb 1987 p 149]	08/39	[Gz q]
JDJ43	Bika (Bik'a, Biqa) 09°29'/41°55' 1683 m south of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz q]
JDJ53	Bika (Bik'a, Biqa) 09°31'/41°54' 1537 m south of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz q]
HDH22	Bikalal, G., see Bikilal		
JDB95	Bike (Biche, G.) (area) 2248 m	09/41	[+ WO]
JDH55	Bike (Bikie, Biki, Bikki, Biche, Bicche, Bicket) 09°32'/41°12' 1081/1109 m Small railway station 75 km west of Dire Dawa, between Afdem and Gota, with a few stone houses	09/41	[Gz WO Gu Wa]
JDH55	Bike sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bike)	09/41	[Ad]
GD...	Bikeru (Bicheru) Traces of wolframite occur near mount Bikeru on the left shore of the Baro river, near Gambela. [Mineral 1966]	08/34?	[x Mi]
HD...	Biki Haro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gitirie)	09/37	[Ad]
HDH22	Bikilal (G. Bikalal, Tulu Biquilal) (place & hill) 09°15'/35°52' 1915 m In 2004 it was officially stated that resources of iron in Bikilal in Western Ethiopia amount to 32.5 million tons and those of phosphate to 181.08 million tons. [Facts about Ethiopia p 93]	09/35	[Gz WO x]
pict	F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 /pl 110/ women selling pottery		
HDG25	Bikir (Bik'ir, Biqir) 09°17'/35°16' 1523 m	09/35	[Gz q]
HDT05	Bikita (Bik'ita, Biqita) 10°01'/38°54' 2209 m	10/38	[Gz q]
JDH55	Bikki, see Bike		
JBS38	<i>bil</i> (Som) moon, month; (A) cloth-eating vermin Bil Dage	04/43	[WO]
	<i>bila</i> (O) 1. red honey; 2. flower or "beard" on barley/wheat; (A) 1. soil leached by water; 2. burr which catches on cloth; <i>billa</i> (A,O) knife		
HBR..	Bila (with a mission), see HBR48 Teltele.		
HCR33	Bila 07°31'/36°54' 2036 m, south-east of Jimma	07/36	[Gz]

HDC84	Bila, see Bilo		
HDG39	Bila (Billa, Bogi) 09°22'/35°36' 1932 m (centre in 1964 of Boji Dirmeji sub-district) With sub-post office.	09/35	[Gz Ad Te Po]
geol.	Geologists use the expression "the Billa iron belt" because iron ore is found there. A locality near Billa village at 9°25'N has been prospected. According to Stern and Lapajne of the RUDIS Mining Association (reported in 1964) a quartzite ridge over 1.5 km long and 20-40 m thick was found. Ferruginous schists occur in the northern part of the area. [Mineral 1966]		
1960s	Population 1,244 as counted in 1967. A church school (in Gimbi awraja) in 1968 had 16 boys and 10 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.		
1970s	In late 1973 two road building projects were underway, one from Boji-Bila to Gimbi about 30 km through densely populated areas, the other from Boji-Bila to Dongoro about 15 km. Both roads had been initiated by villagers who had joined in co-operatives, each of which usually worked on a particular section. One day a week was devoted to the roadbuilding. Up to 300 men in each project were engaged in digging. The work was coordinated by a priest from the Mekane Yesus Church. At the end of the day there was a meeting with a short speech and a prayer. [M Ståhl, Ethiopia: political contradictions ..., 1974 p 175]		
HDJ24	Bila (Billa) 09°17'/37°02' 2072 m (with church Giyorgis)	09/37	[Gz]
JCC44	Bila (Dila, Gherire) 05°51'/42°06' 899 m see under El Kere Coordinates would give map code JCC45	05/42	[WO Gz]
JCN05	Bila 07°18'/40°18' 2136 m	07/40	[Gz]
JDA37	Bila (area), cf Bela, Billa	08/40	[WO]
JEA62	Bila 11°27'/40°00' 1168 m (with mosque) bila wegara: <i>wagaree</i> (O) type of sorghum		
HDF36	Bila Wegara 08°26'/39°53' 1858 m <i>bilacha, billacha</i> (O) butterfly	08/39	[Gz]
HDL20	Bilacha 09°15'/38°27' 2659 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD54	Bilacho (Bilacio), see under Chitu	08/37	[+ WO]
HEJ99	Bilajig (Bilagich Micael) 12°36'/37°26' 2165 m (Cincilla), see under Gondar	12/37	[Gz WO]
	<i>Bilal</i> , name of an Ethiopian who was the first <i>muezzin</i> already in Prophet Mohammed's time		
JCC55	Bilal, B/ur?/ (area), cf Belal, Bilel ..	05/42	[WO]
JCL43	Bilalle (waterhole)	06/43	[WO]
HCT..	Bilalo , area near Asela When the CADU project started in 1967 some farmers were offered to buy a cross-bred cow, to receive credit for this purpose and to become model farmers. Among the few who accepted this was Muleta Hordofa in Bilalo. He received a heifer from Kenya and it was cross-bred by artificial insemination. It gave up to 20 times more milk than the local breeds. After the land reform in 1975, Muleta had to move into one of the new villages, and he was left with 2 hectares of land. 3 of his 13 children had passed grade 12 in school by the late 1980s. Other model farmers in Bilalo were Dedefo Gotu, Negash Areda and Tolla Berga. They were taught to use fertilizer and assisted to start the pioneer Service Cooperative. [20 years of development, Sthlm (SIDA) 1988 p 6-7, 14-15, with photos of the men] By 1971 there was a registered cooperative in Bilalo, initiated by CADU. It grew well, compared with attempts in other places. It was assisted, however, by two full time CADU staff.	07/39	[x]

JDJ06	Bilalu, G. (area) 2050 m, see under Amuma	09/42	[WO]
HFC28	Bilamba (Belamba) 13°47'/37°17' 1921 m see under Adi Remet Coordinates would give map code HFC27	13/37	[Gz WO]
HCS58	Bilanja 07°42'/38°16' 1941 m bilasa: <i>bilash</i> (A) damaged, valueless	07/38	[Gz]
HET40	Bilasa	13/38	[WO]
??	Bilat (historically recorded place) about 60 km NNE of A. Abeba?	../..	[Pa]
HEL97	Bilat 12°35'/39°08', south-east of Sekota <i>Bilate, Billate</i> , a group and dialect of Gurage	12/39	[Gz]
HCK46	Bilate 06°47'/38°04' (farm north of lake Abaya)	06/38	[Gz]
HDH98	Bilate (Billate) (plain partly with cotton culture)	09/36	[WO Gu x]
??	Bilate , near Awasa	../..	[n]
1990s	"Among the most infamous concentration camps -- at Bilate." [T M Vestal, Ethiopia - a post-cold war .., USA 1999 p 127 note 11] In 1998 about 1200 Eritreans, mostly young men, were kept without trial in the military camp Bilate. [Amnesty International] In June 1999 these 1200 were transferred to the Didessa (Dedessa) camp near Dire Dawa, where there was malaria and other bad conditions. [Amnesty International] <i>bilati, bilatii</i> (O) solution; tact		
HCN88	Bilati, see Bichano		
??	Bilaza (village)	../..	[x]
	Along the gorge of the Shikina river near the village of Bilaza in Simen, cultivated fields are on slopes so steep that stacks of grain awaiting threshing are supported on the downhill side by rocks to prevent their slipping. Bilaza has the most extensive irrigation works in the area, built by Agew and not by Amhara. Crops irrigated at Bilaza include cayenne pepper, chick peas, maize, barley, teff, bananas, and lemons. At Bilaza, being an Agew village, wild ensete leaves are used for baking, but the plant is not used for food, even in times of food shortage. [F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 68, 75, 95]		
HEK62	Bilbaho 12°20'/37°46' 2417 m	12/37	[Gz]
	bilbala: <i>bilbila</i> (O) bell; <i>bilbilla</i> (T) kind of herb or small shrub, <i>Celosia anthelmintica</i> , <i>C. trigyna</i> ; (A) 1. small bell for the neck of children or animals; 2. kind of wild narcissus; 3. the one who kills first in a battle; 4. propeller?		
HEL25	Bilbala (Bilbela, Bilbola, Bilbiola) 12°00'/38°54' 2186 m, west of Lalibela, with four rock-hewn churches within 6 km as named below plus Arbatu Insisa	12/38	[Gz LM WO It]
HEL46	Bilbala Arbatu Insisa (Bilbola Arvatenza) (Arbatu Ensessa)	12/39	[+ x 20]
text	A A Monti della Corte, Lalibelà, Roma 1940 p 91-94 with plan and section, pl XXVIII one photo		
HEL25	Bilbala Cherkos (Bilbela Ch.) Two km west of Bilbala Giyorgis, this semi-monolithic church dates from the same period. It contains frescoes representing the four evangelists and the saints. [Aubert 1999] Three sides of the church are separated from the rock by a trench. The fourth side, connected with the mountain side contains three sanctuaries. Admirable frescoes are painted on the walls, but are in a faded condition. [Jäger 1965 p 115-116]	12/38	[+ x]

Ivy Pearce and Miss Alison Andrews visited there in February 1967.

This semi-monolithic church has been hewn in the middle of a deep trench in a heavily wooded area. The trench has been extended as a wall to the front of the church. In front is a courtyard surrounded by a low stone-built wall.

The visitors found the murals of the interior to be in a delapidated condition, but they could easily see the fine work which had gone into them. There are intricately designed reliefs, especially those on the capitals.

In the Bilbala Cherkos village there was at the time an old man said to be 102 years of age.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 3 p 160]

text A A Monti della Corte, Lalibela, Roma 1940 p 88-91
with plan and section and two photos on pl XXVII.

picts I Bidder, Lalibela, Köln/Cologne 1958 p 87-89[pl 47-49]
with plan from Monti della Corte on p 126 in appendix;

J Leroy, Ethiopian painting, (1964) London 1967 p 19

interior mural in black and white photo;

G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968

p 119 plan and sections, pl 144 exterior, pl 145-147 interior;

Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 3 p 155-156,161

five photos of church and details.

HEL46 **Bilbala Giyorgis** (Bilbela.. Bilbola Gh.) 12/38 [x Ca Gu]

(Bilbala Ghiorghis, Bilbila .., Bilbiola Gheorghis) 12/38 [It WO 20]

12°11'38°58' 1873 m

This monolithic church is probably the oldest in the Lalibela region. There is also a monastery close to the church. Getting there involves a six-hour mule ride. A new, more direct, track is under construction in the late 1990s. [Aubert 1999 p 180]

It is a half-day ride from Bilbela Cherkos. Of this monolithic rock church only the façade is visible. The three other sides are separated from the surrounding rock by a very dark tunnel; the roof is not detached from the mountain. On the western façade a fine cross and a hand are chiselled out with great skill.

[Jäger 1965 p 116]

Ivy Pearce and Miss Allison Andrews visited there in February 1967. The first they saw were a group of people with little clothes and covered with red mud, sitting under a large tree. They were lepers who hoped to get some cure from this mud. After a while the priest arrived. He had been away ploughing his field at some distance.

Only the front of the church is visible from outside. High up in the front façade are stoned-in niches where bees make 'holy honey'. The hand which Dr Jäger mentions as chiselled out on the front wall could not be discerned by Ivy Pearce.

The real entrance to the church is by the door at the commencement of the tunnel on the western side. Inside there are four free-standing pillars. Two of these pillars have capitals not even with their opposite number. Two 'false' pillars are carved in relief from the western wall. There seems to be some attempt at barrel-vaulting which has resulted in a kind of slant-roof ceiling. The two pairs of free-standing pillars are joined by undecorated arches. There are no murals in the church but crosses in high relief.

The church keeps a very large drum and a fine bronze cross.

The village lies at least 100 m lower than the church. Lepers without red mud were seen there.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 3 p 159]

"Bilbila Giyorgis lies to the west of Arbatu Ensessa, and resembles Bet Abba Libanos in design. According to tradition, five swarms of bees are always in residence here -- There's a 15-minute walk up the hill to the church from the road."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 208]

text A A Monti della Corte, Lalibela, Roma 1940 p 86-88
with plan, two pictures on pl XXVI.

picts Gli annali .., anno IV vol 4, Roma 1941 p 1186-1187[14]

etching by the artist Lino Bianchi Barriviera;
 D Buxton, Travels ..., London (1949)1957 p 144-145[6]
 façade of rock-hewn church and view from the roof of
 Arbatu Insisa church in the neighbourhood;
 I Bidder, Lalibela, Köln/Cologne 1958 p 90[pl 50]
 with plan from Monti della Corte on p 127 in appendix;
 K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)
 p 112 rock-hewn front of church.

HEL36 **Bilbala Tukurza Maryam** (Bilbela T. Mariam) 12/38 [+ x]
 text A A Monti della Corte, Lalibelà, Roma 1940 p 95-96
 and one photo on pl XXVIII.

bilbilla (A) 1. small bell for the neck of children or animals;
 2. kind of wild narcissus; 3. the one who kills first in a battle

HCT19 Bilbilo 07°24'/39°14' 3116 m 07/39 [Gz]

HCT19 Bilbilo sub-district (in Bekoji wereda in 1964) 07/39 [Ad]
 cf Lemu & Bilbilo wereda

HEK62 Bilbochi (Bilboci), see under Belesa 12/37 [+ WO]
 Bilbola .., see Bilbela ..

bildima, bildiimaa (O) muddy and dirty
 H.... Bildima Gubcha sub-district 09/40? [Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Gubcha)

JDG23 Bildimu 09/40 [WO]

GDU30 Bildoesu, see Beldoesu

HDE96 Bile 08°58'/38°59' 2499 m, west of Chefe Donsa 08/38 [Gz]

HEF43 Bile 11°17'/39°40' 2124 m, see under Hayk 11/39 [WO Gz]
 Coordinates would give map code HEF45

GDF57 Bilei 08°36'/34°59' 1409 m, north-east of Dembidolo 08/34 [x Gz]

JDP19 Bilein (area) 10/41 [WO]

bilel (Som) thorn tree, *Acacia mellifera*
 JDF45 Bilel Ogaden (area), cf Belal, Bilal 08/44 [WO]

bilen (A) iris or pupil of the eye

JDA72c Bilen (Billen) (hot spring, on map of 1901) 08/40 [+ x]
 circa 08°50'/40°00'

near Awash at old caravan route from Djibouti to Addis Abeba

JDG45 **Bilen** ../. [20]
 (Unda Bilen or Lit. Bilen?:)

Friedrich von Kulmer passed Bilen on 17 November 1907. He found the water of the hot
 springs to have a temperature of about 40°C and contain some sulphur, but it was very
 clear so they drank it after it had been set aside to cool.

[F von Kulmer, Im Reiche ..., Leipzig 1910 p 138]

By 2003 the private company *Village Ethiopia PLC*, "tours for the discerning traveller",
 had existed for ten years and its manager was Toney Hickey. On his initiative a place for
 ecotourism was built near the Afar village of Bilen where there were hot springs and
 much birdlife. The tourist huts were built of local materials and largely with traditional
 method, but they were equipped for modern Western convenience with beds, windows,
 shower and water toilet. A kitchen garden for vegetables was planted, and each guest was
 asked to plant a tree of remembrance.

According to Tony Hickey the Ethiopian government was not active for ecotourism
 or even tourism in general, having only a commission and not a minister for tourism.

Hickery was glad that Bilen had been included in the Lonely Planet tourist guide.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm), 2004 no 1 p 16-18]

picts Tenaestelin as above, p 16 tourist hut, p 17 interior of hut.

HDL59 Bilet 09°34'/39°15' 2713 m 09/39 [Gz]

H....	Bilew, see Bita & Bilew wereda		
JCL79	Bilhelley (Bilhellei) (area) bili: <i>bilih</i> (A) clever, ingenious	07/44	[+ WO]
HDK39	Bili 09°22'/38°22' 2456 m, cf Bele	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM30	Bili 09°24'/39°21' 2873 m	09/39	[Gz]
HCR52	Bilida 07°47'/36°48' 1874 m, north of Jimma <i>bilii</i> (O) clothes-moth	07/36	[Gz]
HDK25	Bilii (Bili I) (waterhole) 09°19'/37°58' 930, 2481 m bilika: <i>bilike</i> (bilik'e, bilique) (O) small earring; <i>billika</i> (O) prostitute; <i>bilique</i> (Som) scatter, put in disarray	09/37	[Gz AA WO]
JCP80	Bilika (Bilik'a, Biliqa) 08°01'/40°46' 1731 m	08/40	[Gz q]
JCP81	Bilika (Bilik'a, Biliqa) 08°02'/40°50' 1805 m	08/40	[Gz q]
JCP91	Bilika (Bilik'a, Biliqa, Gebel Bilica, Billica, Billika) (mountain) 08°02'/40°49' 1849/1945 m	08/40	[Gz q WO]
JEB86	Bilila	11/41	[WO]
JDB90	Bililo Giyorgis (church) 09°01'/40°42'	09/40	[Gz]
JDA18	Bilingi 08°14'/40°35' 1572 m	08/40	[Gz]
GDD27	Bilkur	08/33	[WO]
	<i>billa</i> (A,O) knife		
??	Billa (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Billa (visiting postman under Gimbi)	../..	[Po]
HDC84	Billa, see Bilo		
HDJ24	Billa, see Bila		
HCA53	Billala 05°55'/35°06' 1176 m	05/35	[WO Gz]
HDH98	Billate, see Bilate		
	billet: <i>billit</i> (A) limb of the body; <i>billed</i> (Som) village		
JBN24	Billet (Billel) 04°46'/40°12' 989 m billi koran: <i>koran</i> (qoraan) (O) firewood; <i>qoran</i> (Som) pointed, carved, written; <i>Billi</i> , a clan of the Mecha/Liban/Ammaya Oromo	04/40	[WO Gz]
KCR76	Billi Koran (area) <i>billo</i> (Leka O) Tuesday <i>Billo</i> , a clan of the Mecha/Liban/Ammaya Oromo	07/47	[WO]
HD...	Billo (in Nekemte awraja)	09/36?	[Ad]
HDC84	Billo, see Bilo		
HDT49	Billo (area)	10/39	[WO]
HDL22	Billoh	09/38	[WO]
	<i>bilo, billa</i> (O) knife, dagger, sword		
HDC84	Bilo (Billo, Billa, Bila, Bilo Boshe, Billo B.) MS: 08°53'/37°00' = HDC94, 1743 m Gz: 08°54'/37°00' = HDC84, 1762 m (with fort) Centre in 1964 of Bilo Boshe wereda. Visiting postman under Nekemte. (which Bilo?:)	08/37	[Gz WO Gu Po]
geol	From Billo, 60 km east of Nekemte, kenyanite has been described, consisting of abundant phenocrysts of anorthoclase (up to 2 cm in length) in a glassy groundmass; chemically this lava is rich in alkalis, especially soda. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 135]		
1890s	/This Bilo?:/ "The town of Bilo, where we stopped, was one of the most significant commercial centers of western Abyssinia. Although it is located on the land of Dejazmach Demissew, it was not under his command, but rather under the nagada-ras, who is in charge of all the trade of a certain district and of all the merchants found there, in judicial, administrative, and fiscal matters. The significance of Bilo as a commercial point derives		

from its position at a crossroads. Everything that goes from western Abyssinia to Shoa and Gojjam and from the south to Gojjam passes through Bilo. --"

"Recently, with the increase in export through Zeila and Jibuti at the expense of Massawa, trade from southern Abyssinia and Kaffa goes not through Bilo, but straight to Shoa through Sodo and Jimma. In Bilo itself, there are no more than 300 households, but already with the first steps you feel the difference between this settlement and those which are near it. It is immediately evident that this is a commercial centre with lively and exuberant interests. Here one can buy both hay and injera and tala and tej and even cognac and absinthe."

"On the little river Bilo, a tributary of the Gibe River, the Bilo commercial centre with 3,000 inhabitants is found. It is settled exclusively by merchants and is ruled by Nagada-Ras Ingeda Gobaz. Bilo is located at the intersection of several major roads -- At the centre of the town is a large square and marketplace. On Mondays and Fridays large markets are held. There are no streets in the town. -- Homesteads are surrounded with high fences and follow one another without interruption."

[A Bulatovich 1897]

1900s Hugues Le Roux saw Bilo in March 1901. Dejasmach Demessie and Negadras Yigezu ruled the customs post, which was more primitive than e.g. Harar. There was a fenced-in square and caravans entered through the western gate and exited through the eastern gate. All ivory and gold was checked here. The distance from Boche was not quite three hours' march.

[Le Roux, Ménélik et nous p 299-302]

1930s Prince Sixte and Count de Béarns left Addis Abeba on 31 December 1929 in a six-wheel motorcar and they could drive as far as Bilo where they arrived on 4 January 1930. The distance to there was about 250 km. Other motorable roads from the capital were only those to Jimma and Dessie.

[H Juell, Etiopia, Oslo 1935 p 112, 235]

William Avenstrup saw an oasis between the two small villages Boche and Bilo (which he writes Bochi and Bilou). There had obviously been cultivation earlier from which remained pepper, coffee, cotton, maize and fig plants. There were also plenty of bananas and plums. "Bilo is regarded to be the worst robbers' nest in Ethiopia."

[W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias .., Oslo 1935 p 74 + Abessinien .., Sthlm 1935 p 69]

When the Italians invaded Wellega, an officer Zenebello with Fitawrari Woldaa Tume were sent to control Billo, which was an important trade and communication centre. Billo remained a main Italian garrison in the region, second only to Nekemte.

The Italians had planned to open a post office there, to be written BILLO, but this was not carried out.

1940s In 1941 the Italians were defeated at Billo after five days of continuous fighting with Patriots led by Fitawrari Tasamma Gulumaa and Kenyasmach Baqala Bayyan. The Italians took revenge by transferring soldiers from Jimma, They burnt houses and crops. "In Billo not a single house survived."

[Tesema Ta'a, conference paper 1997]

1960s The primary school (in Nekemte awraja) in 1968 had 123 boys and 28 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.

HDD50 Bilo (Falle) 08°40'/37°35' 2505 m 08/37 [Gz]
(with church Medhane Alem)

Bilo (which one?): A central government customs office was opened in 1905 in Billo on the road Addis Abeba-Nekemte.

Prince Sixte de Bourbon de Parme and Count Hector de Béarn left Addis Abeba in a six-wheel motorcar on 31 December 1929 and could use it 250 km westwards as far as Billo, which they reached on 4 January 1930 and from where they continued towards the Sudan with a mule caravan.

HDJ07 Bilo 09°08'/37°18' 2848 m 09/37 [Gz]

HDJ26 Bilo 09°17'/37°09' 2593 m 09/37 [Gz]

HDJ34 Bilo 09°23'/36°59' 1852 m 09/36 [Gz]

HDL42	Bilo 09°27'/38°41' 2470 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDM46	Bilo	09/39	[WO]
HDC75c	Bilo Boshe sub-district (ctr in 1964 = Boshe)	08/37	[Ad]
HDC84	Bilo Boshe wereda (centre in 1964 = Bilo)	08/37	[Ad]
	bilo karo: <i>qaroo</i> (O) one yoke of oxen as a team; partner, friend		
H...	Bilo Karo (Bilo Qaro)	08/35?	[+ Ad]
HDL..	Bilo sub-district (ctr in 1964 = Tefki) (-1964-1997-)	09/38	[Ad n]
HDA29	Bilonapa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Nopa)	08/35	[Ad]
GCU15	Biloo, see Belo		
	biloy: <i>biluy kidan</i> (A) Old Testament		
HDL72	Biloy 09°44'/38°37' 3161 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDJ01	Biloyi 09°06'/36°46' 2328 m	09/36	[Gz]
	<i>bilu</i> (A) cloth-eating vermin; (O) dark brown /person/		
HCE79	Bilu (Billu) 06°07'/39°16' 1851 m	06/39	[WO Gz]
	(also name of river = Bililo)		
	(which Bilu?:) Vanadium minerals together with gold have been found in the alluvial gravel of the river Bilu, which is an affluent of the Dido in Sidamo.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
	(which Bilu?:) Two Swedish missionaries Pählman and Bergman, accompanying a large caravan with a thousand people and several thousand animals, on 25 February 1886 camped at Billu, situated a day's journey from Awash river.		
	Another caravan arrived there with 700 Oromo slaves, mostly girls 8-16 years of age together with only 4 grown-up slaves. The slave hunters were Arabs.		
	[N Hylander, Morgonljus, Sthlm 1917 p 196]		
HEM06	Bilu 11°46'/39°56' 1111 m	11/39	[Gz]
JDH00	Bilu 09°07'/40°42' 1585 m, west of Asbe Teferi	09/40	[Gz]
JDN63	Bilu (area)	10/40	[WO]
JEA34	Bilu (area) 1170 m	11/40	[WO]
GDF.?	Bilunkul	08/35	[x]
	a village at the Baro river before the Jonkau stream		
	A British traveller passed there in March 1906 and saw a great sandy beach at the river bend. There were hundreds of cranes along the river and red gazelles on land. Men in the area wore heavy ivory rings round their arms. Long-horned cattle tended to attack the caravan, charging in a body. "It took a deal of shouting to keep them away."		
	[A H Savage Landor, vol I 1907 p 240-241]		
JDJ40	Bimbaradi (area)	09/41	[WO]
HEE98	Bina 11°41'/39°13' 3219 m	11/39	[Gz]
	<i>bingile</i> (Sidamo O) <i>Jasminum floribundum</i> , a widespread plant		
GDM41	Bingilsere (Binghilsere, T.) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
HCR26	Binori 07°27'/37°10' 2819 m	07/37	[Gz]
	<i>bio</i> , <i>biyyo</i> (O) mud, soil, powder;		
HCB27	<i>Bio</i> , a tribe of the Ari group living between the Omo and Usnu rivers. Together with a very similar group Sido they are settled west of the larger group Shangama.	05/36	[x]
HCC42c	Bio	05/36	[x]
	a sub-chief area in the Male-inhabited district		
JDC99	Bio, see Biyo		
	bio ado: <i>biyo adoo</i> (Som) water of the old man		
KCA44	Bio Ado (Biye Odo) (with seasonal waterhole)	05/45	[MS WO LM]
JDS71	Bio Anod (Bio Anot), see Biye Anod		
??	Bio Asgalanavi (in the Harar region)	../.	[x]
	On 24 November 1963 a Landrover belonging to Zapula & Camusa Co. was attacked by outlaws. The driver Antoni Mamalingas and four other people were killed. Antoni was		

buried three days later at the place where he died.

The court case of liability of the employer was carried by Mamalingas's relatives as far as the Supreme Imperial court which heard the case on 6 March 1966 and decided that the respondent would be liable to pay compensation.

[Journal of Ethiopian law 4(1967)no 1 p 39-49]

JDS40 Bio Caboba, see Biye Kobe

JDH35 Bio Caraba (B. Carabba, B. Carrabba), see Biyo Karaba

JCR17c Bio Culma, see Biyo Kulma

KCP01 Bio Gudut (Rio G.), see Biyo Gudud

bio gur...: *gurgure* (O) poison

JDS42 Bio Gurgure (Bio Gurguru) see Biye Gurgur

JDS40 **Bio Kaboba** (Bio Caboba, Biye K'obe) 09/41 [+ WO Gu Gz]

(Bih Kaboba, Biya K., Biye K'obe)

(small village & police station) 10°23'/42°34' 970 m, cf Kaboba

On an old caravan route from Djibouti to Harar.

1890s By 1891 the Ethiopians had occupied the important and strategic waterhole at Biyo Kaboba in Issa country. There Ras Makonnen erected a small fortified structure and posted twenty-five Oromo commanded by an Armenian officer.

[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 137]

The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menelik under Rennell Rodd moved into Ethiopia from Zeila in March 1897. At Bio Kaboba was the junction for roads from Djibouti and from Zeila and it was at about 160 km from the coast. There were three important wells in the bed of a stream.

"At Biya Kaboba - the Big Water - we found on the summit of a round hill a sort of blockhouse with a small and ragged garrison. It was an Abyssinian outpost, a great deal farther east than it should have been according to our interpretation of the frontier. Here we also found the Italian Red Cross station and stores of Captain Bracco, who kindly sent us some flasks of Chianti."

Pinching of the Rennell Rodd party operated an Italian soldier who had been left behind by the latest company that had marched through.

[J Rennell Rodd, Social and diplomatic ..., London 1923 p 127-128]

"Besides the birds at Biya Kaboba, there were attractions of an even superior degree at this spot. -- we were met by civilisation in the shape of Captain Bracco of the Italian Red Cross Society, several tents, and numerous cases of wine, beer, mineral waters, and stores of all sorts. These were all for the benefit of the Italian prisoners, who were now coming down to the coast in batches of a hundred or more at a time. -- A batch of seven Italian officers and two hundred men arrived on the following day, -- All looked sunburnt, lean, and extremely healthy, no doubt from the effect of their daily marches, and were very glad to meet other Europeans after their long captivity. -- One /Italian/ officer -- was kind enough to write me out a list of the halting-places and water supply on our way up -- most useful, as all the maps of the road, at all events beyond Harrar, were found to be ludicrously wrong.

-- it is here that the Abyssinians have established their farthest outpost eastwards. The post consists of a fragile blockhouse built of loose stones and thatched with straw, the whole enclosed within a thorn fence -- it is garrisoned by seven men."

"I went to pay them a visit -- An expectant grin was visible on the faces of the seven, - who were a nondescript and ragged riff-raff of Somalis and Sudanese - no Abyssinians among them -- Afterwards it came out that these poor devils, who received no pay, and only lived on passing caravans, had determined to give me a great reception on the chance of receiving considerable *bashish* -- From Biya Kaboba, the track lay through dense mimosa woods over perfectly level plains as far as Dabass."

[Count Gleichen, With the mission to Menelik, London 1898 p 23, 25-27]

On the way back of the British mission to the coast in June 1897:

"An hour before reaching Biya Kaboba, many of us went astray on the network of tracks which here branch off in every direction. They were enough to puzzle anyone except the

professional guides, for they were faint and hardly discernible in the dim moonlight. At last we got on to the right one --

There was much more water in the wells now than there had been going up, although we were now supposed to be in the driest part of the year, just before the rains; --"

[Gleichen as above, p 307]

The hunting party of Powell-Cotton camped there on 21 November 1899. After dark French travellers arrived and camped opposite and fired some shots to tell that they were armed. In the French party there were two priests and one civilian, and they were on their way from Djibouti to Harar and the Catholic Mission there.

[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 19-20]

Hugues le Roux arrived at 'Bih-Kaboba' on 31 December 1900. He likened it to a delicious garden, after all inhospitable areas they had seen. There were plenty of trees and of game. The oasis along the stream was 30-40 km long. He put up three tents on a kind of island between two branches of the stream. His caravan had 30 men and 53 animals. They used New Year's Day 1901 for photographing and interviewing their men. Hunting gave two antelopes, a dozen dik-dik, four hares, a fox and some birds.

[Le Roux, Ménélik et nous, p 98-110]

JDS40 Bio Kaboba sub-district (Biokebobie ..) 09/42 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Bio Kaboba)

JDH24c Bio Keraba (Bio Karaba) 09/41 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Doba sub-district), cf Biyo Kerzaba
The primary school (in Chercher awraja) in 1968 had 95 boys and 23 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.

KCN03 Bio Mudo, see Biyo Mudo

JDC86 Bio Uoraba, see Didimtu

JDS10 Biobahie (Biobai), see Biye Bahi

JDH02 Bioio, see Biyoyo

HDB18 Biou, cf Biu .. 08/36 [WO]

bir (A) 1. cistern; 2. reed, formerly used to cut pens, also for thatch on roofs; (Arabic) spring, well; *birr* (A) silver;

bir (Som) 1. iron, metal; 2. pupil of the eye

HDR92c **Bir** (river) 10/36 [Ch]

The Bir valley is ten miles wide /about 15 km, at the part where Cheesman crossed it, seeing the cone of mount Fudi to the north-east/. The river appears to travel for most of its course on a lava-flow in which it has found a fold, and has a remarkable channel cut in solid lava, with pot-holes and a bed eroded in fantastic shapes and patterns.

At the ford where the main caravan route from Addis Abeba to Bure crossed the Bir near Tikur Wiha river, there was also a steep-sided bed cut deep in lava. A little before 1927 Ras Hailu used a Greek to build a masonry bridge at this ford. The flow of the Bir does not diminish in the dry season to the extent of some other affluents of the Abay.

[Cheesman 1936]

HEA95 Bir (area) 750 m 11/35 [WO]

HEL17 Bir Afaf 11°52'/39°08' 2879 m 11/39 [Gz]

HCR64 Bir Bir (mountain), cf Birbir 07/36 [WO]

JEJ93 Bir de Lo 12°38'/41°54' 159 m 12/41 [WO Gz]

JCR45 Bir Debleh (waterhole) 07°47'/42°03' 07/42 [WO Gz]

bira (O) beside, near, towards; *biraa* (O) away from

JEH13 Bira (mountain chain) 11°53'/40°59' 450 m 11/40 [Gz]

JDJ54 Birai (Bira'i) 09°33'/41°58' 1639 m 09/41 [Gz]

south-east of Dire Dawa

HDD29 Biratu 08°20'/38°24' 2996 m 08/38 [Gz]

HEL75 Birbera 12/38 [WO]

H....	Birbir (sub-post office under Arba Minch) (centre in 1964 of Mirab Abeya wereda)	06/37	[Po Ad]
HCK02	Birbir 06°23'/37°44' 1366 m, see under Ezo	06/37	[Gz]
HDA87 geol	Birbir (a right affluent of the Baro river) West of the river, the common rock is muscovite-biotite-amphibole and quartzitic gneiss. A platinum deposit is situated near the middle part of the Birbir, at 8°56'/35°28'45", to the west of the river and east of Yubdo. Exploitation was carried out for a short while in 1932-1933 by Birbir Mines Ltd, a British company with headquarters in London. The company was reported to have lost £27,000. The Pre-Cambrian rocks are deeply eroded by the water system of the Birbir river and its affluents. The highest hills are still covered by basalt. Limonitization of the serpentinites is common, magnesium migrates from serpentinites, and they become rich in iron and silica. The product of this process was called birbirite by the Swiss researchers L. Duparc and E.W. Molly (1927). Iron ores are composed mostly of limonite and sometimes of goethite, and are locally called gordona. E.H. Dawson of USONI in 1938 estimated that there were 2,580,400 cubic metres of ore at the Birbir. Other estimates differ from this. The Società Anonima per Impresi Etiopiche (SAPIE) built a concentration plant near the Birbir river and began work in March 1939, but operations closed down the same year. Generators of 100 hp had been installed, of which 30 hp were used for operation of equipment and the rest for a sawmill and lighting. Working places were illuminated during the night to make possible three shifts. Results of the operations were not satisfactory and a lot of the precious metals present in small quantities (Pd, Rh, Os, Ir, Au) were not recovered. During prospecting around 1950 it was noted that there is rather hilly terrain in the area, with elevations 1100-1500 m. The hills are of low relief and show sharp ridges. The forest is of savanna type, though with dense vegetation along permanent streams. [Mineral 1966] cf Birbirs	08/35	[Mi]
HEL97 ??	Birbir 12°36'/39°04' 2135 m, south-east of Sekota Birbir Maryam (Bir Bir Mariam) Monastery to the north-west of Abaya, within view of the lake. The church was established by Lebne Dengel (1508-1540) who donated valuable manuscripts to there. [J Doresse, 1957 vol II p 253] After forces of Menilek had occupied the area, valuable objects from the ancient church were found in a cave nearby. They were kept by the new church when Père Azaïs studied them in 1926. Some of the manuscripts seemed to be from the 1500s (according to Azaïs 1931, Caquot 1955). [Straube 1963 p 168-169] The remains of the explorer Maurizio Sacchi, killed on an island in Abaya (in early 1897?), seem to have been removed from the island to the monastery a little before 1910. This was found out by Italians in the 1920s. There seem to have been local tales about a strange "saint" buried at the monastery. [R De Benedetti, Vittoria Bòttego .., Torino 1932 p 153]	12/39 06/38	[Gz] [+ x]
HCK02	Birbir Maryam (church) 2750 m, see under Ezo <i>birbira</i> (A,Gurage) kind of shrub or tree, <i>Millettia ferruginea</i> ; <i>birbirra</i> (A,T) shrub or tree, of the Leguminosae family with long pods; the seeds are ground and used to intoxicate fish so that they float on water	07/37	[+ Gu]
HDU56	Birbira 10°28'/39°55' 1971 m	10/39	[Gz]
HEL73	Birbira 12°28'/38°46' 1871 m	12/38	[Gz]

birbirs (O) coniferous timber tree, zigba,

	Podocarpus falcatus, P. gracilior		
GDM76	Birbirsa 09°45'/34°55' 1460 m	09/34	[Gz]
HDA87c geol	Birbirsa (Bole) (river in the Yubdo area) Outcrops of basalt are found along the river. In 1961-1962 the Buba canal was proplonged to the Birbirsa river, for water supply to mining operations. Birbirsa river flows through a gorge-like valley on its eastern run, and into the Birbir river. It flows throughout the year. Gneisses lie between non-foliated granite bosses which outcrop to the east of the river. The gneisses contain a vast number of small, thin quartz veinlets. These veinlets are believed to be the primary deposits of gold, which is widely disseminated by erosion. Gold is found throughout the soil, but these occurrences are of no industrial value. J. Astrup's prospecting mission systematically dug 31 pits in the area (reported in 1950). As an average, only 0.04 grams of gold per cubic metre were found, with the highest individual value being 0.278 grams. A total of 721 man-days of production tests were used by the Astrup mission, with a net result of 38.7 grams of fine gold. Astrup concluded that the gold distribution is wide but low-grade. [Mineral 1966]	08/35	[Mi]
HDD36	Birbirsa 08°25'/38°01' 2014 m, see under Weliso Coordinates would give map code HDD35	08/38	[WO Gz]
HDD82	Birbirsa 08°56'/37°45' 2059 m west-south-west of Ambo	08/37	[Gz]
HDF12	Birbirsa 08°17'/39°33' 2354 m, east of Sire	08/39	[Gz]
HEE06	Birbirsa 10°53'/39°02' 3539 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDK02	Birbirsa 09°04'/37°45' 2161 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK03	Birbirsa 09°04'/37°48' 2465 m, north-west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK36	Birbirsa (area) The Rosen party of Germans in March 1905 were at a village Birbirsa near Jaldu, Kolu and the Muger confluence with the Abay. They measured the village to have an altitude of 2763 m. Not far from the village there was an almost perpendicular drop from the plateau, and people did not live in the malaria-infested lowland. The visitors did not see any Podocarpus tree (Zigba) from which the village had received its name. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 310]	09/38	[WO Gu]
HDK78	Birbirsa 09°45'/38°17' 2350 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDM71	Birbirsa 09°41'/39°25' 2800 m	09/39	[Gz]
JCN15	Birbirsa (Birbisa) 07°24'/40°19' 2158 m	07/40	[Gz WO]
JCN92	Birbirsa, G. (area) 2548 m, see under Gololcha	08/40	[WO]
JDJ11	Birbirsa 09°12'/41°46' 1904 m (with church Merk'orios), west of Grawa	09/41	[Gu Gz]
HDJ65	Birbirsa Sekela (B. Sek'ela) 09°40'/37°05' 2438 m birbirsa te.: <i>tereter</i> (tärätär) ridge, chain of hills	09/37	[Gz]
HDK04	Birbirsa Tereter (cliff) 09°05'/37°56' see under Ifeta	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDJ76	Birbirsa Toshe (B. T'oshe) 09°42'/37°12' 2420 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDH38	Birbirsafada 09°22'/36°26' 1393 m birbisa: <i>birbissa</i> (O) tree or its cones, same as <i>birbirsa</i> above	09/36	[18 Wa Gz]
HDF11	Birbisa	08/39	[Gu]
JCN16	Birbisa 2375 m, cf JCN15 Birbirsa	07/40	[WO]
HDK78	Birbitsa (with church)	09/38	[AA]
HDT16	Bircato, see Minaaze		
HBF82	Bircheisa, see Birkeisa		
JCT43	Bircot, see Birkot		
JCK66	Bircul (Bircut), see Birkul		
HFC69	Bircutan (Amba B.), see Birkuta		

	<i>bird</i> (A) cold		
JDD73	Birdid (Berdid) (mount.) 08°48'/42°46' 1529/1610 m Coordinates would give map code JDD72	08/42	[WO Gz]
HCA43	Birdiga 05°49'/35°06' 1071 m <i>bire</i> (Som) milking vessel, milk container; <i>biri</i> (O) water well; (A) bone above front hoof	05/35	[WO Gz]
HDL70	Bire 09°45'/38°26' 2243 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBK59	Bire wereda (Birie ..) (centre in 1964 = Mega) <i>biresa</i> (O) tree, the wood of which is used for smoking vessels	04/38	[+ Ad]
JDA35	Biresa 08°28'/40°18' 1519 m <i>biret, bret</i> (brät) (A,T) iron, metal; rifle; chain of prisoner; <i>bireta</i> (O) chain		
HDK48	Birete 09°27'/38°18' 2625 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEM24	Bireyli 12°00'/39°43' 1597 m	12/39	[Gz]
HCA28c	Birga (hills)	05/35	[Ca]
HEJ47	Birgida /Maryam/ (B. Mariam) (Bergida, Berghida) 12°13'/37°17' 1818 m Small woody island west of Gorgora.	12/37 12/37	[Ca Ch] [Gz 20 Gu]
1930s	Cheesman passed there in 1933. It was a circular reef-girt island 10 m high, about 400 m in diameter, and well clothed with trees and scrub jungle. Its original church had been founded by Amda Seyon (1314-1344), and it had been burnt down and rebuilt three times. A church located in the interior of the island had /recently, as told in 1933/ been erected by the contributions and voluntary labour of men from neighbouring villages on the mainland. Near the church were several monks' houses that showed signs of recent occupation but were deserted - because of pirates was the explanation given. [Cheesman 1936]		
1960s	"Birgida Mariam Church is a twenty-minute boat ride to the east of the present town of Gorgora. -- One painting of Mary, probably from the sixteenth century, is preserved there. -- It is said that this picture alone was saved when the /old/ church burnt down." [Jäger 1965 p 66, cited also in Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 195-196]		
JCK85	Birgod, cf Birkot <i>birgud</i> (A) rough cinnamon bark	07/42	[WO]
HFC58	Birgutan, Amba, see Birkuta <i>birhan</i> (A,T,Geez) light, glow, flame of candle		
HCG75	Birhan (Berhan, Brahan) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	06/35	[LM Ad WO]
HDS86	Birhan (Brhan) 10°45'/38°04' 4154 m (mountain & pass) <i>birhane selam</i> (A) light /of?/ peace	10/38	[x Gz]
GDE07	Birhane Selam 08°13'/34°07' 473 m, at Baro river	08/34	[Gz]
JBG75	Birib Ladeni 04°15'/40°18' 1065 m	04/40	[WO Gz]
J....	Birifai birinet: <i>biruhnet</i> (T) clarity	05/42	[18]
HDR88c	Birinet (high plateau) 2090 m	10/37	[Gu]
HCA42	Biring, see Birnu		
HEF44	Biriti 11°16'/39°46' 2116 m, south-east of lake Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
JCH44	Biriti 06°44'/41°08' 996/1097 m	06/41	[WO MS Gz]
	<i>birkate</i> (birk'atä) (T) score; <i>birketa</i> (T) contribution		
HDT06	Birkato (Bircato) birke: <i>birk</i> (birq) (A) rare /pleasure/, scarce	10/38	[+ WO]

HE...	Birke (Birkie) (centre in 1964 of Bugna sub-district)	12/38	[+ Ad]
HCA38	Birke Meda (plain)	05/35	[Ca]
HBF82	Birkeisa (Bircheisa) 03°30'/39°32' 1190 m (mountain on the border of Kenya) <i>birki, birkii</i> (O) 1. portion between rings of bamboo or cane; 2. clan, tribe, species; <i>birqii</i> (O) rare, seldom met with	03/39	[Gz WO]
HFF13	Birki 13°42'/39°39' 2136 m, near Agula (with church Mikael at some distance to the east) <i>birko</i> (birqo) (T) wild gladiolus found near water, <i>Petamenes latifolius</i> , up to 60 cm tall	13/39	[Gz]
HEL54	Birko (Birco, Burqua Gabriel) (with church) 3590 m <i>birkot</i> (A) small wooden headrest covered with leather	12/38	[+ WO Gu]
JCT43	Birkot (Bircot, Birgot) 07°36'/43°45' 761 m birkul: <i>biirqool</i> (Som) to tie a rope around a man who goes down into a deep well	07/43	[MS Gz WO Gu]
JCK66	Birkul (Bircul, Birkut, Bircut) 06°53'/43°05' 653 m The column under General Nasi reached the wells of Birkut on the evening of 18 April 1936. Shortly after midnight the Ethiopians launched a surprise attack. Bitter fighting continued through the hours of darkness and until midday on the 19th. But in the daylight, when the Italians were able to call on the support of their artillery and aircraft, Ras Nasibu's men stood little chance. [A J Barker 1971 p 120]	06/43	[+ WO Gz Gu]
HEM30	Birkumit 12°06'/39°21' 3569 m birkut: <i>birkot</i> (A) small wooden headrest covered with leather	12/39	[Gz]
JC...	Birkut (Bircut), cf Birkot This locality was bombed on 20 April 1936 with yperite and phosgene poison gas. [Sbacchi 1997 p 62]	05/43	[+ Gu]
HFC58	Birkuta (Amba Birgutan, A. Birkoutta) (mountain) 14°06'/37°20' 1788 m, cf Birkutan Already in early November 1935 of the Italo-Ethiopian war, three Italian planes bombed the amba, where lots of provisions were kept in a store. Of 60 bombs dropped none hit the storage shed. Some fell into two pools of water with plenty of fish, so the water was coloured red from all dead fish. It was avoided to drink this water, and the provisions were moved into caves. [H Nyström, Med S:t Giorghis ..., Sthlm 1937 p 39]	14/37	[x Gz]
HFC69	Birkuta (Bircutan, Brkuta) MS: 14°08'/37°19' = HFC68; Gz: 14°09'/37°22' 1153 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) birkutan: (<i>birtukan</i> (A) orange)	14/37	[Gz WO Ad]
HFC79 1937	Birkutan (Bircutan, Amba B.) (area) 1860 m "The rebellion /against the Italians/ began spontaneously, in local uprisings and under local leaders whose names were almost unknown outside their immediate areas of influence. In Bircutan it was Fitaurari Mesfin Redda who with forty shepherds attacked the local <i>banda</i> ." [Mockler 1984]	14/37	[+ WO Gu]
HFD31	Birkutan (Bircutan) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HDU01	Birkwa (Birk'wa) 09°57'/39°30' 2618 m	09/39	[Gz]
HEL42	Birkwakwa (Bercuacua) 12°13'/38°39' 2345 m Coordinates would give map code HEL43	12/38	[Gz WO Gu]
HEL53	Birkwakwa (Birk'wak'wa) 12°14'/38°45' 2266 m	12/38	[Gz]
??	<i>Birmaji</i> , one of ten gada groups among the Mecha Oromo, as described by A. d'Abbadie who stayed among them in 1846; the Birmaji <i>luba</i> of 1579-1586 among the eastern Oromo continued the Oromo pressure against central Ethiopia Birmuji (visiting postman under Nazret)	../.	[Po]

HCA42	Birnu (Jebel Birnu, Biring) 05°52'/35°02' 445/1100 m (mountain near the border of Sudan)	05/35	[WO]
	<i>biro, biiroo</i> (O) net, bag made from rope; (Som) iron, steel, tools; <i>biiro</i> (Som) collection		
HCA95	Biro (Beru) 06°09'/35°18' 1661 m, cf Bero 40 km WNW of Maji, on a terrace of the high plateau.	06/35	[WO Gu Gz]
1930s	For a short time the occupants had the <i>Residenza degli Zilmámo, Tirma e Tid</i> there but it was transferred to Zilmamo. [Guida 1938]		
HCA95	Biro sub-district? (-1997-)	06/35	[n]
HCA95	Biro wereda (centre in 1964 = Biro)	06/35	[Ad]
HCM50	Birole, see Karra Birole <i>birra</i> (O) season from about mid-September to mid-December		
HEK62	Birratellic, see under Belesa	12/37	[WO]
HBM11	Birres (locality) 03°46'/39°24' <i>birri, biri, birrii, berri</i> (O) 1. silver, Ethiopian currency birr; 2. long grass or stalk of plant	03/39	[WO]
HES95	Birri 13°30'/37°58' 1319 m see under Adi Arkay	13/37	[WO Gz]
H...	Birro Locality in Guma west of the Didessa river. [Zervos 1936]	08/36	[x]
HDB17	Birru (Birro, Beroy) 08°17'/36°24' 2134 m	08/36	[Gz]
JDJ38	Birsug sub-district (centre in 1964 = Funyan Bira) biru: <i>biruh</i> (A,T) clear, bright /sunshine/	09/42	[Ad]
JEP69	Biru (area) <i>bisak, bissak</i> (Som) kind of tree, <i>Terminalia orbicularis</i> , belonging to thorn scrub	13/41	[WO]
KDB08	Bisak (Bisaq) (area)	08/46	[+ WO]
??	Bisanta Mikael (B. Micael)	../..	[+ Gu]
HES72	Bisava (area)	13/37	[WO]
HES53	Bisava Maryam (church) 13°10'/37°50' peak 3002 see also Amba Zagul	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
JCC61	Biscei, see Buski		
JDH17	Biscian Arauacia, see Harawacha		
HDE66	Biscioftu, see Debre Zeyt		
JDJ19	Bisciuman, see Buchumen		
HFE98	Biset, see Bizet <i>bishan, bishaan</i> (O) water; (Som) this month; <i>dimo</i> (O) kind of grain, Sorghum sp.		
HDL12	Bishan Dimo (B. Dima) 09°21'/38°22' 2526 m (centre in 1964 of Ada Berga sub-district) bishan j.: <i>jebi</i> (Som) raid an enemy, interrupt, break, smash	09/38	[Gz Ad]
HDK76	Bishan Jebi 09°43'/38°07' 2062 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK86	Bishan Jebi 09°47'/38°07' 1492 m 7½ km north of the one in HDK76 bishan k.: <i>kello, keelloo</i> (O) yellow meskel flower, <i>Bidens</i> sp.	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDH49	Bishan Kelo (B. K'elo, B. Qelo) 09°25'/41°30' 1978 m	09/41	[Gz q]
HDK39	Bishandimo	09/38	[AA]
GDF92	Bishe (Bisce) 09°02'/34°34' 1765 m	09/34	[Gz]
GDM57	Bisheho 09°30'/34°58' 1451 m	09/34	[Gz]
HDB07c	Bishi	08/36	[Wa]
HDE66	Bishoftu (Biscioftu), see Debre Zeyt Bishoftu Guda (N of lake Bishoftu), see Debre Zeyt: lakes		

HCS51	Bishone (Bushana, Buscianne) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) The primary school (in Kembata awraja) in 1968 had 237 boys and 26 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	07/37	[LM Ad WO]
HEU10	Bishulha 12°44'/39°29' 2564 m south-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
JDJ16	<i>Bisidimo, Bassadimo</i> , name of an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo Bisidimo (Besidimo) (village, watercourse, area) 09°13'/42°13' 1340, 1855 m, saddle 1410 m; with leprosarium In the river valley, 13 km from Harar, one vein of quartz 20-30 cm wide includes an impregnation of molybdenite. [Mineral 1966]	09/42	[Gz WO Gu]
1900s	Friedrich von Kulmer in July 1907 made a hunting trip from Harar to Bisidimo (written Bessedimo by him) together with three Greek oldtimers in Harar. In the lowland were cultivations, said to have been established in the last ten years. At a later excursion in August, von Kulmer made his camp at the river and shot three dik-dik and a francoline. [F von Kulmer, Im Reiche ..., Leipzig 1910 p 72, 101]		
1941	Late March 1941: The Italian defence at the Bisidimo river was firm. The Allied attackers, however, were able to approach from both flanks. [Thompson 1987 p 131-132] After a last fight at the Bisidimo river ten miles outside Harar, the Nigerians entered the city. [Mockler 1984]		
1960s	The leprosarium was operated with German assistance, and the Emperor visited on 15 October 1962. Also on 14 August 1966 and at that time there were about 600 patients. When the Emperor visited on 30 December 1967 there were 120 patients left while 400 had been rehabilitated.		
1970s	The leprosarium was visited around 1970 by Germans who were in Ethiopia for the reason to travel on the Abay river. It took them about an hour to walk from the road where the bus let them off. The staff at the leprosarium were 13 Germans, among them Franz Soellner who had led the work most of the time since 1960. They had started by living in tents and establishing plantations, as these were important for the rehabilitation of the lepers. Elephants and still more the baboons had been a problem for the plantations. A church of German type had been built. They now had 320 beds, hospital for 60 patients who needed who lie in bed. A mobile health service for the area served about 3,700 patients. Patients could stay a year or year-and-a-half within the leprosarium. There was a cabinet with rifles. When Somalis once arrived, the inhabitants of the leprosarium used to gather in the church with its thick walls so that the rest of the buildings were empty. The invaders were riding on about thirty horses. They seemed to intend to stay during the night, but three heavy lorries with police arrived. Three Somalis were killed before they fled. Ten policemen were stationed as guard at the hospital. The story told in this way had happened about in 1964 or 1965. The present visitors stayed for three days and made a film half an hour long. [R Nehberg, Drei Mann ..., Stuttgart, p 68-73] There were clashes with forces of Somalia at Bisidimo on 29 September 1977. [Africa 1977 no 75 p 33]		
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 5(1967) no 1 p 51 circular stone-walled house with flat roof		
JDJ17	Bisidimo 09°09'/42°14' 1314 m	09/42	[Gz]
JEA34	Bisidimo (Bisidimo) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
JDJ16c	Bisidimo sub-district (Bissidimo ..) (centre in 1964 = Issakoi)	09/42	[+ Ad]

H....	Bisitima (centre in 1964 of Werebabo wereda) cf Bistima	../.	[Ad]
??	Biske (postal service under Nazret)	../.	[Po]
HDF51	Bislu, M. (area) 1950 m <i>bissik</i> (Borana?) kind of tree, <i>Terminalia orbicularis</i> , see <i>bisak</i> above	08/39	[WO]
HBU21	Bissika	04/39	[WO]
HEF54	Bistima 11°20'/39°46' 2516 m, east of lake Hayk (visiting postman under Dessie)	11/39	[Gz Po]
HDT10	Bistinno 10°07'/38°27' 2136 m	10/38	[WO Gz]