

	<i>bita, bita-a</i> (O) 1. left /opposite of right/; 2. south; 3. devil, fiend		
HDT47	Bitá (Bit'a) 10°23'/39°08' 2350 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDT..	Bitá & Bilew wereda (centre in 1964 = Shel Afaf) cf Bitta	10/39	[Ad]
HD...	Bitá Bilo sub-district (-1997-)	09/38?	[n]
	<i>bitacha, bitaacha</i> (O) 1. left /opposite of right/; 2. south		
HDK14	Bitacha 09°10'/37°52' 1829 m <i>bitasha</i> (O) buyer, purchaser	09/37	[AA Gz]
	<i>bitat</i> (bit'at) (A) incision;		
	<i>bitata</i> (O) case of cow or bull having one horn upward and the other downward, regarded as being fortunate		
HCF11	Bitata (Bitatta, Bihatta) MS: 05°25'/39°20' = HBU90, 1360 m Gz: 05°28'/39°29' = HCF02, 1524 m A road from Bitata to Meslo and Goro was built in 1966. At the road about 23 km NW of Negele an asbestos-wearing lense has been found. [Mineral 1966] <i>bitati, bitatti</i> (O) on the left side; left-handed	05/39	[Gz Br WO Gu]
HEU52	Bitbit (Bit'bit') (mountain) 13°08'/39°35' 2710 m bite: <i>bitteh</i> (O) kind of shrub or medium tree, <i>Sideroxylon oxy-</i> <i>acantha</i> , with large and dense crown and short but sharp spines	13/39	[Gz]
HDE16	Bite 08°14'/39°00' 1808 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDK56	Bite 09°35'/38°03' 2488 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK98	Bite 09°55'/38°16' 2547 m, see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEE68	Biterfo 11°24'/39°05' 2246 m, west of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz]
HEC48	Biti	11/37	[WO]
JDH50	Bitigiu (Bittigiu), see Butuji		
HDR82	Bitilta Zebraro 10°46'/36°47' 2063 m <i>bitima</i> (Arussi O) a loose shutter which is fixed to close the door opening at night	10/36	[Gz]
HEM52	Bitimo 12°16'/39°36' 1471 m, with pass nearby	12/39	[Gz]
HET16	Bitirtiko 12°46'/39°03' 1617 m	12/39	[Gz]
HDE.?	Bitó (with church Mika'el), in Chefe Donsa area	08/39?	[x]
HDL08	Bitó 09°05'/39°12' 2502 m	09/39	[Gz]
HDL..	Bitó sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dobi)	09/39	[Ad]
HEE86	Bitor, see Bete Hor		
HEL17	Bitoy (Bit'oy) 11°53'/39°05' 2200 m <i>bitta, bittaa</i> (O) market situation	11/39	[Gz]
HC...	Bitta sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aka) <i>bitu, bittu</i> (O) buy, purchase, rent; <i>bító</i> (Som) flying dust	07/35?	[Ad]
HDH51	Bitu biu adda: <i>biyo</i> (Som) water; <i>biyyo</i> (O) soil, land; <i>adda</i> (O) forehead, cf <i>Ada</i> as first part of name	09/35	[WO]
JBP81	Biu Adda (seasonal spring)	05/40	[MS WO]
JDE13	Biu Gudud, see Biyo Gudud <i>bivio</i> (Italian) road fork, crossroads		
HEU71	Bibio Alagi, see Alagi		
JDJ38	Bivio Fiambiro, see Funyan Bira		
HFC04	Bivio Jesus (Italian name)	13/36	[WO]
HEE88	Biwot Mikael (church) 11°37'/39°13'	11/39	[Gz]
HEL97	Biws 12°36'/39°06' 1777 m, east of Sekota	12/39	[Gz]
HE...	Biwul (centre in 1964 of Aratu Insisa sub-district) <i>biya, biyya</i> (O) country, land, nation; <i>biya</i> (Som) well;	12/39	[Ad]

	<i>Biya</i> , a dialect within the Bako dialect-cluster in the south-west		
JCK90	Biya Gennale (waterhole)	07/42	[WO]
JDS71	Biyanot, see Biye Anod		
HFK04	Biyara (Berai) 14°29'/37°57' 1512 m near map code HFD94	14/37	[Gz]
KCN44	Biyas (Bias) <i>biye</i> (O) water; <i>biyyee</i> (O) soil; <i>biyee</i> (Som) to water Biye .., see also Biyo ..	07/45	[+ WO]
GDU54	Biye Abi (Baibi, Bibi) 10°24'/34°43' 1178 m	10/34	[Gz WO]
JDS71	Biye Anod (Bio Anod, Beio Anot, Biyanot) (Biya Anot, 'milky water') 10°36'/42°40' 733 m Dark basaltic mountains and a border post of the same name. The British diplomatic mission to Emperor Menilek moved into Ethiopia from Zeila at the coast in March 1897. They filled their barrels of water from the wells of Biye Anod and proceeded "through desolate bare hills" in direction Harar. [Count Gleichen 1898 p 23]	10/42	[Gz 18]
JDS10	Biye Bahi (Biobai, Biobahie) 10°03'/42°30' 937 m biye g.: <i>gurgure</i> (O) poison	10/42	[Gz]
JDS42	Biye Gurgur (Bio Gurgure) 10°24'/42°41' 964 m (with police station) biye kobe: <i>kobi</i> (O) anthill; <i>qobbe</i> (Som) chill, cool of the night	10/42	[Gz]
JDS40	Biye Kobe (B. K'obe, B. Qobe) (police station) 10°23'/42°34'	10/42	[Gz q]
KCA44	Biye Odo, see Bio Ado		
JDS40	Biye Quababa, see Biyo Keraba		
JDK30	Biyeade (Biye'ade) 09°20'/42°34' 1517 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDL01	Biyeyes (Bieis) (area) <i>biyo</i> (Som) water /& other fluids/; <i>biyyo</i> , <i>biyye</i> (O) soil, land; <i>Biyo</i> as language is a dialect of Ari (Aari)	09/43	[+ WO]
HDK49	Biyo 09°28'/38°22' 2145 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT96	Biyo 10°46'/39°00' 2458 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDA38	Biyo 08°28'/40°33' 1560 m	08/40	[Gz]
JDA52	Biyo 08°36'/40°01' 1563 m	08/40	[Gz]
JDC99	Biyo (Bio) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
??	Biyo (Bio) (which one?) There are remains of an ancient city built on a promontary and containing among other things a <i>dolmen</i> (see under Ejersa about another and larger ancient city). [Guida 1938]	09/41?	[x]
JDH37	Biyo 09°20'/41°20'	09/41	[MS]
JDJ24	Biyo 09°17'/42°00' 1806 m, west of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDJ24	Biyo 09°18'/42°01' 1791 m, west of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDK42	Biyo 09°28'/42°42' 1811 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDS10	Biyo Anod (Biye Anod)	10/42	[MS]
JDS71	Biyo Anot (border post and mountains)	10/42	[+ Gu]
JDS71	Biyo Anot (Bio Anot) (area) 695 m biyo aso: <i>aso</i> (A,T) malaria	10/42	[+ WO]
JBT..	Biyo Aso (Bio Aso)	05/43	[+ Gu]
JDS10	Biyo Bahe (Biye Bahi, Biobahie, Biobai) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) 940 m biyo guduud: <i>biyo guduud</i> (Som) reddish-brown water	10/42	[LM MS Ad WO]
JDE13	Biyo Gudud (Biu Gudud) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
KCP01	Biyo Gudud (Bio Gudut) 07°15'/45°48' 553 m biyo gurgur: <i>gurgur</i> (Som) carry things one by one; <i>gurgure</i> (O) poison; <i>gurgura</i> (O) for sale	07/45	[+ Gz WO]
JDS42	Biyo Gurgur (Biye Gurgur, Bio Gurgure, B. Gurguru)	10/42	[+ MS WO Gu]

	(border post) 900/940 m		
JDS40	Biyo Kaboba (Bijacoboba), see Bio Kaboba biyo karaba: <i>karaba</i> (O) small pincers; <i>karabaa</i> (O) shrub used as a whip; <i>karabo</i> (O) tray /for coffee cups/; <i>carraab</i> (Som) to travel in the afternoon; <i>qaraabay</i> (Som) search, go looking for, forage		
JDH35	Biyo Karaba (Bio Caraba, Bio Carabba) 09°22'/41°10' 1523/1535 m	09/41	[Gz WO]
JDS40	Biyo Keraba (Bio Caboba, Biye Quababa) 929 m Once of some importance as a crossroads for caravans but in 1938 described as a "poor village". [Guida 1938]	10/42	[LM WO Gu x]
JCR17c	Biyo Kulma (Bio Culma) <i>biyo mudo</i> (O) less good land? <i>mudo</i> (O) defect, imperfection; (Som) to deserve, to merit	07/42	[+ x]
KCN03	Biyo Mudo (Bio Mudo) <i>biyo weraba</i> (O) hyena land; <i>warabu</i> (O) to draw water	07/45	[+ WO]
JDC86	Biyo Weraba, see Didimtu		
JDH02	Biyoyo (Bioio)	09/40	[+ WO]
??	Bizamo (historical area recorded by Almeida)	../.	[Pa]
1400s	"Bizamo, which lay between the Abbay and Didessa Rivers, was a small territory on the western borders of the empire. According to an early fifteenth century soldiers' song of Yeshaq's reign /1412-1427/ it paid tribute in cotton cloth. The Portuguese Jesuit Almeida later confirmed that the province had once formed part of the empire." [Pankhurst 1997 p 154]		
1560s	Rapid spread of migrating Oromo to Bizamo happened around 1560. The Borana Birmaji (1554-1562) attacked a vast area including Bizamo. "In 1564, The Shanessa of Bizamo had repeatedly begged a relative of the emperor to stop raiding them and give them priests to convert them. But their request fell on deaf ears." "Since 1564, the king had made a number of slaving raids among the pagans in the regions of the Choman Swamp and Bizamo. The disorganized Gambo proved a soft target. Their men, women, and children were taken captive, their cattle looted, and those who resisted put to the sword. The raids were at the time when the territory of Bizamo, which bordered on the land of the Gamo people, was overrun by the Afre branch of the Matcha (Mecha) people." [Mohammed 1994 p 36]		
1570s	"Särsä Dengel's southern expeditions took him twice to Bizamo -- He spent the rainy season of 1573 there, and later passed through the territory on his last fatal journey to the south." "Bizamo was likewise temporarily brought under imperial control by Särsä Dengel /1563-1597/, whose expedition to Bosha is said to have led to the limited introduction of Christianity into Käfa." [Pankhurst 1997 p 265+275]		
1600s	About 1604 the Afre from Bizamo crossed the Abay and invaded the district of Wambarma. [Mohammed 1994] "The first signs of discontent within the hitherto apparently solid ranks of the Oromos became evident in 1618 when -- a fierce dispute broke out in Bizamo, where two apparently non-Oromo, or only semi-assimilated Oromo groups, the Yahabätas and Ilmägwäzit Borans, quarrelled with the Cheleha Obos, and appealed for assistance to Ras Se'elä Krestos -- 'Come quickly and receive us, for from olden times our origin and descent was from you, and not from the Gallas!' Ras Se'elä Krestos thereupon sent his men across the Blue Nile to join the two rebel groups -- Together they defeated their Oromo enemies -- The victory owed much to the fact that the Yähabätas knew the topography of the land, as well as the secret dwelling places of their Oromo enemies, and led Ras Se'elä Krestos's men to them. The two victorious rebel groups then concluded an		

alliance with Se'elä Krestos, who waged several further victorious battles against the Obbos."

"At the end of the fighting the Yähabätas, satisfied with the assistance they had received from Susneyos /who reigned in the first quarter of the 1600s/, and reportedly amazed by the number of his soldiers and the quantity and quality of their weapons, came to him and, prostrating themselves, offered him their submission." The Emperor, who had become a fanatical Catholic, also pressed them to embrace Christianity, but some of the Yähabätas asked to be left alone until the next Oromo clan ceremony. [Pankhurst 1997 p 295-296]

"Ras Se'ela Christos was animated by the prospect of easy victory, while the hope of rich booty excited the valour of his soldiers. Only a few years before his soldiers had refused to follow him across the Abbay into Bizamo. But now they were too impatient to wait until the end of the rainy season. --

Ras Sela Christos sent Asgadir, his general, with a large number of soldiers in order to receive the yahabata and fight the Galla. Dajazmach Buko also crossed the Abbay with a large number of his soldiers. The two commanders met in Damot from where they went to Bizamo. Here the yahabata and the ilma guozit [ilma gossa] were delighted by their arrival and they all fought against Chalya and Obo --

The Chalya and the Obo were taken by surprise. -- Sela Christos crossed the Abbay around November 20, 1618, at the head of a large army. -- The news of Sela Christos's arrival soon spread terror among the Matcha, who fled in fear. -- The *gabbaro*, who forgot their earlier peaceful relations with the Matcha and remembered only their late quarrel with them, put at the disposal of Sela Christos their knowledge of the topography of the land and their large cavalry. Sela Christos took the Matcha by surprise, but killed only a few and captured little booty, because the majority had fled before the attack."

"In short, the Matcha were now attacked and pursued on both sides by the allied forces of Gojjam and Ennarya. The flower of their youth perished and the bulk of their cattle was looted. The Afre had neither safety nor much property left in Bizamo. Under the shock of repeated massacre, the Afre abandoned Bizamo for Sela Christos and fled *en masse* to the vast land west of Bizamo --"

[Mohammed 1994 p 65-67]

"The sudden dispersal of the Afre had the intended effect upon Sela Christos. Since farming was abandoned in Bizamo during the unsettled years of internal conflict, Sela Christos could not find provisions either to buy or to loot. For fear of effecting reconciliation between the Afre and the *gabbaro*, the latter were not looted. The shortage of provisions seems to have diffused a spirit of restlessness among his soldiers. The connection between hunger and rebellion was so strong that the slightest exposure to this deadly enemy would have exposed Sela Christos to danger. Thus after six days' stay in Bizamo the governor abandoned the land he had won from the Afre and 'returned to the land of Bota, where he previously left his provisions.' The *gabbaro* for whose cause he had imposed so much devastation upon the Afre thought of only one thing - the Matcha revenge if they were to remain in Bizamo. They asked Sela Christos to take them across the Abbay. He gladly accepted them, since it was part of his strategy to strengthen the defenses of his provinces by settling them in key places on the other side of the Abbay. -- They were to be settled where he wanted it and not where they chose. They were conducted without delay, and when their strength was collected on the other side of the Abbay, their new settlement assumed the atmosphere of a solid and dependable fortification for the defense of the region. Their swift horses and unquestionable hatred for the Matcha excited the pride of Susenyos and elated the hopes of the Christians for the safety of their land." The entire *gabbaro* people were settled in the two districts of Wambarma and Wambarya along the Abbay. [Mohammed 1994 p 65-69]

"-- the coming of the Oromos had on the other hand led to the assimilation, or in some instances only partial assimilation, of various ethnic groups, notably in the case of Bizamo and Damot, where there had been extensive Oromo intermarriage with Gafats." [Pankhurst 1997 p 307]

"Bizamo was another of the south-western provinces 'captured' -- by the Oromos. To curb

their expansion Susneyos /who reigned during the first quarter of the 1600s/ carried out three expeditions in the area. In the first he is said by his chronicler to have devastated the country of the Boran Oromos and laid it waste, but in later ones they fled without doing battle. The territory nevertheless remained firmly under the control of the Oromos, and was entirely inhabited by them as Almeida explains. Some of the original Bizamo population intermarried with the Oromos, but the remainder, like several other southern peoples, withdrew northwards across the Blue Nile to territories under imperial rule." [Pankhurst 1997 p 347]

HED90	Bizeb 11°45'/37°30' 1843 m	11/37	[Gz]
	bizet: <i>bizat</i> (A) abundance, multitude		
HFE98	Bizet (Biset) 14°23'/39°15' 1925 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (-1964-1997-) in Adwa awraja near the border of Eritrea The primary school in 1968 had 88 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.	14/39	[Ad Po Br Gz]
HFE98	Bizet wereda (-1994-)	14/39	[n]
HDJ12	Bizidimo Mikael (church) 09°10'/36°51'	09/36	[Gz]
HD...	Black Gorge A narrow stretch of canyon of the Abay river at some distance downstream from the main bridge to Gojjam. The name Black Gorge was given by British travellers who navigated there with some difficulty. It is mentioned also by an American of the National Geographic expedition of September 1999.	09/37?	[20]
JFA..	Black Mountain (in Dalol area) (has the Amharic equivalent Tikur Terara ever been used?) Contains salts of Na, K, Mg, Ca as well as bromium and iodine. The main product is potash, but it must be refined to meet consumers specification that there should be 60-70% potash. [Mineral 1966]	14/40	[Mi]
HEJ85	Blagir, see under Chilga	12/37	[WO]
JBN23	Blanga 04°44'/40°04' 919 m	04/40	[WO Wa Gz]
??	Blaten In December 1998 Eritrea handed over some views to the OAU: "Ethiopia has and continues to perpetrate gross violation of human rights against our citizens long-resident in that country. Ethiopia has to-date expelled more than 42,000 Eritreans -- Around 1500 of our citizens are languishing in the concentration camp of Blaten." [Brothers at war, 2000 p 125]	../..	[20]
??	Blaten Tenna (in Sidamo) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	../..	[x]
HCL82	Bleys Concession (Con. Bleys) Up to the Italian occupation, the Belgian concessionaire Hubert Bleys had a coffee plantation at some distance south of Shashemene. He possessed a radio receiver so in mid-1936 information was spread from there that the Italians had taken Dessie and Addis Abeba. The Ethiopians confiscated the radio set and apprehended Bleys for suspected espionage. He was executed before the Italians arrived, see under Yirga Alem. [K Gulbransen 1957 + Ulland 1936]	07/38	[WO Gu]
HCR..	Blida, in Ilubabor with Jimma as the nearest town An elementary school building was constructed in 1981 Eth.Cal. (1988-89 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.	07/36	[n]

	<i>boa</i> (O) weeping, grief, funeral lamentation		
HBL03	Boa (with well) 03°41'/38°44' 1164 m	03/38	[Gz]
HDJ78	Boa (area)	09/37	[WO]
	boa d.: <i>dengiya</i> (A) stone		
HEC39	Boa Dengia	11/37	[WO]
HFE91	Boa Tsaida 14°23'/38°34' 1722 m	14/38	[Gz]
	near the border of Eritrea		
??	Boaee	../..	[Po]
	spelling used on postmark		
HES23	Boashi Maryam (Boasci Mariam) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
HD...	Boata Kochema (in Nekemte awraja)	09/36?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 107 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
	<i>boba, bobaa</i> (O) armpit; (Welega Bega) tortoise		
H CJ73	Boba, lake near border between Dauro and Konta	07/36	[x]
	The traveller Friedrich Bieber in his book Kaffa .. (vol I 1920, vol II 1923) describes how he and his companion Mylius first saw the lake from the peak of the Genshi mountain. They did not reach the two lakes which they saw, but the larger northern one they named Lake Mylius and the smaller southern one Lake Bieber, the name of which is Boba in Dauro language. There is a third western and largest lake which they did not discover. Bieber says that he has hardly seen any such varied mountain view anywhere in Africa. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 79]		
HCP96	Boba 08°07'/36°17' 2166 m	08/36	[Gz]
HCR98	Bobar (area)	08/37	[WO]
	bobassa: <i>Warra Bubassa</i> (Bubassa people/family) name of an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo		
JDA95	Bobassa (mountain) 1400/1425 m	08/40	[Ne]
JDC96	Bobassa (Bubasa, Bubassa, Bubase), cf Bubasa (Bobasa) (Fre: Boubassa) 08°54'/42°12' 1533 m	09/42	[WO 18 Wa Gz]
	(sub-district, centre in 1964 = Bobassa)	09/42	[LM x]
1880s	Arthur Rimbaud, on reconnaissance for buying ivory and creating new markets, was the first European to visit Bobassa, during his journey May-August 1881. [A Rimbaud, Correspondance 1888-1891]		
pict	N Hylander, Morgonljus, Sthlm 1917 p 185 some houses closely grouped in village south of Harar		
JDC96	Bobassa sub-district (Bobasa ..) (centre in 1964 = Bobassa)	09/42	[Ad LM]
	<i>bobba</i> (O) excrements		
HDL64	Bobba, cf Boba	09/38	[WO]
HCJ67	Bobbe (mountains) 06°54'/37°18' 967 m	06/37	[WO Gz]
HCJ..	Bobbi Shere (Bobi) village near Waka, 1750 m	07/37	[x]
	With an Evangelical church, rectangular with floor area about 35 sq. metres. Bobbi has the headquarters of the Lutheran Church/?/ in Kulo Konta awraja. A <i>qallu</i> lived next to the church, so there was competition for the souls.		
JDH50	Bobbisa, G. (area) 1022 m	09/40	[WO]
	<i>bobe</i> (O) good quality sorghum		
HDE90	Bobe 09°00'/38°29' 2179 m	09/38	[x]
	(also a river), see under Genet		
HDJ66	Bobe 09°40'/37°12' 2441 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK58	Bobe 09°30'/38°15' 2475 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK95	Bobe 09°56'/37°59' 1412 m	09/37	[AA Gz]

HCJ..	Bobi, see Bobbi Shere		
HCS..	Bobicho, with SIM mission station, see under Hosaina	07/37	[x]
HCS22	Bobija (Bobigia, Gobigia) (mountain) 07°23'/37°44' 2445 m	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
HCC53	Bobo 05°53'/36°57' 1201 m	05/36	[Gz]
GCM46	Boca, see Erbu		
HCJ65	Boca, see Boka & HDB36 HDC22 HDC44		
HCJ82	Boca, see Boha		
HDE89	Boccam (Boccan), see Bokan		
JDB60	Bocche Guddo, see Beke Gudo		
JDB71	Bocche Guddo, see Burka Gudo		
JDA59	Bocche Ticco, see Boke Tiko		
HCE73	Bocco (Boco), see Boko		
JDJ05	Bocco, see Baku		
HCT39	Boccoggi, see Bekoji		
KCR10	Boch, see Boh		
HDE39	Bocha (Boccia, M.) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
JCL52	Bochaier 06°48'/43°36' 583 m	06/43	[Gz]
HDK87	Bochasa (Boch'asa) 09°49'/38°12' 2226 m (also name of a stream)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD98c	Boche (Botche), in Jibat & Mecha awraja a few kilometres east of Lege Batu A study in the early 1970s found that the ten peasant families in Boche village all were tenants and cultivated the land of a single owner, who had received it as freehold from Princess Tenagne Werk. In 1970 the owner introduced the contract system, so the rent became a fixed amount of grain. The ten families rented the area collectively, and the lease was renewed annually. The tenants were Oromo, but the local representative of the owner was an Amhara farmer. [M Ståhl, Political contradictions ..., Uppsala 1974 p 121] text Shiferaw Melesew, A land use study of Botche, HSIU Dept of Geography, 1971.	09/38	[x]
HDJ93	Boche, see Boke		
HFC44	Bocher ?	13/36	[WO]
HBM02	Boches (mountain) 03°39'/39°31' 1051 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
HDG05	Bochi 09°03'/35°14' 1796 m, near map code HDA95 William Avenstrup around 1930 found a kind of oasis between the two small villages Bochi and Bilo. As remains from former cultivation there were pepper, coffee, cotton, maize and fig plants. There were also plenty of plums and bananas. The oasis opened towards the Dade desert stretching as far as eyes could see. [W Avenstrup, Gjennem Etiopias .. 1935 p 74 + Abessinien 1935 p 69]	09/35	[WO Gz]
GCT35	Bochiaba (Bacialba) 07°34'/33°56' 319 m near the border of Sudan <i>bocho, bochoo</i> (O) alley or pass between hills	07/33	[Gz]
HDF61c	Bockan (Boccan) (mountain) 2621 m	08/39	[+ Gu]
JDB31	Bocke (Bocche) (area) <i>bocko</i> (Kefa O) kind of tree, <i>Bersama abyssinica</i> , under-storey tree in highland forests, with small flowers in long clusters	08/40	[+ WO]
HCE73	Bocko (Bocco) (area), cf Boko	06/38	[+ WO]
HDE49	Bocko (Bocco, M.) (area), see under Nazret	08/39	[+ WO]
JDJ05	Boco, see Baku		
HCT39	Bocoggi, see Bekoji		
JDD37	Bocol Lelei, see Bokol Lely		
HCG33	Bocol, see Bokol & JBU63		
HDL76	Bocolo, see Daleti		

JEG59	Bocurri, see Bokurri		
JBP02	Bod Bod (area)	04/40	[WO]
	<i>boda, bodde</i> (O) after, afterwards, behind, last; <i>boda meret</i> (A) hot country		
HCJ18	Boda 06°27'/37°22' 2130 m	06/37	[Gz]
HDC75	Boda 08°52'/37°05' 1871 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDD76	Boda (Bodda) (centre in 1964 of Boda Kekeli sub-district) The primary school (in Jibat & Mecha awraja) in 1968 had 204 boys and 22 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.	08/38	[MS Ad WO]
JDJ13	Boda 09°11'/41°57' 1731 m, east of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
H....	Boda Inchini (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	05/37?	[Ad]
JEH54	Bodaito (seasonal waterhole) cf Badaih	12/41	[Ne]
JCK29	Bodauein, see Baduein <i>bodda</i> (O) black cotton soil; <i>bodda meret</i> (A) hot land /for being lowland/		
HDD76	Bodda (area)	08/38	[WO]
HCK64	Bodditi (place), see Boditi		
JCH40	Bodditti (area) <i>boddo</i> (O) alley or pass between hills	06/40	[WO]
JCH52	Boddo 06°52'/41°00' 1171 m Coordinates would give map code JCK53 <i>bode, bodee</i> (O) small, light spear	06/40	[WO Gz]
HDD55	Bode 08°39'/37°58' 2314 m, north of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
HDJ65	Bode 09°39'/37°05' 2448 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDT47	Bode 10°22'/39°04' 1906 m bodel ..: <i>dere</i> (A) a kind of acacia	10/39	[Gz]
KCP70	Bodel Dere	07/45	[WO]
HEH74	Bodela (Bodella) 12°24'/36°07' 906 m The Gumis of Bodella have two varieties of sorghum: a white-seeded type called <i>kwontch</i> and a red-seeded type called <i>dirkina</i> . The Gumis commonly mix the seed of these two types in sowing. "At the village of Bodella south of Metemma, we saw more merchants than we had seen before in one place, all trying to purchase cotton from the villagers who were harvesting it at a leisurely pace. Most of the merchants were highlanders --" [Simoons p 106, 206]	12/36	[WO Gz x]
picts	F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia, USA 1960 fig 22-25,28 Gumis people and village, fig 42 field of sorghum, fig 44 platform with sorghum piled on it, fig 49 construction of storage bins, fig 56,58 goat and sheep		
JCR57c	Bodele	07/42	[18 Wa]
JCR48	Bodeleh (Bodele) 07°41'/42°21' 804 m	07/42	[Gz]
JCK29	Bodewen, see Badweyn		
HBP54	<i>Bodi</i> , (Hana) ethnic group (sub-group related to the Me'en) living in the upper Omo valley and numbering about 4,686 according to the 1994 census. This group used to live further south, but in the early 1800s they were pushed north of the river Mara by the Mursi, though these did not begin to cultivate along the Mara until the 1930s. Around 1975, after two wars between the Mursi and the Bodi, the river became a fixed boundary between the two groups. [D Turton in Ethnicity .., 1994 p 18]	05/36?	[x]

Bodi is the name given to the two sub-groups of the Me'en on the east bank of the Omo, the Mela and Chirim, by the neighbouring agricultural people and the Ethiopian authorities. The Me'en themselves do not use this name.

[K Fukui in Ethnicity .., 1994 p 46]

Together with the Golda also called Mekan.

Field studies were made by E. Haberland in May 1951. He found that the Bodi lived west of the Dime mountains and east and south of a bend of the Omo river, at about HCB96.

They had small wars also in the 1950s with their archenemy the Mursi to the south. They wear rich adornment. All men have the two lower incisors pulled out.

Their huts are small, mostly not even 2 metres high. It was common for Bodi men to have 3-4 wives. Keeping of cattle is their main occupation and agriculture is secondary. The culture is not based on age classes.

text A Chenevière, Ethiopie .., Paris 1989 p 54-65 about Bachada and Bodi, mostly large colour pictures.

picts Altvölker .., Stuttgart 1959 Tafel 25 storage hut and living hut, 37 collecting blood from neck of cattle.

HCC91 Bodiro 06/36 [WO]

HCK74 **Boditi** (Boditti, Bodite, Boditu, Bodity) 2050 m 06/37 [Gz WO x]

06°58'/37°52' 1983/2050 m (with sub-post office) 06/37 [Ad Te]

Centre in 1964 of Chorake sub-district.

Distance 366 km from Addis Abeba.

1930s In the early 1930s its Tuesday market was very important in its region.

[Zervos 1936]

1960s In 1963-64 Boditi Town Survey was made as a graduation work at the Building College by Chala Oda and Ogbaselassie Ghebretatios. A preliminary master plan was also drawn. A demonstration house built by ESIBT ("Building College") was in late 1966 taken into use by the town chief. Local people had started copying its plan.

[ESIBT News]

Damot Boditi primary school (in Welamo awraja) in 1968 had 251 boys and 21 girls in grades 3-6, with 6 teachers.

[Official statistics]

Damot Boditi school, situated in the town, was surveyed in January 1969 by two Swedish and two Ethiopian architectural students. There was first a simple chicka classroom building. In 1963 one built of concrete hollow blocks was added, and in 1967 one of concrete elements, with Swedish assistance through ESBU.

At the time of survey the school had grades 1-7 in 11 classes with 12 classrooms. There were 11 teachers and 532 pupils of whom 39 girls. Their age distribution was fairly even from 7 years of age upwards. (Application to have grade 8 had been rejected by the government.)

The school garden could not be used for lack of water. In the compound was a tobacco plantation near the road. There were no boarding facilities and there was no electricity. There were about three ethnic kinds and three religious kinds among the inhabitants.

[Report for LTH Lund/Sweden with plans of school site and buildings]

The town of Boditi was studied in late 1969 by Swedish architectural LTH students together with their colleague Mezlekia Kebede from Addis Abeba.

Boditi was then a young town, built on former farming land near the old village of the same name. Its layout had been proposed in a town plan of 1964. By 1969 Boditi was thought to have about 10,000-15,000 inhabitants, mostly young people, and about 75% of them from Welamo.

Near the market place was a common water tap, with water coming from a natural spring 7 km away, and the water was free for all (though cattle were watered in a river). There was an assembly hall which could take about 1,000 people. There were bus connections to Soddo and Arba Minch. The clinic was run by an 'advanced dresser' who had to compete with about five private 'doctors'. No one in the town owned a motorcar.

Practically all the inhabitants were Christian, and there was one Orthodox church. There were some 25 shops and 27 bars. There was a new government school building and 530 children of whom 25 girls. There were also mission and church schools. The Tobacco Monopoly was in some way represented in the area.

[Report presented to the University of Lund, Sweden]

- 1980s Population about 4,400 in 1984.
- 1990s Population about 13,400 in 1994 (tripled in ten years?) and about 16,500 in 2001.
- picts V Halldin, Etiopien, Sthlm 1971 1st ed, p 66 exterior of elementary school; ditto 2nd ed 1974: p 86 = p 66 above
- HCM.. Boditi (mountain) 3520 m, see under Gaysay 07/39 [Br Ca]
- JBS53 Bodle (Bodleh, Badle, Bedle) 05/42 [WO Gz]
05°02'/42°48' 417 m
- HCD81c **Bodo** 06/37 [x]
- 1950s Area with market place at the road Chench-Gidole. There are long rows of sitting-stones or stones for displaying goods. Market days were Thursday and Sunday in the 1950s. The visitors are Dorze and several other peoples.
[Straube 1963 p 162-163]
- 1970s The wide market place on a slope has some sixty rectangular houses at two of its edges. Judith Olmstead stayed in Bodo and had a local-type bamboo house built for her on a hill. The Dorze men even agreed to make windows as rain-protected holes, even if this was against their local tradition. Judith bought a bull to be slaughtered and invited some 150 Dorze to attend at the blessing of the new house when completed. The Dorze also gather and celebrate the Meskel feast. Market is still held twice a week at Bodo. The Dorze nowadays are weavers rather than farmers.
[National Geographic, January 1973 p 124-141]
- JD... **Bodo**, at some distance from Gewane 11/41? [x 20]
(In Afar language: Kada Bodo = Large B. and Ounda Bodo = Small B.)
The southernmost of the sites, on the eastern side of the lower part of Awash river, which were investigated by palaeontologists in the 1970s.
"There were two prominent artifact levels. The lowest, consisting of coarse sands and gravels, contained large numbers of moderately abraded handaxes and concentrations of broken-up vertebrate fossils; the second, a thick overlying sand, contained artifacts of all sizes, whole skulls of large animals, and minimally disturbed skeletons. -- we found several hippo skeletons lying side by side."
[J Kalb, Adventures in the bone trade, New York 2001 p 181]
- 1970s Hominid fossils were first found at Bodo in mid-October 1974, exactly two years after the very first ones in the Afar region had been found at Hadar. The person within the foreign expeditions who actually found them was in both cases Alemayehu Asfaw. The Bodo hominid original find consisted of most of a maxilla and palate. By searching and screening for a week much of the rest of the cranium was recovered in small fragments.
[Kalb p 238-243]
In spite of war in the Ogaden Jon Kalb and others visited Bodo two years later in March 1978, and then shared camp with a UN team studying breeding colonies of the grain-eating bird quelea. During a week the "bone hunters" recovered 200 more bone fragments, many of them belonging to the first skull, and also remains of a kind of large baboon.
[Kalb p 266-267]
- 1980s The first Bodo skull was taken overseas to Berkeley and a fragment of a second hominid was found in 1981. [Kalb p 290]
"In Ethiopia Sleshi /Tebedge in 1982/ was joined by his graduate supervisor, paleontologist Ernest Lundelius Jr. -- who would accompany him to Bodo to see the area firsthand. Also joining them would be Tsrha Adefris and Clifford Jolly, who was still her graduate supervisor at New York University. Tsrha had completed her master's degree and returned to Ethiopia, where she hoped to begin her Ph.D. dissertation research on the

Bodo skull. When she arrived in Addis Ababa, however, she learned that White and Clark had taken the skull to Berkeley, ostensibly so that an Ethiopian then studying with them could use it as a 'training fossil.' After a brief visit to the Middle Awash in mid-July, Lundelius and Jolly returned to the United States, while Sleshi and Tsrha remained in Ethiopia."

"Just before the two Berkeley teams left for the field /at Awash in mid-September 1982/ the Ministry of Culture informed Clark, White, and Johanson that their field permit was suspended. -- In early October the central government, the Derg, issued a nationwide proclamation ordering the suspension of *all* prehistoric research in the country." [Kalb p 291-292]

texts Tsrha Adefris, A description of the Bodo cranium: An Archaic *Homo sapiens* cranium from Ethiopia, Ph.D. diss., New York University 1992.

Tim White, Acheulian man in Ethiopia's Middle Awash Valley: The implications of cutmarks on the Bodo cranium, Haarlem/Netherlands (Joh. Enschede & Z.) 1985.

JDP63	Bodo (area)	10/41	[WO]
??	Bodo (Boddo?) (south of Arba Minch)	../..	[x]
picts	Nat. Geographic vol 143 Jan 1973 p 136-137 marketplace with much people, many of them Dorze		
HCK83	Bodoacio 07°09'/37°50' 1932 m	07/37	[+ WO Gz]
JEJ86	Bododa 12°30'/42°12' 601 m	12/42	[Gz]
??	Bodola/?/, in Bale Goba district of Hararge The Danish Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).	../..	[x]
JDE70	Bodoleh 08°47'/43°27' 1378 m	08/43	[Gz]
HCJ97	Bodollo 07°11'/37°17' 1742 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
HCB35	Bodu 05°46'/36°14' 963 m	05/36	[Gz]
HCB46	Bodu, G. (mountain)	05/36	[WO]
HCB56	Bodu 05°54'/36°19' 603 m	05/36	[WO Gz]
HCJ28	Boe, see Bohe		
HEU..	Boera Ogazen As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.	13/39	[It]
	<i>bofa</i> (O) snake		
HDF30	Bofa 08°28'/39°27' 1501 m Coordinates would give map code HDF31	08/39	[WO Gz]
HDF42	Bofa (with sub-post office)	08/39	[MS]
HD...	Bofa (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 71 boys and 21 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.	08/39	[Ad]
HE...	Bofa (Boffa) (centre in 1964 of Chore sub-district)	11/39	[+ Ad]
JDB87	Bofangela (Bofaniela) (area) In the Gergertu valley of the Chercher mountains. Near this locality can be found nests of muscovite - which is a kind of mica - in muscovite rock gneisses, but those observed were small in size. [Mineral 1966]	08/41	[WO Mi]
JDK00	Boffa, G. (area), cf Bofa	09/42	[WO]
HDE64	Boffata, see Hei Gurumu boffata: <i>bofta</i> (T) muslin		
HCC.?	Boffo In 1950 a small settlement at an elevated location.	05/36	[x]
HFE05	Boga 13°36'/38°58' 1835 m <i>Bogale</i> , a male name; <i>bogg ale</i> (A) flare up, flame quickly;	13/38	[Gz]

	<i>sefer</i> (säfär) (A) neighbourhood, settlement, camp		
HCA38	Bogale Sefer	05/35	[Ca]
HDP97	Boget' Mikael (church) 10°50'/36°20'	10/36	[Gz]
JDA42	Bogdo, G. (area) 2294 m	08/40	[WO]
HDG26	Bogi, see Boji & HDH22		
HDG39	Bogi, see Bila		
HDR86	Boglie 10°42'/37°10' 1986 m, see under Bure	10/37	[WO Gz]
	bogol manyo: <i>manjo</i> (Som) feet, legs		
JBH99	Bogol Manyo (Bogol /Magno/, B. Mayo, Magno) (Bokolmayu) 04°31'/41°32' 345/515 m British force in March 1941: "Our remaining two days at Dolo -- passed without incident, though rumours were current that Italian Colonial troops were still occupying the hilly country just across the border. If so, they did not disturb us and our patrols found no trace of them. These patrols penetrated over twenty-five miles into Ethiopia, as far as a large village called Bogol Magno. Our maps informed us that thirty miles farther on, where the road climbed five thousand feet from the plain, was the first Italian settlement of Filtu." [MacDonald 1957 p 152]	04/41	[Gz WO Gu]
	<i>bogolla</i> (Konso) type of high social rank		
JBH57	Bogolmai 04°06'/41°22' 469 m	04/41	[Gz]
HEF56	Bogsa 11°23'/39°53' 2030 m	11/39	[Gz]
HDR93	Boguina, see Baguna		
KCR10	Boh (Bokh, Boch) 07°23'/46°38' 528 m In the 1969 parliamentary elections, Boh had one station of the 890 polling districts in Ethiopia.	07/46	[Gz WO x]
HEJ52	Boh Boh (area)	12/36	[WO]
KCR10	Boh sub-district? (-1997-)	07/46	[n]
KCR10	Boh wereda (centre in 1964 = Boh)	07/46	[Ad]
H CJ..	Boha (mountain in Kefa) The Portuguese erected a church dedicated to "Basha" Giyorgis. It was restored in 1930 by order of Ras Desta Damtew. [Zervos 1936]	07/36?	[x]
H CJ82	Boha (Boca) 07°03'/36°55' 1430 m Coordinates would give map code H CJ73	07/36	[Gz]
HE...	Bohaie Emperor Haile Selassie in his retreat from Korem arrived at Bohaie on 11 April 1936 and celebrated Easter there. On the next day he crossed the Tekezze river.	12/39	[x]
HFF26	Bohale, see Ime Behole		
HFF26	Bohale sub-district (Bohlie ..) (centre in 1964 = Hayk Mesihās)	13/39	[WO Ad]
JEB18	Bohale (area) bohd bar: <i>baar</i> (Som) peak; <i>bar</i> (Som) livestock; /further meanings, see at Bar Abir/	11/41	[WO]
JCD66	Bohd Bar (Bohl B., Bohol B.) 06°01'/43°06' 281 m	06/43	[WO Gz]
HCC45	Bohe, see HCC55 Merka		
H CJ28	Bohe (Boe) 06°31'/37°24' 1541 m	06/37	[Gz]
HEJ25	Bohit (Buahit) (small island), cf Bwahit About 3 km out in lake Tana, a bare uninhabited cone about 400 m in diameter and 15 km high, supporting one large fig-tree /in the 1920s/. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch Gu WO]
HEJ46	Bohiya (Bohiiāo) (small island)	12/37	[Ch WO]
HEK31	Bohiya (Buait) (small island) A bare rock island at the east coast of lake Tana. bohl bar: <i>baar</i> (Som) peak; <i>bar</i> (Som) livestock;	12/37	[Ch WO Gu]

	/further meanings, see at Bar Abir/		
JCD66	Bohl Bar, see Bohd Bar <i>bohol</i> (Som) ravine, ditch; <i>dima</i> (O) 1. red /animal/, white /human/; 2. kind of small tree, <i>Rhamnus prinoides</i> ; 3. baobab tree, <i>Adansonia digitata</i>		
JCR07	Bohol Dima (waterhole)	07/42	[MS WO]
JDE60c	Boholeh	08/43	[Wa]
JEB88	Boholle 11°34'/41°32' 355 m, see under Asaita Coordinates would give map code JEB79 <i>bohon</i> (Som) gelding, castrated male animal	11/41	[WO Gz]
JDG45	Bohonta	09/40	[WO]
JEH27	Bohoyta (Bohoita) (area), see under Serdo boi: <i>boy</i> (A) small irrigation channel, trench	11/41	[+ WO]
JCA16	Boi 05°35'/40°23' 1268 m boia: <i>boya</i> (T) paint; <i>boyye</i> (O) 1. pig; 2. greedy, selfish	05/40	[WO Gz]
GDM11	Boia, see Boya		
HDB16	Boia (mountain) 08°17'/36°20' 2231/2470 m Coordinates would give map code HDB17	08/36	[WO Gz]
JEH04	Boina, see Boyina		
HE...	Boja (centre in 1964 of Lai Dehuch sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
	<i>boji</i> (O) booty, captive, loot; (Som) to rest; <i>bojje</i> (O) bush-pig, <i>Potamochoerus porcus hassama</i>		
GDM46	Boji 09°29'/34°55' 1455 m	09/34	[Gz]
HDD84	Boji 08°53'/37°52' 2613 m, south-east of Ambo	08/37	[Gz]
HDG26	Boji (Bogi) (area)	09/35	[+ WO]
HDG38	Boji (Bogi, Bodji, Kerker) 09°23'/35°40' 1913 m ("fitawrari house") in Sibu country Coordinates would give map code HDG39 With a village Boji Ch'okorsa about 4 km to the west-south-west. [EFS mission sketch map]	09/35	[WO Gz x]
1880s	The place was named Karkarro in the 19th century. Fitawrari Dibaba initiated the founding of the church of Maryam (photo of him in Arén opposite p 432). He was a brother /?/ of governor Moroda at Nekemte.		
1890s	Boji Maryam was the first church to be founded to the west of the Didessa valley, presumably early in the 1890s by a monk from Gojam named Abba Wolde Mikael. [Arén 1978 p 373-374] The place was the administrative centre of a populous district on the trade route to Kurmuk in the Sudan, which came under Anglo-Egyptian control in 1899. Aleqa Tegenye Wuddene settled at Boji in 1892 and became Dibaba's chief secretary. He represented an evangelical movement within the churches of Begemder, Gojam and Shewa which had its origin from the German missionary Peter Heyling 250 years earlier. Aleqa Tegenye was permitted to move to a site next to the evangelists (see below) and helped them in preaching and teaching. [Arén p 410] The so-called Fifth Galla Expedition of the Swedish Mission EFS arrived to Wellega in 1897 and were instructed by the Governor in Nekemte to go to his uncle Fitawrari Debaba who lived with his wife Wolette Giyorgis in Kerker (=Boji). Korkoro Debaba was a son of Bochoro, and his eldest brother Moreda inherited to be the local king. Debaba himself was a great warrior and his sons were killed in battles. Debaba stayed at Boji for many years until 1922 or 1923 when he was about 75 and moved to Nekemte because of failing health. His wife was seriously ill at the same time. The Debaba family had planted some peach trees. When they were old people they complained that their servants and slaves were stealing fruit and selling it at the market. Debaba died at his home in Nekemte around 13 June 1927.		

[Varde ljus! (EFS calendar 1928) Sthlm 1927 p 21-29

with photo of the Fitawrari as an old man]

In early 1898 a trading caravan arrived in Nekemte. With it were Abba Gabru (more properly Gebre Ewostatus) and his wife Gomesh. They had stayed for about a year at Jimma as Evangelical teachers. In Nekemte Abba Gabru had the opportunity to make a request to the Oromo chieftain from Boji, Fitawrari Debaba Bekari, who was in town with his men to pay the dues from his district. Daniel, a companion of Gabru, was called to Nekemte, and with the Fitawrari's permission they could travel to Boji.

In the beginning they were given a guest hut inside the Fitawrari's compound, and they were permitted to preach in the market square and to collect people for Evangelical service. Because of the support of the Fitawrari, the Orthodox priests remained friendly. The members of the Swedish mission in Eritrea did not know about this until a letter arrived in 1903. By then they had educated two young men Samuel Danki and Boru Siba to assist them.

[Bortom bergen vol II, 1954 p 133-138]

An evangelical pioneer Gebre Ewostateos Ze Mikael (born c. 1865) came to Nekemte in 1898 and tried to find employment through the governor. The governor's relative Fitawrari Dibaba (age about 60) happened to be there, looking for more priests for his church in Boji. He heard Gebre Ewostateos read from the New Testament in Oromo and sing hymns and was amazed. Governor Gebre Egziabher consented that he could be employed at Boji, remarking that the clergy from Gojam would never permit the Holy Scriptures to be read in Oromo in Nekemte Maryam. In Boji Maryam it would be possible, he added.

Gebre Ewostateos with wife Gumesh and children settled at Boji (then called Karkarro) before the end of 1898. He was joined in 1899 by an Oromo Daniel Dabala (b 1866, known as Daniel Lulu at Boji) and his wife Tiru.

Gebre Ewostateos was well established within a year. He became a secretary and chaplain of Dibaba, was allotted a large piece of land to farm, and a house was built for him close to Dibaba's residence. This house was large enough to include classrooms for students.

Gebre Ewostateos undertook extensive journeys to preach the gospel in villages and market-places where nobody had heard it before. A number of village schools were organized. Gebre Ewostateos spoke Oromo well, having learnt it from Onesimos, but in church he spoke Amarinya for the sake of his colleagues from Gojam, with Daniel interpreting into Oromo.

[Arén 1978 p 395-398]

1900s It became a custom for Fitawrari Dibaba and many others, women as well as men, to go to Qes Gebre Ewostateos's house after church and have a gathering where Oromo was spoken.

As a prince of old royal stock Fitawrari Dibaba had married six women. Under Christian influence he abstained from marital relations with five of them, provided them amply with land and retained only Gifti (Princess) Wolete Giyorgis as his wife. She learnt to read her New Testament in Oromo. Dibaba himself learnt to read only at old age, after having obtained spectacles.

[Arén 1978 p 400]

In April 1903 the evangelists at Boji received supplies through the Oromo Habteh Yimer (b 1872) who made the round trip from Asmera in not quite six months. The group around Gebre Ewostateos was doing well, and his wife Gumesh had introduced combing cards for the dressing of cotton in preparation for spinning, something she had learnt at the Swedish mission at Massawa. Sudanese cotton could be obtained after the establishment of Anglo-Egyptian rule there in 1899. Gebre Ewostateos sometimes bought slaves (naked), gave them clothes and a plot to cultivate so that they could exist as freed humans.

[Arén 1978 p 406-408]

The evangelical pioneer Daniel died on 13 August 1904, leaving his wife Tiru with five small children.

Gebre Ewostateos died on 10 April 1905. He had saved some children out of houses

threatened by a grass fire and intended to save some horses when he was trapped in a stable and burnt to death. His religious critics among the Orthodox clergy said that it was Virgin Mary who had taken revenge. The young Qes Badima Yalew performed the funeral rites at the church of Boji Maryam (Qes Badima was much later, from 1940, to have charge of the Mekane Yesus congregation in Addis Abeba).

The work of Gebre Ewostateos was carried on to some extent by others, such as his co-worker Akalu Ingida (1877-1977) who lived to become 100 years old. [Arén 1978 p 410-411]

A month after the death of Gebre Ewostateos arrived, after a journey of 4 months from Asmera in Eritrea, Gebre Yesus Tesfai (b circa 1877) and his young wife Wuba Zennebe (b circa 1879) to reinforce the evangelical group. Its direct tie to the Maryam church was gone, however. Gebre Yesus represented the Swedish EFS mission. He died in Boji in 1925.

[Arén 1978 p 420-423]

The evangelist Tegenye worked at Boji around 1907, one of seven places in western and south-western Ethiopia having such evangelical work at that time.

[Arén 1978 p 431]

Gudina Tumsa, son of Tumsa Silga and a future leader of the Mekane Yesus Church, was born in Boji. An uncle of his was *qalicha*. Gudina went to the school where two evangelical teachers taught children to read. He also embraced the Evangelical faith and cut down a big tree where the villagers used to bring offerings to the "spirits". The villagers were enraged and Gudina had to leave Boji at once.

His father Tumsa Silga died in sudden great pain after a business trip to the Abay valley to buy cotton. It was believed that he had been poisoned by his business contact.

[Saeverås 1993 p 29-33]

1920s Old Fitawrari Dibaba died on 13 June 1927, sitting over a book when his heart ceased to beat.

Chiefs for the Boji area had first governed from Nejo (Balambaras Wakayo Bonya, then his son Fitawrari Disasa and then one Fitawrari Angos), Fitawrari Dibaba had been appointed to govern from Boji in the late 1800s (while it was still called Karkarro or Korkorro), and he was a relative of Dejazmach Morida of Leka. Dibaba was succeeded by his son Fitawrari Oljira who died in 1931.

[Nordfeldt 1935 p 90-91]

In the late 1920s there was no longer an important residence at Boji as there had been thirty years earlier. The EFS mission had a school there in a prayer house. Its teacher was named Boshan Sida, and there were about thirty pupils.

[M Nordfeldt, Med vägröjare ..., 1934 p 12]

Emmanuel Abraham, of the Mekane Yesus Church and for a period also Minister in Haile Selassie's Government, was an Oromo born in Boji.

[Grensted 2000 p 26]

Qes Gudina Tumsa of the EECMY was born in Boji in 1929.

1930s Traditional travel used to take 4 or 5 hours from Nejo to Boji. In the early 1930s, teacher Bushan worked there for the Swedish EFS Mission, and he had some 40 students. The old "bible woman" Febe still lived there.

[Varde Ijus! Stockholm 1934 p 53]

The Swedish missionary Dr Söderström at Nekemte in 1932 made a "vacation trip" with a little caravan, and they also passed Boji to meet the local teacher Boshan and his family. EFS also had a local evangelist at Boji.

The Söderström party rested for a while in the schoolhouse and then they were invited to three meals with different hosts in rapid succession. For reason of courtesy it was difficult to say no to any of the invitations. The road to Boji had been difficult because of so many steep slopes.

[Missions-Tidning .. 1932 no 33 p 389]

A. Frank and his wife were missionaries in Boji around 1935.

[Zervos 1936]

On 16 August 1936 the Swedish missionaries fleeing from Nejo in direction Aira met at Boji and from there continued to Sayo. The Orthodox priest Kes Beyene made a speech after the service and thanked God for what the missionaries had achieved in the country. Also after the service, the Swedish missionaries from Nekemte arrived via Gimbi. On the following day, the united group continued and reached the German mission station at Aira.

[M Nordfeldt *in* Jag minns den gången, 1957 p 68]

The EFS mission lost their premises to the Italians in October. A proclamation was read on market days that the mission chapel was now a sanctuary of the Catholic Church, and that it was ready to baptize and educate whosoever wanted this.

Nobody came; the Catholic priest sat alone in his church and the Evangelicals gathered in Ato Negasa Feyisa's house. The priest became so angered that he demanded from the commander at Nejo to have the Boji chapel burnt and the leader of the Evangelicals detained.

Negasa Feyisa had been warned and went into hiding when the *Commandante* arrived. Mother Febe and Ato Bushan Siba were called to answer about who had taught them and what they were doing. Febe's frank testimony made such impression that the commander gave her a little money and said that she could continue. "Do not forget to say prayers for me also."

Having received their chapel back and gathering there again, they found the Orthodox priests embittered. They refused to baptize children or have funerals at the graveyard. Old Kes Beyene, a former Orthodox priest, sided with the Evangelicals and made baptizing for them. He became accused and detained, was imprisoned in Nejo for a while and then had to answer in front of the bishop at Nekemte. However, the bishop only warned Kes Beyene and let him return to Boji.

The German Herrmannsburger missionaries at Aira were permitted by the Italians to stay on. In the following few years they used to come monthly to Boji for Evangelical baptizing and Holy Communion. Thus the congregation in Boji grew in strength (while the one in Nejo deteriorated badly).

[Bortom bergen vol II, 1954, p 149-150]

1950s The EFS mission in early 1950 opened a clinic at Boji, with one Ethiopian dresser and in the beginning using a rented building. A new clinic building could be used from 1953, and a dwelling room for a planned nurse was included there.

[Bortom bergen vol II 1954 p 155]

The clinic at Boji was run by an Ethiopian dresser around 1958 and into the 1960s. The clinic at times had few patients, and it was suspected that local "illegal medicine" was the cause.

1960s EFS continued to keep its station at Boji throughout the 1960s.

Missionary nurse Lydia Larsson arrived in 1964 (or/and left in that year?).

She had a mule named Chank which she used when visiting patients.

1970s *Swedish mission staff in the 1970s, EFS unless otherwise stated:*

Nurse Lydia Larsson (b 1913) -1970-

Nurse SVS volunteer Rachel Wirsenius (b 1936) -August 1970

Nurse Kerstin ... (b 1943) 1976-, 1979-1981-

Nurse Maria ... (b 1954) 1978-

Pastor Erland Johansson (b 1944) & wife

Economist Stig Lundberg (b 1953) & wife

Engineer Karl-Erik Lundgren (b 1942) & wife -1974-

Tord Forsman & family -1974-

Nurse Berith Oluma (b 1937) 1968-1971

Nurse Britta Wiklund (b 1944) 1973-1983-

of the Swedish Church Mission, SKM

Teacher Eva ... (b 1945) 1975-, 1979-1983-

1970s Karl-Erik Lundgren had the title development director. Tord Forsman designed a new enlarge church in Boji, with long-span concrete elements.

In late 1973 there were road building projects from Boji to Gimbi about 30 km through densely populated areas and from Boji to Dongoro about 15 km. Both projects were initiated by villagers in the immediate area who had joined in co-operatives. Work was undertaken one day a week, and in November 1973 up to 300 men in each project were engaged in digging. The work was coordinated by a priest from Mekane Yesus Church. In the evening there was a meeting, with a short speech by the priest and a prayer.

[M Ståhl, Ethiopia, political contradictions .., Uppsala 1974 p 175]

With headquarters (sometimes named Bodji Billa) of the Western Synod of the Mekane Yesus Church. There were about 143,000 members around 1978. In 1979 its president was Tesgara Hirpo.

1980s The Western Synod in 1985 had 305 congregations, 68 priests and 73 evangelists. In 1981 its president was Olana Lemu and its executive secretary Megersa Guta. In 1982-1984 its vice president was Kes Gamatchu Danu and its acting secretary general was Aberra Amayo. President Kes Olana Wayessa served 1986-1990-.

Letters by post to Boji must still by 1986 be addressed via Nekemte or Nejo.

Swedish mission staff in the 1980s:

Agronomist (*lantmästare*) Lars-Jöran Edström (b 1948) 1984-1986-
previously in Sudan and Challiga

Midwife Thèrèse Engdahl (b 1949) & one child (adopted?) Nov 1983-Sep 1985
of the Swedish Church Mission, SKM

Nurse Monica Malmström (b 1952) of SKM, Jan 1986-July 1987

Ernst Holmer, road building adviser in 1981
of a Swedish Lutheran association

Doctor Nils-Olof Hylander (b 1931) & wife

Engineer Inge Rydland (b 1950) & wife

Nurse Ingrid Schölin (b 1945) 1980-1983

Midwife Signe (b 1947) 1984-1986-

Teacher Gunnel ... (b 1935) 1979-, 1981-

2000s On 16 May 2000 the first female priest of the Mekane Yesus Church was consecrated in the Boji congregation. She was Bekure Daba, with a master's degree from England.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 1]

picts M Nordfeldt, *Med vägröjare ..*, Sthlm 1934 p 43 marketplace;
N G Nilsson, *Det är ju människor ..*, Sweden (EFS) 1966
p 84 "first carpentry workshop of western Welega",
86 setting-out for synode headquarters, 88 nurse Lydia Larsson;
Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1999 no 1 p 20 exhibition at the
100 year celebration of the Bible translation into Oromo

HDH22	Boji (Bogi, T.) (hill)	09/35	[+ WO]
HDK01	Boji 09°07'/37°40' 2097 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
??	Boji Chekorsa sub-district (-1997-)	../.	[n]
	The primary school in 1968 had 525 boys and 48 girls, with 4(!) teachers.		
HDG39	Boji Dirmeji sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bila)	09/35	[Ad]
	At the junior secondary school 5 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.		
	Boji Dirmeji primary school in 1968 had 1002 boys and 178 girls, with 14 male teachers and one female.		
	The junior secondary school had 181 male and 17 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).		
HDD94c	Boji Mangado (small village)	08/37	[Mi]
	see under HDD94 Ambo		

boka, bokkaa (O) yeast, leavening substance; *bokka* (O) rain;
bokka (A) to ferment /of dough/, be rancid /of butter/;
boka (boqa) (A) red-pollid /animal/; (O) blaze, white spot on

	the face of animals such as cattle; male animal with such blaze		
HCJ65	Boka (Boca) 06°57'/37°04' 1799 m	06/37	[+ WO Gz]
HCJ82	Boka (Boca)	07/36	[+ WO]
HDB36	Boka (Boca) (mountain), see under Bedele	08/36	[+ WO]
HDC22	Boka (Boca) (mountain) 2415 m, see under Koma	08/37	[+ WO]
HDC44	Boka (Boca) (mountain) 08°35'/37°05' 1791 m	08/37	[+ WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code HDC45		
HDJ73	Boka (Bok'a, Boqa) 09°51'/36°53' 1827 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDE89	Bokan (Boccam, Boccan) (mountain)	08/39	[x WO Gu Gz]
	08°53'/39°16' 2460/2504 m, cf Boken		
HDE89	Bokan (Boccan) (place) 08°52'/39°14' 2454 m	08/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HDE89	Bokan sub-district (centre in 1964 = Tebela)	08/39	[Ad]
	/which Bokan, written Bokané by De Monfreid: When Tewodros had conquered Shewa and its chiefs found that they could not escape with the young boy who was to become Emperor Menilek II, it was at Bokan that Tewodros first received him and his escort in a friendly way. [H de Monfreid, Ménélik ..., Paris 1954 p 81]		
HCS03	Bokata, locality a little south of Angacha	07/37	[20]
JDR55	Bokaylale (Bocailale) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HCJ20	Bokde (Banga) 06°31'/36°37' 1622 m	06/36	[Gz WO]
	<i>boke, bookee</i> (O) fly, mosquito; <i>boke</i> (booqee) (O) 1. piece of woman's clothing, of leather; 2. female animal with a blaze on the forehead		
HDJ93	Boke (Boche) (mountain) 2230 m	09/36	[+ WO]
JD...	Boke (Bookhee) (in Chercher awraja)	09/40?	[Ad x]
	The primary school in 1968 had 96 boys and 28 girls in grades 1-2, with two teachers.		
1970s	The leadership of the OLF (Oromo Liberation Front) was changed in September 1977, when Magarsa Bari was chosen as new chairman. In April 1978, the OLF's first congress was held at Bookhee in Chercher, when other changes were made in the Executive Committee. When Abdul Karim Ibrahim, the military commander, refused to recognise its authority and left the OLF, he was replaced by Bobasa Mohammed, a former captain in the Ethiopian army. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 263]		
JD...	Boke Godu wereda (Bokie ..)	09/41	[+ Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Boke Godu)		
	boke gofa: <i>Gofa, Goffa</i> , name of an ethnic group		
HBL37	Boke Gofa (area)	03/39	[WO]
	boke tiko: <i>tikko</i> (tiqqoo) (O) small, little		
??	Boke sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JDA59	Boke Tiko (Bok'e Tik'o, Bocche Ticco)	08/40	[+ WO]
	08°44'/40°39' 1892 m (with church Gebriel) Coordinates would give map code JDA69		
	boke wako: <i>wakko, waakkoo</i> (O) mushroom		
HCR47	Boke Wako (Beke Aba Wako, Bekawaka)	07/37	[Gz]
	(Bekie Abawako) 07°39'/37°15' 1792 m	07/37	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Amnada wereda)		
JDA35	Bokeksa, see Bekeksa		
HDF80	Boken Merk'orios (church) 08°53'/39°20'	08/39	[Gz]
KCR10	Bokh, see Boh		
JCL51c	Bokhayer	06/43	[Wa]
HDK10	Boki (Bok'i, Boqi) 09°12'/37°34' 2279 m	09/37	[AA q]
	waterfalls at 2 km NW and 4 km W		

HDB24	Bokiti (Bok'iti, Boqiti) 08°20'/36°08' 2125 m	08/36	[Gz]
??	Bokla (visiting postman under Debre Markos) <i>boko, boqoo</i> (O) 1, kind of tree, <i>Bersama abyssinica</i> ; 2. raven; 3. limb in general; (boqo:) 1. cheek; 2. neck, neckband; 3. near, close, beside; (Gurage) bush-pig, <i>Potamochoerus porcus hassama</i>	../..	[Po]
HCE73	Boko (Bocco, Boco) 06°07'/38°46' 2307 m	06/38	[Gz]
HDL43	Boko (Bok'o, Boqo) 09°25'/38°45' 2460 m (with church Abo) Coordinates would give map code HDL53	09/38	[AA q Gz]
JCG64	Boko 06°56'/40°09' 2740 m	06/40	[Gz]
JDJ05	Boko, see Baku		
JBN29	Bokoaka (locality) 04°42'/40°39'	04/40	[WO]
??	Bokoffi-Sabure, in Arussi province The American Baptist Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).	../..	[x]
HCT39	Bokoggi (Bok'oji), see Bekoji <i>bokoka</i> (O) flatulence		
	bokol: <i>bocool</i> (Som) kind of sea shell		
HCG33	Bokol (Bocol, Bacol) (mountain) 06°41'/35°04' 2035/2087 m	06/35	[+ WO Wa]
JBU63	Bokol (Bocol) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
JDD37	Bokol Leley (Bocol Lelei) (area) 1124 m bokol m.: <i>Mayu</i> , a lineage of Oromo	08/43	[+ WO]
H....	Bokol Mayu (Bokolmayu, Boqolemayu) (sub-district & its centre in 1964) After the famine in the 1980s, the Southern Synod of the Mekane Yesus Church took responsibility for about a hundred orphaned children in the district. A shed of corrugated iron with a wooden cross on the roof was erected for them. [... men de kan ikke vente, Oslo 1988 p 71]	05/37?	[+ Ad x]
	<i>bokolo, bokollo</i> (boqqollo) (A,O) maize, <i>Zea mays</i>		
HDK89	Bokolo 09°48'/38°22' 2151 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL76	Bokolo (Bocolo), see under Webera <i>bokota, boqota</i> (O) place where travellers rest	09/39	[+ WO]
HCR66	Bokota (Bok'ota, Boqota) 07°50'/37°08' 2246 m	07/37	[Gz q]
JDC95	Bokota (Bok'ota, Boqota) 09°02'/42°06' 1654 m	09/42	[Gz q]
HEC24	Bokra (Bocra) <i>boku</i> (O) globe, sphere; (boquu) neck; <i>bokku, bokkuu</i> (O) wooden sceptre kept by the leader (Abba Bokku, Abba Gada) of the age group in power	11/36	[+ It]
HDL33	Boku (Bok'u, Boqu) 09°24'/38°46' 2577 m (with church Abo)	09/38	[AA q]
JDJ15	Boku	09/42	[MS]
HBM23	Bokul (mountain) 03°49'/39°36' 1184 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
JEG59	Bokurri (Bocurri, Bokkurri) (locality) 12°15'/40°38'	12/40	[+ WO Wa Gz]
HDJ21	Bokuta (Bok'uta, Boquta) 09°15'/36°46' 1859 m	09/36	[Gz q]
GDE15	Bol, see Buol		
JBR62	Bol, see Marmaro <i>bola</i> (O) leaf; <i>boola</i> (O) hole		
GCT56	Bola (Buoala) 07°44'/33°59' 305 m	07/33	[WO Gz]
HCC74	Bola 06°09'/37°01' 1438 m	06/37	[Gz]
HCJ38	Bola, see Bole		
HDC11	Bola (area)	08/36	[WO]

HDD72	Bola (mountain) 08°49'/37°42' 2516 m south of Inchini	08/37	[Gz]
HDD72	Bola Maryam, see Bole Maryam bola rogghe: <i>rogge</i> (O) unmarried girl's tonsure-like hair style		
HDD81	Bola Rogghie (Bolao R.) (mountain) 08°54'/37°37' 2892 m, see under Inchini	08/37	[Gz]
JDG54	Bolahamo 783 m	09/40	[WO]
JC...	Bolarli	07/43	[18]
HCK91c	Bolasso (cultivated hills), cf Bolosso	07/37	[Gu]
HEU73	Bolbala (mountain) 13°23'/39°38' 2340 m	13/39	[Gz]
HET66	Bolda 13°14'/38°59' 1698 m	13/38	[Gz]
	<i>bole</i> (A) soil impregnated with salt; <i>boolee</i> (O) deep red soil		
H CJ38	Bole (Bola) 06°37'/37°22' 2097 m At 60 km north-west of lake Abaya, in Gemu awraja Within a radius of 10 km there are towards SE Woyde (Uoide) (area) 1909 m W Doge (Doghe) (area) 2150 m NE Kucha (Cuccia) (area)	06/37	[WO Ad Gz]
1930s	An American mission family in 1936 were trying to reach Soddo from the south in 1936 after the Italian invasion. From people they knew in a village they got some advice: "You can get through if you travel at night. There is heavy drinking at Bola every day. If you go through the town about four in the morning the drunks will be asleep and others won't be up yet. You can go beyond the town for a couple of hours and spend the day in the woods away from the road. Then you'll be able to get into Italian territory the next night." The American Forsberg couple Malcolm and Enid (pregnant) with their local follower Alamo started according to the advice, but Greeks travelling with them stayed in the village. The Forsbergs succeeded to pass through Bola without being attacked even if they saw men with guns watching them when they left on the other side: "It was four-thirty when we saw the first huts dimly outlined against the dark sky. There is something ghastly about squat thatched roofs at night, especially so when one has to pass through a village of hostile people. It was deathly still. Then a rooster crowed. We prayed the dogs would stay quiet. Now we had passed the upper section of the town and, driving the mules mercilessly, clattered through the stones. When we reached the lower section of the town, it was light enough to see. -- We could hear women at their grindstones; the day began early for them. At the last hut a man stood by the door, rifle in hand. Perhaps we took him by surprise for he did not move. The road began its descent toward the Demi River, still several hours away. Three hundred yards from the hut a waterfall splattered over the stones right beside the road. We stopped in plain sight of the man with the rifle, for we had to have water and might not find any more the rest of the day." [M Forsberg, Land beyond the Nile, New York 1958 p 93-96]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 153 boys and 5 girls, with 5 teachers.		
JC...	Bole (centre in 1964 of Aymero sub-district)	07/40?	[Ad]
HCE90	Bole, see Bule		
HDD96	Bole (mountain) 09°02'/38°04' 2440 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD96	Bole (place) 09°02'/38°04', see under Ginchi	09/38	[Gz]
HDE36	Bole 08°26'/39°02' 1540/1595 m Village close to the bridge over Awash on the Shashemene road, with Thursday market.	08/39	[WO Gu Gz]
HDE95	Bole 08°58'/38°54' 2230 m, east of Addis Abeba	08/38	[Gz]
HDL53	Bole River 1: Bole river, beyond Sendafa, is an affluent of the Germama river. The Bole river is in a big canyon with two curtains consisting of travertine. "The travertine is quarried	09/38	[Mi AA]

for making lime, which is sold in Addis Abeba."

[Mineral 1966]

River 2: Bole river, 30 km north of A.A. on the Fiche road, is a right affluent of the Labbu, a left affluent of the Muger. It originates near Sandford's farm.

At a point low down there is a 300 m long and 15-20 m wide and 3-5 m thick layer of white sandstone with low iron content, about 1.5%. In the eroded valley of an affluent of the Bole was found a clay deposit over thin brown coal (lignite) seams. [Mineral 1966]

HDL54	Bole 09°30'/38°47' 2609 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDD72	Bole Maryam (Bola M.) (church) 08°51'/37°41'	08/37	[Gz]
HDE95	Bole Maryam (church) 08°58'/38°54', east of A.A.	08/38	[Gz]
??	Bole Selasie (visiting postman under Nazret) (= Bollo Selassie = Bolo?)	../..	[Po]
HDL86	Boled (Boulle) 09°48'/39°02' 2398 m	09/39	[AA Gz]
HDK18	Boleda 09°13'/38°15' 2419 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCT36	Boledena 07°37'/38°59' 2593 m, east of lake Langanu	07/38	[Gz]
HEU12	Bolenta Giyorgis (church) 12°50'/39°34' near Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
??	Bolfo Dassa (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Bolhamo, in the middle Awash valley	../..	[x]
	By 1968 there was not yet any irrigation there of a potentially very wide area.		
HFE..	Bolho (centre in 1964 of Hahayle wereda) <i>boli, boolii</i> (O) excrement, shit	14/39	[Ad]
JDD60	Boli (area) 1317 m	08/42	[WO]
JBR94	Bolkot (Bolcot) 05°21'/42°01' 331 m	05/42	[+ Gz]
HCP08	Bolla 07°15'/36°30' 2707 m <i>bolla</i> (O) 1. burrow, hole, pit; 2. grave; <i>buta, butta</i> (O) end of an eight year cycle in the <i>gada</i> system	07/36	[WO Gz]
??	Bolla Buta (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HC...	Bollanza	../..	[Gu]
	<i>bollo, boolloo</i> (O) valley, trench		
HDF12	Bollo, see Bolo	08/39	[Gu]
HDH78	Bollo, see Bolo		
HDF71	Bollo Gheorghis, see under Bolo	08/39	[WO]
HDF71	Bollo Selassie, see Bolo		
HCK82	Bolloso, see Bolosso		
HD...	Bolo (in Nekemte awraja)	09/36?	[Ad]
	A church school in 1968 had 85 boys and 15 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.		
HDF12	Bolo (Bollo) 08°15'/39°35' 2473 m /or next one?:/ (centre in 1964 of Minjar sub-district)	08/39	[Gz Gu Ad]
HDF71	Bolo (Bollo, Bollo Selassie, Bolo Silase) 08°50'/39°22' 1891 m Coordinates would give map code HDF70. About 80 km east of Addis Abeba and 25 km north of Welenchiti. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 9SE Gala (hill) 1527/1910 m 3S Bollo Giyorgis (B. Ghiorghis) (village) 8S Siressa (area) 9NW Rambuti Balchi (R. Balci) (church) 10N Awarti (Aoarti) (village) 6NE Indod (Endoda) (village) 1654 m The Bolo (Bollo) market in Tegulet was important for coffee in the 1800s. In a survey 1961-62 there were seen at a Tuesday market /in this Bolo?/ about 650 cattle.	08/39	[Gz WO LM]

HDH18	Bolo 09°12'/36°25' 1628 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDH78	Bolo (Bollo) 09°43'/36°29' 1841/2080 m	09/36	[Gz WO]
HDH96	Bolo 09°55'/36°17' 1962 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL73	Bolo (area), see under Fiche	09/38	[AA]
HDL74	Bolo 09°42'/38°52' 2578 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF12	Bolo 10°57'/39°34' 3339 m bolo doyo: <i>doyyoo</i> (O) bland /taste/	10/39	[Gz]
HDE85	Bolo Doyo 08°55'/38°53' 2306 m, east of Akaki	08/38	[Gz]
HD...	Bolo Menjar (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 39 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	08/39?	[Ad]
??	Bolo Werke (Bollo Worke), in Shewa Its market was regarded as important for horses in the 1800s.	../.	[+ 18]
JDN68c	Bolodi	10/40	[Gu]
JEJ35	Bolombolta (area)	12/42	[WO]
HDL73	Bolongo 09°41'/38°42' 2565 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HC...	Boloso Hambecho (in Welamo awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 75 boys and 5 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.	06/37?	[Ad]
HCK82	Bolosso (Bolosso, Bollosso, Bolasso) (mountain) 07°03'/37°36' 2185 m	07/37	[Gz WO x Gu]
HCK82	Bolosso Sore sub-district? (-1997-)	07/37	[n]
HCK82	Bolosso & Sorie wereda (centre in 1964 = Ancheto) Three megalithic sites with one stele in each have been found in the wereda. One of the sites is Cheme Hembico. Near She'a river there is a site with animal engravings. Obsidian and ceramic fragments have been observed on the surface of the site.	07/37	[Ad]
HCK82	Bolosso sub-district (centre in 1964 = Zebba)	07/37	[Ad]
HCK82	Bolosso wereda (-1980-2000-) A survey of land reform in this wereda was undertaken in 1980-1981 and led by Dessalegn Rahmato. Bolosso is "the beneficiary of many years of infrastructural and extension service by the Wollaita Agricultural Development Unit (WADU)."	07/37	[20]
1970s	According to a WADU study of 1971 about 30% of Bolosso households did not use ox- drawn ploughs for cultivation. Of peasants interviewed ten years later, 52% did not own oxen. [7th Int. Conf. of Ethiopian Studies, 1984 p 587, 592-593] Previous to the land reform, the majority of Bolosso peasants were small owner cultivators, and tenancy was not very widespread. Absentee landlords were not a significant force. A study in 1976 found that 58% of the population used oxen and ploughs, and 42% hand hoes. Bolosso was densely populated with a rural population of about 100,000. There were 43 Peasant Associations. The wereda was unique in having a wide network of roads, usable for cross-country vehicles. It was culturally homogenous with Wollaita-speaking people, though a small but active minority of Protestant and Catholic converts formed a sub- culture. Bolosso used to be always self-sufficient in food crops. [Dessalegn Rahmato, Agrarian reform ..., Uppsala/Sweden 1984 p 11-12] The land reform did not mean any complete redistribution in this wereda. Land distributions took place in 1976, 1977 and 1978. "As the membership of each PA expanded with the infusion of new members, the demand for land, and hence re- apportionment, became greater, and it was quite evident that PAs were in no position to accomodate everyone." With time, 69% in Bollosso had borrowed money, which was high compared with other weredas, though the sums borrowed were small. About 43% of the peasant were involved		

	in non-farm occupation, mostly petty trading. [Dessalegn as above, p 44-45, 65, 70]		
1990s	Prime Minister Tamirat Layne on 1 June 1994 began touring villages in the famine-stricken Bolosso District. In this district alone, over 5,000 people had so far died of famine or malaria, 60 per cent of them being children. Over 295,000 famine victims had been registered in Bolosso District alone. [Horn of Africa Bulletin]		
JFA93	Bolotarmo (Bolotamo) 14°23'/40°04' 490/815 m	14/40	[WO Gz]
JDA76	Bolti	08/40	[WO]
HES44	Boltuk (Boltuc) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
JDJ41	Bolulo 09°26'/41°42' 2493 m	09/41	[Gz]
GDU54	Boma (Bomo, Bomu) 10°28'/34°49' 882/1116 m	10/34	[Gz WO Mi]
	Village about 50 km NNE of Asosa. There are large outcrops of quartz. Along the Shongud creek the local inhabitants have recovered gold from pits. [Mineral 1966]		
1900s	On 27 February 1901 the H.H. Austin expedition from Khartoum southwards to lake Turkana ascended the hilly Boma plateau. They followed the Akobo river and turned south along the Kibish river. Austin surveyed the line that would ultimately become the Sudan-Ethiopia border. [P J Imperato, Quest for the Jade Sea, USA 1998 p 233]		
1930s	A party with Per Sandvik arrived at Bomo around 1930. They made camp under a large wild fig tree. The aged sheikh paid them a visit, and an Austrian in the party played European music to him on a gramophone. Next day, after the majority of the party had continued towards Yubdo, the 'queen of the district', Sitt Seneba Bint Ibrahim Efendi, came and also wanted to hear 'the ghost in the box', and she brought an ox as a gift. They lighted some firecrackers for her further entertainment. Neither the sheikh nor the queen showed any reaction of how they experienced these unusual phenomena. When passing at another time, Sandvik did not meet others from the expedition as expected. The main camp had been moved four days' march southwards. Sandvik visited the Arab shop keepers in the village and found that he could buy sugar, salt, a pack of candles and a tea kettle. [P Sandvik, I Etiopia ...Oslo 1935 p 26, 60]		
??	Boma (in Gojjam, near Bure or Dembecha?)	../..	[x]
1941	In General Nasi's view Colonel Natale had been bluffed out of Burie and had failed to crush a far inferior enemy. He had furthermore evacuated two outlying posts, Boma and Fort Emmanuel, and against Nasi's express instructions had not defended the line of the Tamcha river. [Mockler 1984 p 348]		
JDD62	Bomba 08°44'/42°43' 1493 m	08/42	[Gz]
JDJ19	Bombas 09°13'/42°28' 1583 m	09/42	[Te Mi Gz]
	100-125 km from Dire Dawa on the road to Jijiga: Large quantities of potassium feldspar (orthoclase) occur in pegmatite gangues, accompanying granitic intrusive bodies. An area particularly rich in pegmatites is located near Bombas. [Mineral 1966] By the early 1980s there was a well functioning sand dam for water.		
2000s	"Another little village called Bombas is found on the /Harar-Jijiga/ road. There is a roadblock in town designed to stop smugglers. Looking at the vast wilderness around the village, it is easy to see why the roadblock is futile. A few camels can be loaded on one side and unloaded on the other for an easy bypass." [John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/12/28]		
GDM73	Bombasci (Bombashi), see Bambesi & GDM74		
JDC57	Bombe (Annia Bombe?) (area) <i>bombi</i> , <i>boombii</i> (O) 1. beetle; 2. bomb	08/42	[WO]
HDJ90	Bome (mountain peak) 09°53'/36°40' 1911 m	09/36	[Gz]

GDU54	Bomo, see Boma		
GDU48	Bomo Belfudi sub-district (B. Bielfudi ..) (centre in 1964 = Gizen)	10/34	[+ Ad]