

bur, granitic inselbergs are a common sight, especially in the famous 'bur country' of Somalia;

buur (Som) mountain, bare-topped hill; *bu'ur* (Som) squashes;

bur (Som) 1. flour, powder; 2. foam, bubbles;

3. club, cudgel; 4. camouflage

JBH83	Bur (mountain) 04°21'/41°57' 199 m	04/41	[Gz]
HFE...	Bur	14/38	[x]
	Lowland area east of Aksum, written Buno by Alvares in the 1520s.		
JBH94	Bur Abbadale (area)	04/41	[WO]
JBH97	Bur Abri, see Bar Abir		
JCD49	Bur Adadle (area), cf Adadle	05/43	[WO]
	bur agar ..: <i>Agar</i> , female name same as Hagar of the Bible		
KCH61	Bur Agar Uen (area)	06/45	[MS WO]
	bur agole: <i>agool</i> (Som) mark, stain		
JBH50	Bur Agole (area)	04/41	[WO]
	bur alle: <i>buur Alle</i> (Som) mountain of Allah		
HCF43c	Bur Alle	05/39	[Gu]
JBS14	Bur Buhusso (area)	04/42	[WO]
JCD74	Bur Calane, see Bur Kalane		
JBS32	Bur Cheir, see Bur Keir		
JDK22	Bur Cul Gama, see Gama		
	bur dati: <i>dati</i> (O) human placenta		
JCC26	Bur Dati (area)	05/42	[WO]
JDR58	Bur Degamedu Win (B. Degamedou Uin) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JDR67	Bur Degamedu Jer (B. Degamedou Jer) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JCL28	Bur Devengedis (Bur Devenghedis) (area)	06/44	[+ WO]
	bur dibba: <i>dibba</i> (O) hundred		
JDK22	Bur Dibba, see Dibba		
	bur dubei: <i>buur dube</i> (Som) mountain of the oven		
JCE17	Bur Dubei (mountain) 05°35'/43°57' 570 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
HBM26	Bur Duras, see Burduras		
JC...	Bur Egey (Bur Eghei)	05/43?	[Gu]
	bur fik adale: <i>fiq</i> (Som) litter /strewn on the ground/;		
	2. tip, point; 3. suck in, drink; <i>Adal</i> , name of a tribe		
JCL08	Bur Fik Adale (area)	06/44	[WO]
JCF11	Bur Fiyekfiyek (Bur Fiechfiech) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
	bur gama: <i>gama'</i> (Som) fall asleep		
JDK22	Bur Gama, see Gama		
	bur gashan: <i>buur gashaan</i> (Som) mountain of the lover		
JCF11	Bur Gashan (Bur Gascian) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
	bur geldey: <i>geldi</i> (O) heavy		
JBK94	Bur Geldey (Bur Gheldei) (area)	04/42	[+ WO]
	bur godaddo: <i>buur goodaaddo</i> (Som) lizard mountain		
JCT47	Bur Godaddo (area)	07/44	[WO]
	bur godarro: <i>godarre</i> (O) taro root, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>		
JBU74	Bur Godarro (area)	05/44	[WO]
	bur gudud: <i>buur guduud</i> (Som) reddish-brown mountain		
JCE25	Bur Gudud (area)	05/43	[WO]
JBH66	Bur Gudut (area) 220 m	04/42	[WO]
	bur gumburo: <i>gumbur</i> (Som) low isolated hill		
KCH51	Bur Gumburo	06/45	[WO]
	bur halalo: <i>xalaal</i> (Arabic, Som) purity, what is allowed under Muslim law		
JCM31	Bur Halalo (area)	06/44	[WO]
??	Bur Harere	../..	[x]

The Somali defeated the Borana so seriously at But Harere around 1870 that the Borana had to give up the influence they had in the east until then.

	bur harro: <i>haro</i> (O) lake, pool; (A) valley subject to seasonal flooding		
KCA13	Bur Harro (area)	05/45	[WO]
	bur hodayo: <i>xoday</i> (Som) kind of medicinal herb		
KCR37	Bur Hodayo (area)	07/47	[WO]
	bur hose: <i>buur hoos</i> (Som) lower mountain? <i>hoos</i> (Som) 1. lower; 2. shade, shadow		
JBS14	Bur Hose (Bur Hoos, Bur Hosc)	04/42	[Gz WO Gu]
	04°37'/42°55' 436 m Coordinates would give map code JBS04		
	bur ilalo: <i>buur ilaalo</i> (Som) mountain of the spy /or policeman/		
JCE08	Bur Ilalo (area)	05/44	[WO]
	bur ilou: <i>iilo</i> (Som) turn oneself aside; <i>illow</i> (Som) forget		
JBT32	Bur Ilou (area)	04/43	[WO]
	bur kalane, flag mountain; <i>calan</i> (Som) flag, banner		
JCD74	Bur Kalane (Bur Calane) 06°06'/42°56' 277/301 m	06/42	[+ WO Gz]
	at Webi Shebele river bur keir, mountain of chase; <i>ceyri</i> (Som) chase, speed, make run fast; <i>keyrkeyr</i> (Som) tremble with fear		
JBS32	Bur Keir (Bur Cheir) 04°49'/42°41' 313 m	04/42	[+ WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JBS21 bur korral.: <i>korra</i> (qorra) (O) cold, frost; <i>hurdo</i> (Som) sleep		
JCF98	Bur Koralle Hurdi (Bur Coralle H.) (area)	06/44	[+ WO]
KCH16	Bur Korrali (Bur Corrali) (hill) 06°27'/46°17'	06/46	[WO Gz]
JBS22	Bur Kurale Lere (Bur Curale Lere) (area)	04/42	[+ WO]
	bur lanka: <i>lanka</i> (lanqa) (A) palate of the mouth		
JCE27	Bur Lanka (Bur Lanca) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
JDR49	Bur Madu, see Madu		
JBS94	Bur Medone (area)	05/42	[WO]
	bur nohle: <i>noolee</i> (Som) revive, keep alive		
JBT32	Bur Nohle 04°51'/43°37' 479 m	04/43	[WO Gz]
	(mountain partly in Somalia) bur oray: <i>oraah, erey</i> (Som) word, speech		
JBS66	Bur Oray (Bur Orai) (area)	05/43	[+ WO]
	bur renji: <i>buur renji</i> (Som) mountain of colour		
KCR61	Bur Renji (B. Rengi) (area)	07/46	[+ WO]
	<i>bur sanhi</i> , cow hill? <i>sani, saanii</i> (O) 1. cow, cattle; 2. plate of metal or porcelain		
KCG39	Bur Sanhi (area)	06/45	[WO]
	bur shebeli: <i>buur Shabeelle</i> (Som) mountain at the Shebele river? <i>Shebeli</i> , a somalized Bantu group		
JCU71	Bur Shebeli (Bur Scebeli)	07/44	[+ WO]
	bur siddo: <i>buur siddo</i> (Som) mountain with handle		
JEC20	Bur Siddo (area)	11/41	[WO]
	bur tindle: <i>tiin leh</i> (Som) with <i>Opuntia</i> cactus		
KCG78	Bur Tindle	07/45	[WO]
	bur tucke ..: <i>tuke</i> (Som) crow, raven		
JBS01	Bur Tucke Bubuys (Bur Tucche Bubuis) (area)	04/42	[WO]
	bur war ..: <i>war</i> (Som) pond, reservoir; <i>ware</i> (O) noon, afternoon; <i>giro</i> (O) work, task		
JCM22	Bur War Giro (Bur Uar Ghiro) (area)	06/44	[+ WO]
	bur wardere: <i>Wardheere</i> (Som) is a name		
JCF23	Bur Wardere (Bur Uardere, B. Uadere) (mountain)	05/44	[+ WO Gz]
	05°37'/44°35' 308 m		

JCF17	Bur Weber (Bur Ueber) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
	<i>bura</i> (Som) coral tree, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , <i>E. brucei</i> , with ornamental red flowers turned upwards;		
	<i>burra</i> (O) large kind of acacia tree		
??	Bura (Boora)	../..	[Ha]
	A town in Kaffa reported by Captain Harris from hearsay in the 1840s.		
HCT00	Bura, see Bure		
HDL24	Bura (mountain) 09°16'/38°51' 3201 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDL25	Bura 09°18'/38°52' 2970 m	09/38	[AA Ad Gz]
	(centre in 1964 of Rufa sub-district)		
HDM41	Bura 09°29'/39°28' 2833 m	09/39	[Gz]
	bura ab.: <i>abebe</i> (abbäbä) (A) to flower, to bloom		
JDJ05	Bura Abebe 09°08'/42°08' 1856 m	09/42	[Gz]
	bura arba: <i>arba</i> (O) elephant		
HDL25	Bura Arba 09°19'/38°54' 2808 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCL..	Bura Chele (Burachele) (village on sloping land)	06/39	[x Ad]
	In the 1960s in Genale awraja and (-1980s-) in Dodola wereda.		
	The primary school (in Genale awraja) in 1968 had 104 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.		
	An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
1980s	A peasant association was established in 1979 and was visited by researchers as below in December 1986 when there were 374 households and 400 houses in rather bad shape. A water system had been installed by the Lutheran Mission, but by 1986 the motor of the well pump did not function. Distant river water was used again. There was the school but no clinic, so patients went to Harero 5 km away.		
	"The village gives every sign of decay and lack of community spirit."		
	A producer co-operative was established in 1980 but had only 43 households.		
	In the village were kept 642 oxen, 1724 cattle, 340 sheep, 600 goats, 215 horses, 430 donkeys, 28 mules. The visitors suspected that the peasants had gone into livestock production because in that sector prices and markets were not government controlled as were grain crops.		
	The Lutheran Church bulldozed a road into the village in 1983, but it had not been maintained. The hills above Bura Chele are heavily wooded and there were some large older trees growing even in village compounds.		
	[J M Cohen & N-I Isaksson, Villagization ..., Uppsala/Sweden, Feb 1987 p 190-191]		
GDM04	Burac (Burah), see Were Waju		
	burada moyale: <i>moyale</i> (A) jigger, chigger, kind of flea		
JDE48	Burada Moyale (area)	08/44	[WO]
	burahan ..: <i>burre</i> (O) dappled, multicoloured		
JDG76	Burahan Burre (area) 925 m	09/40	[WO]
JED13	Burale (mountain) 10°58'/42°51' 585 m	10/42	[Gz]
	near the border of Djibouti		
JD...	Buramo (centre - inside Ethiopia?)	09/43?	[Gu]
HDE31	Burana 08°28'/38°34' 2558 m	08/38	[Gz]
JDC61	Burana 08°46'/41°44' 1426 m	08/41	[Gz]
	burao ..: <i>gobo</i> (O) humpback; <i>gobo'</i> (Som) drop, droplet;		
	<i>goobo</i> (Som) circle		
JDF46	Burao Gobo (area)	08/44	[WO]
JDF65	Buraogajo (area)	08/44	[WO]
JEB68	Burayle (mountain peak) 11°25'/41°27' 568 m	11/41	[Gz]

	burayu: <i>buraya, burayo</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Prunus africanus</i> , <i>Pygeum africanum</i> ; the latter grows together with zigba and tid in highland forests		
GDF56c	Burayu (Buraiu) (village with cotton fields)	08/34	[+ Gu]
HDL02	Burayu , at the main road, 4 km east of Gefersa There is bottling of Burayu Spring Water from a mineral source. The Ministry of Education had a Unesco-supported Appropriate Technology Centre there in the 1970s and 1980s. They worked to inform about solar energy, energy-saving clay stoves, tools etc. The Swede Acki Berggren worked for rural development and for a time (around 1990?) made daily trips from Addis Abeba to Burayu to teach people certain kinds of handicraft. Together with the Ethiopians Muhammed and Asfew he "worked hard" but the activity had little support from above. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1993 no 2 p 4-6] Population about 10,000 in 1994 and about 12,300 in 2001. (On the way to Burayu one passes the old Italian restaurant La Pinetta at some distance from the Ambo road.) [B Troedsson]	09/38	[n 20]
HBK39	Burbarsa Ueto (area), cf Birbirs	03/38	[WO]
GCU61	Burbeh, see Abobo		
--	Burca .., see generally Burka ..		
JCG93	Burca Besasa (B. Besasu), see Bosaso		
JDC62	Burca Calcio, see Burka Kalcho		
JDB63	Burcai, see Burkai		
HBJ95	Burch, G. (hill) 1945 m	04/37	[WO]
HCJ14	Burchi (Burch'i) 06°29'/37°00' 2502 m	06/37	[Gz]
HBJ76	Burchuma, G. (hill), cf Berchuma	04/37	[WO]
HBL47	Burchuma (Gebel B.) (mountain) 04°03'/39°02' 1496 m Large one-piece three-legged chairs from the Jimma district are sometimes known as <i>burchuma</i> chairs.	04/39	[WO Gz]
HDF.?	Burchutta, see also Borchota Captain Harris in the 1840s was hunting in the region of Fantale and Metehara. "The next object was to visit the far-famed volcanic well of Boorchútta, on the frontier of Mentshar, bordering upon the wilderness of Táboo, which was to form the limit of our wanderings. Shortly after gaining the summit of the Kózi mountain, the road wound along the very brink of the crater of Winzégoor, from whose monstrous chasm the entire adjacent country has been recently overflowed --" "This singular well /Burchutta/, which wears the semblance of the crater of a gigantic mine, is situated in the bosom of the almost perpendicular mountain of Jújjuba Kulla. One narrow passage, of barely sufficient width for an elephant, leads to the water, which lies at the bottom of a deep narrow gully with inaccessible banks." "There being no other water for many miles around this reservoir, it forms the resort of all the numerous wild animals in the neighbourhood; --" [W C Harris vol III 1844 p 260-263]	08/39	[Ha]
HCJ02	Burda 06°21'/36°49' 2097 m	06/36	[Gz]
HCJ27	Burdesi (Bundes) 06°36'/37°14' 1006, 1792 m	06/37	[Gz WO It]
JCF02	Burdodi 05°27'/44°30' 215 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
HBS94c	Burdti, see Burji?		
JDH62	Burdubba (Bur Dubba?) (Shek Othban's grave is near)	09/40	[Ha]
HCC86	Burduda 06°13'/37°12' 1329 m	06/37	[Gz]

HBM25 Burduras (locality) 03°54'/39°53'
at the border of Kenya
(hill Bur Duras at 03°52'/39°54' = HBM26)
Coordinates would give map code HBM36

03/39 [WO Gz]

bure (Som) milk vessel made of wood; (A) black and white;
(O) patterned like a leopard; *buree* (Som) beat with a club;
Bure, in Tilahun Gamta's Oromo dictionary explained only as
the name of a district and not as a word

?? **Bure** (exact location not established for the following) ../. [Gu x]

geol "In the Bure region of the Baro valley small isolated hills of anorthoclase trachyte rest directly on the Basement Complex, the lavas being sub-horizontal and not plugs; feldspar is very abundant in these rocks and a flow-banding is generally developed, whilst the presence of riebeckite in the groundmass indicates the alkaline nature of these trachytes." [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 135]

1890s January 1897: "Bure is an important point of barter with Negro tribes on this side of the Baro. At Saturday markets, they bring for sale elephant tusks and sometimes their livestock, and in exchange for that they buy ornaments, beads and cloth. Besides this, Bure, located on the road from western Wollega to Kaffa and from Mocha to western Kaffa to Leka and Gojjam, is important as a market for coffee. From Kaffa, Mocha, and the neighbouring districts, coffee goes to Bure, where it is resold by other merchants who convey it to Leka or Bilo and there, in turn, resell it."

"Together with coffee goes much civet musk. -- This animal is found in great numbers in this area; they catch these animals in snares. They always keep it at the hearth in homes. In almost every house, we saw two or three of these cages. -- Every nine days they gather the musk. This takes three men. One, having opened the cage from behind, takes the civet by the tail; another takes both back legs; and the third, with a horn spoon, carefully scrapes the discharge that has accumulated over this time. In nine days about two teaspoons accumulates."

"We went to see the market. It was eight o'clock in the morning; and people began to gather at the large square, surrounded with low huts, covered with banana leaves. Old men, women with infants tied behind them at the waist, and youths all stretched out in a long file, and each brought something: this one a hen, that one a piece of salt, that one large banana leaves, that one beads, that one handfuls of coffee... All of them, waiting for the *chikashum*, crowded at the entrance and with fear and curiosity looked at the never-before-seen white man. Finally the shum arrived and climbed up into his tower. One after the other, they let pass those who arrived. His helpers inspected to see what each had with him, and if it wasn't much, let him go by. From the others they collected a tax. For a ram or goat they took salt; for a shamma they took a little salt; from a sack of cotton several handfuls of it, from a sack of corn likewise, and so on for all the products. There weren't any large-scale merchants here. The large-scale merchants had houses nearby, and it was an advantage for them to sell at home rather than here. At the market, all the surrounding population gathered -- For several coffee seeds, they sold a cup of beer; for several bundles of cotton, tobacco in a pipe. There were almost no talers in circulation, and all commerce was exclusively by barter. They brought cows here as well, to mate with a good bull, also for a known price."

"There were baskets here and palm mats. Most of the Galla wore a shamma thrown over their shoulders, with a small leather apron around the waist; on the head they wore a pointed hat made of the skin of a goat or a monkey. Galla of this district have an exceptionally beautiful physique and are tall. Among the Galla women I saw many who were beautiful. Around their waist was wrapped a large hide trimmed with beads and shells -- Most wore their hair shoulder-length, plaited in large numbers of braids. Some had their hair fluffed up and encircled with thin horizontal braids."

"One Galla woman had the most original hair style: the hair was wound round a large number of sharp sticks which stuck out of her head like needles. The men wear their hair

short, and children have their heads shaven all around, with a clump of hair left in the middle."

"In addition to the Galla, several Negroes from the Yambo and Bako tribes came to the market. They wore aprons made of leaves. Their upper front teeth were knocked out, and on the cheeks and on the forehead there were three longitudinal lines. They brought cotton with them."

[A Bulatovich 1897]

"In the region of Abiyu-Bure lies the significant trading centre of Bure. This is a marketplace with the homesteads of merchants spread around it."

"Bure is on the outskirts of Galla settlements and on the border with the Negro tribes Gambi and Bako, who bring there ivory, cloth, ornaments and iron items to exchange. To Bure also come the sellers of coffee from Wollega and Leka."

Ras Gobena (1817-1889) went as far as Bure on the river Baro in 1886.

[Bulatovich]

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|--------|--|-------|---------------|
| GCM96 | Bure (area) | 07/34 | [WO Pa] |
| | Bure in Ilubabor had a population of 620 as counted in 1967. | | |
| GDF94c | Bure | 08/34 | [Gu] |
| HCT00 | Bure (Bura) 07°15'/38°29' 1626 m | 07/38 | [Gz] |
| HDA13 | Bure (Burie, Burei, Bare) | 08/35 | [Gz Ad WO Gu] |
| | MS: 08°18'/35°07' 1707/1835 m; Gz: 08°17'/35°06' 1506 m
(centre in 1964 of Bure wereda)
Within a radius of 10 km there is at km
6SW Guma (mountain with rocky slopes) | | |
| 1880s | Charles Michel stated that in 1886 Ras Gobena, accompanied by a certain Frenchman, M. Pino, whom he had appointed Fitawrari, advanced up to Bure on the Sobat (=Baro) river in pursuit of Dervishes who had invaded Beni-Shangul and Wellega. | | |
| 1890s | On 31 August 1897 a French advance party under Michel-Côte, going from Gore towards Fashoda on the White Nile, was ordered by the Ethiopians to halt. The Frenchman rode back to Bure where he could confer with the leader Christian de Bonchamps and the rest of the party. Later Michel-Côte left Addis Abeba on 12 October to go to Bure again and meet de Bonchamps.
The reorganized forces led by de Bonchamps finally began their descent beyond Bure through the treacherous Baro gorge in early December 1897. Four of their pack animals fell to their deaths.
The French as a group never reached the White Nile from the Ethiopian side.
[D L Lewis, The race to Fashoda, New York (1987)1995 p 133, 135, 210] | | |
| 1900s | March 1906: On the top of a hill range we came to the Bure market, with many sheds. /Which is which of this and next Bure?/ Then up and down, up and down again. The hills were well cultivated near here, and lots of cattle grazed in the meadows. Dozens and dozens of huts, each with a group of small store-houses, dotted the landscape.
In one spot we came to a cone of earth enclosed in a fence. Upon it was a flagstaff with a conical white top, from which flew a red-and-white flag, a mere handkerchief split in two. This was of course a tomb. The bier, or stretcher, on which the dead body had been conveyed to its burial ground was still lying on one side of the conical mound.
"Bure, situated on the western edge of the plateau, was reached after hard marching -- I stayed there one day in order to obtain fresh muleteers, as /those/ I had taken from Addis Ababa were terrified at having to descend from the plateau into the lower fever country of the Sobat, and they refused to come any further. Nagadras Biru, the Governor at Bure -- did all he could to assist me in finding other men, and, in fact, succeeded in providing me at once with exchange muleteers. At the head of them he placed a man /Tesfa Mikael/ -- who was at one time interpreter to General Baratieri."
Another interpreter with Governor Biru (who was a native of Bulga) was Lij Kassa, who also spoke Italian fluently.
"Abbazalle was the chief of the Yambo who live on the top edge of the plateau, his brother being a sub-chief. It was rather pitiful to find here at Bure a number of Greek | | |

traders extremely ill with malarial fever. They had contracted it at Gambela -- They were terribly depressed."

Sheep and goat skins, oxen, hides, butter, honey, wax, rubber and coffee are plentiful all over the country near and about Bure.

The British traveller departed from Bure on 5 March 1906. Negadras Biru and his two interpreters accompanied as far as Gomma.

[A H Savage Landor, Across widest Africa, vol I, New York 1907 p 197-201, 206]

1930s The town lay on a significant trade route in the 1800s between Jimma and the Abay river. There was an important market held on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The importance of the town increased in the 1920s and early 1930s.

[Journal of Eth. Studies vol III 1965 no 2 p 68]

Before 1935 there were about 3,000 Ethiopian inhabitants and 14 expatriates. Bure was a place of transit for goods to Gambela and further to Khartoum. Distance to Gambela was 9 hours of which 5 by motorcar and 4 by mule. Distances north-west to Sayo (Dembidolo) and south-east to Gore were both two days by mule. There was telephone connection to these three places. Administrator and director of customs was Kenyazmach Seifu. There was 'night police'.

Four Greek commercial firms, with their year of establishment, were A. Mourelatos (1926) with representatives at Gambela and Khartoum, D. Simodinos (1929) also with such representatives, E. Voros (1932), and V. Zis (1930). These four were exporters at least of coffee and also importers. Mourelatos and Voros had their wives staying with them. Firms in Gore having representatives in Bure were S.H.U.N., Seferian & Co, Constantinou & Co and Ch.P. Moraitis.

Eight travelling Arab merchants were Sahle Ahmed, Haza Ahmed, Mohamed Sais, Said Zeid, Aoun Galib, Aly Galib, Mohamed Hindi and Abdou Aly.

There was an independent medical doctor E.A. Analitis.

E. & Ch. Papaharalambou were a resident family with 4 children.

[Zervos 1936 p 368]

1930s Large village on the extreme edge of the high plateau of the Baro valley. Mule transport used to stop here because of tsetse flies and continue by human carriers into the valley. The locality was important for transfer of goods from Gore and Mettu towards Gambela. [Guida 1938]

1960s Menelik II primary school in 1968 had 340 boys and 78 girls, with 8 male teachers and one female.

St. George School had 43 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.

(this Bure?:) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]

Seferian & Co., importers of Volkswagen etc. and exporters of coffee etc. had a branch in /this?/ Bure (-1955-).

pict Savage Landor as above, at p 198 governor Biru and his wife.

HDA76 Bure 08°49'/35°22' 1536 m

08/35

[Gz]

HDK26 Bure 09°18'/38°08' 2779 m

09/38

[AA Gz]

Coordinates would give map code HDK27

HDR85 **Bure** (Burie, Burye, Buree, Burey, Burrie)

10/37

[Gz Ha WO 20]

MS: 10°43'/37°07' 2166/2230 m; Gz: 10°42'/37°04' 2091 m

With sub-post office Bure Damot. Distance 411 km from Addis Abeba.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

3E Gombo (village)

8E Wan (Uan) (village) 2098 m

9E Boglie (village) 1986 m

7NW Astui (area)

4N Gugsa (village)

5N Giyorgis (Gheorghis) (village) 1910 m

- 7N Chava (Ciava) (area)
 8N Warki (Uarchi) (village) 2393 m
 The 20-year average rainfall is 1302 mm per year.
- 1800s The Bure market in Damot had some trade in gold in the 1800s.
- 1900s Ras Wurgay (in the spelling of Powell-Cotton) was governor at Bure around 1900.
 In 1905 the Norwegian explorer Burchard H. Jessen scouted the Abay river (Blue Nile) for the American big-game hunter W.N. McMillan. His caravan was stopped by 14 soldiers who had orders to bring Jessen to Ras Mengesha, then living at Bure.
 "It took Jessen a hard two-day ride to reach Mangesha's stockade, where behind four high wooden gates, several mud huts surrounded a large, towerlike structure built of wood and bamboo. The tower comprised the Ras's living and reception quarters. Blue-painted wooden columns framed the dark interior --"
 The Ras inquired why Jessen had come and what he wanted. He became angry with Jessen's escort for bringing him to Bure and explained that it had been a misunderstanding. Mengesha gave Jessen four mules for his trip back to his caravan.
 [V Morell, *Blue Nile*, Washington 2001 p 53-54]
- 1930s Large village and market on a ridge between the upper valleys of Fettam/Sarki and Selala. To the south there is a small church of Kidus Yohannes and to the east a church of Kidane Mihret. *Residenza del Damot*, radio telegraph, clinic. (The Italians estimated that there were about 130,000 inhabitants in the whole of Damot.)
 [Guida 1938]
 Post office of the Italians was opened on 18 January 1940. Its cancellations read BURIE' * AMARA.
- 1940s February 1941: "Gideon Force was to bypass Burye marching by night and take up a position five miles to the northeast of Burye, invest and if possible capture Mankusa, and harass Burye in the hopes that the Italians would surrender. The light coloured desert camels were to be camouflaged by covering them thickly with mud, a job carried out amid much groaning from the camels and ribaldry from the men."
 "The force set off on the evening of 24 February, the 2nd Ethiopians leading, for *political* reasons, as both Boustead and Harris emphasize in their accounts! Immediately against them in Burye were six colonial battalions of the 19th and 3rd Colonial Brigades, one company of the 10 CCNN /Blackshirts/, the 37th Battery of 65-millimetre guns and 81-millimetre mortars, the Burye mounted *banda* of irregular cavalry, at least two armoured cars, and Mamu's *banda* of between 1500 and 200 men." [Shirreff 1995 p 91]
 "RAF Wellesleys bombed Burye by night on 21 and 28 February, but Wingate had no close tactical air support, and in fact no more air support at all until they reached Debra Markos."
 "There were no difficulties on the first night's march and Wingate called a halt at midnight at the Fatham river where the road bridge had been destroyed by one of Brown's demolition parties."
 "Wingate had requested aerial support -- and, in response, two RAF Wellesleys bombed Burye on 28 February. One was shot down -- To make the raid the Wellesleys from Khartoum had to use the advanced landing ground at Sennar."
 [Shirreff p 92, 97]
 "Wingates main force now moved quickly down the road to Bure. They marched at night in single file with 700 camels and 200 horses and mules as they had no air support. The RAF was heavily involved in the fighting at Keren. The column was 6 kilometers long and received a rousing welcome from each village along the way. An automobile and several trucks had been taken from the Italians and messages were sent back to the Emperor and Sandford to come forward -- to meet the motorized transport waiting for them west of Injabara."
 "The commanding officer at Bure was a Colonel Natale who had more than 5000 troops in a well fortified position, with artillery, cavalry and heavy machine guns. His Intelligence reports told him that a huge force was approaching. Little did he know that Wingate's Gideon force now counted 450 men with four mortars. On the 27th of February,

Wingate engaged the outer forts of Bure with the four mortars and two platoons. A cavalry counterattack was easily repulsed. The main Fort was harassed each night by successive single platoons. The entire defending garrison evacuated Bure on the morning of the third day. The terrier-like attacks of the Frontier Battalion took the eastern Bure forts the same day."

"An interesting side light of the guerilla attacks on Bure included two older ladies who slipped into the town on the second night to open the gates of the cattle enclosures, driving the entire cattle herd into the arms of the Waiting Patriots."

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., 1987 p 151]

"Gideon Force had surrounded Burye, and forcing /the Italian Colonel/ Natale to abandon that fortress was one of Wingate's great successes -- Natale had been ordered to hold Burye but the RAF bombing, the desertion of Mamu's *banda* and -- 'above all that Gideon Force, which seemed to have the gift of ubiquity', convinced him that Burye was untenable. The desertion of Mamu's *banda* was a success for the propaganda section, which had bombarded Burye and Mankusa with megaphone messages proclaiming the presence of the Emperor -- This had little effect on the regular *ascari*, but the Gojjami *banda* had started to desert 'in dribs and drabs' until, on 1 March, Mamu and the entire *banda* of 1500 men deserted." [Shirreff p 100]

"From his position on Church Hill opposite Mankusa on the morning of 3 March Wingate received from Khartoum a message intercepted by Middle East signals that the Italians were intending to evacuate Burye. -- Boustead -- at dawn on 4 March moved back cautiously towards the road -- Then they saw Natale's column -- 'File upon file of troops came marching down the road preceded by four armoured cars ... the road was soon black with troops --' -- they let the column go by. The column consisted of about 6000 fighting troops, including two armoured cars, 300 Europeans, and 200 cavalry -- With the column there were 1000 non-combatants, wives and families of *ascari*, civilian employees, and some chiefs who had compromised themselves by their support for the Italian government. There were at least four lorries. -- Wingate accused Boustead of failing to inflict damage on the enemy."

[Shirreff p 104-105]

The siege of Bure was reported by the South African journalist Carel Birkby. The Italian commander, Colonel Natale, fled on 4 March via Dembecha.

[Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 2 p 107]

"The Emperor, following in the wake of the advancing troops, was using several captured Italian vehicles. He moved quickly on to Bure in follow up of Wingate's victory. Here, he established his next headquarters. Again, the entire population gave instant support and welcome to the Emperor who was occupied from morning until after nightfall in meeting with the local area chiefs in planning an occupying administration."

[Thompson p 151]

"Burye was an important acquisition for the Anglo-Ethiopian forces, and Drew established a hospital there to which the Sudanese wounded were sent. The Italians left behind intact two five-ton lorries and two staff cars and the Australian sergeants took these over -- They also left intact large supplies of petrol, rations and grain for the horses, and the Wellesley bomber, which had been brought down on 28 February with a hole through its oil tank. This was later recovered."

[Shirreff p 106]

"Burye now became the Emperor's headquarters, and while Wingate with his diminutive force of little more than six hundred men hung on the trail of the retreating enemy, ten to fifteen times their number, the 'build up' for the next move was prepared. Stores slowly accumulated by air and by road; air communication was established with Khartoum, and before long his two sons joined the Emperor by this means. 'Operational centres' were briefed here for their respective jobs, furnished with mule transport, and sent off to do them." This meant that a young British officer with 3 or 4 British sergeants and a hundred or so Ethiopian soldiers with some training from the Sudan were sent off to stiffen certain Patriot forces.

[Chr. Sandford, The Lion of Judah ..., 1955 p 96-97]

On the evening of 8 March 1941 some wounded were moved to Burye in two lorries and a staff car and they were welcomed at Burye fort by Colonel Sandford. The most severely wounded were flown out to Roseires in a Caproni plane captured from the Italians.

[Shirreff p 124]

"Nott was unwell with a badly poisoned leg. He visited Drew's hospital in Burye to have his leg dressed and 'spoke to the wounded (21 Sudanese, 19 Ethiopian), and had 80 sacks filled with *tef* hay sent to hospital for them to lie on. Funny that nobody had thought of that before.' -- On 16 March a South African Air Force Junkers arrived at Burye with three Palestinian doctors -- one of whom, Dr Zablany, was posted to the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, and on the same day the Junkers took Lush and his fellow officers back to Khartoum." They had met Emperor Haile Selassie in Bure for negotiations.

"Nott remained at Burye with the Emperor and Sandford and this became Mission 101's rear headquarters and the collecting point for the operational centres. -- Burye was an important centre and Haile Selassie could now start to establish his authority over local chiefs. The airfield enabled an air link to be opened with the Sudan for bringing in mail and some supplies -- "

[Shirreff p 125, 126]

"Nott recorded, on Wingate's arrival at Burye on 27 March, 'Orde suddenly appeared without warning and was out looking for blood. --' The immediate cause of Wingate's anger was the dispatch of No 6 Centre to Bahr Dar."

[Shirreff 1995 p 135]

The Patriot leader Tekle Wolde Hawariat once stayed for a week at Bure just before a large battle with the Italians took place on 16 March 1938.

[L Bondestam, Feodalismen .., (Sweden) 1975 p 68]

1950s On 9 May 1959 the Emperor visited the Ras Bitwoded Mengesha School at Bure during a tour of Gojjam.

1960s There were four telephone numbers in 1967, all on personal names: Alemayehu Bekele, Makonnen Hunegnaw, Mosse Alemu, Wudie Gessese (Woizero). Population 3,124 as counted in 1967.

1970s There was a petrol filling station of Agip (-1978-).

The Moslem *maulid* festival in Bure, held by Sheikh Mahmud in a massively Christian region, was an important event visited by believers from all over Wellega. According to one saying Sheikh Mahmud in Bure was so holy that not even his wife had seen his face!

[S Hasselblatt, Äthiopien, Stuttgart 1979 p 87, 91]

1980s Population about 8,200 in 1984.

In November 1984 Indian Road Construction Corp. was the low bidder for a contract to build a gravel all-weather road about 250 km from Nekemte to Bure. The contract would be let in two sections of 160 km and 90 km. A 150-metre bridge would be constructed across the Abay.

This road would provide an important north-south link in the west of the country, and in the meantime traffic between Nekemte and Bure had to make a lengthy detour via Addis Abeba.

In February 1985 it was published that the local Blue Nile Construction Enterprise (BNCE) had been awarded the Eth\$ 83.5 million contract which also included to build the bridge. By November 1985 it was said that the International Development Association (IDA) had had to double its contribution to the Nekemte-Bure road project. Work would begin in May 1985. Supervisor was UK's Sir William Halcrow & Partners.

1990s Population about 13,400 in 1994 and about 16,500 in 2001.

2000s "In its 38th report on human rights violations in Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO) expressed concern -- The over 10,900 displaced Amharas from East Wollega have travelled on foot 110 kms to reach Bure town in the Amhara Regional State where they are now /in March 2001/ in makeshift shelters."

[AddisTribune 2001/03/02]

HEC.?	Bure	11/36?	[x]
	The Bure market in Agew Midir was regarded as important for coffee around the 1880s.		
JEJ96	Bure (Burie) (lowland area) 12°37'/42°12'	12/42	[WO 20 Gz]
	Area on both sides of the road from Kombolcha to Assab and near the border of Eritrea. Bure fell under Eritrean control after several weeks of fighting since skirmishes at Badme on 6 May 1998.		
	Eritrea said that Ethiopia started the Bure offensive on 14 February 1999, dropping bombs at the environs of the front-line using Antonov 130 airplanes.		
	Ethiopia said that its air force in mid-February had destroyed two Eritrean tanks and a large water reservoir tank. Eritrea said that they had shot down one Mi-24 helicopter gunship and claimed that this had been acknowledged by Ethiopia.		
	[Addis Tribune]		
	In an Eritrean press statement of 2 March 1999 it was said that "Ethiopia has amassed thousands of heavily armed troops on the Burie front, 70 kms from Assab, and hundreds of kilometres away from the disputed Badme area."		
	[Brothers at war, 2000 p 139, 133]		
	In late February 2000 there were very different Ethiopian and Eritrean versions of conflict in the Bure area. The Ethiopian Govt. Spokesperson said that the Eritrean army initiated military skirmishes at the Bure front at dawn on a Wednesday.		
	"According to the spokesperson, Eritrea's deliberate deceit came as US Special Envoy Anthony Lake and OAU Special Envoy Ahmed Ouyahia were in the region to mediate peace."		
	Eritrea claimed that it was Ethiopian forces who launched an attack at dawn. According to Radio Eritrea, Eritrean forces "repulsed" the attack and "inflicted heavy losses" on Ethiopian forces. An Eritrean spokesperson claimed to the BBC that of 2,500 Ethiopia troops who were allegedly involved in the battle, over 200 were killed.		
	[AddisTribune 2000/02/25]		
HDA05	Bure Lake 08°13'/35°16' 1588 m	08/35	[Gz]
J....	Bure Modait (Buremodaitu) (wereda & its ctr in 1964)	10/40	[+ Ad n]
	The Awash river caused severe flooding in this area in September 1995.		
J....	Bure Modayito sub-district? (-1997-)	10/40	[n]
HDR85	Bure Shekudad sub-district? (-1997-)	10/37	[n]
HDR85	Bure & Shikudad wereda (centre in 1964 = Bure)	10/37	[Ad]
HDA13	Bure wereda (Burie ..) (centre in 1964 = Bure)	08/35	[+ Ad]
HDR85	Bure Zuriya sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bure) (-1964-1997-)	10/37	[Ad n]
JDB77	Burea Sava, see Jejeba		
??	Buredamot (sub-post office under Debre Markos)	../..	[Po]
GCS68c	Buregany	07/33	[LM]
HDA13	Burei, see Bure		
JBN52	Burela	05/40	[WO]
??	Burere (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDC04	Bureya 08°14'/36°58' 1684 m	08/36	[Gz]
	burga bur: <i>buur</i> (Som) mountain, bare-topped hill;		
	<i>bur</i> (Som) 1. flour; 2. foam; 3. club, cudgel; 4. camouflage		
JBS44	Burga Bur (area)	04/42	[WO]
JED01	Burgal (Burgab) (hill) 10°53'/42°36'	10/42	[WO Gz]
HBS94	Burgi, see Burji		
GCT87	Burgot 07°59'/34°09' 456 m	07/34	[Gz]
	<i>huri</i> , <i>hurri</i> (O) collective word for wild plants with edible bulbs (tubers), especially blue-grey yam-like root eaten like potatoes; <i>buuri</i> (Som) tobacco; cigar; pipe		
JBP05	Buri (locality) 04°34'/41°10'	04/41	[WO Gz]

JDG06	Buri, G. (area)	09/40	[WO]
JDG45	Buri (area)	09/40	[WO]
JDN47	Buri (Bouri) 10°26'/40°26' 632 m Coordinates would give map code JDN57 An elevated 'peninsula' where the Awash river bends sharply to the east and then back again after a while, to the north-west of Gewane. Concerning search for fossils in the 1970s, see under Beadu. /This Buri (Bouri)?:/ Archaeological site in the Rift Valley where it starts widening towards the Red Sea; it is south-west of Hadar where "Lucy" was found (11/40?); at Buri remains of <i>Homo erectus</i> have been discovered. "Around the margins of Yardi Lake, we found promising Middle Stone Age sites and, nearby, ceramic shards dating from more recent times, the first I had seen in the Afar. On a ridge northeast of the lake at Adgabula and Buri, amid large Afar settlements, were small, triangular handaxes and flake tools of a late Acheulean or Middle Stone Age type. The artifacts were associated with vertebrate remains, some of which were charred, suggesting the use of fire." [J Kalb, Adventures of the bone trade, New York 2001 p 171]	10/40	[WO Gz]
HBR61	Burie (mountain) 05°08'/36°46' 1903 m see under Hamer Koke	05/36	[WO Gz]
HDR85	Burie (Burye), see Bure		
GD...	Buringi A village at Baro river before the Jonkau stream, visited by a British traveller in March 1906.	08/34?	[x]
	<i>burji</i> (Som) good fortune, luck, lucky person; (O) dregs from a kind of thick beer; <i>Burji</i> (<i>Bembela</i>), ethnic group speaking Burji-Geleba language, living in the Sidama region and numbering about 46,565 according to the 1994 census, or about 80,000 according to another source, and half of them being Christians. The Burji people expanded for a long time and in several steps. Still in the 1800s they expanded northwards.		
HBS94	Burji (Burgi, Bourdji, Burdti?) MS: 05°23'/37°50' = HBS93, 1960 m; Gz: 05°23'/37°56' 1864 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 8SE Barka (Barca) (area) 6S Malaile (seasonal waterhole) 4W Kameyo (Cameio) (village) 7W Dembole (village) 1560 m 5NW Korbaya (Corbaia) (village) 1674 m 8NW Gembo (Lemmu) (village) 1798 m 5N Gubba (area) 2120 m On a small isolated mountain, between the Sagan valley and the southernmost slopes of mount Amaro. The houses of the village are almost on top of each other, shadowed by high Juniperus (<i>tid</i>) and separated by small kitchen-gardens. [Guida 1938]	05/37	[Gz Ad 18 WO]
1890s	Prince Eugenio Ruspoli, the first European to describe Lake Chamo (Lake Ruspoli) was killed on 4 December 1893 in the Sagan valley by an elephant and buried at a graveyard in a grove of Juniperus a little to the south-west of the area. The remains of Ruspoli were transported to Italy in 1927 by a relative of his, and a stone slab was left in the graveyard to commemorate him. The expedition of the explorer Bottego arrived there in late 1895, and they were well received. A man named Guyo was chief of the Amarr Bambala living there, and they were in conflict with the Badditu living in the mountains to the north. Guyo had never travelled		

except in the neighbourhood of Burji.

Bottego and Guyo joined for a raid against the Badditu, to retrieve stolen animals. Before leaving, a little outside Burji, a goat was killed and its blood was used as ointment on foreheads to give benediction to the fighters.

The Badditu fled when they were shot at and it was easy to catch the animals. However, a cold rain was an inconvenience, especially as the caravan of Bottego came from the hot lowlands.

The Bottego expedition stayed for several days at Burji, to rest and acquire provisions. They had brought with them a freed slave girl Batula, and she was not given as wife to Guyo but continued with Bottego in the hope of returning to her home village. The Burji men did not dare to become guides, but Batula could serve as interpreter to some extent and thereby as a kind of guide.

Guyo moved into one of the tents of the expedition and was given food by the Italians. He ate so much meat that he became ill, and then the Italians stopped feeding him.

The Italians visited the grave of Eugenio Ruspoli, simply made as a heap of stones.

Ali Derar took part, and he had been a member of Ruspoli's expedition as well as now of Bottego's. They could not take the remains of Ruspoli with them back to Italy, but this was done thirty years later by one Marescotti Ruspoli.

Guyo escorted the expedition as far as the border of his territory when they left. Their camels had been replaced by other animals for the continued journey.

[R De Benedetti, Vittoria Böttego .., Torino 1932 p 49-55]

Maurizio Sacchi returned from the Bottego expedition and passed Burji in December (see under Ashebo), but he was killed on an island in lake Abaya.

[De Benedetti p 150-151]

1935 A German ethnographic expedition was at Burji on 17-20 January 1935. They found that the houses were of the 'beehive' type with the roof continuing down to the ground, and that there were often ostrich eggs at the top. These were said to be symbols of killed enemies (but such eggs placed on graves rather than on houses).

Oromo language - Gallinya - had only recently started spreading in the area among the Alga and Burji ethnic groups. There were commercial relations with the Konso. The Germans thought that Alga and Burji countries were poorer than Konso country, especially after the plundering by the Shewans in the early part of the 1900s. The Gada system was still known but seemingly not much practised. The Alga and Burji frequently intermarried.

Graves with horn-like pieces from wood indicated that the dead man had killed buffaloes. An annual large feast (omisso) was only for elderly men and was held alternately under a holy tree at Burji and at a couple of other places. Boys were circumcised at the age of 9-10 but not girls. Glass pearl necklaces were brought from Moyale in Kenya.

The *qallo* priest of the Burji used to be 'the greatest of them all' but in 1935 there were said to be three *qallo* of equal rank. The government representative Balambaras Alemayu was a man born in Addis Abeba. The expedition was treated to a large dinner and Alemayu made a toast to "the great King Hitler of Germany" and sent a bunch of ostrich feathers as a present to him.

Wohlenberg of the expedition went half an hour southwards and visited the grave of the explorer Ruspoli who was killed in an accident in 1893. It was decorated by a marble tombstone brought from Italy and well preserved. The expedition departed and proceeded to Konso.

[Ad E Jensen, Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936 p 141-152]

1936 On 27 July 1936 the retreating Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross ambulances started for Grazmach Redda's district south of the ridge on which the Burji town is located. The Grazmach wanted them to camp in direction Konso, but the Swedes were determined to proceed in another direction so they went almost ten kilometres southwards before halting at an immense wild fig tree, with a perimeter of over 14 metres. They heard repeated detonations on the other side of the ridge but did not find out exactly what kind of attacks by the Italians that took place, only that they were near.

Dejazmach Debay (from Wellega, without formal power over the Grazmach) did not want to give an escort in the direction that the ambulance people were choosing, but one Balambaras Deggefe, an Oromo chief, was willing to go with them. It proved to be impossible to recruit local guides because the Grazmach threatened everyone with prison who dared accompany the Scandinavians, who departed on the 29th. Deggefe hesitated to go with them, but after an hour's march he turned up. Women along the road could point out the takeoff for Teltele and the road to the Sagan river. They forded the river and one of its tributaries and made camp in a place full of mosquitoes, so quinine was distributed to everyone in the party. They departed again on 3 August, without escort.

[G Agge, *Med Röda Korset* .., Sthlm 1936 p 214-217, 222

+ F Hylander, *I detta tecken*, Sthlm 1936 p 315]

1938 About 3000 inhabitants. *Residenza dei Burji e Badditu (Coirani)*, post, clinic, Catholic mission of the *Missione della Consolata* with school and workshop.

The Burji area is inhabited by *Hamaro Bambala*, a branch of the Badditu belonging to the Sidama of Omo. They were ethnically isolated with their own language and some archaic customs, and there were almost no Christians or Moslems among them. They had characteristic tumulus-type graves with branches at the top supposed to symbolize animals killed in hunts.

[Guida 1938]

1950s The Italian-built road from Agere Maryam to Burji was neglected and could no longer be used by motorcars in 1955.

1960s Sudan Interior Mission School (in Arero awraja) in 1968 had 146 boys in grades 2-5 and one girl in grade 4 (number of teachers not stated in the school census).

A visit to the S.I.M. station around 1960 is described:

"By afternoon we were on dry ground, labouring now over the rutted trail and cascade of rocks that led to Burji. The little town of Burji clings to the southern end of the Amaro Mountain. It is one of the high places of the earth -- The missionary staff at Burji - Mr. and Mrs. Fellows and Miss Langford - think of this isolated spot as one of the most desirable places on the face of the whole earth --"

"We came in towards the end of March, 1950. Marjorie Langford, Alex, the children and I /Theresia Fellows/ set out by trader's truck from Dilla. Some of us were inside the cab, and the rest sat on the load of boxes, doors, windows, food supplies and all manner of equipment. For most of the way we travelled at the rate of about four miles an hour /6-7 km per hour/. -- We slept in the open that night, and arrived at Agare Mariam the following noon -- No vehicles had been into Burji since the days of the Italian occupation, and the driver of the truck refused to attempt the journey."

"Two Arab men located some traders with camel-trains, and these were hired to take in beds, stoves, building supplies, and so on - thirty-one camel loads altogether. -- Mules and donkeys were hired to take /the missionaries and the two small children/. Young Bruce on one mule /with Theresia/, Alex riding another and holding Tommy in a bamboo basket in front. Marj on her well-laden mule, and then a pack mule, two donkeys and two muleteers. We set out in the drizzling rain --"

After two days they arrived "to that particular little piece of mountainside which was to be 'home'. Of course there were no houses to move into, so up went the tent again."

The first tent was 3.6 x 3.6 metres. "As soon as the camels arrived, they set up the second tent as a goods store, and this became Marjorie's bedroom, too, for a time. Soon, however, the first building went up, and they moved into their three-roomed house -- with the mud plaster walls all nicely whitewashed."

In the early days two evangelists came from Welamo to help in the work. One of them would often break down, and with tears in his eyes beg the people to come to Jesus. The other suffered imprisonment for many months. Latter on a number of churches were established in the Burji area.

[H M Willmott, *The doors were opened*, London (S.I.M. ..) p 90-94]

1970s Around 1970 the Stinson family worked at Burji mission station.

A Guji man by name Haile Maryam grew up in Burji. He became guard, carpenter and also teacher for the Norwegian mission in Agere Maryam, and it was usually he who interpreted in the church from Amharic to Guji language.

[T Salmelid, Trollørna .. Oslo 1974 p 83]

1990s Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from a source in 1991?) there were also the Burji People's Democratic Organization and Burji's People United Democratic Movement.

text M. Fabrocini, A Burgi, sulla tomba di Eugenio Ruspoli, in l'Italia d'Oltremare, Roma 1939.

pics Ad E Jensen, Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936 p 145 graves of buffalo killers, 147 plan of the *gibbi* of Balambaras Alemayu.

HCD06	Burji (Burgi) (area)	05/38	[+ WO]
H....	Burji sub-district (-1997-)	05/3.	[n]
??	Burjiji (in Sidamo)	../.	[Mi]
	The serpentinite of the Burjiji valley is a few hundred metres long and about 50 m wide. This serpentinite has no commercial value, as the nickel is not found in sulfidic form. [Mineral 1966]		
JCF01	Burju (Burgiu)	05/44	[+ WO]
	<i>burka</i> (burqaa) (O) spring, source, stream; (A) official who is in charge of a sub-district		
HDE34	Burka (Burk'a, Burqa) 08°28'/38°50' 1842 m	08/38	[Gz q]
	/Which Burka?:/ The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) said on 27 March 1990 that it had captured the eastern town of Burka, killing 80 government troops and capturing 19. [News]		
HDJ38	Burka (Burca) (area)	09/37	[+ WO]
HDM13	Burka (Burk'a, Burqa) 09°12'/39°36' 2097 m	09/39	[Gz q]
HD...	Burka (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja)	09/39?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 48 boys and 28 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.		
HDT87	Burka (Burk'a, Burqa) 10°43'/39°06' 2323 m	10/39	[Gz q]
JCB80	Burka (Burca) 06°06'/40°46' 858 m	06/40	[+ WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCB70		
JCD74	Burka	06/42	[Wa]
JCG76	Burka (Burca) 07°02'/40°25' 2051 m	07/40	[+ WO Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCG77		
JCS41	Burka (area)	07/42	[WO]
JDB77	Burka (Burca Sava) 1400 m	08/41	[LM WO]
JDC57	Burka (Burca) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
JDC60	Burka (Burk'a, Burqa, Gola) 08°42'/41°39' 1305 m	08/41	[Gz q]
JDC72	Burka 08°50'/41°50'	08/41	[MS Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Gula Oda sub-district)		
JDH26	Burka (Burk'a, Burca) 09°15'/41°16' 1765/1860 m	09/41	[Gz WO Gu]
	(with church Mikael to the east)		
JDH37c	Burka	09/41	[LM]
JDH..	Burka (Burqa)	09/41	[x]
	"On 25 September 1983, at Burqa (Hararge) four notorious lackeys of the Dergue were executed, and /a/ few other new recruits given political education and released." [Oromo Liberation Front, July 1984]		
JDK43	Burka (Burk'a, Burca) 09°24'/42°47' 1680 m	09/42	[Gz WO]
	see under Jijiga Coordinates would give map code JDK34		
JDN77	Burka (Malafaburi, Mala Fara Buri) (village & plain)	10/40	[Gz WO Gu]
	10°37'/40°28' 530/562 m		

Village which in the 1930s was seat of the head of the Moddayto/Addoymara who lived on the right bank of the Awash river.

[Guida 1938]

JEA13	Burka (Burca) (area)	10/40	[+ WO]
JDH24	Burka Abdosh (Burk'a A.) 09°19'/41°03' 1622 m <i>burka arba</i> (O) spring of elephants	09/41	[Gz]
JDC17	Burka Arba (Burca Arba) (area) <i>burka badessa</i> (O) spring with Croton or Syzygium trees	08/42	[+ WO]
GDF34	Burka Badessa (Burca B.), see Karo		
HDA02c	Burka Badessa (Burca B.) 1037 m	08/35	[+ Gu]
HDA02c	Burka Badessa (stop near river)		
JCG93	Burka Besasa (Burca Besasu), see Bosaso		
	<i>burka dare</i> : <i>daree</i> (Som) get a strangle-hold in wrestling		
JCP29	Burka Dare (Burca Darro) 07°29'/41°33' 914 m	07/41	[MS WO Gz]
	<i>burka darro</i> : <i>darro</i> (Som) red clay		
JCH76	Burka Darro (Burca D.) 07°00'/41°19' 895/946 m	07/41	[MS WO Gz]
	<i>burka gudo</i> : <i>guddoo</i> (O) big, large		
JDB71	Burka Gudo (Burk'a G., Bocche Gudo) 08°48'/40°51' 1798 m	08/40	[Gz]
HDL62	Burka Jebi (Burk'a J., Burqa Jebi) 09°36'/38°36' 2466 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL71	Burka Jero (Burk'a J., Burqa Jero) 09°42'/38°34' 2914 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JDC62	Burka Kalcho (Burca Calcio) (area) 1730 m	08/41	[+ WO]
HDE..	Burka Lamafo	08/39	[20]
	An Oromo village about 150 km south of Addis Abeba, with tall trees. The village was visited by a Swedish journalist a little before the national elections on 15 May 2005, and her article about it was published on the date of the elections in Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm, page 16.		
JDB77	Burka Sava (Burca S.), see Jejeba		
JDC72	Burka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Harewacha)	08/41	[Ad]
JDD84	Burkaf (Burcaf) (area) 1710 m	08/42	[+ WO]
JCB63	Burkai (Burcai) 06°01'/41°01' 931 m	06/41	[MS Wa WO Gz]
JBR04	Burkale (Buccurale)	04/42	[MS WO]
HBS74	Burkas (Burcas) (mountain)	05/37	[+ WO]
HDL22	Burkasa (Burk'asa, Burqasa) 09°19'/38°38' 2603 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDM03	Burkike (Burk'ik'e, Burqiqe) 09°03'/39°38' 1643 m, near map code HDF93 <i>burkitu</i> , <i>burqituu</i> (O) small stream	09/39	[Gz q]
HCM76	Burkitu (Burk'itu, Burqitu) 07°00'/39°54' 3040 m, west of Goba	07/39	[Gz q]
HDF11	Burkunte 08°18'/39°26' 1778 m, near Sire	08/39	[Gz]
JBR09	Burmetaven, see Barmadawen		
	<i>buuro</i> (Som) 1. kinds of tree, <i>Salix subserrata</i> , <i>Teclea nobilis</i> ; 2. small container for water or milk; 3. wart, tumor, growth; 4. extra, bonus; <i>buuro</i> (Som) grow fatter, get stronger		
HCJ48	Buro 06°43'/37°19' 1201 m	06/37	[Gz]
HCJ78	Buro 07°00'/37°21' 1259 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDE61	Buro 08°45'/38°34' 2003 m (with church Mikael to the south)	08/38	[Gz]
JDE57	Buro 08°39'/44°08' 1232 m	08/44	[Gz]
JDH48	Buro 09°29'/41°27' 1675 m	09/41	[WO Gz]

KCS73	Buro Dughei 07°55'/47°47' 650 m near the border of Somalia	07/47	[Gz]
HEK16	Buro Gabriet 11°55'/38°03' 2406 m north of Debre Tabor burogi ..: <i>jaban</i> (Som) broken; <i>jaba, jabaa</i> (O) strong	11/38	[WO Gz]
JBN43	Burogi Jaban	04/40	[WO]
HEL54	Burqua, see Birko		
	<i>burra</i> (O) type of acacia with wide "umbrella", Acacia caffra, A. campylacantha <i>Burra</i> , a clan of the Mecha-Liban-Kutai Oromo		
HCL35	Burra (Bura) 2630 m	06/38	[WO LM]
HDM83	Burra	09/39	[WO]
HED74c	Burra	11/37	[Gu]
HBL57	Burrako, G. (area) <i>burraku, burraquu</i> (O) jump up and down for joy, gambol; <i>burre</i> (O) dappled, motley, multi-coloured; (A) piebald /black and white/	04/39	[WO]
HCL02	Burre, see Bore burre wein: <i>weyn</i> (Som) big, large, great		
JCS82	Burre Wein (area), cf Bure	08/42	[WO]
JBS12	Burrei, see Barrei		
??	Burri /Tulla/ (Sidamo mining area), cf Buri In the lower terrace of the Bore valley. Samples have indicated 0.58 grams of gold per cubic metre of gravel. Prospecting was started there in 1955. [Mining 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HDR85	Burrie, see Bure burrori: <i>bururi</i> (O) 1. kinds of shrub or small tree, Grewia ferruginea, or large tree, Mimusops kummel; 2. very large; globe		
HBU26	Burrori	04/39	[WO]
JDB88	burruke: <i>buruka</i> (O) swamp, pond Burruke (Burruche, Burrenche) 1600 m Among cultivations of cereals and coffee.	08/41	[+ Gu WO]
HCL22	<i>Bursa</i> , name of a group of Oromo Bursa (Burssa) (mountain saddle & place) 06°35'/38°36' 2516/2540 m (centre of Wollo Sabola sub-district) A Swedish traveller in the 1960s found the village to be very neat, with bamboo houses behind plaited bamboo fences and surrounded by green vegetation. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 142]	06/38	[Gu WO Ad Gz]
JBS13	Bursagi Melhale (Bursaghi Mallaile) <i>Bursuk</i> , ethnic group in Ogaden; they are mainly cultivators	04/42	[+ WO]
JDJ38	Bursum (Boursoum), see Gursum		
JDJ88	Burta Agarre (area)	09/42	[WO]
JDJ79	Burta Dulleti, see Dulletti burta en: <i>heen</i> (Som) fat floating on top of broth		
JCT41	Burta En (Burta Hen) 07°40'/43°53' 859 m burta gedirari: <i>gediir</i> (Som) fish	07/43	[WO Gz]
JDK91	Burta Gedirari (Burta Ghedirari) (area) 1342 m burta gombor: <i>gombore</i> (O) greyish soil	09/42	[+ WO]
JDE40	Burta Gombor, see Kombo Chaf burta sabbati: <i>sabbata</i> (O) blet, sash		

JCT91	Burta Sabbati (area) 1229 m	08/43	[WO]
JDJ76	Burta Shiooka (B. Sciocca) (area) 1272 m burta tamsa: <i>tamsa-u</i> (O) disperse, scatter	09/42	[+ WO]
JDD66	Burta Tamsa (area) 1510 m	08/43	[WO]
JEC04	Burtahel (area)	10/42	[WO]
JEA68	Burtale (area) <i>burtu, birtu</i> (A) strong, powerful	11/40	[WO]
JEC07c	Burtuli (wells)	10/42	[x]
HCG58	Burtura 06°51'/35°32' 1594 m	06/35	[Gz]
HCH70c	Burtura (abandoned village w monolith)	06/35	[Gu]
1930s	The village was abandoned by the time of the Italian occupation. In the neighbourhood there is a monolith called "Granj's stone". [Guida 1938]		
HCR65	Buru 07°49'/37°03' 1821 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDJ47	Buru 09°25'/37°19' 2217 m, east of Chomen swamp	09/37	[Gz]
HDK01	Buru 09°08'/37°36' 2395 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDS08	Buru 09°58'/38°17' 2499 m, see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDJ16	Buru 09°14'/42°10' 1661 m, south-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
JDR71	Burudda, see Barurudda		
HEE39	Burukitu (Buruk'itu) 11°11'/39°15' 2344 m	11/39	[Gz]
??	Buruma (valley & village on a hill) on the road from Harar to Awash When the Rosen delegation of Germans were at Buruma on 24 January 1905, Ras Makonnen went out from Harar with 1200 rifles and still more servants so that he could give the Germans a grand reception. A whole settlement of white tents was erected at the bottom of the valley. The Ras also made a return visit to the Germans, who had put up their tents at a more elevated site. They measured the village Buruma to be at 1792 m altitude. Makonnen's conversation was very diplomatic so the Germans received nothing of substance from it. The camp was visited by a tall man, in the text written Schëual Abdi, who seemed to be a hero among the Ogaden Somali and also was an excellent singer. The Germans recorded his singing on their phonograph and later deposited it at an institute in Berlin. [F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 105-111]	../.	[x]
pict	Rosen as above, p 108 Ras Makonnen meets the diplomatic mission		
HDL61	Burunko (Burunk'o, Burunqo) 09°37'/38°33' 2327 m	09/38	[AA q]
HEU76	Buruole (mountain) 13°17'/39°55' 1431 m Coordinates would give map code HEU66 <i>bururi</i> (O) a ritual tree	13/39	[WO Gz]
HDA57	Bururu 08°40'/35°30' 1560 m	08/35	[Gz]
JDR71	Bururudda, see Barurudda		
HDA28	Burusa 08°24'/35°31' 1571 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDK47	Burusa 09°29'/38°09' 1377 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDR85	Burye, see Bure <i>busa</i> (O) the seven stars of the Pleiades; <i>busaa</i> (O) 1. fever, malaria; 2. proud, slanderous; 3. fringe, ornamental border on cloth; <i>buusa</i> (O) roof; <i>Busa</i> (Bussa, Dobase, Lohu, Mashile, Masholle, Musiye, Gobeze, Gowase, Goraze, Orase), ethnic group living west of lake Chamo, officially estimated to number about 6,000 in 1995. [Summer Institute of Linguistics]		
HCC25	Busa 05°40'/37°07' 938/1006 m	05/37	[WO Gz]
HCL72	Busa (Sole, Sole Abaro) 07°03'/38°37' 1748/1819 m South of Shashemene. There are local people belonging to	07/38	[Gz WO Gu]

the Madarsho clan of the Arsi Oromo.

/which Busa?/: In December 1965 Princess Tenagne Work donated one hectare of land as site for a school.

HCR76	Busa 07°58'/37°13' 1919 m Coordinates would give map code HCR86	07/37	[WO Gz]
HDD66	Busa 08°46'/38°01' 2890 m Coordinates would give map code HDD65	08/38	[WO Gz]
HDD67	Busa 08°46'/38°09' 2208 m	08/38	[Gz]
JDR06	Busa (Bussa) (area) 09°58'/42°13' 880 m <i>busa dawa</i> (O) malaria remedy?	09/42	[WO Gz]
HD...	Busadawa (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 136 boys and 14 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/37?	[Ad]
JCC61	Buscei, see Buski		
JBG64	Buschobi (area)	04/40	[WO]
HCS51	Buscianne, see Bushanne		
HDE66	Buscioftu, see Debre Zeyt		
HCS24	Bushana (locality) 07°37'/37°45'	07/37	[Gz]
HCM64	Bushanella (Buscianella) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
HCS51	Bushanne (Buscianne) 07°46'/37°38' 1702 m cf Bushana, Bishone <i>bushe</i> (O) wild plant with edible bulbs (tubers); <i>bushi</i> , <i>buushii</i> (O) cork; <i>bushi</i> (Som) sickness, loss of health	07/37	[+ Gz]
HDJ49	Bushi 09°28'/37°30' 2205 m, near map code HDK40	09/37	[AA Gz]
??	Busidima (area in Afar) with fossil find sites Dikika and Telalak, see these names. In the Busidima-Dikika area of the Afar region important fossils have been found, some of them in year 2000. [News]	../..	[20]
JCC60	Buski (Buscei, Biscei) 06°01'/41°47' 564 m Coordinates would give map code JCC61	06/41	[WO Gz]
JBG62	Buskoti (Buscoti)	04/40	[+ WO]
JBj93	Busle (area)	04/41	[MS WO]
JCF01	Busle (Buslei, Busl) (large village) 05°28'/44°25' 220 m	05/44	[Gz WO Gu LM]
HBS90c	Buso (Konso village)	05/37	[x]
1930s	A German ethnographic expedition stayed there in January-February 1935. They made temporary huts for themselves in the middle of the large village. The inhabitants were quite willing to have photos taken. They wanted to see everything and pushed so close that the Germans had to arrange a 'policeman' to keep them in line. [Ad E Jensen, Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936 p 191-222, 353-358]		
1960s	A student from Cambridge lived there with the local people for a couple of years in the 1960s. According to him Buso was one of the most known and important villages of the Konso. In the village was a well and every 18 years a large boulder was thrown into it. The student was not permitted to count the stones and establish the age of the tradition. 18 is 2x9 and 9 is the most holy number of the Konso culture. There are three 18-year age groups named fareita, chela, gadda and the great Jila festival is celebrated at 18-year intervals. Formal marriage was said to be possible only at a Jila festival even if couples could live together as "unmarried". Buso seemed to be one of only two places where Jila festivals are held. [K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 156-160]		
picts	Im Lande des Gada, as above, at p 256 central place of the village under a large Jila tree, at p 272 landscape + overall view of village, at 288 village gate + terraces, at 304 village details, at 320 holy site		

(*mistaka*) outside village entrance, at 352 grave of Konso 'priest' with tightly placed wooden monuments carved with human heads, p 354-355 details of men's assembly house (*magana*), p 445 view and plan of a holy walled-in open place (*angaffa mora*); G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 68 air view of very closely packed Konso settlement

- Bussa*, name of a small ethnic group speaking a Nilotic /?/ language, numbering 1,646 (in the 1990s?) and over half of them being Christians
- | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|------------|
| HCC39 | Bussa 05°45'/37°26' 1194, 2194 m, cf Busa | 05/37 | [WO Gu Gz] |
| HCR65 | Bussa (area) | 07/37 | [Ad WO] |
| H... | Bussa (centre in 1964 of Dawo sub-district) | 08/38 | [Ad] |
| JDR06 | Bussa, see Busa | | |
| HCR65 | Bussa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Shewa Ber) | 07/37 | [Ad] |
| JFA84 | Bussaba 14°22'/40°10' -128 m, below sea level near the border of Eritrea | 14/40 | [Gz] |
| HD... | Bussano Birbir (in Gimbi awraja)
A mission primary school in 1968 had 59 boys and 17 girls, with 3 teachers. | 09/35? | [Ad] |
- buta* (Gondar) very large and fat; (O) 1. robber;
2. marriage by pretended capture;
buta, *buttaa* (O) one of the most important Oromo festivals, end of eight years cycle in the *gada* system (also war waged by the next *gada* class in such time)
- | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| HDE53 | Buta 08°42'/38°42' 2066 m | 08/38 | [Gz] |
| JBR45 | Buta, see Chew Butta | | |
| HCS99 | buta jira: <i>jira</i> (O) on /as postposition, not preposition/
Buta Jira awraja (centre in 1959 = Butajira) | 08/38 | [Ad] |
| HCS99 | Butajira (Buta Gira, Buta Jara, Butadjira)
(Butajera, Buttagira, Buttagera, Butlagira /!/) MS: 08°00'/38°25' = HCT80; Gz: 08°07'/38°22' 2131 m
(with Friday market & sub-post office)
Distance 133 km from Addis Abeba.
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
5E Baressa (area)
3S Katama (Catama) (area)
8S Silte (Uodessa, Uodescia, Wedesa, Wodesha) (village) 2113 m
8SW Ilal (area)
10SW Etabon (area)
10SW Itakar (Itacar) (area)
5W Koto (M. Coto) (area) 2225 m
6W Giyorgis (S. Giorgio) (church) 2110 m
6NW Mamuje (Mamugie) (area)
5N Shershera (Scerscera) (area)
Concerning local ethnic groups, the Maskan live to the north and the Silti to the south of Butajira. | 08/38
08/38 | [MS LM x]
[Po Gu WO Gz] |
- geol In the vicinity of Butajira, three fresh explosion craters occur as well as numerous older ones. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 168, see explanation under Debre Zeyt : lakes]
- 1935 The town seems to have been established between 1926 when Père Azaiz saw nothing there and 1935 when a German ethnographic expedition found an administrative town with a Fitawrari in the *gibbi* as governor of Gurage. The Germans camped at the caravan site by the river south of the town, where there were plenty of lava blocks on the ground. The Kenyazmach being stand-in for the Fitawrari lived in a quite simple hut. The town plan had been laid out with straight lines and square shapes and a very large open place in

the centre. The real market was at some distance and was attended by thousands of people.

No monoliths were found in the area, except for a few undecorated phallus stones.

At a church in a eucalyptus grove, at half an hour's distance from Butajira, the Germans found east of it an old burial site with about 15 stone *tumuli* and two phallus stones (with broken heads) still standing upright.

[Ad E Jensen, *Im Lande des Gada*, Stuttgart 1936 p 280-282]

1937 Ras Desta Damtew was taken prisoner at 6 o'clock on 24 February 1937 in the small village of Eya. He was brought to Butajira. After a short court procedure he was executed at 17.30 in the evening.

[Del Boca].

1941 When the western patrols of the British forces reached Butajira, they found that roving bands of Patriot guerrillas had already scattered the defending Italian troops at this centre. On 21 April 1941 both the British and Ethiopian flags flew over an improvised headquarters "and cups of tea brought satisfaction to both soldiers and guerrilla fighters."

[R N Thompson 1987 p 170]

1950s The Italians never opened any post office there. In 1938 the area was transferred from *Galla e Sidama* to *Scioa*. There was a post office later (-1955-).

Sub-province Governor of Gurage awraja in 1959 was Lij Worku Inku Selassie.

1960s At the Butajira junior secondary school 8 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

In a survey 1961-62 there were seen at a Friday market in Butajira 44 cattle.

In 1962 the Highway Authority described the road to Butajira as a "passable dry weather road". The provincial road from Awash river to Butajira was improved in 1966 by the Highway Authority. One part of the Ethiopian Highland Rally in 1966 went from Butajira to Bulbula.

In the next rally the cars also passed Butajira on 7 December 1967.

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Butajira.

Population 4,931 as counted in 1967.

The primary school in 1968 had 626 boys and 137 girls, with 4 (!) teachers.

The junior secondary school had 76 male & 3 female students in grade 7-8, with three teachers (Ethiopian).

1970s An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]

Around 1970 the road southwards from Butajira "almost disappeared" before reaching Soddo. By ordinary passenger car it was 2½ hours drive from Butajira to Addis Abeba and it took the same time also to Ziway.

1980s Population about 13,700 in 1984.

1990s Population about 20,500 in 1994 and about 25,200 in 2001.

A new road linking Butajira and Welkite, that is west and east Gurage country, was started in 1995 and would mean to make that connection 200 km shorter for motor traffic.

"There is plenty of transport to Butajira, and no shortage of accommodation when you get there: try the Gabor Pension -- or the friendly Methewos Baka Memorial Hotel, which is situated in flowering gardens opposite the new St Maryam Orthodox Church."

[Bradt (1995)1998]

"Butajira is at the foot of the Zebidar massif. It is a built up area of no great interest to the traveller. On the south side of the town a fountain flows, fed from a holy source dedicated to Tekle Haymanot, an Ethiopian saint. This is a very fertile area with beautiful scenery. From the tops of the mountains fields of maize, sorghum, barley, tef, ensete and peas stretch as far as the eye can see."

[Aubert 1999]

The Programme on Population and Development, at Lund University Sweden, in March-May 1997 carried out a minor field study in the Butajira area, published as "On child mortality in Ethiopia", Lund 1998 /25 pages/.

Swedish SAREC supported a 10-year epidemiological project there, with a Rural Health Programme. Eva Nordfjell was attached to it and studied for a master's thesis. She stayed in Matteos Hotel. She wrote in Swedish an article about interviewing a local "healer" in Kebele 04, by name Shek Shemsu.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2000 no 1 p 16-18]

The Mateus Baka is regarded as a pleasant hotel. Daily bus connections are 8-9 to Addis Abeba, 5-6 to Ziway, 6 to Kibet, and 4 to Hosaina.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 217]

An African Development Bank loan of nearly US\$ 25 million would be used for repairing 120 km of the highway to Butajira.

[Indian Ocean Newsletter 98-05-02]

2000s There was the Debub University ('Southern University') by 2003.

picts Im Lande des Gada, Stuttgart 1936, at p 144 people at market;

Guide book of Ethiopia, AA 1954 p 206

air photo including the nearest surroundings.

Butajira : Mekicho

at 2 km from the town

An elementary school building was constructed in 1983 Eth.Cal.

(1990-91 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.

Butajira : Mikaelo

In this village at some kilometres from Butajira a water project was carried out with external assistance. A well was dug by hand, water was found at a depth of about 20 metres, the well was lined with concrete rings and a hand-operated pump from India was installed.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 230-231]

Butajira : Shershera (Debub Shershera)

at 5 km from the town

An elementary school building was constructed in 1980 Eth.Cal.

(1987-88 Greg.Cal.), with Swedish assistance through ESBU.

HCT61 **Butajira area**, cf Haykoch & Butajira awraja

In the 1980s-1990s there was the Butajira Rural Health Project, supported by SAREC of Sweden.

Project leader was Dr Desta Shamebo who also worked on a doctoral thesis to be presented at Umeå University in Sweden. His intention was to collect quantitative data of many factors. However, Dr Desta died suddenly before his thesis was completed. It was printed and he was promoted *honoris causa* after his death, a rather unusual event.

Sample units of together about 30,000 people were studied in the project. A special study was made of children who had died before the age of five.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1994 no 1 p 11-13]

The Rural Health Project continued for at least ten years. Various researchers from Sweden spent some time there and usually lived at Matteos Hotel in Butajira town.

One of these researchers, Eva Nordfjell, used to interview also local "healers". She tells about an interview with Sheik Shemso, one of the most known healers, living in Butajira kebele no. 4. He said that "hospitals are good but they cannot drive away djinns". Sheik Shemso knew something of the history of AIDS and was well aware that it is spread by sexual contacts and that there is no cure, "it is a punishment of God". [Tenaestelin as above, p 16-18]

text Desta Shamebu, Epidemiology for public health research and action in a developing country - the Butajira Rural Health Project in Ethiopia, University of Umeå, 1994

bute, buute (O) drop, tumble; *jarti* (O) old, respectable /woman/

HBS02 Bute Jarti (Bute Garta, Bute Giarti)

04/37

[LM x WO Gz]

	04°33'/37°45' 1294 m		
	<i>buti</i> (A) fist, clenched hand; (O) 1. rat; 2. (buutii) black snake, puffadder; 3. tall tree, <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i> , found in swamps in the south west of Ethiopia		
HDE76	Buti 08°49'/38°58' 2038 m, north of Debre Zeyt	08/38	[Gz]
JEG14	Buti (area)	11/40	[WO]
	<i>butiji</i> (A), <i>buttuji</i> , <i>butugi</i> , <i>buttigi</i> (O), a tall tree, Manilkara <i>butugi</i> , top-storey forest tree with buttressed foot		
JDH50	Butiji (Bitigi, Bittigi, Butugiu) (Sanchillada) 09°33'/40°45' 885 m	09/40	[Ad MS WO Gu]
	(centre in 1964 of Kurtumi sub-district; with police camp)	09/40	[Mi Ro Gu Gz]
geol	The Gawa valley joins the Butuji, which runs east of the Birbir river. Gold has been found in the dry creeks of Butuji in heavy, angular rock-gravel that contains very little quartz. The valley does not show a sufficient volume of alluvial material to form a basis of any industrial operation. [Mineral 1966]		
	Healthy location, with all-season wells in the river Mullu. The isolated extinct volcano of Ayelu dominates the view to the north.		
1930s	At the southernmost edge of the area inhabited by Dankali. The name Butuju was introduced by the Amhara while the Afar name was Sanchillada. The Italians had a <i>spaccio</i> ("tobacco shop") there. [Guida 1938]		
	<i>butim</i> , <i>buttim</i> (A) terebinth tree		
JBP09	Butimanyo (Butimagno) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
	<i>butta</i> , <i>buttaa</i> (O) community feast; final feast in the Tulama and Macha <i>gada</i> system		
??	Butta (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HCH88	Butta (mountains) 07°07'/36°27' 2152 m	07/36	[WO x Gz]
pict	J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 112-113[21] mountains to the west		
HCP22	Butte (area)	07/35	[WO]
	<i>butto</i> , <i>buttoo</i> (O) single-edged jungle knife, for cutting bushes or grass		
??	Butto (mountain in Kefa)	../..	[x]
	In 1897 Emperor Menelik ordered Ras Wolde Giyorgis to conquer Kaffa. King Gaki Sherocho (locally commonly known as Chenito) had only an estimated 300 obsolete firearms and could only offer a kind of guerrilla defence. The king took the precaution of burying his crown on Mount Butto, because legend held that the strength of the nation would last as long as the royal symbol remained in Kaffa. [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 185-186]		
	<i>butuji</i> : <i>buttuji</i> , <i>butugi</i> , <i>buttigi</i> (O), <i>butiji</i> (A) a tall tree. Manilkara <i>butugi</i> , top-storey forest tree with buttressed foot		
JDH50	Butuji (Butugiu), see Butiji		
	<i>butuli</i> : <i>buttulle</i> (O) plump, fat in a pleasant-looking way		
HDL63	Butuli (But'uli) 09°40'/38°45' 2623 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HBT46	Buvilla 04°57'/38°57' 1236 m	04/38	[Gz]
HDM52	Buwotaro (Buotaro)	09/39	[+ WO]
HBM21	Buya (area)	03/39	[WO]
HDG59	Buya 09°30'/35°36' 1871 m	09/35	[Gz]
H....	Buya (centre in 1964 of Gwagussa sub-district)	10/37?	[Ad]
HES97	Buya (mountain) 13°30'/38°09' 1536 m	13/38	[Gz]
HES97	Buya (Buia) 13°31'/38°14' 1412 m	13/38	[Gz WO]
	(Buya Derraule? near Adigrat?;) Valley with granite rocks. They form thick pegmatites and aplites, together with quartz veins and dikes. Maaba is on its northern side, 12/40?		

- [Mineral 1966]
HEU61 Buye (Buie) (village with small church) c2050 m 13/39 [+ Gu WO]
Groups of houses with conical thatched roofs.
[Guida 1938]
- ?? Buyami (river) ../.. [Mi]
An affluent of Kobara which is a right affluent of the Birbir river. Local inhabitants have early panned for gold in the valley, and it has also been explored by experts.
[Mineral 1966]
- ?? Buyelle, among archaeological sites in Afar ../.. [20]
Mid-1975: "Herb /Mosca/ and I took a Land Rover and blitzed back /from the small stream Meadura/ north a few kilometres to the next stream, Buyelle. There were more tools in abundance, made out of basalt as well as stream cobbles. Both artifacts and fossils were eroding from red, iron-rich sediments that appeared to be at a higher level than Meadura."
"Fred /Wendorf/ and I walked north /from Meadura/ to the next stream drainage, called Buyelle. There were quartzitic as well as basalt tools amid red sediments that looked somewhat higher stratigraphically, and therefore possibly younger. Fred again identified the predominantly bifacial tools as upper Acheulean. En route to the site we nearly stumbled over a broken orange ceramic pot with a basalt handaxe sitting in the middle of it."
[J Kalb, Adventures of the bone trade, New York 2001 p 166, 178]
- HDK29 Buyema 09°14'/38°24' 2556 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
buyit (A) small jar or jug
- HDN04 Buyit Chono (Buit Ciono) (area) 10/35 [+ WO]
buyo (O) kind of grass, with ritual use among the Alabdu;
buuyu, *buuyyu* (O) tattered clothes
- HDE92 Buyo (village & mountain Buyo Terara) 08/38 [x]
HDK46 Buyo 09°29'/38°03' 1709 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
JFA94 Buzaba 14/40 [Ne]
HCC78 Buzza, see Bonke
HCJ13 Buzzani (mountain) 06°29'/36°59' 2314 m 06/36 [WO Gz]
Coordinates would give map code HCJ14
- bwahit* (A) turbine
- HES67 **Bwahit** (Buahit, Bwahita) 13°15'/38°15' 4430 m 13/38 [Wa WO Gu n]
(mountain) coordinates would give map code HES68,
see also under Bauhit and under Sawana.
Facts about Ethiopia in 2004 says that with 4437 m Buahit is the 7th highest mountain in Ethiopia.
- 1900s The Rosen party of Germans were near the mountain in late April 1905.
"Ueber die Wände der Amba-Ras -- hob sich der Stock des Buahit, dessen Gipfel 4520 m misst. Ein sehr verständig angelegter Weg führte uns in grossen Kurven an dem Abhang hinab mit starker, aber gleichmässiger Neigung. Man konnte fast überall reiten, nur an ein paar Stellen war der Pfad durch Wildwasser zerstört und einmal von gestürzten Baumstämmen gesperrt. Aber schwindelfrei musste man schon sein, denn es ging oft hart am Rande jäher Abhänge entlang."
[F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 439]
- 1930s The two Swedes Erik Nilsson, geologist, and Waldemar Nyström, with childhood and young years in Ethiopia, in 1933 climbed the highest peak of Bwahit and seemed to have been the first Europeans to do so.
Waldemar's brother, Dr Harald Nyström, for some days stayed in caves of Bwahit during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

[H Nyström, Med S:t Giorghis ..., Sthlm 1937 p 153]

1960s 14 January 1967: "I was astounded to hear myself being hailed in English by an Ethiopian on the far bank of a nearby stream; and I was even more astounded to see a tall young white man crossing the stream and to hear him greeting me with a strong Welsh accent. I stared at him as though he were a spectre - and indeed the poor boy looked alarmingly like one, for he had spent the night lost on the slopes of Buahit. When we were joined by a haggard young Englishman, I learned from the boys' guide-cum-interpreter, Afeworq, that I had come upon the last scene of a painful drama, which mercifully was having a happy ending.

Yesterday Ian and Richard had left their camp, near Ras Dashan, to explore the Buahit area, and during the afternoon they somehow got separated and thoroughly lost, so both had spent the night wandering around alone without light, food or adequate clothing. Early this morning Afeworq left the camp to search for them, and just before I appeared the three had been reunited.

Ian, the Welshman, explained that two other Englishmen were at the camp and that all four are Addis school-teachers on a ten-day Semien trek. --

It took us five hours to walk the next eight miles. Richard was suffering from mountain-sickness and no one had much spring in their step as we climbed the long slope to the top of Buahit. From the summit we could see a tremendous chasm to the north, half-full of colossal wedges of broken rock - but my attention was soon diverted to the practical aspects of this landscape. Here we were on the verge of a 300-foot cliff which I wouldn't have dared to attempt with a pack-animal had I been alone, but as Afewerk knew a possible zig-zag route he led Jock /the riding mule/ down."

[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, 1969 p 108-109]

Hiking advice: Set off for the Bwahit pass (3,878 metres). Allow 3 hours extra to reach the summit of Bwahit (4,430 m) and return to the pass. Long descent to the river Meshesha.

[Aubert 1999 p 217]

"The summit of Bwahit lies to the south-east of Chenek camp; the landscape changes dramatically from coarse moorland to barren scree slopes. From the top, you can see a tiny piece of Ras Dashen."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 182]

?? Bwamba Wiha (Buamba Weha)/ [+ 20]

In 2004 it was officially said that resources of caolin at Bwamba Wiha in Southern Ethiopia amount to 225.4 tons.

[Facts about Ethiopia p 93]

?? Bweiteras/ [x]
Village in Simen with Falasha living there still around 1980.

HCJ92c Bwerate 07/36 [Wa]

HBP53 Byelli (Bielli) 05/35 [+ WO]

HCG79c Byenesho (Bienescio) 07/35 [+ Gu]

1930s "Abyssinian area abandoned because of the Mieken."

[Guida 1938]

Byenesho She Kaba, a group of the Sidama people on the border of Simen National Park at its eastern end