

JDR38	Doale 10°17'42°23' 807 m	10/42	[Gz]
JCE95	Doar, see Dohar		
HEK45	Doaro, see Dewaro		
	dob: <i>doob</i> (Som) 1. froth from the mouth of a camel; 2. virgin boy; <i>dhoob</i> (Som) 1. earthenware; 2. gather; (Som,O) plaster with mud (cf English "daub and wattle"); <i>dob</i> (T) border, frontier		
JCF61	Dob Wen (Dob Ouen) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
	<i>doba</i> (A) ox without horns /Gondar/ or black and white /Shewa/; <i>Dob'a</i> , "an example of a tribe that has completely disappeared" [J S Trimmingham who also wrote:] "An islamized-pagan tribe inhabiting the mountain region of Woggerat around Amba Alagi and infesting the caravan routes." [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 81]		
HCS81	Doba 07°59'37°41' 1636 m	07/37	[Gz]
HDT09	Doba (as next one?) 10°02'39°16'	10/39	[Gz]
HDT17	Doba (with fort & sub P.O.) 10°04'39°06' c 1700/2596 m	10/39	[Po Gu Gz]
	Queen Tayitu had many sources of income. She collected customs from a post at Doba near Weldiya of about 4,000 M.T.thaler a year in 1906. [Tsegaye Tegenu, The evolution of Ethiopian absolutism, Uppsala 1996 p 147] Artist Hailu Tsige Gulech was born in Doba in 1943. He graduated from the Art School in 1963, then studied in Poland and in 1971 also in England. He worked at Bahir Dar College 1972-1976 and thereafter became a teacher at the Art School in Addis Abeba.		
HDU13c	Doba (village 150 km NE of A.A.)	10/39	[x]
text	Skolbygget i byn Doba, Sthlm (SIDA) 1975, a 16-page pamphlet with 13 photos, to accompany a 16 minutes still film about the school construction by ESBU with assistance from Sweden		
??	Doba	../..	[18]
pict	A Cecchi, Da Zeila alle frontiere .. vol II, Roma 1885 p 601 view of mountain		
JDH24	Doba (Dobba) 09°17'41°05' (wereda & its centre in 1964, also sub-district, centre = Bio Keraba) 2015 m	09/41	[WO Ad Gz]
	The primary school (in Chercher awraja) in 1968 had 131 boys and 33 girls, with four teachers.		
JDR07	Doba (mountain) 09°59'42°16' 1249 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDR07	Doba 10°02'42°15' 794 m	10/42	[Gz]
HDT29	Doba Agher, see Ahba		
JDH24	Doba sub-district (-1964-1997-)	09/41	[n]
JDC79	Doballe (area)	08/42	[WO]
HES64	Dobaruk (Dobarik), see Debark <i>dobba, dhobba</i> (O) plastering		
JDH24	Dobba, see Doba		
JEP94	Dobbeta, see Debbeta <i>dobbi, dobi</i> (O) nettle, <i>Urtica simensis</i>		
HCR89	Dobbi, see Dobi		
JDG23	Dobbi Faghe (near Awash river)	09/40	[Ne Gu]
	"We came within a few yards of the banks of the Awash, and stopped in a natural clearing, amid enormous trees which entirely shut out the fiery rays of the sun. The gentle subdued light quickly cooled our bodies, and soothed our aching eyes. Our Wara Malka men informed us that this district was known as Dobbi Faghe." "Pastori and I pushed forward into the thick jungle, in order to find out exactly where the		

river was. Suddenly, through the intricacies of the vegetation, we saw it, deeply set between high vertical banks. The water, flowing noiselessly, was turbid, showing that rain had fallen recently in the regions upstream."

"Rosina -- issued the flour ration to the men, and then went round to their separate groups, for they always arranged themselves according to their creeds, so that they might cook and eat together without defilement --"

"Game was plentiful about our camping-place, and before the midday meal we killed two bucks, one for the Christians and one for the Muslims. -- Neither party would eat boar's flesh, or any sort of bird."

"In the afternoon Pastori and I with two of the men went out to shoot again. Stalking proved difficult, for the vegetation was everywhere thick and close. Before I had gone five hundred yards my shirt was as ragged as a banana leaf which has been whipped by a strong wind. Occasionally we approached the river, and found it sunk some thirty feet below us. For the most part the banks were abrupt and vertical, but where they had subsided we were able to reach the water's edge, and rest in the shadow of the overhanging tamarisks."

"Wild life teemed in the forest; there were antelopes, water-buck as large as mules, guinea-fowl, doves, aigrettes, and many other sorts of birds. Close to the river there were many crocodiles basking in the sun."

"On leaving the river we took to a path which had been made in the forest by hippopotami. Without this path we should have found it almost impossible to penetrate through the dense jungle close to the river bank, so close were the trees and so thick the undergrowth that filled the space under their branches. Further from the river the vegetation became rather less dense, and here hundreds of guinea-fowl and doves were congregated. In fact, judging by the noise they made, there may have been thousands of the birds there. Several black snakes slithered away as we advanced."

"At this point the river flowed close to the base of some volcanic hills. Consequently the forest belt was here narrow. We soon came to the open, and began to climb the first boulders of the nearest hill. The rock was trachytic, and whenever small pieces of it knocked together under our feet they made a ringing metallic tinkle. -- Not a blade of grass grew on the steep slopes, in striking contrast with the low ground beneath them, which was entirely covered with rank vegetation. As we approached nearer and nearer to the summit we could see more and more of the Awash winding through the plain -- We descended the western side of the hill, and came to the dead jungle which we had traversed in the morning."

"-- we were met by one of our men who told us hesitatingly that two of our mules had disappeared. -- It was a serious matter to lose two of our four mules, especially at the beginning of our journey. -- Night had fallen, and we had already dined, when it occurred to us to send two men back along the track to Wara Malka, in case the mules had retraced their steps towards that place."

"In places where the shore was narrow and the stream flowed close to the vertical bank, many snake-like roots grew from the top of the bank and reached to the water below, completely barring our path. We were obliged to creep through these in order to pass them. The knots of contorted roots had been exposed by the subsidence of the soil. There were also fallen trees, the tops of which were half-submerged in the water. They continued to live, anchored to the bank, with doubled-up roots, some of which had snapped or dried up. Others, more pliant, had adapted themselves to the different conditions in which they found themselves, thickening in parts, or growing humps where the wood had split."

"In the night I suddenly woke, and after listening intently for a few moments I roused the camp with my yells of delight. I had heard the sound of hooves, trotting at no great distance. -- We learnt that the mules had travelled all the way back to Wara Malka, the stables of which they had evidently appreciated. In fact, a villager had found them grazing near the Halls' garden --"

"We had already discovered a good ford a little downstream of our camping place, and

accordingly we crossed the river without difficulty or delay. The two Malka Wara Danakils were the first to take to the water; next came we three Europeans, mounted on mules led by our boys; and finally the string of camels passed over. We found the river was not very deep, and the loads were scarcely touched by the water. On the opposite bank we immediately found ourselves in a forest as thick as that which we had just left." "There were many wild boars in this part of the forest -- Antelopes and water-buck were numerous in the open patches of the wood, where they remained grazing, indifferent to the camels. But the moment a man appeared before them they were seized with instant panic."

"To our immense relief, the forest gradually became less dense, and the thorny scrub which followed was more and more stunted and sparse. At last the parched and empty desert shimmered in front of us again."

"Our satisfaction at having reached the open wilderness did not last very long, however, for we soon came to a black soil which aroused unpleasant expectations. In fact the ground soon became broken by thousands of fissures and crevices. This was the bottom of a dried-up pool or lake, extending over several square miles. -- As the camels came on this dangerous place, we held our breath at every step they took. -- Our poor camels pluckily struggled onward, fell frequently, were unloaded and reloaded, and at last, after some hours of suspense and anxiety, the dangerous place was passed in safety."

[Nesbitt 1934 (1955) p 79-90]

JEJ35	Dobdob	12/42	[WO]
	dobdor: <i>dobore</i> (O) kind of tree		
JEJ55	Dobdor	12/42	[WO]
HCT90	Dobena (Debenna) (village), cf Debona	08/38	[x WO]
HBL10	Dobesa (mountain) 03°46'/38°28' 1216 m	03/38	[WO Gz]
	<i>dobi</i> (A), <i>doobbii</i> (O) nettle, <i>Urtica simensis</i> ;		
	<i>doobi</i> (Som) medium-sized milk vessel;		
	<i>Dobi</i> (Dobbi, Gogot), a dialect of northern Gurage		
HCR89	Dobi (Dobbi) 08°02'/37°27' 2103 m	08/37	[Gz]
HCR99	Dobi	08/37	[MS WO]
HCS98	Dobi 08°08'/38°20' 2154 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDD19	Dobi, M. (area)	08/38	[WO]
H...	Dobi (centre in 1964 of Bito sub-district)	09/39	[Ad]
HDD93	Dobi 09°03'/37°49' 2368 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDE61	Dobi 08°47'/38°33' 2095 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE72	Dobi (village)	08/38	[x]
HDJ72	Dobi 09°44'/36°50' 1561 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDK01	Dobi 09°08'/37°36' 2395 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL00	Dobi 09°05'/38°27' 2433 m, see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]

Dobi [which one?]

The Dobi earthquake in central Afar in 1989 was among the most significant in Ethiopia in the 20th century. Its magnitude was 6.3 on the Richter scale. Several bridges were destroyed.

Dobi [which one?]

pict	G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987 p 188-189 two-page wide view of salt flats and basalt formations		
JEJ11	Dobi (valley & mountain range) 11°48'/41°35' 537/741 m	11/41	[WO Gz]
JEJ30c	Dobi (airstrip)	12/41	[Ro]
HD...	Dobi Berber (in Gimbi awraja) A private primary school there was closed by 1968. dobi cheleleka: <i>cheleleka</i> (A,O) a kind of forest tree, Apodytes dimidiata	09/35?	[Ad]

??	Dobi Cheleleka (visiting postman under A.A.)	../..	[Po]
HDE98	Dobi Mikael (Dobi Micael), see under Chefe Donsa	08/39	[LM WO]
JDJ15	Dobine 09°14'/42°05' 1829 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDL64	Dobis	09/38	[AA]
HDM95	Docachil, see Dokakil		
HCH19	Doco, see Doko & HCJ00		
HDJ81	Doconu, see Dokonu		
JEA96	Docotle, see Dokotle		
JDH63	Docsa, see Doksa		
HCA75	Docu, see Doku		
	<i>Doda</i> , an Ado Mara tribe of the Afar, living between Bati and the Mille valley		
HCL68	Doda 06°54'/39°14' 3222 m	06/39	[Gz]
JEB51	Doda (area)	11/40	[WO]
	Dodata, cf Dodota		
??	Dodata East sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
??	Dodata West sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDL04	Dodde, M. (area) 2776 m	09/38	[WO]
	<i>doddo</i> (O) vagina		
HCT99	Doddo 2050 m	08/39	[Gu]
	<i>doddot</i> (A) kind of cree-like plant;		
	<i>doddota</i> (O) kinds of thorn tree		
HCT97	Doddota, see Dodota		
JDB99	Doddota (area), cf Dodeta	09/41	[WO]
HDK29	Dode 09°19'/38°20' 2471 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Dodela (in Hararge)	../..	[x]
	Population 1,716 as counted in 1956.		
JE...	Dodeta (centre in 1964 of Chefe Barigu sub-district)	11/40	[Ad]
	dodi: <i>dooddi</i> (Som) race, competition		
HCJ67	Dodi 06°55'/37°16' 1650 m	06/37	[Gz]
HCN12	Dodi 07°21'/35°02' 758 m	07/35	[WO Gz]
	<i>dodo</i> (O) foolish, stupid; innocent		
GCU17	Dodo (area), cf Doddo	07/34	[WO]
HBM64	Dodo, Gebel (area) 04°13'/39°43' 1061/1092 m	04/39	[WO Gz]
HCS13c	Dodoba (locality about 20 km south of Hosaina)	07/37	[20]
	Ato Mersha Tesema from the Dodota area was a man of some wealth and he became (-1953-) one of the two early leaders of the so-called Kembata Evangelical Church 2. By 1958 Ato Mersha claimed to be the leader of 60 churches with perhaps about 6,000 members. [Mission source]		
HBT69	Dodol 05°03'/39°14' 1054 m	05/39	[WO Gz]
HCL78	Dodola (Doddolla, Dodolo)	06/39	[Gz WO Te Wa]
	06°59'/39°11' 2362/2447/2493 m		
	Centre at least 1964-1980 of Genale awraja and in 1964 of Dodola wereda; with sub post office. Within a radius of 10 km there is at km		
	10SW Borama (area)		
1936	The Swedish Red Cross Ambulance on its retreat southwards to Kenya arrived to this "small town" on 24 June. [K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 172]		
1938	About 150 inhabitants. Important market in an area rich in resources of agriculture and forest. Italian <i>Residenza</i> , post, infirmary, church of Kidane Mihret. [Guida 1938]		
1940s	The Ministry of Education on 21 March 1949 signed the permission for a Danish mission (Dansk Ethiopier-Mission) to start a school and work in Dodola and Ibano. This mission		

had a rather weak base in its home country, so the start of mission work progressed slowly.

- 1950s In June 1952 a Danish handicraft teacher Hjalmar Andersen and his wife Marianne, a teacher, moved to Dodola and built a mission station at the Lincho river, starting a school and a clinic. Later arrived Elise Clausen and Ethel Pebersen for health work. The Andersen couple finally left the mission because of conflict with their home administration. Their successors Truels and Gunvor Christensen happened to leave for the same reason. [F Hylander, Crabatto, Sthlm 1980 p 57]
The traveller Charles Birch-Iensen used the mission compound as a camping ground in 1955 and describes the atmosphere of the place at some length (in Swedish). Truels had gone with their Landrover with a sick nurse Trine to bring her to Addis Abeba. Nurse Ethel worked in the new clinic built at the lower part of the site, with beds for patients in two houses, one for Amhara and one for Oromo. Nurse Ethel was unmarried but took care of a two-year old girl Martha from one of the local evangelists. Patients were sometimes pilgrims passing on their way to Shek Husen. The fitawrari lived in a group of houses on a hill.
[C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecka, Sthlm 1960 p 54-62]
Population of Dodola was 1,799 as counted in 1956.
- 1960s A road to Dodola built by the Italian occupants had fallen into disrepair.
The telephone landline to Dodola was in operation by 1964.
When the traveller John Eriksson visited the Danish Mission around 1965, only nurse Ethel was there. The Christensen couple had gone to Yirga Alem for Gunvor to have her baby. Eriksson was told by police that it was forbidden to take photos, but the jovial local governor said that it was permitted.
[J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 141, 147, 148-149]
A centre for community development was established in Dodola.
The main primary school in 1968 had 373 boys and 127 girls, with 7 male teachers and one female.
Danish Mission primary school had 196 boys and 30 girls, with 7 male teachers and one female.
The junior secondary school in 1968 had 52 male and 7 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.
- 1970s The /mission/ primary school around 1971 had economic support from the Lutheran World Federation.
The missionaries Hjalmar and Marianne Andersen with a teenage son Bøge after 21 years visited Dodola again 1976 and stayed for three months. They were not permitted to re-enter mission employment (Denmark: "to old", Mekane Yesus Church: "do not take responsibility") but after going home and out again and waiting for several months they were given permission by the authorities (still without support from mission or church) to work, and they arrived in Dodola on 4 Dec 1976. The main mission station had a thatched church, an infirmary, a Bible school, and several outstations. The Andersens first were attached to Hara Dakie.
[F Hylander, Crabatto, Sthlm 1980 p 59-66]
- 1980s Population around 8,300 in 1984.
- 1990s "Dodola must be the most parochial and sullen town I have ever visited in Africa. Wherever you walk you are treated to a stream of yelling and abuse, and there is little in the way of decent accommodation or food. -- the government-run Kabale Hotel, on the main road about 100 m from the bus station, is your best option -- It's not signposted, but easily identified by its tasteful bright orange exterior. There are other hotels, but you really don't want to know about them. As for eating, it's basically a case of strolling around town till you find somewhere that serves food - there are several restaurants --"
[Bradt 1995(1998)]
Population around 13,800 in 1994.
- 2000s Population around 17,000 in 2001, a doubling in 15 years' time.
- picts A B Svensson, Genom Abessinien ..., Sthlm 1930

p 241 house with fence;
 F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 277 chief's grave
 with 69 heads of bulls (same on p 43 of Crabatto, see below);
 J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 160-161[29]
 general view of highland plateau;
 F Hylander, Crabatto, Sthlm 1980 p 45 church with Oromo grave
 stones around, 47 Dodola plain, 49 Oromo grave stone in the plain
 with many symbols, 53 Danish missionaries' dwelling at the market
 square, 55 two photos of the Danish mission station in Lincho
 valley, 56 Negash of the mission and family Andersen

HCL78 Dodola sub-district (-1997-) 06/39 [n]

dodota (O) kinds of thorn tree, *Acacia* spp., *A. gerrardii*

Dodota [which one?]

In the battle of Dodota (at some time in 1884-1885) the Arsi Oromo under Leenjiso Diggaa annihilated a Shewan army, captured the *negarit* (royal drum), and Menilek himself was pursued as far as present-day Mojo.

[Abbas Haji]

HCT97 Dodota (Doddota) (area) 08/39 [n WO]

HDE53 Dodota 08°38'/38°46' 1848 m, cf Doddota 08/38 [Gz]

HDE99c Dodota (40 km from Nazret towards Asela) 08/39 [Mi]

On the eastern side of the road there is thinly bedded limestones mixed with tuffic material. [Mineral 1966]

HDF91 Dodota 08/39 [Ad WO]

(centre in 1964 of Agere Maryam sub-district)

HEM84 Dodota 12°31'/39°44' 1707 m 12/39 [Gz]

JCN88 Dodota (mountain) 07°59'/40°33' 1721 m 07/58 [Gz]

JDJ26 Dodota 09°19'/42°12' 1801 m 09/42 [Gz]

JDN82 Dodota 10°42'/40°00' 1564 m 10/40 [Gz]

HEF76 Dodota sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bekeksa) 11/39 [Ad Gz]

11°30'/39°55' 1578 m, in Ambasel awraja

HDF00 **Dodota wereda**, in Arsi about 30 km north of Asela 08/39 [x]

A water project was carried out in 1982-1986 and supported by SIDA in Sweden. It was much of a women's project in character. When the project was evaluated in 1988 about 40,000 persons received fresh water at short distance.

Sweden contributed Sw.Crs 7.6 million and Ethiopia an additional one-fifth of that amount.

The situation of women in Dodota was studied from 1979 by Eva Poluha, and she found that they used an average of six hours a day to provide water for their families.

It was in September 1982 that SIDA decided to give support, and in December that the first project agreement was signed. The final completion was delayed over a year.

Reasons were the exceptional drought in 1984 and the villagization program of the Mengistu government. The authorities wanted to move some of the population, and the water project was changed accordingly.

It was first believed that the population of Dodota wereda was 30,000 but a census later showed that it was about 60,000 on an area of 300 sq.km. There are three small towns in the wereda, with Dhera (see Dera) as the main centre, Awash Melkasa to the north, and Huruta at 20 km to the south. In the highlands live Amhara who cultivate the soil, and in the lowlands mainly Oromo tending cattle.

In the context of the water project 131 women from Dodota were given 4-week courses at the ARDU education centre in Asela.

At each water outlet there was employed a (female) guard who sold coupons at 5 Eth. cents each and valid for 100 litres of water. In the towns some households had individual water supply installed.

texts The Dodota Water Supply Project, impact, sustainability and replicability.

An evaluation by Eva Poluha, Göran Engstrand, Annika Idemalm, Johan Melchert, Judith Narrowe. Stockholm (Sida Evaluation Report 1990/1) Jan. 1989, 75 pages. (The original report as above has been given a Swedish-language summary:)
Med vattnet kom det nya livet -- Sthlm (Sida) 1990, Bistånd utvärderat nr 1/90, 23 pages with 11 illustrations.

pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 5(1967) no 1 p 2 plain with acacias		
HET77	Doduka <i>dof</i> (A) heavy rain, downpour; <i>dofa, doofa</i> (O) weak, ignorant, inept, unfit	13/39	[WO]
JCH79	Dofa (area) 07°02'/41°33' 742/789 m	07/41	[WO Wa Gz]
JDG33	Dofen (Dofane, Dofan) (mountain) MS: 09°19'/40°05' 950/1160 m; Gz: 09°21'/40°08' 1226 m 39 km north of Awash Station, the first of the (extinct) volcanoes in the Rift Valley, counting from the east. The village of Hagube is a few kilometres north of Dofan.	09/40	[Gz WO Ne x]
geol	Dofan rises from the Sodde plain with a large crater containing notable sulphur deposits. Dofan showed fumaroles in 1841 and gave subterranean rumblings in 1844, but there was no fumarole activity in 1887 when a huge deposit of sulphur interstratified in friable porous trachyte was observed in the main crater at the northern end of the mountain. In 1940 sulphur was again being deposited from numerous fumaroles. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 227] There are estimated to be several hundred thousand metric tons of sulphur, contained in low-grade trachytic ore. A mine has been worked at Dofan, although the average sulphur content in the ore is very low. [Mineral 1966]		
HCJ09	Dofa 06°22'/37°28' 2044 m <i>dog</i> (A) kind of shrub, the wood of which is used for torches, Ferula spp.; <i>doga</i> (A) <i>Diplolophia africana</i>	06/37	[WO Gz]
JFA24	Doga (area)	13/40	[WO]
HF...	Doga Geraalta wereda (-1994-), cf Kolla Geraalta	13/39	[n]
HFE..	Doga Temben (sub-district/?/ in 1966)	13/39?	[x]
HBS80	Dogali 05°20'/37°33' 1180 m, see under Jarso	05/37	[WO Gz]
HCJ37	Doge (Doghe) (area) 06°36'/37°23' 2150 m see under Bole	06/37	[+ WO Gz]
HEU82	Dogea (Doghea) 13°24'/39°32' 2265 m see under Kwiha Pass with Fortino Sassari, on a fortified line held by the Italians. As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.	13/39	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HEJ..	Dogg (place in Balas valley) It was stated by Italians in 1937 that prospecting for gold had been carried out at this place in the Balas valley by local inhabitants. [Mineral 1966]	11/37?	[It]
HCK79	Doglio, see Dolyo		
	<i>dogo: doogo</i> (Som) fall abundantly /said of rain/		
HBF80	Dogo (area)	03/39	[WO]
HCJ15	Dogo 06°28'/37°05' 1076 m	06/37	[Gz]
JDC93	Dogo (Dogu, G.) 09°02'/41°53' 2053/2480 m (with church Medhane Alem) <i>dogoma</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Croton machrostachys</i> , with broad leaves of which some are usually bright yellow; (<i>dogma, dokma, dokoma</i> in Amharic is <i>Syzygium guineense</i>)	09/41	[Gz]
HDK85	Dogoma 09°50'/38°01' 1194 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK94	Dogoma 09°52'/37°55' 1385 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL69	Dogoma (area), see under Mendida	09/39	[WO]
HBS96	Dogonu (area) 05°25'/38°07', cf Dokonu	05/38	[WO Gz]

HEL05	Dogoro 11°50'/38°57' 1983 m <i>dogu</i> (A) ox with reddish-brown coat	11/38	[Gz]
JDC74	Dogu, 08°50'/41°58' An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	08/41	[MS]
JDC93	Dogu, G., see Dogo		
JDK14	Dogu (Dogon) 09°22'/42°56'	09/42	[x]
HFD86	Doguate (waterhole) see under Adi Daro	14/38	[MS WO]
JFA06	Dogura (plain) <i>dogwa</i> (Welega Bega) kind of tree	13/40	[WO]
JFA73	Dogwa (Dogua) (mountain area) 14°12'/40°07' 1007 m	14/40	[+ WO Gz Mi]
geol	An outcrop of asbestos has been indicated south of the Dogwa mountains, at 14°09'40"/40°08'20" west of the Beliga torrent there is an outcrop of manganese minerals. [Mineral 1966]		
JDG12	Doha	09/40	[WO]
JDE18	Dohada Mahato (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEM31	Dohala (recorded in 1868)	12/39	[18]
JCE95	Dohar (Doar) 06°16'/43°56' 493 m	06/43	[WO Wa Gz]
JBP16	Dohonta (area)	04/41	[WO]
HCA83	Doia, see Doya		
GCT71	Doinri, see under Tor	07/33	[WO]
HCM82	Doio, see Doyo & JDB15 JDJ00		
	<i>doka</i> (doqa) (A) glass bead, especially ring of blue glass worn at the neck by children; (dhooqaa) (O) depression, rift valley		
HDM95	Dokakil (Docachil)	09/39	[+ WO]
HD...	Dokakit (Doqaqit) Not far from Debre Sina - the one in northern Yifat. The Shewan leader Abiye had his capital at Dokakit from about the 1720s. He embarked on conquest in the Harr Amba area, where he resided during the later part of his reign and where he was buried in 1743(?), having been killed in battle. [Marcus, Menelik II (1975)1995 p 8] Abbiye, son of Sebste, in the first half of the 1700s was eager to replace some of the churches destroyed by Gagn, and he decided to build a church of Kidus Mikael in the town of Doqaqit. He brought by stealth the <i>tabot</i> from Ayne, where Sebste was living, and this led to a skirmish in which Sebste was killed. [Levine 1965 p 33] Doqaqit was capital in the mid-1700s of Ammehayes, as a precursor of the Shewa kingdom. He raided the Afar and conquered the valleys of Geddem leading into the Afar country. He also conquered the area of Ankober, a future capital. [Abir 1968 p 147-148]	09/39?	[+ x]
	<i>doketu</i> (doqätu) (A) the flour		
HBR88	Doketu 05°20'/37°24' 1609 m	05/37	[Gz]
HDK19	Doketu 09°12'/38°21' 2606 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL00	Doketu (Dok'etu, Doqetu) 09°04'/38°26' 2364 m see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDJ49	Dokkie Dabalo, see Dakke Debelo		
	<i>doko</i> (doqo) (Kefa) potato, <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ; <i>doco</i> (Som) tighten, constrict; <i>Doko</i> , a group of the Sidama people, numbering 6,636 (in 1984?).		

There are the Doko of the Basketo group and the Doko who are north-western neighbours of the Dorze, living between the Omo and Ergine rivers. The main diet of the last-mentioned Doko is a special variety of ensete.

[S Stanley 1966]

The Bottego expedition passed through their territory in mid-1896 and got the impression that the Doko were more hostile than the Malo.

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|-----------|
| HCH19 | Doko (Doco) (area) 06°25'/36°30' | 06/36 | [+ WO Gz] |
| HCH19 | Doko (Doco) (mountain) 06°23'/36°39' 1963 m | 06/36 | [+ WO Gz] |
| geol | The topmost formation of mount Doko, north of Bulki, is a trachytic tuff.
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 137] | | |
| HDC47c | Dokonjo Doyo (54 km south of Ijaji) | 08/37 | [n] |
| | On 3 December Kes Waksiyom and Kes Senbato of the Mekane Yesus Church went by mule from Ijaji to the village Dokonjo Doyo, a journey lasting seven hours. They founded a committee for self-help work there. In February 1993 a motorcar could cross the Gibe river and reach Dokonjo Doyo. It brought water drilling equipment, the missionary Karl-Gustav Lundgren, Kes Waksiyom and Kes Senbato.
The local people also built the first school ever in the village, with a thatched roof.
[A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 37, 39]
<i>dokonno</i> (A) widespread weed with blue flowers, <i>Malva verticillata</i>
<i>dokonnu</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Grewia ferruginea</i> | | |
| HDJ81 | Dokonu (Doconu) (mountain), cf Dogonu | 09/36 | [+ WO] |
| GCT56 | Dokota (Docota, Locota) 07°42'/34°03' 305 m | 07/34 | [Gz] |
| ?? | Dokota | 09/38 | [Mi] |
| | The first left affluent of the Labbu river in the upper Muger drainage system. Limestone is exploited in the region, but there is none in the Dokota valley.
[Mineral 1966] | | |
| JEA96 | Dokotle (Docotle) (area) | 11/40 | [+ WO] |
| | <i>doksa</i> (O) mystery, secret; <i>dokusa</i> (O) sauce; salt with pepper;
<i>doks</i> (dhoks) (O) hide | | |
| JDD26 | Doksa (Docsa) (area) 1260 m | 08/43 | [+ WO] |
| JDH63 | Doksa (Docsa, G.) (area) | 09/40 | [+ WO] |
| | <i>doku</i> (dhooquu) (O) dented, hollow, sunken /ground/ | | |
| HCA75 | Doku (Docu) (area) | 06/35 | [+ WO] |
| | <i>dol</i> (A) reddish earth used for painting;
<i>doll</i> (Som) kinds of bushbuck, <i>Tragelaphus</i> spp.;
<i>dool</i> (Som) 1. ferry-boat, pontoon; 2. distant destination;
stranger; 3. buttock; <i>dhool</i> (Som) front tooth, incisor | | |
| JCC22 | Dol (Dole) 05°42'/41°51' 453 m | 05/41 | [Gz WO] |
| | Area with salines, in Bale. | | |
| JDS03 | Dol Behed (area) | 10/42 | [WO] |
| HCM24c | Dola Mena, see Dolo Mena | | |
| KCG39 | Doldol 06°41'/45°37' 488 m | 06/45 | [WO Gz] |
| | <i>dole</i> (A) pour a liquid | | |
| JCC22 | Dole, see Dol | | |
| HBK62 | Doleit, G. (hill) | 04/37 | [WO] |
| HCA16 | Doleti (area) 05°32'/35°23' 1250 m | 05/35 | [WO Gz] |
| HCD34 | Doliya (Dolia, Dolla) 05°42'/37°54' 1530,3300 m | 05/37 | [+ WO Gz] |
| GDF87 | Dollee | 08/34 | [WO] |
| | <i>Dollo</i> , a sub-division of the Ometo ethnic group | | |
| KCG63 | Dollo (area) 06°55'/45°05', cf Dolo | 06/45 | [WO Gz] |
| | The main monastery in Dollo had (-1984-) a deep well that pumped up water twice a day.
(Is this the same or near the mission station 30 km from Soddo visited by the author?) | | |

- [M F Harris, Breakfast in hell, New York 1987]
- HDB64 Dollos (mountain) 1960 m 08/36 [WO]
 HD... Dollow Agemesa (in Gimbi awraja) 09/35? [Ad]
 A private school in 1968 had 36 boys and 19 girls in grades 1-3,
 with two teachers.
- H... Dollu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Weyra Debre) 10/39 [Ad]
- HDE56 Dolo 08°40'/39°01' 1986 m 08/39 [Gz]
 HDU92 Dolo 10°48'/39°32' 2757 m 10/39 [Gz]
 HEU92 Dolo (pass) 13°30'/39°38' 2332/2340 m 13/39 [Gu 18 Gz]
 (British camp at river in 1868), see under Kwiha
- JB65 **Dolo** 04°10'/42°04' 172+175 m, cf Dolo Odo 04/42 [x n]
 (on the border of Somalia)
 Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis conquered Borena as far as Dolo in 1896-1897 and founded
 military garrisons in the region.
 [Gäbrä Selassie 1959 E.C.]
 A convention between Italy and Ethiopia in 1908 established a point of intersection with
 Kenya at Dolo, following a payment by Italy of some three million lire to Menilek.
 An Italian-Ethiopian Boundary Commission in 1911 delimited the border 30 km
 northwards, but got no further.
 [J Drysdale, The Somali dispute, London 1964 p 30-31]
- 1935 A little before 1935 traders started to transport goods to Italian Somaliland by truck, even
 if camel caravans also continued.
 Marshal Graziani started to attack from 4 October 1935 and occupied also Dolo. A large
 attack northwards began on 10 January 1936.
 [Guida 1938]
- 1941 "When we reached Dolo late in the afternoon of 21st March /British forces in 1941 from
 the Somaliland side/ we were not disappointed with the businesslike appearance of its
 defences. The entire area bristled with barbed-wire entanglements, some of the belts being
 as much as twenty yards across. Machine-gun emplacements were well concealed and
 sited to enfilade all sections of the wire. As we gazed on those unpleasantly elaborate
 arrangements for our reception, we had no sense of frustration at not being called upon to
 storm the place.
 The river formed the northern boundary of the defended area and the northern boundary
 of Italian Somaliland. On the far side were the low Abyssinian foot-hills, dun and ashen in
 the afternoon sun. A wide bridge, unaccountably left intact by the retreating Italians,
 spanned the stream. Near the river were tall, slender trees with scanty foliage and a few
 dom palms. A heavy blue-grey dust lay several inches deep over most of the countryside,
 rising slowly into clouds at the slightest disturbance.
 While the Italians had obviously regarded Dolo as the farthest outpost of a forgotten
 waste, they had not underrated the strategic importance of its position, shielding as it did
 the passage into Ethiopia. We discovered later that it was situated in the centre of a
 somewhat turbulent area, the country of the Marihan, who, we were informed on good
 authority, as slave-raiders, cattle thieves, gun-runners and general cut-throats, were in a
 class by themselves."
 [MacDonald 1957 p 150]
- 1960s During the first three months of 1964, heavy fighting took place at several border points
 in the Ogaden, among them Dolo.
 [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 180]
- 1972 In December 1972 Tenneco Oil Co. had discovered at Dolo, only about 50 km from the
 Somalia border, a natural gas deposit yielding 35 cubic feet of gas a day. This made the
 border area between Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya more "politically hot", as Somalia was
 disputing the area. The find was published in January 1973.
 [News]
- 1973 The mutual suspicions had built up to a potentially serious military confrontation in the

Dolo area between March and April 1973. At least one skirmish was reported to have occurred.

[C Legum, Ethiopia ..., London 1975 p 19-20]

Dolo: Melka Dila (Melka Dida?)

The camp of the Swedish Red Cross ambulance was attacked by Italian aircraft on 30 December 1935, allegedly in retaliation against the Ethiopians for the killing of pilots Toto Minniti and Livio Zannoni.

42 persons were killed, among them the Swede Gunnar Lundström. It was an Italian violation of the Geneva Convention of 27 July 1929. Italy offered to return the body of Lundström to his family in Sweden at Italian expense, but he was buried at Negele.

[Sbacchi 1997 p 68]

JDJ05	Dolo 1772 m, see under Amuma	09/42	[WO]
JDJ33	Dolo (Dolu)	09/41	[Gu WO]
JDJ63	Dolo (area), see under Dire Dawa	09/41	[WO]
dolo bay: <i>bay</i> (Som) she; <i>Baay</i> , region in south-west Somalia			
JBJ65	Dolo Bay (Dolobaie) 04°11'42"05' 175/221 m	04/42	[Gz WO Gu Ad]
	Dolo is near the border to Somalia and the road here passes close to the river (Ganale Doria, Juba).		
JBJ65	Dolo Bay sub-district (-1997-)	04/42	[n]
	dolo eda: <i>eda</i> (O) last night		
??	Dolo Eda (sub P.O. under Shashemene)	../.	[Po]
dolo mena: <i>mana</i> (O) house, home			
HCM24c	Dolo Mena (Dola Mena)	06/39	[Ca Br]
	The little village of Dolo Mena is 110 km from Goba. [Camerapix 1995]		
1990s	"After the plateau and the forest, dusty little Dola Mena could hardly fail to be an anti-climax. -- Nevertheless, whether you intend to retreat to Goba or advance to Negele Borena, you will almost certainly have to spend the night here. The whole tone of Dola Mena takes some adjustment after a few days in the Bale highlands: dusty acacia scrub replaces lush cultivated fields; camels throng the market place and their skimpily dressed Somali owners replace the blanketed horsemen of the highlands. -- There is electricity in Dola Mena; it seems so out of place as to be remarkable. The only hotels -- rub shoulders with each other on the Negele road. Neither has a name, and there's nothing much to choose between them: rooms cost less than a dollar and there are no showers." [Bradt 1995(1998)]		
	"The spectacular road running from Goba to Dolo Mena crosses the eastern part of the Bale mountains and the Senatti plateau. This is the highest road in the whole of Africa. It winds its way over 12,000 feet (3,600 metres) and reveals one of the finest mountain panoramas in the continent." [Aubert 1999 p 81]		
	Around seven trucks from Goba make the journey to Dolo Mena on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which are market days. There is no petrol filling station. The Mulu Hotel is "very basic". [Lonely planet 2000 p 254]		
dolo odo: <i>odo</i> (O) while, if; <i>oda</i> (O) large kind of fig tree; <i>odda</i> (O) not on speaking terms; <i>oda</i> (Som) old respected man			
JBJ65	Dolo Odo (Dollo Odo, Oddo, Odda)	04/42	[Gz WO Wa]
	04°11'42"04' 172 m (with sub P.O.)		
	The primary school (in Borena awraja) in 1968 had 9 boys and 6 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.		
JBJ65	Dolo Odo sub-district (-1997-)	04/42	[n]
HC...	Dolola (23 km by road from Adaba)	06/39	[It]
HDE45	Dololo Jila 08°34'38"55' 1726 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDJ15	Dolu 09°10'37"07' 1846 m	09/37	[Gz]

HCD34	Dolya (Dolia) 3300 m	05/37	[+ WO]
HCK79	Dolyo (Doglio) (area) <i>doma</i> (A,O) hoe used for cultivation; <i>doomaa</i> (O) blunt knife; <i>doma</i> (T) coconut palm	07/38	[+ WO]
HCR26c	Dombowa (with iron ore) The rainfall averages 1200-1400 mm per year. The small rains are almost completely lacking. Prospecting for iron has been carried out there before World War II. The ore is mostly limonite, earthy at the surface. It has a metallic luster with a coloration tending in certain parts towards yellow, in others towards brown. Volcanic ash can be found, covering the rocks for a few metres. In the period 1950-1962 an outcrop 2 km SW of Melka Sedi was investigated. An old trench 20x5x3.5 m was cleared of bush. There was an old ore pile containing some tons of excavated ore. Three new exploration pits were dug. The surface of the outcrop was estimated to be 100x80 m. "In the ferriferous matrix, limonite is concentrated irregularly in very small bulbs and veinlets on one side and greater veins, lenses, or blocks a few metres in length on the other side." Analyses of samples were reported by the Krupp consultants in December 1956. The average iron content was 40%, with also a very varying content of manganese. It was estimated that only about 10% of the volume of the layer contains useful ore. [Mineral 1966]	07/37	[Mi]
JDL40	Domeraba (Domerabob), see Damerabob		
HCD87	Domerso, see Domorso		
JBJ54	Domo (area)	04/41	[WO]
KCR72	Domo (Domit) 07°52'/46°51' 561 m	07/46	[Gz WO Gu Wa]
??	Domorsa (swampy plain)	../..	[Gu]
HCD87	Domorso (Domerso, Domarso) 06°11'/38°12' 1969 m (near Yirga Alem)	06/38	[Gz x]
1936	On 15 July 1936 staff of the retreating Red Cross Ambulances from Sweden and Norway met on the site of the American mission station. The lorry of the Norwegians returned to Agere Maryam. Next day when they were discovered by Italian aircraft they showed their flags. The aircraft did not return. The Scandinavians started from Domerso on 19 July, with some mules and a few Oromo porters. [K Johansson p 190-197]		
pict	K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 191 phallic monoliths		
HDE96	Domota 09°00'/39°01' 2406 m don: <i>doon</i> (Som) 1. ferry-boat; 2. mud dredged from a well, mineral obtained by mining; 3. want, search for, ask in marriage; 4. animals too weak to be driven to the wells /and are watered at home/; <i>dhoon</i> (Som) 1. large water vessel; 2. clan, kinsmen	09/39	[AA Gz]
HCF32	Don (area)	05/39	[WO]
JEB74	Donagera (Donaghera) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HES89	Doncoschi, see Donkoski		
JDH15	Doncuru, see Dunkuku		
HED84c	Donder <i>donfar</i> (Som) pig, pork	11/37	[Gu]
KCN23	Donfar (Donfarre) 07°25'/45°05' 722 m	07/45	[WO Gz]
HEA13	Dong (mountain) 11°00'/35°03' 939 m <i>donga</i> (A) 1. kind of tall forest tree, <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> , white pear, with irregular trunk; young shoots are copper-red; 2. a tall plant with delicate odour	11/35	[WO Gz]
H....	Donga (historical)	07/37?	[20]

	A state formed in Kambata about 1550-1570.		
HEP37	Donga 12°57'/36°22' 790 m	12/36	[WO Gz]
HCK90	Donga sub-district (centre in 1964 = Timbaro) The primary school (in Kembata awraja) in 1968 had 96 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher.	07/37	[Ad]
HEH22	Dongar, see Dunkur		
??	Dongiro Kuraz wereda (-1984-) (in the South Omo zone) According to the 1984 census the size of the largest ethnic group was 5,477 Nyangatom (Nayanyatom, Bume).	../..	[n]
HFF22	Dongollo (Dongolo, Wugura) 13°47'/39°37' 2154 m (British camp in 1868)	13/39	[Gz 18]
pict	Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John .. vol I, Cambridge 1961 p 180 drawing from 1868 /after Holland & Hozier/		
HFF90	Dongollo (Dongola) (mountain & historical area) 14°25'/39°23' 2707/2840 m	14/39	[Gz WO Pa]
	<i>dongora</i> (O) digging stick /without iron tip/		
HDG57	Dongoro 09°36'/35°27' 1984 m	09/35	[Gz]
HDH20	Dongoro (group of villages)	09/35	[LM WO Gu]
HDJ07	Dongoro (mountain chain) 09°08'/37°15' 2440 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ73	Dongoro (mountain) 1930 m	09/36	[WO]
HDH30	Dongoro Kere (D. K'ere, D. Qere, Dongoro) 09°21'/35°43' 1947 m	09/35	[MS Gz q]
HBM11	Dongorsa (area) 03°46'/39°26' 1218 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
	donguor goa: <i>go-a</i> (O) elephantiasis of the scrotum		
HFC17	Donguor Goa (area) see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO]
HEH22	Dongur (Dunkur, Duncur, Dangur, Dangvur) (Dongar) 11°59'/35°55' 708/900,2375 m see also Dunkur, cf Dangur Centre and important market on the left bank of river Dinder, in an undulating area partly cultivated with cotton. The inhabitants are mostly Hameg and Gunza.	11/35 11/35	[Ro WO Gu Wa] [18]
1930s	Post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]		
HFF40	Dongwar 13°58'/39°22' 2094 m	13/39	[Gz]
HDF42	Doni (Oriessa) 08°30'/39°33' 1318 m	08/39	[Gz WO]
HDL77	Donji 09°43'/39°07' 2604 m	09/39	[Gz]
HCK35	Donka (Donca) (area)	06/38	[+ WO]
HCB88	Donke 06°11'/36°25' 804 m	06/36	[Gz]
	<i>donkoro</i> (donqoro) (A) kind of parrot; <i>donkworo</i> (donkw'oro) (A) fool, stupid; <i>donqoroo</i> (O) stupid		
??	Donkoro (river) A small stream in a big valley.	../..	[Ch]
HDF40	Donkorre (Doncorre), see under Nazret	08/39	[+ WO]
HES89	Donkoski (Doncoschi) 13°25'/38°22' 2268 m donkuru: <i>kurre</i> (O) lake of rainwater	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
JDH15	Donkuru (Doncuru), see Dunkuku		
HBL32	Donono (area) 03°57'/38°35'	03/38	[WO Gz]
	<i>Donyiro</i> , ethnic group speaking Nyangatom language and numbering 39,818 (in 1984?)		
HBP62	Donyiro (area) c510 m	05/35	[WO]

JDR59c	Doomi, see Dumi		
HBP85	Doose, see Duss		
HDL00	Doqetu, see Doketu		
H....	Dora (river)	10/36?	[Ch]
	"It flows in a deep depression flanked by steep-sided hills running down to the Abbai. On the left bank of the Dora is Alyume, a hill. -- the descent into the Dora depression was precipitous and was not recommended for loaded mules. -- This district is one of the centres for the collection of civet." [Cheesman 1936]		
HDU15	Dora 10°04'/39°48' 2047 m	10/39	[Gz]
HDC56	Dorami, see Darami		
	<i>dorani</i> (O) puddle after rain		
HDB40	Dorana (Doranna) 08°33'/35°46' 1689 m, cf Dorenni	08/35	[Gz]
	<i>dorar</i> (A) a variety of sorghum		
JDK24	Doraro (area)	09/42	[WO]
HEL96	Dorasma 12°37'/39°03' 2345 m, see under Sekota	12/39	[WO Gz]
	<i>dore, chore</i> (O) /dear/ mother; <i>weyn</i> (Som) big, large, great		
JCH08	Dore Weiyana (D. Weyna, Darueina, Daruina)	06/41	[Gz n WO]
	06°23'/41°29' 816 m		
HE...	Doreba sub-district, cf Doroba	11/39	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 = Kara Siwedu)		
	<i>Dorenni, Doranni</i> , a Wellega Oromo tribe, also a lineage of the Sabbo-Mattarri of the Borana people		
HDC66	Dorenni (Dorani)	08/37	[WO x]
HDL64	Dorenni (Doreni) 09°41'/38°51' 2546 m	09/38	[+ Gz]
	Dejazmach Yigezu, though technically governor of Dorani in the early 1930s, was usually at hand in Addis Abeba and his advice was highly respected at court. [Greenfield 1965 p 178]		
	Dorenni [which one?]		
	December 1984: "Far from Goba, in a grandiose landscape where everything is missing." There was a Danish nurse Viviane Walden helping people during the famine. [F Dufresne, L'Ethiopie se meurt! Canada 1985 p 45]		
HDL64	Dorent, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA]
??	Dorgoro (major village in the 1960s)	09/37	[x]
	<i>dori</i> (O) 1. age grade 32-40 years of the Oromo <i>gada</i> system; 2. kind of ceremonial master; 3. (Sidamo O) zigba tree, Podocarpus; <i>doori</i> (Som) 1. giving young calves to suckle their mother; 2. change, alter, exchange		
HCK02	Dori, see Dari & HFD50		
JBT71	Dori, see Durre	05/43	[WO]
JEB39	Dorissana (area)	11/41	[WO]
HEF35	Dorka (Dork'a, Dorqa) 11°10'/39°49' 2584 m	11/39	[Gz q]
	<i>doro</i> (A) chicken, hen		
HDJ70	Doro (in Wellega) 2250 m	09/36	[WO]
pict	Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1981 no 2 p 5 holy communion in the Mekane Yesus Church (EECMY)		
HEM13	Doro Gibir (Doro Geber) 11°52'/39°40' 1487 m	11/39	[Gz Po]
	(visiting postman under Dessie district)		
HDJ80	Doro Wayu 09°49'/36°39' 2163 m	09/36	[Gz]
	doroba: <i>dorroba</i> (O) pregnant /animal/		
HDL22	Doroba 09°18'/38°38' 2578 m, cf Doreba	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCS94	Doroghevea 2160 m, see under Imdibir	08/37	[WO]
	Doroghevea (=Doro Gebeya, chicken market?)		

HEE91	Dororo (church)	11/38	[WO]
JDJ55	Doroyta (mountain) 09°36'/42°04' 1697 m	09/42	[Gz]
JCF23	Dorrey (Dorrei) (area) 05°42'/44°36'	05/44	[+ WO Gz]
HBS05	Dorreri Korma (area) 1800 m	04/38	[WO]
	<i>dorse</i> (O) pommel of saddle;		
	<i>Dorze, Dorzie</i> , an ethnic group belonging to the northern Ometo, living in a closely settled 40 sq.km area in the Gemu Gofa highlands and numbering about 20,000 (or only 3,000 Dorze-speaking around 1970?)		
HCD90	Dorze (Dorse), see also under Chencha 06°16'/37°33' 2924/2987 m Settlement with houses of the 'beehive' type. Market is on Mondays and Thursdays. The primary school (in Gemu awraja) in 1968 had 272 boys and 19 girls, with 6 teachers.	06/37	[LM Ad WO Gz]
picts	(for similar pictures see also Konso) Nat. Geog. vol 143 Jan 1973 p 126-127 people collectively moving a house, 129 three pictures of people, 130 potters, 131 soothsayer reading entrails of a lamb, 132-134 weaving (also at A.A. factory), 138-141 four pictures of people; G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 63 two-page photo of people collectively moving a house, pl 64-66 traditional drinking and jumping, p 67 look through entrance into a Dorze house; G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987 p 146 weaving, 147 houses; Camerapix guide 1995 p 75 typical house		
HC...	Dorze Giyorgis (D. Ghiorghis) Church at some distance from Bonke, frequented by pilgrims.	06/37?	[+ Gu]
HCS36	Dosha 07°36'/38°04' 2018 m	07/38	[Gz]
HDJ55	Doshe 09°31'/37°04' 2756 m	09/37	[Gz]
??	Dot (unconfirmed name), see Gwadit		
HDE83	Doti 08°52'/38°44' 2098 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDU96	Doto (Dot'o) 10°49'/39°56' 2003 m	10/39	[Gz]
JDK75	Doubtader (area)	09/43	[WO]
JBR97	Doule Elei, see Donle Elay		
JDR93	Douloul Darin, see Dullul & JEC04		
JC...	Dovale, cf Doale, Doballe	05/43	[Gu]
JCK85	Dovalle 07°07'/43°01' 708 m	07/43	[Gz]
JDD57	Dovo (area) <i>dovu</i> (O) to weave	08/43	[WO]
JCD78	Dowreta 08°50'/42°24' 1450 m	08/42	[Gz]
JEA04	Dowwé, see Dawe		
	<i>doya, dooy-aa</i> (O) scout, spy		
HCA83	Doya (Doia)	06/35	[+ WO]
JEH84	Doya (Doia) 12°30'/41°06' <i>doyo</i> (A) <i>doyyoo</i> (O) bland food, ragout with salt but no spices	12/41	[Gz]
??	Doyo (Doyyo) A place of this name some kilometres east of Negele contains a shrine for ceremonies of the Borana. [Asmarom Legesse, Gada ..., 1973 p 70-73]	../..	[x]
HCM82	Doyo (Doio) (area)	07/39	[+ WO Gu]
HDG64	Doyo 09°40'/35°14' 1588 m	09/35	[Gz]

HDJ56	Doyo 09°35'/37°09' 2406 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDJ79	Doyo 09°42'/37°30' 2214 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK70	Doyo	09/37	[AA]
HDL35	Doyo 09°21'/38°56' 2753 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDB15	Doyo (Doio) (area) 08°35'/41°30' 1399/1580 m	08/41	[Gz WO]
JDJ00	Doyo (Doio, G.) (area) 2238 m	09/41	[+ WO]
HDG56	Doyo Gundi 09°32'/35°22' 1816 m	09/35	[Gz]
??	Doyogena in the Kembeta area south of Shonkolla mountain	../..	[20]
JCJ69	Doyo-u-ek (hill)	06/42	[WO]
HDL73	Doyu 09°45'/38°45' 2735 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HES00	Dredebbe (area) 12°42'/37°35' 2743 m	12/37	[WO Gz]
??	Drida Region on the borders of Begemdir named like this by James Bruce in the 1770s. He writes that there was some production of grapes.	../..	[Pa]
JBU67	Druheyalo (Druheialo) (area)	05/44	[+ WO]
JDF54	Druksi, see Deruksi & KDA38 Dschi.. (in German-derived spellings), see Ji..		