

	E..., see also I.		
	<i>eba</i> (A) monkey, monkey's cry; <i>eeba</i> (O) type of blessing;		
	<i>ebba</i> , sky-god of the Somali in former times		
JDN86	Eba Ledara (waterhole)	10/40	[Ne]
??	Ebala (hills in Sidamo), cf Abala	../..	[Mi]
HCL54	Ebano, see Ibano		
HDP27	Ebantu, see Ibantu		
HFC97	Ebaro (area), cf Abaro	14/37	[WO]
HEK16	Ebbenat (large market)	11/38	[Gu]
HEK35	Ebbenat (Ebnet), see Ibnat		
HE...	Ebbo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bichie)	12/39	[Ad]
	ebelizi: <i>eblis</i> (O) devil, demon		
HEA45	Ebelizi 11°18'/35°12' 742 m	11/35	[WO Ch Gz]
HBT..	Ebicha	05/38	[Mi]
	A feeder valley of the Aflata valley in Sidamo.		
HDS10	Ebieta Jesus, see Ebyeta Iyesus		
HCS33	Ebrama (mountain), see under Hosaina	07/37	[WO]
	<i>Ebsana, Yebsana</i> , name of an Arsi Oromo tribe		
JCN06c	Ebsana	07/40	[Wa]
HDP27	Ebu 10°10'/36°20' 1542 m	10/36	[Gz]
	ebyet: <i>ibyet</i> (ibyät) (T) magnificence		
HDS10	Ebyeta Iyesus (Ebieta Jesus) 10°06'/37°35' 1176 m	10/37	[+ WO Gz]
JCL82	Ecal, see Ekal		
	<i>echa</i> (O) /place:/ where; /question:/ from where?		
HFE76c	Echa (Eccia) (mountain)	14/39	[+ Gu]
HET07	Echelva, see Ekelva		
HD...	Echerri (Etsherri)	09/37	[+ 18]
HER79	Echimcha (Ecimcia) (hill) 13°19'/37°25' 2260 m	13/37	[Gz]
HDB77	Econu, see Ekonu		
	<i>eda</i> (A) female buffalo; (O) last night; <i>ida</i> (A,T) debt;		
	cf <i>Ali</i> as first part of name		
JEB50	Eda Ali (area) 810 m	11/40	[WO]
HFE62	Eda Giyorgis (Edda Giorgis) 14°08'/38°42'	14/38	[+ x]
HFF72	Edaga Hamus (Eddaga H.), see Idaga Hamus		
HFD46c	Edaga Hebret, see Idaga Hebret		
HF...	Edaga Selus, see Debre Genet		
HFE57	Edagarbi [=Edaga Arbi?] (area)	14/39	[x]
HEU..	Edahara	13/36	[It]
	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.		
HET79	Edai 13°23'/39°16' 1911 m	13/39	[Gu Gz]
HE...	Edda Moheny	12/39	[18]
JEA88	Eddeisa (area)	11/40	[WO]
??	Eddir (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
1500s	A conflict began when Imam Ahmäd ordered the Muslim towns of Adäl to cease paying Emperor Lebnä Dengel their customary tribute. The monarch responded by despatching to the province his brother-in-law, Azmach Degälhan, governor of Bali, but the Imam defeated the latter decisively at Eddir. [Pankhurst 1997]		
	<i>eddo, edde</i> (O) place, post; <i>eeddo</i> (Som) aunt, father's sister;		
	<i>edo</i> (O) kosso tree, <i>Hagenia abyssinica</i>		
HCK86	Eddo (area)	07/38	[WO]
	<i>eddu, edduu</i> (O) many, much		
HFF72	Edega, see Idaga Hamus		
	edelo: <i>idela</i> (idäla) (T) distribution		
JFA23	Edelo 13°45'/40°04' 634 m	13/40	[WO Ne Gz]
JCT55	Edgalol (mountain)	07/43	[WO]

	edmo: <i>idmo</i> (A) fence /of church/, churchyard		
HET29	Edno 12°52'/39°17' 2090 m	13/39	[WO Gz]
GCU93	Edremo 08°05'/34°40' 805 m	08/34	[WO Gz]
HDK16	Edricha (Edriccia) (area) peak 3198 m	09/38	[+ WO]
HCD21	Edulei (Eduley) (mountain) 05°39'/37°40' 1568 m	05/37	[Gz]
HDX06	Eera, see Aira, cf Era		
HDM85	Efat, see Yifat		
HDL82	Eferso	09/38	[AA]
	<i>Efeson</i> , also a name for the Blue Nile		
HDU47	<b>Efeson</b> (Efezon)(with sub P.O.) 10°20'/40°00' Coordinates are on the border between HDU47 and JDN42. Centre at least 1969-1980 of Tegulet & Bulga awraja and in 1964 of Wegama sub-district.	10/40	[MS Ad Br]
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 161 boys and 109 girls, with 4 teachers.		
1990s	"There's not a lot you can say about Efeson. If you do get stuck, the Sai Hotel is a superior dollar-a-night place, with large rooms, a communal cold shower and friendly staff. It's not signposted, but all buses from the north stop right in front of it." [Bradt 1995(1998)]		
JDN22	Efeson, see Ataye		
HEC77	Efisa Maryam (village with church)	11/37	[+ It]
	efrata: <i>ifret</i> (ifrät) (A) humiliation, embarrassment, shame		
HDU65	<b>Efrata</b> (Ifrata, Ephratta) (centre in 1964 of Betlehem sub-district)	10/39	[Ad Ha WO x]
1700s	King Asfa Wossen (1775-1808) expanded into Efrata and other regions.		
1960s	With a centre for community development.		
HDU6.	Efrata & Jile sub-district (-1997-)	10/39	[n]
text	Ahmed Hassan Omer, Aspects of Efrata-Jille Wareda (Shoa Region), with particular reference to the twentieth century. BA thesis, A.A. University 1987		
HDU66	Efrata wereda (centre in 1964 = Karakore)	10/39	[Ad]
HDC37	Egan (mountain) 08°25'/37°16' 2935/3075 m	08/37	[WO Gu Gz]
JBS00	Egarrou	04/42	[WO]
HBL24	Egder (area) <i>egdu</i> (O) guard, watchman, protector	03/38	[WO]
HDM20	Egdu (mountain) 09°17'/39°18' 2543 m	09/39	[Gu Gz]
HEC79	Egeber Biyesiey (Eghever Biesiei) (area east and north of the Abay)	11/37	[+ It]
??	Egeladi According to a report by journalist Laurent Chenard of Agance France-Presse on 15 September 1977, foreign journalists were shown 190 prisoners of war of Ethiopian regular troops. They had been seized on 27 July and were held in a fort in the Ogaden town of Egeladi. The only access by land to there was a red sand track from Warder traced by American oil prospectors. [News]	../..	[x]
HFE87c	Egella <i>eger</i> (O) afterwards, later; <i>igir</i> (A) foot, leg	14/39	[n]
JEH09	Eger Ale (Egher Ale) (area) 836 m <i>egere</i> (O) hillock, knoll	11/41	[+ WO]
HDE69	Egere Gheorghis, see Ejere Giyorgis <i>egersa</i> (O) kind of medium-sized tree, brown olive, <i>Olea africana</i> Egersa, see many under Ejersa		
HDL57	Egersa 09°31'/39°05' 2575 m	09/39	[Gz]
JCP90	Egersa (Eghersa), see Kore		

JDB01c	Egersa	08/40	[Wa]
JCE34	Egey (Eghei) (hill) 05°46'/43°51'	05/43	[+ WO Gz]
HDD06	Eggia, see Fiyat		
HDD07	Eggia, see Ejja		
HEU03	Eggira, see Jijira		
HEM04	Eggiu Galla, see Ejju		
JCE34	Eghei, see Egey		
JDP06	Egheli, see Ejeli		
JEH09	Egher Ale, see Eger Ale		
JDD27	Eghi, see Egi		
HEU83	Eghir Eriva, see Egir Eriva		
HEU92	Eghir Erive, see Igre Hariba <i>egi</i> (O) since /a point in time/		
JDK88	Egi (Eghi, Egu) 09°51'/43°15' 1700 m (mountain partly in Somalia)	09/43	[Gz WO]
HDD06	Egia, see Fiyat		
JDB09	Egia Caua, see Eja Kawa		
JDJ47	Egiasagor, see Ejasagor		
HEU83	Egir Eriva (Eghir E.) 13°28'/39°40' 2488 m	13/39	[+ Gz]
HEU92	Egir Erive (Eghir E.), see Igre Hariba		
HDS23	Egiube, see Yewish		
JDR97	Egle (mountain) 10°46'/42°18' 732 m	10/42	[Gz]
??	Egna Sefer (sub P.O. under Nekemte)	../..	[Po]
JEP64	Egoghi Bad (Egogi), see Afrera		
H....	Egora	10/37	[Gu]
	egra koma: <i>koma</i> (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing; (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree		
JEB72	Egra Koma (Egra Coma) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
JEH74	Egralta (Egralita), see Gedelu		
JEJ74	Egrasua (hill) 12°28'/40°50'	12/41	[WO Gz]
JEH39	Egrawle (Egraule) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
JEH91	Egreri (volcanic area) 12°36'/40°50'	12/40	[WO Gz]
JEP03	Egreri (with waterhole, boiling spring)	12/40	[WO]
JEJ63	Egresongo (area)	12/41	[WO]
HF...	Egri Tokan (E. Tocan) (mountain) 2471 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
HDD37	Egu (mountain) 08°22'/38°11' 2377 m see under Kombolcha	08/38	[Gu Gz]
HDJ14	Egu (area)	09/36	[WO]
JCP24	Egu	07/41	[WO]
JDJ45	Egu, see under Kombolcha	09/42	[WO]
JDJ54	Egu 09°31'/42°01'	09/42	[Gz]
JDK88	Egu, see Egi		
HDN88	Egzau 10°45'/35°32' 1278 m	10/35	[WO Gz]
	<i>egzi'a beher</i> , name of God already in Aksumitic time		
HEK31	Egziabher Ab (ruin), cf Igziabihir In 1933: A church ruin on the point of a promontory at the shore of Lake Tana. "Unimportant." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[Ch]
HEJ85c	Egziaver, cf Gunter Egziaverab	12/37	[Gu]
JDG64	Ehayli (Ehaili) (area) 816 m	09/40	[+ WO]
JDH71	Ehnforo, see Otenforo		
HDA08c	Ehud Gabaia, see Ihud Gebeya		
JDD33	Ei Dabat, see Ey Dabat		
HEJ69	Eia Abo, see Eya Abo		
JFA35	Eiarre, see Eyere		

- JEB10 Eidele, see Eydele
- HCC31 Eifa (area) 05/36 [WO]
- HEU.. Eikallet (Eicallet) (narrow pass) 13/39 [+ It]  
As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam.
- HBM57 Eil Chillako 04/39 [It]
- KCR46 Eil Garas 07°38'/47°15' 536 m 07/47 [Gz]
- HBS44 Eil Waji, see El Waji
- HET57 Eila, see Adi Tsegibna
- JCP.. **Einage** (ravine with rock panel) 07/40 [x]  
(not far from Dirre/Shek Husen)  
Enrico Cerulli has described something about the ravine but may not have visited it himself. The following passage is criticized by Birch-Iensen, see further down.  
"A path, which is flanked by various venerated symbols (the footprints of the dove and mule, and the tree of Abul-Qasim), leads to the valley of Kachamsare where the pilgrim visits the grotto of the snake, so called from a formation due to the action of water on the rock, before entering which he burns incense. Other objects in the grotto petrified by the shaikh according to tradition are a nude woman in the act of combing her hair and a group of hosemen, regarded variously as Amhara horsemen or Ittu Galla who tried to invade the region. Other places to be visited are the grotto of the sinners, from which the pilgrim collects pebbles and earth called *jawara*; the valley of the sinners into which he throws the pebbles, after which he is in a state of ritual purity; a wishing-cave from which the pilgrim collects grass and utters his wish; the skull for contemplation; the honey grotto where water, symbolical of the honey made for the saint by his bees, trickles out of a black rock; and a precipice which opened up to engulf a sacrilegious person who dared to spy upon the Shaikh conversing with the Prophet."  
[J S Trimmingham, *Islam in Ethiopia* (Oxford Univ. Press) 1952 p 254]  
Before descending into the valley there is a rock shelf where one finds some large plane stone blocks. There are nearly fifty bowl-shaped cavities on their surface, and these are called the footprints of Sheik Hussein's mules. They might be small containers for "pre-offering" before entering a main sacred place, but traveller Birch-Iensen who visited there in 1955 found no traces of recent offerings at their bottoms.  
"För att komma ner till ravinen går man från platsen utanför portalen till det helgade området ner mot Dun Kurre, tar av åt vänster genom en kaktusgång mellan runda hyddor och kommer ut ur staden i en törnig bush. Stigen går i spetsig vinkel mot ravinens begynnelseände och sluttar allt brantare i de ojämna sandstenslagren.  
Strax före slutklättringen till dalbotten bildar stigen en avsats. Här ligger några ytplanar, stora block i vinkel mot varandra och därintill en stor, avrundad bumling, kanske två meter tvärs över.  
I dess övre yta finner man nära femtio stycken skålformade fördjupningar. Det är dessa som kallas fotavtrycken efter Sheik Husseins mulor. För all del, Mohamed Sheik Woubet sade häst och inte mula när jag vid mitt första besök frågade honom om vad skålarna betydde. Nu påminde jag honom om hans tidigare yttrande. Han skrattade litet och sade att det inte spelade någon roll om man sade häst eller mula; det kunde ju vara sådana avtryck i alla fall."  
[C Birch-Iensen, *Ett okänt Mecka*, Sthlm 1960 p 134]  
The ravine has vertical yellow sandstone walls. There is a shallow cave about 1½ m deep and 1 m high, probably created by rainwater erosion. Cerulli describes it as the "Cave of the Snake" and also describes other shapes and other folklore, but Birch-Iensen found little similarity between reality on the spot and Cerulli's descriptions.  
"Vi går eller klättrar vidare till ravinens botten. Det är vackert där nere. De lejongula sandstensväggarna reser sig lodrätt mot skyn. Där vattnet under regntiden kommer forsande från en övre avdelning i ravinen har det holkat ur en brant lutande ränna med halvcirkelformat tvärsnitt genom sandstenen. Där under har formats en djup och vid grotta under överskjutande flak; måhända skulle denna kunna vara honungsgrottan men

Mohamed känner inte till någon *yeMar Washa*. Alldeles nedanför bildar stengrunden en bassäng, som håller vatten länge efter regnen."

"Här intill finns Ormens Grotta. -- Den är knappast djup nog att förtjäna namnet grotta -- Särskilt ormlika är formationerna inte heller. Mot nischens inre vägg finns en vertikal, nästan fristående pelare, och snett mellan de rundade blocken i ytterdelen löper ännu en, tjock som ett lår. Det är möjligt att folk med rikare fantasi än jag kan trola fram en naken kvinna som kammar sitt hår bland det övriga småknotret i väggen, kanske rentav en grupp ryttare." [Birch-Iensen p 135]

Birch-Iensen describes a wide cave with a low and narrow inner cave formed as a tunnel by flowing water in former times.

"Någon Syndarens Grotta eller Dal finner vi inte. -- Grottan med det ur en svart klippa framsipprande vattnet finns emellertid inom räckhåll i översta änden av ravinen. -- Här vidgar ravinen sig till en bredd av knappt femtio meter mellan lodräta väggar. På västra sidan -- når man efter tio meters klättring upp till en långsmal grottöppning, bildad genom utfall av några av de horisontella sandstensskikten ur klippväggen. I mynningen är öppningen cirka trettio meter och höjden så att man knappt kan nå taket med handen. Grottan bildar ett nästan rektangulärt rum med sju åtta meters djup med inåt sluttande tak."

"När jag första gången kom hit låg på det plana golvet i detta yttre rum en pilgrim, mediterande med blickarna i taket. Mig veterligt hade ingen västerlänning varit här förut. Det imponerade inte på honom att vi nu var där. Han vände blicken åt mitt håll för någon sekund och återgick att titta i taket."

"I grottans centrum finns en mjukt skulpterad formation, genombruten med hål som ger en tillträde till en inre grotta. I denna mynnar i sin tur en tunnel efter en underjordisk flod, vars vatten en gång formade alltsammans." [Birch-Iensen p 136]

Plenty of bats came out from the inner cave, and with his camera flash the author thought he saw the eyes of some large animals in there. One tradition says that Sheik Nuhr Hussein once lived here with his disciples, with the inner cave as his bedroom, and a hollowed stone is pointed out as being his pillow. Nothing is written on walls, floor or roof of the cave.

About 150 metres north of Sheik Hussein's cave there is the wonderful part of the rock wall. It is mostly coarse with horizontal layers of sandstone but in this particular place there is a quite plane, rectangular, vertical surface as large as a windowless facade of a 7-storey building. It is perfectly symmetrical and must have been chiselled by skilled masons. Stone masses at the bottom seems to be what has been cut away. The plane surface is extended considerably at both ends by niches cut deep into the rock.

"I övre kanten, där tavlans plan övergår till den branta sluttningen mot platån, är begränsningen så hårfin att endast vana stenarbetare kunnat hugga den längs ett väl sträckt snöre. Enstaka träd växer på sluttningen ända ner till denna markerade linje. I nedre kanten har klippstycken ur de vågräta skikten fallit ut så att en grund fördjupning längs högra nederdelen av tavlan skämmer intrycket av den perfekta rektangeln. Nedanför denna begränsningslinje är det ännu långt till ravinens djupaste, trädbevuxna del. En brant sluttning av sten och block förmedlar övergången på ett stätt, som visar att den bortskaffade bergmassan ligger här nere.

När man ser tavlan från omgivningen av Sheik Husseins grotta nere i ravinen är det märkligaste ändå den djupa nisch om cirka två meters bredd, varmed tavlans plan fortsätter bakom det skrovliga berget. -- södra kanten har också en likadan nisch med samma bredd. Den södra förlänger tavlan med ungefär tio meter inne i berget, den norra är cirka sju meter djup."

Birch-Iensen visited with an airforce plane in 1955 and could only stay for about five hours and got no second chance to study the place again. Birch-Iensen writes several pages with his amateur's speculations about the "cliff picture of Einage" but finds it strange that it has been produced at all in this area, which nowadays has few resources. [Birch-Iensen 1960 p 133-148]

of ravine with rock picture, 136 stone with pits for sacrifice, 137 "Cave of the Snake" and a large cave below picture, 152-153 front and oblique views of vertical rock picture

JDP62	Einar (area) <i>Eja</i> , name of a group among the Gurage; <i>qaw</i> (Som) gorge, ravine; <i>kawa</i> (qawa) (A) brigand's hideaway in a forest; <i>kawwa</i> (qawwa) (A) kind of shrub, <i>Grewia mollis</i>	10/40	[WO]
JDB09	Eja Kawa (Egia Caua) (area) 1419 m	08/41	[+ WO]
HDC97	Ejaje (Ejaji), see Ijaji		
JCP91	Ejarsa, see Kore		
JDJ47	Ejarso Goro, see Ejersa Goro		
JDJ47	Ejasagor (Egiasagor) (well)	09/42	[+ WO]
JDH97	Ejegna (Ejeg'na) (centre in 1964 of Erer sub-district)	09/41	[Ad]
JDP06	Ejeli (Egheli) 751 m	09/41	[LM WO]
HCS84	Ejer 08°03'/37°57' 2435 m <i>ejere</i> (O) kind of tall slender plant	08/37	[n]
HDE79	Ejere 08°47'/39°16' 2202 m (in Yerer & Kereyu awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 110 boys and 51 girls, with three teachers.	08/39?	[Gz Ad]
HDL91	Ejere (Ejerie) 09°55'/38°31' 2353 m (place 1 km across, with church K'irk'os)	09/38	[AA Gz Po Ad]
HDL91	Ejere (visiting postman under A.Abeba) (centre in 1964 of Debejo sub-district)		
??	Ejere Albela (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDL91	Ejere Bonja 09°52'/38°33' 2805 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Ejere Finchaa (E. Finchewa) (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[+ Po]
HDE69	Ejere Giyorgis (Egere Gheorghis, church) 08°43'/39°14' 2206 m	08/39	[LM WO Gz]
??	Ejere Jebdu (visiting postman under Nazret) <i>ejere lafto</i> : <i>lafto</i> (O) acacia	../..	[Po]
??	Ejere Lafto (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
	<i>ejersa</i> (O) kind of medium-sized tree, brown olive, <i>Olea africana</i> /symbolically also: man/		
HDD40	Ejersa 08°32'/37°35' 1853 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDE37	Ejersa 08°29'/39°04' 1629 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDE82	Ejersa (mountain), cf Egersa	08/38	[x]
HDE83	Ejersa (village)	08/38	[x]
HDE86	Ejersa 08°56'/38°58' 2631 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDK96	Ejersa 09°55'/38°03' 1599 m (with church Medhane Alem)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK99	Ejersa 09°56'/38°20' 2491 m see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL41	Ejersa 09°27'/38°31' 2466 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL54	Ejersa 09°33'/38°47' 2639 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL72	Ejersa 09°43'/38°41' 2823 m (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDT00	Ejersa 10°00'/38°25' 1994 m	10/38	[Gz]
HEF66	Ejersa 11°26'/39°53' 1637 m	11/39	[Gz]
JD...	Ejersa (in Harar awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 136 boys and 75 girls, with 6 teachers.	09/42?	[Ad]
JDH57c	Ejersa (Egersa) (village, ruins nearby)	09/41	[+ Gu]
HDL31	Ejersa Awara (Ejersa) 09°21'/38°31' 2747 m	09/38	[Gz]

- HDE41 Ejersa Dera (Garbo) 08°35'/38°35' 2217 m 08/38 [Gz]  
 JDJ47 **Ejersa Goro** (Ejersagoro, Ejarso Goro) 09/42 [Gz MS 20]  
 09°29'/42°14' 2780 m (with church Kidane Mihret)  
 (also called "Eastern Bethlem")
- 1890s Weizero Yeshimabeit, daughter of a Wello chieftain and married to Ras Makonnen in 1875, gave birth to a son Teferi, the future Haile Selassie, at Makonnen's country house in Ejersa Goro, in direction of Kombolcha from Harar, on 23 July 1892 (or 22 July depending on how an adjustment of calendar in 1900 is interpreted). Teferi was the youngest of Yeshimabeit's ten children and the only one to survive into grown-up age. His mother died 20 months later in connection with an eleventh baby on its way.
- 1960s When the 69th birthday of the Emperor was celebrated in July 1961 at the Kidane Mihret church - erected on the initiative of Haile Selassie himself - a speech was made by Negatu Aweke, Governor of the district of Ejersa Goro. [Eth. Herald]
- 1990s "To the north of Harar is a terrible road that leads to the attractive and interesting birthplace of Haile Selassie. Given the subsequent illustriousness of the prominent son of Ejarso Goro village, the place itself remains very humble. I couldn't help but be struck by the neglect of the mud walled community by their Emperor. The only exception is the church, which is quite large and elaborate but also very neglected. It was moved to this site by Haile Selassie in 1953 Ethiopian calendar (about 1960 European calendar), to put the place of his birth on holy ground. The head priest, Mamhere Mengiste Tagene, showed us the site. The church is fairly large and disconcertingly orange. There is a place on the front where the plaque commemorating the birth of Haile Selassie was unceremoniously ripped off by agents of the Dergue government."  
 "A circle of rocks marks the place where Haile Selassie's father, Ras Makonnen, built his country house. He picked a nice spot. The hills rise steeply from Harar, which is already at a respectable altitude. One can see how Makonnen, as a highlander, would want to find the highest and coolest place available to escape his town house in Harar. The other specialty of the grounds is a small tree stump which takes some effort to separate from the undergrowth. This, we are told, is a tree planted the day Haile Selassie was born, and which died the day he died."  
 "The church does not suffer from an excess of foreign visitor. In the previous year they had three. The year before that was big, they had five. Most of them were Jamaicans, presumably Rastafarians. -- The small local Christian congregation of about 150 lacks the resources to maintain the church. The mosque across town is well tended by comparison. -- We weren't able to see the inside of the church -- As sometimes happens in Ethiopia, the elusive fellow with the key was not to be found."  
 "One interesting side story occurred during my visit to the area during the World Cup of soccer. One enterprising fellow in /Ejersa Goro/ had purchased a satellite dish, large television set and generator (there is no electricity in the area), and was showing World Cup games to large and appreciative audiences for two birr a person. Based on the cheaper prices on the black market in the East, we estimated that the entrepreneur was going to recover his investment in about 10 days of the World Cup, based on two sittings of 200-300 people per day."  
 [John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/11/16]
- ejersa jara*, big olive tree; *jara* (O) 1. big, huge;  
 2. they, people
- HDL60 Ejersa Jara 09°38'/38°30' 2162 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 HDL30 Ejersa Jebole 09°22'/38°25' 2649 m 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 HDL73 Ejersa Kawo (Ejersa) 09°43'/38°41' 2823 m 09/38 [Gz]  
 (w church Maryam), south-west of Fiche  
*ejersa lefo*: *lafo* (O) pedestrian, walker, foot soldier
- HDD99 Ejersa Lefo (Erjersa L., Agarsa Lafu) 09/38 [AA Gz]

	Ejersa Lefo 09°02'/38°19' 2277 m (with church Giyorgis), see under Addis Alem		
HDD98	Ejersa Lefo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Welenkomi)	09/38	[Ad]
HDE13	Ejersa Lele (E. Leli) 08°15'/38°41' 1813 m The primary school (in Haykoch & Butajira awraja) in 1968 had 156 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/38	[Ad Gz]
JDJ55	Ejersagoro, see Ejersa Goro		
HDB24	Ejerso Tiki (E. T'iki) 08°24'/36°04' 1925 m	08/36	[Gz]
HDT58	Ejerti 10°26'/39°13' 2557 m	10/39	[Gz]
	<i>ejja</i> (O) 'foot' or 'leg': the part on which one stands idly		
HDD06	Ejja (Eggia) (area) 2541 m	08/38	[+ WO]
HDD07	Ejja (Eggia) <i>ejju</i> (O) to stand idly; <i>gala</i> (O) camel; <i>Galla</i> (A) Oromo	08/38	[+ WO]
HEF96	Ejju Galla (Eggiu Galla) (area)	11/39	[+ WO]
JCL82	Ekal (Ecal) (area)	07/43	[WO]
HBP02	Ekayipirr (area where 3 countries meet)	04/35	[WO]
HET07	Ekelva (Echelva) <i>eko, eqqo</i> (O) suprahuman spirit connected with natural phenomena, dwelling in trees and rivers, able to possess people	13/39	[+ Gu]
HDL33	Eko	09/38	[AA]
HDB77	Ekonu (Econu) (mountain)	08/36	[+ WO]
	<i>el</i> (O) water; (Som) well		
JDD75	El Abosa 08°53'/42°58' 1625 m	08/42	[Gz]
KCA14	El Abred (w seasonal waterhole) 05°30'/45°13' 430 m Coordinates would give map code KCA04	05/45	[WO Wa Gz]
HBU97	El Ade (area) el adera: <i>adeer</i> (Som) uncle, father's brother; <i>adera</i> (ad'era) (A) kind of yucca-like tree	05/39	[WO]
HBM76	El Adera, see El Dera		
JBT50	El Adeyle (El Adeile) (waterhole)	05/43	[+ WO]
JBU73	El Afwen (El Afuen) (waterhole)	05/44	[+ WO]
JBT61	El Afiere, see El Bioba		
JBT30	El Agable (waterhole) 04°53'/43°29' 395 m el ali, cf <i>Ali</i> as first part of name	04/43	[WO]
JEA54	El Ali (waterhole) 950 m	11/40	[MS WO]
HBM76	El Ango 04°17'/39°56' 1156 m el ankollon: <i>ankola</i> (O) large gourd cup	04/39	[Gz]
JCF81	El Ankollon (El Ancollon, Ballam Ballei) el ararei: <i>araray</i> (A) liturgical chant, especially a kind devoted to the Holy Spirit	06/44	[+ WO]
JBT64	El Ararei (El Hararei) (seasonal waterhole) 05°04'/43°47' 471 m	05/43	[WO Gz]
JBT62	El Aven el awarre: <i>awaare</i> (Som) dust	05/43	[WO]
JCF46	El Awarre (El Auarre, Auarre) (area and hill) 05°49'/44°52' el bah: <i>bah</i> (Som) 1. high caste person; 2. children of the same mother; 3. the star constellation Pleiades	05/44	[+ WO Gz Gu]
JDJ73	El Bah (El Bahe) 09°49'/41°45' 824/938/1094 m Railway station 20-30 km north of Dire Dawa. Lava is excavated at El Bah for the cement factory in Dire Dawa. [Mineral 1966]	09/41	[Gz WO Gu Wa]
JDK44	El Bahai (El Bhai, Elbeyih) 09°23'/42°51' 1614/1703 m (with geodetic base), see under Jijiga	09/42	[WO Gu Gz]

JDK70	El Bahai (El Bhai)	09/43	[Gu]
KCG39	El Bahai (area)	06/45	[WO]
KCR17	El Bahai 07°25'/47°15' 449 m	07/47	[WO Gz]
JBS61	El Bahid (El Bai) 05°08'/42°39' 474 m el balli ..: <i>balli</i> (O) feather, wing; <i>addo</i> (O)/several meanings/	05/42	[WO Gz]
JCF85	El Balli Addo (seasonal waterhole)	06/44	[MS WO]
JB77	El Bangol (waterhole) 04°16'/42°16' 225 m el bar: <i>baar</i> (Som) peak; <i>bar</i> (Som) livestock; /further meanings of <i>bar</i> see at Bar Abir/	04/42	[WO Gz]
JBT69	El Bar 05°08'/44°17' 316 m Coordinates would give map code JBT89	05/44	[WO Gz]
JCC76	El Bar (Er Bar) 06°06'/42°13' 829 m	06/42	[Gz WO MS]
JCD03	El Barkle (El Barchile) 05°27'/42°49' 591 m el baro: <i>baro</i> (O) good, wonderful; (Kefa) maize	05/42	[MS WO Gz]
HBS49	El Baro 04°58'/38°19' 1578 m el barre: <i>barre</i> (O) large gourd; <i>Barre</i> (Som) nickname for someone with freckles	04/38	[WO Gz]
JCB04	El Barre (seasonal spring) el bay: <i>bay</i> (Som) she; <i>Baay</i> , region in south-west Somalia	05/41	[MS WO]
JBR59	El Bay (El Bai)	05/42	[+ WO]
HEP00	El Begaiya 12°40'/35°42' 529 m	12/35	[WO Gz]
JBT60	El Behid (El Behit) 05°07'/43°28' 457 m (wide plain & wells)	05/43	[WO Gz Gu Wa]
JBT42c	El Beyt (El Beit)	04/43	[+ Wa]
JDK44	El Bhai, see Elbeyih		
JBS00	El Bio Addo 04°37'/42°34' 342 m el biyoba: <i>biyo</i> (Som) water; <i>biyob</i> (Som) become watery	04/42	[Gz]
JBT61	El Bioba (El Bi'oba, El Biyoba) 05°04'/43°32' 441 m Coordinates would give map code JBT60	05/43	[WO Gz]
JDS32	El Boldo 10°16'/42°46' 1124 m	10/42	[Gz]
HBL66	El Borbor	04/38	[WO]
JBT60	El Borle (waterhole) el burra: <i>burra</i> (O) "umbrella" acacia	05/43	[MS WO]
JDC68	El Burra (area) el buto: <i>buto</i> (Som) small plant with edible roots; (O) 1. wide, broad /like an oar/; 2. small quantity /of solid substance/	08/42	[WO]
HBR37	El Buto (area)	04/37	[WO]
JBS46	El Candar, see El Gandar		
JCC45	El Carre, see El Kere		
HBU86	El Curcalla, see El Kurkalla		
HBM53	El Curraia, see Kurraya el danab: <i>danab</i> (Som) thunderbolt, thunder		
HDN73	El Danab (Danab) (mountain) 10°41'/35°04' 662 m cf Danab el daror: <i>darroor</i> (Som) seeping water, leakage	10/35	[WO Gz]
JBT40	El Daror (waterhole)	04/43	[WO]
??	El Das (Ethiopia or Kenya?) 150 km from the Ethiopia-Kenya border, but on which side? There were confrontations around 1 November 1998 between Borana (the attackers?) and Degodia Somali. There were 142 casualties. [Indian Ocean Newsletter 1998-11-07]	../..	[n]
JBP81	El Daud (spring), see Filtu		
JCC35	El Davole (Daboli JCC25) 05°43'/42°05' 502/677 m	05/42	[WO Gz]
JB76	El Debb (waterhole) 04°31'/42°10' 256 m	04/42	[WO Gz]

	el der: <i>dheer</i> (Som) tall, long, deep		
JCL72	El Der 07°01'/43°40' 764 m	07/43	[Gz]
HBM75	El Dera (El Adera) 04°15'/39°50' 1043 m (with seasonal waterhole), WO at HBM76	04/39	[Gz WO]
	el dere: <i>dheeree</i> (som) flow of a river, rush, go quickly		
JBR66	El Dere (Eldere, Elderi) (with large salines) 05°06'/42°13' 312 m	05/42	[Gz WO Mi Gu]
JBS67	El Dere (Elderi) 05°07'/43°10' 448 m	05/43	[Gz]
JCC93	El Dere (area)	06/41	[WO]
	el dima: <i>dima</i> (O) red		
HBE89	El Dima (Gara El Dima) 03°30'/39°13' 917 m (on the Kenya border)	03/39	[Gz]
HBJ86	El Dima 04°25'/37°06' 1175 m, see also Dima (near the Kenya border, with waterhole) Coordinates would give map code HBJ85	04/37	[WO Gu Gz]
HBJ92	El Dima 04°28'/36°53' 612 m (mountain on the Kenya border)	04/36	[WO Gz]
JCC13	El Dima (Eldima) 05°32'/41°54' 383 m	05/41	[+ Gz]
KBN96	El Dinle (with seasonal waterhole) 05°25'/45°25'	05/45	[WO Wa Gz]
	el dokolle: <i>dhoqol</i> (Som) small milk-vessel		
HBK75	El Dokolle (El Docolle) (waterhole) 04°18'/37°59'	04/37	[WO Gz]
HBK76	El Dokolle (area)	04/38	[WO]
	el donfar: <i>donfar</i> (Som) pig, pork		
JBT58	El Donfar 05°03'/44°09' 391 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
	el doro: <i>doro</i> (A) chicken, hen		
HBR45	El Doro (hill) 1615 m, cf Eli Doro	04/37	[WO]
	el dumashi ..: <i>omos</i> (Som) waterless place		
JBT42	El Dumashi Omez (El Dumasci Omez)	04/43	[+ WO]
	el duri: <i>duri</i> (O) lion's mane; <i>dhuuri</i> (Som) ache, pain		
JCS84	El Duri (area)	07/42	[WO]
JBU41	El Durrey (El Durrei) (waterhole)	04/44	[+ WO]
HBL35	El Egder (with well)	03/38	[LM WO]
HFC71	El Egmin (area)	14/36	[WO]
	el faddi: <i>faddi</i> (Som) kind of gift		
JBU50	El Faddi (waterhole)	04/44	[WO]
??	El Faddis (near Harar)	../..	[x]
pict	F Quaranta, Ethiopia, London 1939 p 30 breaking new ground with an Italian ploughing machine		
JCK22	El Fardig (El Fardi) 06°31'/42°42' 522 m	06/42	[Gz]
HDK15	El Feta, see Ilfeta HDK05		
JEC00	El Fofye (El Fofie, El Fofle) (with well) 1930s Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> .	11/41	[+ Gu WO]
JCS03	El Fud (with well) 07°15'/42°52' 852 m	07/42	[WO Gz]
JCS04	El Fud (area)	07/42	[WO]
	el furdan: <i>furda</i> (O) gross, fat, obese, pregnant		
KCJ51	El Furdan 06°52'/46°40' 389 m	06/46	[WO Gz]
JBU73	El Furruc (waterhole) 05°14'/44°35' 217 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
JDD70	El Gaap (area)	08/42	[WO]
	el gab: <i>gaab</i> (Som) small, short; <i>gab</i> (Som) leave undone		
JCS83	El Gab (well)	08/42	[WO]
	el gabaro: <i>gabaro</i> (O) men not being "pure" Oromo		
JCS88	El Gabaro 08°02'/43°18' 994 m	08/43	[Gz]
JDC99	El Gaboya, see Elgobeya		
	el gafo: <i>gaafu</i> (Som) plenty		
KCG66	El Gafo, see under Warder	06/45	[WO]

HBL61	El Gai (seasonal well, salt mine), cf Gayu 04°13'/38°33' 1475 m el gandar: <i>ganda</i> (O) village, district	04/38	[WO Gz]
JBS46	El Gandar (El Candar, El Gondar) 04°54'/43°05' or 45', 423/487 m	04/43	[WO Gz]
JBJS86	El Gandor (El Gundor) 04°24'/42°12' 229 m (waterhole) el garasle: <i>garas</i> (Som) kind of shade tree	04/42	[WO Gz]
JBU44	El Garasle (waterhole) 04°55'/44°33' 280 m very near the border of Somalia el garro: <i>garo</i> (Som) understand, know, recognize	04/44	[WO Gz]
HBR48	El Garro (area)	04/37	[WO]
JDD75	El Garrora 08°51'/43°01' 1578 m	08/43	[Gz]
??	El Gayu, see Gayu?	../..	[x]
pict	G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 118 air view of a double well		
JBT50	El Gigle, see El Jigle		
HBK85	El Gobso (waterhole) el gof: <i>goof</i> (O?) 1. dried-up well, dry river; 2. eroded land; 3. grazing land, farm site	04/37	[WO]
HBL27	El Gof, MS: 04°00'/39°05' = HBL47 Gz & WO: 03°52'/39°04' = HBL27, 1109 m (with seasonal well and police camp) el golbo: <i>golbo, golboo</i> (O) 1. curved; 2. hollow, bowl-shaped	04/39	[MS WO Gz]
JBN19	El Golbo 04°40'/40°38' el gololcho: <i>gololcha</i> (O) kind of thorn tree, Acacia sp.	04/40	[WO Gz]
HBK56	El Gololcho (El Gololcio) 04°08'/38°07' 1803 m (with seasonal waterhole)	04/38	[Gz WO]
KCH30	El Goluen 06°41'/45°43' 481 m el goran: <i>gorana</i> (O) 1. dome-shaped roof structure under the thatch; 2. place in a house where the animals sleep	06/45	[WO Gz]
JBS46	El Gondar, see El Gandar		
JDU50	El Goran, see El Koran		
HEH53	El Gulut (Sheikh Halal) (village) 12°18'/35°57' 733 m On the bank of river Afar, with water in wells. [Guida 1938] el gumu: <i>gumo</i> (O) something round	12/35	[Gz Gu WO]
JBJS86	El Gundor, see El Gandor		
HBJS89	El Gumu el gura: <i>gura</i> (O) 1. reputation; 2. grimace; 3. <i>Rubus pinnatus</i> ; <i>guraa</i> (O) ear; <i>gurha</i> (eastern O) kind of thorn tree, Acacia sieberiana; <i>gura</i> (A) boasting, bragging	04/37	[WO]
HBT52	El Gura 05°01'/38°41' 1222 m	05/38	[WO Gz]
JCE24	El Hararei, see El Ararei el her: <i>her</i> (Som) noon; <i>heer</i> (Som) 1. wound; 2. class, rank; <i>xeer</i> (Som) 1. long rope; 2. custom, rule, regulation		
JCC28	El Her, see El Kure		
HBL11	El Hichunne (well)	03/38	[WO]
HBK53	El Hobodda, see Hobodda		
HBJS87	El Hobok (Hobok) (with well)	04/37	[MS WO]
JCC28	El Hure, see El Kure el jara: <i>jara</i> (O) 1. (ja:ra:) big, huge; 2. they, people; <i>jarra</i> (O) ceremony observed every eight years by the Oromo		
JBG93	El Jara (El Giarra) (border locality) At the foot of a <i>bur</i> (hill) with the same name	04/40	[WO Gu]
JBT50	El Jigle (El Gigle) (with waterhole)	05/43	[+ WO]

JBT43	el kandar: <i>qandhar</i> (Som) stubborn person El Kandar (El Candar)	04/43	[+ WO]
	el kanso: <i>qaanso</i> (Som) bow /for arrows/, arch; <i>kansi</i> (Som) treasure		
KCS50	El Kanso (area)	07/47	[WO]
JBU74	El Kawo (Elo Cau) 05°14'/44°41' 229 m opposite Mustahil at Webi Shebele river	05/44	[Gz WO]
JCC45	El Kene, see El Kere		
JCC45	<b>El Kere</b> (El Carre, Elkere, El Kene) MS: 05°40'/42°05' = JCC25; Gz: 05°51'/42°06' = JCC45, 899 m Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5E Gerirre (Gherirre) (area) 899 m 5S El Mara (village) 10S Shantele (Bur Sciantele) (area) 8W Bila (Dila) (village) 899 m 7NW Kaddas (Bur Kaddas) (area)	05/42	[Gz WO Po Ad]
JCD03	El Kere (Elkere, El Kerre) awraja & wereda 05°30'/42°50' (centre at least 1964-1980 = El Kere)	05/42	[Gz Ad x]
1960s	El Kere is a demographic extension into Bale of the Ogaden. [J Markakis] In the period of the Bale rebellion 1963-1970 trouble first began among the Somali living in the El Kere awraja. "This outbreak was essentially personal in origin, starting with a quarrel over the ownership of the salt works there. The loser started a revolt, gaining support from nomadic Somalis who had complaints about tax collection. This did not, however, last long - within a year one of the leaders was dead and the other had fled to Somalia." The army succeeded to pacify El Kere awraja relatively quickly in 1967 with the advantage of air support. Numbers of villages were destroyed with much loss of life. By February fighting was virtually over in the area and at least one major leader had become reconciled with the Government. [Gilkes 1975 p 214,216] The Bale rebellion was initially led by Kahin Abdi, who had opted for the life of a <i>shifita</i> on the imprisonment of his son for failure to pay land-tax. The rebellion soon spread to other districts. [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 216] The Bale rebellion which started in 1963 continued with undiminished force in the lowland districts such as El Kere, where a state of emergency was declared in August 1969. In 1964 the Bale rebels attacked larger administrative centres such as El Kere and Imi and, while they failed to capture them, they succeeded in gaining control of the rest of the district as smaller posts were abandoned by government forces. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 200, 197] In El Kere around 1967, Sheikh Abdullahi Hadj Ali, a religious notable who had been a prominent rebel for two years, was appointed assistant sub-district governor after surrendering. [Markakis 1987 p 292 note 53] Kenyazmach Tekene primary school in 1968 had 41 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-5 (of which only five children in grade 4-5), with two teachers.		
1970s	In this almost exclusively Moslem awraja there were only 64 students in 1970. [Gilkes 1975 p 223] In late May 1976 it was said that some 2000 well-armed irregulars had entered Bale from Somalia and that they had killed 16 members of Ethiopia's security forces near El Kere. [News] In 1977 when the Ethiopian government forces were attacked by guerrillas in many areas of the Ogaden, both SALF and WSLF claimed credit for the capture of El Kere. [Markakis 1987 p 228]		

JBU50	El Koran (El K'oran, El Goran) 05°01'/44°18' 365/410 m el kunei: <i>cune</i> (Som) throat; eater	05/44	[Gz WO Wa]
HBR47	El Kunei (waterhole) el kure: <i>curre</i> (Som) male cat; <i>kure</i> (A) pond, pool	04/37	[MS WO]
JCC28	El Kure (El Her, El Hure) 05°41'/42°21' 550/684 m	05/42	[Gz LM WO]
HBU86	El Kurkalla (El Curcalla) 05°20'/39°52' 1363 m	05/39	[+ WO]
HBM43	El Kurraya (El Curraia) (with seasonal waterhole) el leh: <i>-leh</i> (Som) having, which has	04/39	[+ MS WO]
HBL18	El Leh (El Le, Elleh) 03°46'/39°14' 1059 m (with well and army camp) Coordinates would give map code HBL19	03/39	[Gz WO]
JBS56	El Leville	05/43	[WO]
JBS23	El Mallaile, see El Melhale el mara: <i>mara</i> (O) crown, diadem; <i>marah</i> (Som) thorn tree		
JCC35	El Mara, see under El Kere	05/42	[WO]
JBN13	El Medera 04°40'/40°08' 1246 m el medo: <i>medo</i> (A) comb	04/40	[WO Gz]
JCC21	El Medo (El Mendo, Ela Medo, Elomedo, Medo) El Medo 05°39'/41°47' 382/420 m	05/41	[Gz WO Gu]
JBS99	El Medo wereda (Helmedo ..) (centre in 1964 = Argeliye)	05/43	[MS Ad]
HBL21	El Melbana (with well)	03/38	[LM WO]
JBS23	El Melhale (El Mallaile, Mallaile, Melele) 04°47'/42°47' 398 m	04/42	[MS WO Gz LM]
JBT57	El Merer (waterhole) 05°01'/44°07' 405 m	05/44	[WO Gz]
JBS92	El Migir 05°22'/42°42' 585 m	05/42	[Gz]
JCT60	El Nah (El Nab) 07°47'/43°29' 916 m	07/43	[WO Gz]
HBU07	El Niybo (El Niabo, Niabo) 04°33'/39°58' 1190 m el obo: <i>obo</i> (O) 1. donkey; 2. vessel, bowl, cup	04/39	[Gz WO Wa]
JDD80	El Obo (well) 08°52'/42°33' 1211 m	08/42	[WO Gz]
KCH31	El Rago 06°38'/45°47' 471 m el rari: <i>rare</i> (O) swamp, bog	06/45	[WO Gz]
JCC32	El Rari (seasonal waterhole) el roka: <i>roka, roqa</i> (A,O) kinds of tree, Tamarindus indica, Trichilia roka	05/41	[MS WO]
JCC75	El Roka (El Roca)	06/42	[+ WO]
HBK48	El Ronso (waterhole) 04°01'/38°17' 1574 m el said: <i>sayid</i> (Som) leader, shariif, excellency	04/38	[WO Gz]
JBP95	El Said (seasonal spring)	05/41	[MS WO]
JDC59	El Sali (area) el samantar: <i>samantar</i> (Som) doer of good, philanthropist	08/42	[WO]
JCM22	El Samantar (Ital: Posto al Sole) (seasonal waterhole)	06/44	[MS WO Gu]
HBK69	<b>El Sod</b> (with salines) 04°12'/38°24' 1449 m, cf Soda The brine contains soda ash. [Mineral 1966] A saline mass of over 500 sq metres with regular octagonal shape. Seen from above the central part is white, with reddish masses at the margins.	04/38	[WO Gu Gz]
geol	At least three large explosion craters are known in the vicinity of El Sod, together with numerous associated smaller ones. The main crater at El Sod is 1-1½ km across and 350 m deep. Because of the low water table in this arid region this immense depression contains only a small shallow lake of saturated brine at the centre-bottom of the crater. The El Sod crater has exploded through granitic Basement rocks which may be equivalent		

to the granitized quartzites of Mega. The ejecta, frequently fused together, are composed of basalt, but also include ultramafic granite, biotite pegmatite, hornblende granite-gneiss, and peridotite.

(Mohr, Geology 1961 p 225]

- 1930s The salt was washed in wells close to each other, transported by donkeys up from the salines, and sold through Mega. There was a project for a ropeway. [Guida 1938]
- 1940s "On one of my trips through Borana I was shown the crater of El Sod. Without being taken there one would certainly miss it, for there is little to indicate anything unusual, even looking from the road which runs close by. It is an explosion-crater of gigantic size. Approaching the crater for the first time, it is with a sense of incredulity that you suddenly see over the edge and down into the depths, as of a monstrous cauldron. Far below, by a little lake at the bottom, you can just distinguish the pigmy forms of men and donkeys, who come here to fetch away the salt. I believe a large part of southern Ethiopia is supplied with salt from this crater."  
[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 92]
- pict G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 128 air view of salt lake in crater and serpentine road

	el suga: <i>suga</i> (O) food that agrees with one's body		
JCF32	El Suga (waterhole)	05/44	[WO]
	el taibar: <i>taa'ib</i> (Som) penitent who seeks God's forgiveness		
HFB29	El Taibar (with seasonal well)	13/36	[MS WO]
JDC46	El Tatai (area)	08/42	[WO]
JCC37	El Taulei 05°45'/42°16' 706 m	05/42	[WO Gz]
JBN36	El Tigabe	04/40	[WO]
HBS44	El Uaic, see El Waji		
HBS44	El Uaie, see El Waji		
JCC48	El Uak, see El Wak & JCH59		
JCH59	El Ualit, see El Wak		
JCC07	El Uequet, see El Weket		
JDR92	El Veli (El Ueli) (waterholes/wells)	10/41	[MS WO Gu]
1930s	In an area of good pasture and where numerous cattle and camels of the Issa used to be watered at the wells. [Guida 1938]		
	el waji: <i>waji</i> (Som) face; <i>wajih</i> (Som) confront		
HBS44	El Waji (El Waji, El Uaie) (seasonal waterhole) 04°55'/37°56' 1440 m	04/37	[WO Gz Wa]
	el wak: <i>wak</i> (waq) (O) sky; <i>Waq, Waaq</i> (Som) God; there is also one El Wak in Kenya at 02°48'/40°55'		
HBE98	El Wak (El Waa) (mountain) 03°34'/39°09' 1196 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
JCC48	El Wak (El Uak) 05°52'/42°22' 738 m	05/42	[LM WO Gz]
JCH59	El Wak (El Uak, El Ualit) (area) 06°51'/41°35' 1030/1559 m (Where was the "El Wak affair" in early 1941 described in Mockler 1984 p 303-305?)	06/41	[+ WO Gz]
??	El Web	../..	[x]
picts	G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 119-120 views from above of cattle movements at well, pl 121-122 well El Ginda at El Web		
??	El Weha (sub P.O. under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
JCC07	El Weket (El Wegwet, El Weguet, El Uequet) El Weket 05°27'/42°19' 458 m	05/42	[MS x WO Gz]
JBj67	El Yahen (El Iahen) (waterhole) <i>ela</i> (A) well, cistern; <i>ela, eela</i> (O) 1. clear and clean water; 2. deep pond; 3. grave; <i>eelaa</i> (O) very heavy /load/; <i>ela, ila</i> (O) here, there /place pointed at/	04/42	[+ WO]
HCC91	Ela 06°16'/36°43' 2010 m	06/36	[Gz]
HDK38	Ela 09°20'/38°18' 2608 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

JEP23	Ela (mountain peak) 12°51'/40°58' 21 m	12/40	[Gz]
HCD19	Ela Addi (valley) cf El Ade About 20 km SE of Agere Maryam. It rises in upper Magado forest and is a dry valley about 125 m wide covered with thick forest. The volcanic rocks have been eroded down to Pre-Cambrian schists, gneisses and pegmatites. The area has been prospected for gold. [Mineral 1966]	05/38	[Mi]
??	Ela Oda On 3 January 1855 Richard Burton was approaching Harar. "Upon the summit was pointed out to me the village of Elaoda: in former times it was a wealthy place belonging to the Jirad Adan." [Burton (1856, 1894, 1966)1987 vol.I p 201]	09/42	[+ 18]
HFC16c	Ela Faredam (seasonal well) ela frenji: <i>ferenji, faranji</i> (Som) non-Islamic European person	05/39	[Gu]
JBR14	Ela Frenji (Ela Frengi)	04/42	[+ WO]
JDK65	Ela Hamar 09°38'/43°02' 1668 m ela kallo: <i>kallo</i> (O) thin; <i>qalo</i> (Som) sacrifice	09/43	[Gz]
JEN53	Ela Kallo (Ela Callo) 13°06'/40°00' 1676 m Ela Kallo (mountain) ela koma: <i>koma</i> (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing; (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree	13/40	[+ WO Gz]
JEB98	Ela Koma (Ela Coma, Coma) (area)	11/41	[+ WO Gu]
JCC21	Ela Medo, see El Medo		
JCN49	Ela Mio, see Mio		
HBS62	Ela Negelli (Ela Neghelli) (well)	05/37	[+ WO]
HDK38?	Ela sub-district (-1997-)	09/38?	[n]
JDH52	Elabella (Elaballa, G.) 09°33'/41°10' 1037 m	09/40	[Gz WO]
JDK53	Elahmar 09°31'/42°37' 1936 m	09/42	[Gz]
JEC18	Elakal (Elacal) (plateau)	10/42	[+ WO]
H....	Elamale, see Aymellel		
JDS81	Elan 10°43'/42°40' 732 m, cf Ellan	10/42	[Gu Gz]
JDK84	Elbahe (area), cf El Bah	09/42	[WO]
JCJ88c	Elbakol	07/42	[Wa]
JDK44	Elbeyih (El Bahai) 09°23'/42°51' 1614/1703m Elbeyih (El Bhai) (with geodetic base), see under Jijiga	09/42	[Gz WO Gu]
??	Elbu Cherecha (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Eldae, see Elidae		
JBR66	Eldere (Elder), see El Dere		
JCC13	Eldima 05°32'/41°54' 383 m Eldima, cf Dima, El Dima	05/41	[Gz]
??	Ele Bor (archaeological site) Both goats and sheep were present around 3000 BC at the site Ele Bor on the frontier separating Ethiopia and Kenya. [Aubert 1999]	../..	[n]
JDJ31	Eledi 09°22'/41°42' 2704 m	09/41	[Gz]
JDH69	Elejela 09°40'/41°35' 960 m, near map code JDJ60 elele: <i>elella</i> (O) kauri shell /symbolically also: woman/	09/41	[Gz]
HCL47	Elele (Elelle) 09°38'/39°03' Elele, place 2656 m, area 3374 m	06/39	[Gz WO]
JDJ33	Elemo (Eliemo, Elemu) 09°20'/41°53' 1838/1960 m Elemo (centre in 1964 of Duremi wereda), cf Alamu, Ilimo	08/35	[Gz Ad]
HDB41	Elemu, see Ilimo		
JEA28	Elen Dossa 11°06'/40°34' 495 m	11/40	[Gz]
JDC16	Elenadur, see Helenadur		
JDS21	Eles (Ellis) (mountain) 10°12'/42°36' 1524/1595 m	10/42	[Gz WO]
HET16	Elfenal	13/39	[It]
HEH06	Elfing Bar, see Ilfign Ber		

HDF91	Elfios A.	09/39	[WO]
HBM44	Elgara, Gara (Hara Resia) (mountain) Elgara, Gara 04°01'/39°42' 934 m	04/39	[WO Gz]
JDC99	Elgobeya (Elgobia, El Gaboya) (with waterhole) Elgobeya (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/42	[MS Ad WO]
HCF94	Elgol (area)	06/39	[WO Gu]
1930s	Area inhabited by Somalian Shaveli who as <i>geberoch</i> to the Amhara had irrigated and cultivated the land, the only part of Dallo which was not exclusively pasture. [Guida 1938]		
HCM23	Elgole (Elgol) (locality) 06°35'/39°35'	06/39	[WO Gz]
	<i>eli</i> (A) tortoise; <i>dar</i> (A) shore, coast; <i>daar</i> (Som) 1. stone house; 2. ignite, strike; <i>dar</i> (Som) 1. water skin, trough; 2. people, ancestry; 3. dive; 4. reason		
JEJ03	Eli Dar 11°50'/41°55'	11/41	[MS]
JEJ33c	<b>Eli Dar</b> (Eli Daar, Elidar, Eli Dahar, Elidahar) 418 m Eli Dar (Elida'ar) 12°03'/41°55' 418 m (in Awssa awraja, with well to the north-east & sub P.O. under Dessie)	12/41	[MS 20 Po WO]
1930s	The Swiss wife of an Italian engineer tells from her memories: We arrived to a small lonely fort, Eli-Dahar, where we were received by some officers of the camel troops, called Meharist. Just behind the fort was a usually dry valley which had become a violent stream. There was nothing to do for us but to wait. In a few hours streams appear and disappear here. The fort watches the border of French Somaliland. The <i>askari</i> are big quiet men with picturesque uniforms having very wide trousers and sandals on their brown feet. Half their face is covered with a white piece of cloth. Their long shirt is held together by a bright red sash, and over this they throw their <i>burnus</i> . It is the uniform of all Tripolitanian troops /posted here by the Italians/.. Groups of nomads with their camels and donkeys also had to wait. At some distance from them some Arabs were seated under the few umbrella acacias. /At a later occasion the Carnazza couple were invited for a meal by the commander of the fort:/ He was a big and lively man of a good Neapolitan family. He has furnished his two rooms in a quite Oriental way, and he burnt incense. He had obtained good wines from French Somaliland. His "boy" could mix cocktails very well. The Europeans danced tango by music from a grammophone and the Askari made a show of dances outside. This took place in the light of a full moon on the round paved courtyard before some tents with flags billowing in the nocturnal wind. On the wall stood motionless guards like statues. [L Carnazza, Eine Frau erlebt Abessinien, Zürich (1950s?) p 11-12, 46		
1940s	"Another blot in the desert, where we found Ethiopian frontier police lamenting their exile." [David Buxton]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 24 boys and 11 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.		
JEJ..	Eli Dar sub-district? (-1997-)	12/41?	[n]
JEJ...	Eli Dar wereda (-2000-)	12/41	[20]
	<i>eli doro</i> : <i>doro</i> (A) chicken, hen; <i>dooro</i> (Som) chicken		
??	Eli Doro (visiting postman under A.A.) cf El Doro	../.	[Po]
HCC69c	Eli Gabriel (Eli Amara) (church) Church built after the Shewan conquest. [Guida 1938]	06/37	[Gu]
JEA46	Eli Wiha (Eloa, Elua) 11°15'/40°22' 709/897 m	11/40	[Gz WO Gu]
JDK33	Eliare (area), see under Jijiga	09/42	[WO]
JEJ51	Elibba (area)	12/41	[WO]
JEJ33	Elidaar (Elida'ar), see Eli Dar		
JDB87	Elidae (Eldae) In a valley of the same name, cultivated with cereals.	08/41	[WO Gu]
JEJ..	Elidahar (Elidar), see Eli Dar		

HDB41	Eliemo, see Elemo		
HDE25	Elin (plantation) 08°21'/38°56' (at Awash river)	08/38	[Gz]
JDH71	Elinforor, see Otenforo		
HDR49	Eliyas (Elyas, Elias, Debre E.) 10°18'/37°28' 2232 m With sub-post office (-1978-).	10/37	[Gz Ad WO 20]
JCC45	Elkere, see El Kere		
HDT77	Ellada (locality) 10°40'/39°05'	10/39	[WO Gz]
HD...	Ellale, 2850 m	09/38?	[Gu]
HBL23	Ellalek (Ellalec, D.) (area)	03/38	[+ WO]
JCD90	Ellan (at Webi Shebele) 06°20'/42°35' 424 m Ellan, cf Elan <i>ellan, elan</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, Lawsonia inermis; <i>-leh</i> (Som) having ..	06/42	[Wa Gz]
KCG47	Ellanle 700 m elle dole: <i>Dole = Dhool</i> is given as a feminine name in a Somali dictionary	06/45	[WO]
JEC53	Elle Dole (area)	11/41	[WO]
HBL19	Elleh, see El Leh		
JD...	Elles (mountain)	09/43	[18]
JCF03	Ellin Medo (mountain) 05°28'/44°32' 297 m	05/44	[WO Gu Gz]
JDS21	Ellis, see Eles		
HBM33	Elloi (hill) 03°57'/39°38'	03/39	[WO Gz]
JCC73	Ellot (area)	06/41	[WO]
HCF06	Ellugena (Ellughena, Malca Lughena, Melka L.) Ellugena 05°27'/39°54' 896 m	05/39	[+ WO Gz]
HDL56c	Ellulee Jidda (recorded in 1841)	09/39	[Ha]
HBK58	Elmito (area), see under Mega elmo: <i>elma</i> (O) milking a cow; <i>elmu</i> (O) to milk; <i>dheeree</i> (Som) flow of a river, rush, go quickly	04/38	[WO]
KCN36	Elmo Dere, see Danot (WO: KCN35 Danol + KCN36 Elmo Dere) elo: <i>eelo</i> (Som) antelope, gazelle		
JEJ33	Elo (well)	12/41	[MS WO]
JBU74	Elo Cau (Elo Kaw), see El Kawo		
JEA46	Eloa (Elua), see Eli Wiha		
J....	<b>Elod</b> (ambulance camp in 1936)	05/43	[x]
1936	A small town on top of a plateau with steep cliff walls. Dr Agge's group of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance arrived there 31 Jan 1936 by camel caravan. The Ethiopian forces were a few hours distant from there at Karri. The rocky road up to Elod was difficult, so they had to unload the camels several times. There were camouflaged sentry posts with soldiers at several places. Inside a palisade a simple hospital had already been arranged. The ambulance brought a large tent for the purpose. Dr Agge started by riding to Karri to meet Dejzmach Beyene, the commander there. He was told the sad news that Hylander's group of the Ambulance had been bombed by the Italians one month ago. Many wounded were brought to Elod who had already waited for weeks in the surrounding villages. Some could not be transported so ambulance staff also made tours to find and treat them. Dr Björk stayed at Karri nearer to the front. Italian airplanes were seen repeatedly, as much as eleven together. Water was a problem on the plateau in Elod. After treating almost 500 patients in three weeks' time there was not much left of the medicine and food stores of the Ambulance. Some of their food was given to the patients. The author Knut Johansson (dresser and mechanic) was sent to Addis Abeba to try to arrange further supplies. [K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 88-104] Hylander's reorganised ambulance group joined Agge's group at Elod on 11 April 1936. It left again on 15 May for Goba and Agge's group stayed another ten days before they also left.		

picts G Agge, Med Röda Korset ..., Sthlm 1936 p 80-89,120 eight outdoor photos of ambulance camp;  
 F Hylander, I detta tecken ..., Sthlm 1936 p 219,225 ambulance tents, 229 landscape, 255,257,259 patients being received;  
 K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936 p 86 plateau and precipice;  
 Svenskmannagärning (album), Sthlm 1936 p 19 Red Cross tent camp shortly before evacuation, 33 commander Atnef Seged with body guard, 34 tree and medical work, 35 Dr Agge at the field hospital, 51 four pictures of daily life at the Red Cross camp, 55 landscape with high rock

JCC21 Elomedo, see El Medo  
 HBL57 Eltoke, G. (area) 04/39 [WO]  
 HDB..c Elu Aba Sambu (in Ilubabor) 08/35 [x]  
 1970s An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]  
 JEA46 Elua, see Eli Wiha  
 HBU33 Eluddoro, Gebel (mountain) 04°48'/39°38' 1221 m 04/39 [WO Gz]  
 HDR39 Elyas, see Eliyas