

*hosaina, hosaenna* (A) 1. wild date palm, *Phoenix reclinata*, with straight or curved stem; 2. the religious cry 'Hosanna'; 3. (A,T) Palm Sunday

HCS33 **Hosaina** (Hosanna, Hosa'ina, Hossa'ina, Hosa'ena) 07/37 [Gz Br WO Ad]  
(Hossana, Hosana, Hosseina, Wachamo) 2134/2450 m 07/37 [Te Po Gu 20]

Gz: 07°35'/37°53' 2277 m (07°32'/37°51' = HCS33)

Gz coordinates would give map code HCS34.

Awraja centre, in -1956-1964- of Kembata awraja, and in 1980 of Kembata & Hadiya awraja.

With post office.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

7E Bidika (Bidica) (village) in an area called Gambata

10SE Watera (Uatara) (village with church)

5SW Batena (village)

10SW Jajura (Uongera, Wonjera) (village) 2304 m

10W Digba (village)

4NW Endara (village)

7NW Ebrama (mountain)

meteo Mean annual rainfall 1166 mm.

1910 From 1910 Hosanna (Wachamo) became the leading *ketema* and the new province centre, succeeding Angacha.

[Grenstedt 2000 p 50]

1920s When the American Dr. Thomas Lambie and his team arrived to Hosaina in March 1928 they were welcomed by Dejazmach Meshesha Welde (Mosheshe Wolde), governor of Kambata and an Amhara leader. He was already a friend of Lambie from Wellega where he had been Lambie's patient. The team set out for Jimma on 26 March 1928 but having arrived there, they changed plans and decided to try to open missions in Hosaina, Soddo and Garbicho.

Mr Duff was appointed to start the mission in Hosaina together with a newly arrived missionary from New Zealand, Mr Reginald Annan. On 10 January 1929 the pioneer missionaries met in Hosaina to look for a site for the station. Lacking official work permit they had to move to a small house in Hosaina town, owned by an Indian shopkeeper.

By 30 July 1929 papers had been arranged for the renting of a site north of the town, see below under Hosaina : Lambuda. It was a matter of principle for them to move out of the Amhara-influenced *ketema* to a place with purely local culture.

Hosaina is a central place for the Hadiya ethnic group. Mr Duff soon began to preach in the 'Gudela' (Hadiya) language, and one Ato Sabiro became the 'first Gudela brother' (he was later baptised in Addis Abeba in July 1936).

[Grenstedt 2000 p 60-61]

1930s There was a Kambata Province before the Italian occupation, estimated to have 800,000 inhabitants and with Hossana/Hosaina as its centre. Governor was Dejazmach Meshesha Welde (Machacha Woldié). His *gebbi* was in the centre of the town, and he had a wife, and three children. Nearby was an Orthodox church served by Abba Desseta.

There were *fitawrari*: Bergano (former king of Kambata), Asfa, Belachew, Bekele, Chiné, Maro, Welde-Tsadik, Zewde (son of the governor).

There were 12 *grazmach*, among which Gebre Yes and Mamo, also a *balambaras* La Febo. *Nagadras* was Ato Jamana (Djiamana).

Shopkeepers were two Greeks Dimitri and Petros and a few Indians.

There was a station of the American Protestant mission. Concerning Catholics, see below under Hosaina : Batena. It was supposed that there were practically no Moslems in the area.

[Zervos 1936 p 378-379]

Important Saturday market in a fertile region, at 60 km west of lake Shala.

Hosaina was occupied by the Italians on 11 February 1937, and the town was estimated to have about 12,000 inhabitants in their time.

*Residenza del Cambátta*, telegraph, infirmary.

[Guida 1938]

- 1940s The Italians planned to open a post office, to be named Hosanno or Osanna, and the opening was set for 25 February 1940, but it was not carried out. The post used spelling HOSSANA around 1963. [Philatelic source]  
There were Evangelical prisoners in Hosaina in the 1940s. In early December 1949 a Bible conference in Hosaina, with Mr Playfair as main speaker, was attended by 800 persons.
- 1950s Hosaina had service by Ethiopian Air Lines once a week around 1952 and twice a week around 1955. Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-), also a Catholic mission? By 1958 Hosaina was one of 27 places in Ethiopia ranked as First Class Township. Sub-province Governor of Kembata awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Kassa Kidane Mariam.
- 1960s In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Hosaina. An elementary school constructed with assistance from Sweden was completed by 1966. Population 6,635 as counted in 1967. Ras Abate Boyalew primary school in 1968 had 699 boys and 209 girls, with 16 male and 2 female teachers. Sudan Interior Mission school had 211 boys and 45 girls in grades 1-2, with 6 teachers. Ras Abate Boyalew junior secondary school then had 560 male and 39 female students in grades 7-11, with 11 teachers of which 6 foreign. Eleven American Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Hosaina in the 1960s were: Michael S. Lund and James A. Todhunter 1964-66, Alice M. Bodtke-Roberts 1964-67, William Thomas White 1965, Mark A. Nesse 1965-67, Michael P. Goldston 1966-69, Susan Carpenter-Glidden, Marion Finkelstein, Mary Kirby Rhodes, Charles Taylor 1968-70, Karen Frankhauser Blumhagen 1968-71. [Internet]  
The Finnish Evangelical Mission started to build some houses in 1969 on a land-strip bought by EECMY outside Hosaina. Leader of the construction work was Hannu Marttila. The Bible-school of the Kembata Evangelical church 2 moved from Durame to Hosaina.
- 1970s Before the revolution, the Maryam Orthodox church in Hosaina owned 5,000 hectares of land. [Braukämper 1980 p 314]  
In April 1970 the administrative centre of the Kembata Synod was officially moved from Mishgida/Durame to Hosaina. The houses of the Finnish missionaries were used as temporary offices for the new synod. The Bible-school gave a ten-month course with 20 students. Sunday schools and women's work were introduced. [Grenstedt 2000 p 210]  
There were totally 17 pastors in the synod. President in 1970 was Ato Erjabo Handiso (who had been a Catholic and a Baptist before he became a Lutheran). Secretary was Ato Wondafresh Selato, advisers from Finland were reverends Kaarlo Hirvilammi and Ilpo Pertilä, and an important person in general was Ato Leggesse Segaro. Ato Qelbero Wayero was elected vice-president in 1971. [Grenstedt 2000 p 217-218]  
Kes Asfaw Qelbero became new headmaster of the Bible-school in Hosaina in 1974. He had his origins in the Durame area. Money paid for students' work in Finland in January 1974 was used through the Finnish mission for building students' housing at some places in Ethiopia, among them Hosaina. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1974 no 1 p 29]

There were petrol filling stations of Agip, Shell and Total (-1978-).

Hosaina was headquarters of what was first called the Kambata Synod of the Mekane Yesus Church, then 1977-83 the South Central Ethiopia Synod, later abbreviated to the South Central Synod.

Juha Kauppinen from Finland worked for ten years in the 1970s and 1980s in Hosaina as Director of Congregational Work in the Kambata Synod.

[J Kauppinen]

1980s Population of Hosaina town about 15,200 in 1984.

President of the Southern Central Synod was Kes Fikre-Yesus Forsido (1979-1986-) and later Kes Gebre Atebo (1990-).

A school for deaf children was started by the Mekane Yesus Church in 1983 and a hospital was under construction.

The South Central Synode in 1985 had 157 congregations, 56 priests and 84 evangelists.

*Swedish EFS missionaries:*

Doctor Erik Erichsen (b 1947) and wife nurse Senait (b 1951) 1984-86-

Agronomist Anders Ölund (b 1949) and wife doctor Ann-Kristin (b 1948) 1981-84-

Agronomist Torsten Andersson (b 1956) and wife ortoptist Jennifer (b 1957) 1985-86- 'ortoptist' means teacher of deaf; the Erichsen couple had worked in Weldiya before.

1990s Population about 31,700 in 1994, a doubling in ten years' time.

Around 1995 capital of the Hadiya Zone of the SNNPRS federal entity [Southern Nations).

2000s Population about 39,000 in 2001.

There is an Apostolic Vicariate for Soddo-Hosaina of the Roman Catholic Church (-2001-).

Hosaina is capital of the Hadiya Zone. There were serious disturbances in connection with the 2000 elections, followed by re-election in June 2000. Some of the Federal Rapid Deployment Forces were brought to the area. Opposition candidates were arrested after the election.

[S Pausewang 2001]

Description in 2000 of the region by Mekonnen Ejame of the Mekane Yesus Church office in Hosaina:

When I was a child there were large forests but there has been a very dramatic deforestation. Watercourses are now very small or have dried out. Agricultural production has diminished by 30-40 per cent compared with twenty years ago. I had not heard about famine until I had passed 11th grade at school. Now there is famine every third-fifth year. The population has doubled in 25 years. The women and girls must walk for 2-3-4 hours to find fuel and drinking water. Less than 40 per cent of the children go to school. The male working force tends to leave the countryside.

The Mekane Yesus Church office works for integrated rural development. They have a cattle station with steers to breed better milking cows, they promote fuel-saving stoves, better bee-hives, plant nurseries et cetera.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 2001 no 1 p 16-23]

text N.C. Couser, Seeds of sacrifice in Ethiopia (no date), tells how

SIM missionaries became refugees around Hosanna/Hosaina in 1936.

pict Rakennusteknikka 1988 no 3 p 156 substation on the Alaba-Agaro electrical transmission line.

### **Hosaina : Batena**

A station of the French Catholic Mission was started at Batena in 1928 by T.R.P. Pascal and Père Exupère, but it was replaced in 1930 by a station at Wassera. [Zervos 1936]

### **Hosaina : Bobicho**

1940s When SIM missionaries returned in 1946 to Dubancho they soon settled closer to Hosaina, in Bobicho to where the centre of the Kambata Evangelical Church was also gradually transferred. By 1949 the missionaries were running a clinic, a Bible-school and

an elementary school. Mr Duff made a visit there in that year and was greeted by his colleagues from the time prior to the Italian occupation: Mr and Mrs Couser and Ms Fiona Mac Luckie. [Grenstedt 2000]

1950s By 1951 the centre of KEC remained in Bobicho and KEC was organised in six districts with a total of about 145 congregations.  
Rev. Melvin Donald worked there as a missionary for the SIM in 1951-1954, and Manley Hodges in 1954-1964.

1970s At a Baptism service in 1973 approximately 100 of the Fuga people were baptized.

### **Hosaina : Lambuda**

west-north-west of Hosaina

The SIM station was started in 1929 by Duff and Annan.

In February 1933 John Phillips arrived to Lambuda, but he had been appointed to start a new station at Durame, where building work was started in May.

On 22 April 1934 Ayago Bamburei (Aseffa) was the first to be baptised in Lambuda, by Mr Duff, but he had been a student of the Swedish EFS Mission in Addis Abeba before that. A young neighbour of the missionaries at Lambuda, Lirei, was baptised by Mr Couser on 14 May 1935. Assefa and Lirei were the only two persons baptised by SIM missionaries in the Kembata/Hadiya region prior to 1936.

Duff and Couser completed a translation into Hadiya of the Gospel of Matthew. Prints of it arrived to Lambuda in April 1936.

On 8 March 1936 the three missionaries at Durame had to seek safety at Lambuda because of unrest initiated by the Italian invasion.

When the expatriate missionaries had to leave, local leaders were Shigute Dada and Sabiro Wesero, called "Mr Duff's Boys". They accompanied him first to the SIM headquarters in Addis Abeba in August 1937. Shigute was put in prison in Hosaina by the Italians 1940-41. Several of the early converts were relatives of Shigute and Sabiro.

[Grenstedt 2000 p 61-63]

JDK42	Hosale 09°30'/42°44' 1809 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDK97	Hose (Hosie) 09°57'/38°11' 2510/2522 m (centre in 1964 of Daye sub-district) (with church)	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDD80	Hote (Hot'e) 08°55'/37°31' 2440 m near map code HDC89	08/37	[Gz]
H...	Hote Mikael (Hotie Michael) (centre in 1964 of Fita Bet sub-district)	10/39	[+ Ad]
JDA66	Hotera Gebriel (church) 08°41'/40°21'	08/40	[Gz]
HFF10	Hotsah Gerged 13°42'/39°22' 2095 m	13/39	[Gz]
JCC72	Houda, see Hogdu		
JE...	Houlko, see Huluko		
HCK42	Houmba (Houmbo), see Humbo		
HCT90	Hourutta, see Huruta		
HFF40	Housien, see Hawzen		
HFL07	Hov, see Gerahu Sirnay		
JE...	Howoona At the Awash river, south/?/ of Mille. Surveyed for geology and fossils in March-April 1972 by Jon Kalb and his group. "The upper Howoona sequence is probably slightly older than central Ledi, close to 2.5 million years old, and -- may prove fruitful for finding primitive artifacts and the earliest toolmakers, but we found neither. -- Closer to the Awash, the lower Howoona beds are deeply exposed by erosion and are likely to be at least several hundred thousand years older than the upper Howoona beds." [Kalb 2001 p 82]	11/40	[20]
HFL06	Hoya 14°31'/39°10' 1936 m	14/39	[Gz]

- JBR05 Hrauri, see Rau Rau 04/42 [WO]  
*huba* (O) 1. dirt, filthiness; 2. weed; 3. fleck, speck;  
 4. property, wealth; *huubaa* (O) skin
- JDJ55c **Hubat** (historically recorded) 09/42 [Pa]  
 Imam Ahmed 'the left-handed' (1506-1543) who at one time brought three-quarters of Abyssinia into his power, passed his early years in Hubat, a region between Jeldesa and Harar, and it later became the base for his military operations. [Pankhurst]
- 1530s Ahmäd Grañ left Harar together with a number of men who had served under the previous Adäl leader Gärad Abun. They established themselves at Hubat, about 30 km to the north-west of Harar, where their number soon rose to over a hundred. They chose a certain Gärad 'Umar Din as their leader.  
 About this time they learnt that Emperor Lebnä Dengel's governor of Däwaro, Fanil or Fanu'él, had advanced to the vicinity of Hubat, and was said to have captured many Muslim women and children. Ahmäd and his companions rushed against the Christians, inciting each other to participate in a Holy War. A fierce engagement followed. Ahmäd charged the enemy who were soon put to flight. Sultan Abu Bäkr and his Somali supporters learnt of the rebels' victory. They abandoned Harär, and withdrew into Somali territory. Ahmäd and his friends pursued them. The Sultan and his Somali followers were once more obliged to flee, after which the victors established themselves in Harär. However, Abu Bäkr and his men later regrouped, and rode back to the city, whereupon Ahmäd and his party again withdrew to Hubat. They established themselves on a high mountain, which the Sultan besieged for ten days, after which Ahmäd and his companions escaped in the night, but their leader, 'Umar Din, was killed.  
 [Pankhurst 1997 p 165-166]  
 Ahmäd and his comrades subsequently made peace with the Sultan, and entered his service. The chief, however, soon violated the peace agreement. He seized horses, and killed one of Ahmäd's companions, 'Uthman ibn Yassein. Ahmäd, fearing for his own life, once more fled by night, and returned to Hubat. Several further engagements followed, after which the Sultan's followers were defeated. Ahmäd returned to Harär, where he appointed himself ruler, and governed, according to the *Futuh*, with justice.  
 [Pankhurst 1997 p 167]
- HDG.. Hubayni 09/35 [Mi]
- JDJ44 Hubeta, G. (area) 09/41 [WO]
- HDL78 Hubetie (place and area) 09/39 [WO]  
*hubo*: *hoobo* (Som) slide or go down, descend;  
 /figuratively:/ die; *hubbo* (O) 1. earthenware cauldron,  
 water jar; 2. measurement used for granaries;  
*gennete* (gännäte) (A) my paradise
- HCL65 Hubo (Babbo Ghennetie) 06°54'/38°55' 2526 m 06/38 [Gz Gu]
- JDR96 Hud Ali (Hood Ali) (mountain range) 10/42 [Ha]  
*hudad* (A) plantation; land worked by owner cultivators and tenants;  
 such land was assigned for the supply of palace and government officials;  
*hudada* (A) labour exacted by a feudal authority;  
*hudade* (A) Lent /in the Christian calendar/
- HDL93 Hudad 09°53'/38°44' 1866 m (with church) 09/38 [AA Gz]  
 north of Fiche
- HED23 Hudad 11°05'/37°47' 2075 m, west of Mota 11/37 [Gz]
- HEM52 Hudad 12°17'/39°32' 1698 m, south of Alamata 12/39 [Gz]
- HBT29 Hudat (Hudet) 04°45'/39°14' 893 m 04/38 [WO Gz]  
 "At Hudat Junction there is a fork in the road. The well-marked road to the right goes to Yavello (Yabelo), then on to Mega and down to Moyale. Though the road is considered the better route, it is over 100 km longer than the other route, and it would mean staying

overnight in Mega instead of Moyale. The short cut to the left is less travelled and is a track, but it is not bad."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 58]

H CJ31	Hudo 06°38'/36°45' 2202 m	06/36	[Gz]
JDC84	Hufe 08°55'/41°59' 1420 m	08/41	[Gz]
	<i>hujuba</i> (O?) sacred enclosure /not a place name here but occurring in descriptions of local areas, especially in the Arsi region?/		
HCL78	Hujuba Haicho (Hugiuba Haiccio) 06°59'/39°11' 2493 m, near Dodola	06/39	[+ Gz]
JDA28	Hujufu 08°23'/40°33' 1556 m	08/40	[Gz]
JCM94	Hul Cugir (Hul Cugiir) 07°10'/44°42' 893 m <i>hula</i> (O) border, boundary checkpoint	07/44	[Gz]
HCL11	Hula, see Agere Selam, cf Ula		
HCL20	Hula	06/38	[LM]
HDJ69	Hula 09°36'/37°29' 2230 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDK97	Hula 09°53'/38°10' 2517 m, west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEL93	Hulaban 12°35'/38°46' 2015 m	12/38	[Gz]
JDK80	Huladolu 09°50'/42°31' 1365 m	09/42	[Gz]
HDP31	Huladura (Ualadura, Waladura, Gialadura) (mountain) 10°18'/35°49' 2238 m Coordinates would give map code HDP41	10/35	[Gz WO]
HEM74	Hulaga 12°28'/39°47' 1837 m, east of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>hulet</i> (A) two		
JFA28	<b>Hulet Awlalo awraja</b> (Awulalo, Awlailo ..) 13°45'/40°30' (Kilte Awlalo one of the two?) (centre in 1964-1980 = Wikro)	13/39	[Gz Ad]
1950s	One governor of this awraja was Germame Wondefrash of the powerful Moja family of Shewa. He died in the attempted coup in 1960. [Gilkes 1975 p 238]		
1960s	Kenyazmach Meuze Beyene was appointed Governor on 1 April 1961. Fitawrari Eyassu Atsibeha was appointed Governor in September 1969.		
HFF..	Hulet Belesa sub-district (Hula ..) (-1997-)	14/39	[n]
HFF40	Hulet Belesa wereda (centre in 1964 = Hawzen)	14/39	[Ad]
HED04c	Hulet Eju Enessie sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Awuja Giyorgis)	10/37	[Ad n]
HED04	Hulet Eju Enessie wereda (centre in 1964 = Sede Giyorgis)	10/37	[Ad]
HEA46	Hulghizi, see Guba		
HCR46	Hulle, see Ulle <i>hullo</i> (Som) hide behind something		
JDJ94	Hullo (area) <i>hullu</i> (A) all, the whole, every	09/42	[WO]
HDD..	Hulukai River not far from Ambo and from the Teltele river. Its sand was found unsatisfactory for industrial purposes. [Mineral 1966] huluko: <i>huuluqoo</i> (written Oromoo) go through a loophole	08/37	[Mi]
HDD98	Huluk'o (Huluk'o, Huloqo) 09°01'/38°19' 2189 m west of Addis Alem, see under Welenkomi	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL24	Huluk'o (Huluk'o, Huloqo) 09°14'/38°51' 2833 m north-east of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz q]

JE...	Huluko (Houlko) (centre in 1964 of Sema Matatay sub-district)	11/40	[+ Ad]
HCF75c	Huluku (village) see under Sof Omar	06/39	[x]
JDJ51	Hulul (Ullul) 09°29'/41°43' 1713 m, near Kulubi	09/41	[Gz]
HCT29	Hululle 07°30'/39°18' 2839/3213 m near map code HCU20 At 3 km from Bekoji in a very wide meadowy basin formed by the upper part of the stream Katar, below several mountains. [Guida 1938]	07/39	[Gu Gz]
JDJ33	Hululo 09°22'/41°56' 2083 m, south of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
HCN56	Humaccia, see Chawaka		
HDB34	Humbe 08°28'/36°06' 2058 m, west of Bedele <i>humbi</i> (O) elephant trunk	08/36	[Gz]
GD...	Humbi (in Kelem awraja) cf Sako Humbi Catholic Mission A private school in 1968 had 39 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.	08/34?	[Ad]
GD...	Humbi Addi (in Kelem awraja) The Catholic Mission school in 1968 had 216 boys and 43 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	08/34?	[Ad]
	humbo: <i>xumbo</i> (Som) foam, froth, bubbles		
HCK42	Humbo (Houmbo, Humba, Houmba, Umbo) (Humbo Tebela) 06°44'/37°45' 1842/1854 m, south of Soddo (ctr in 1964 of Humbo wereda & of Geleha sub-district, with sub P.O. under Welamo Soddo; also name of a plain)	06/37	[MS Ad LM Gu]
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 129 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.		
HCK42	Humbo sub-district? (-1997-)	06/37	[n]
	<i>humer</i> (A,T), <i>homer</i> , <i>komer</i> (A) kind of lowland tree, tamarind, <i>Tamarindus indica</i> ; it has a compact rounded crown with drooping branches that reach near to the ground		
HFC61	<b>Humera</b> (Setit Humera, Himora) 14°10'/36°40' (with post office) (centre in 1964 of Setit Humera wereda & Setit sub-district, and in the 1990s of Wolkayit awraja)	14/36	[MS Po]
1960s	In 1967 telephone numbers for authorities were only for the Police and for Telecommunications. Numbers on personal names were about 13 for Moslem-type names, 7 for Christian-type Ethiopian names, and no name of any foreigner. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.		
1970s	"A type of project that may be loosely classified as Government-organized is the scheme at Setit Humera -- This actually began in the late 1950s as a private occupation of some lands that were unused except for seasonal grazing. By the end of 1971 it contained some 500 farmers and about 700,000 hectares were occupied; and a further 50,000 were being employed as seasonal workers, largely from the depressed areas of Eritrea and Tigre. The weeding, harvesting and threshing is largely done by hand; however, the area is one of the most highly mechanized in the country. Tractors are used not only for basic cultivation and clearance work, but they are also a necessity for travel especially in the rainy season. Another feature of Humera is that there is now a co-operative society there, with a membership drawn almost entirely from the smaller farmers in the east of the area who were the original users of the area; it has proved to be a considerable success." "Although most of the earlier settlements were on the basis of squatting, the Government now handles land allocation in the district, though in a rather haphazard way. Until recently there were two places to apply for land - the <i>woreda</i> district office at Humera,		

and the provincial office at Gondar, from which an order could be sent to the *woreda* with a request for land to be granted. This latter procedure has now been stopped and the main method is by application at Humera itself, though it is not impossible to obtain a grant from Addis Ababa. Considerable problems have also arisen over land grants, for until the end of 1972 no efforts were made to delineate the size of the grant. It was only done by reference to the surrounding owners."

[P Gilkes, *The dying Lion*, London 1975 p 129-130]

"A considerable number of the holdings are in fact absentee, and although the Government has advertised for landless citizens to take up land there, a large quantity has been taken by absentee landlords of the highest class - one suggestion is that the figure is as high as 55 per cent of all grants. The land remains Government land as no land tax is paid, and it may thus be classified as *maderia* land, though this has not been made clear. Government intervention in the area is now becoming more marked as a whole, however, with the establishment of a World Bank-financed farm project. A bridge has been constructed across the Takazze river and a new road built from Gondar - in an attempt to pull the marketing arrangements of the district away from Asmara (though the road to Asmara has not always been safe due to Eritrean Liberation Front activity.) Water supplies and town development are also under way and an experimental farm is being set up."

"-- the general impression of the Humera development is that it is providing lands for the already wealthy through Government grants. Essentially the majority of those who settle there are interested in exploitative farming practices; the more so because of the uncertainties of the land situation. -- While it is true that the Government has called for landless settlers, the paucity of arrangements, credits and other facilities has so far made this an impossibility. The need to claim land at Humera itself is enough of a bar to most landless candidates and it is difficult for any except the elite to apply. This of course may change now that the World Bank has become involved."

[Gilkes p 130-131]

After 1975: In a futile attempt to bring down the Derg regime, the large Humera landowners killed their cattle, destroyed buildings, burnt down the Bank of Humera, and either took their farm equipment and harvested grains to the Sudan or destroyed it. The landlords gained considerable support from peasants who depended on employment as farm labourers.

[Young 1997]

1976 Apprehension at TPLF influence resulted in convoys being introduced by the Derg in 1976. This virtually ended trade with Humera.

Teranafit and its successor EDU disproportionately drew support from the commercial farming areas of Humera and Wolkayit.

[Young 1997]

1977 The focus of operations of EDU (Ethiopian Democratic Union) was western Gondar province, where it captured the border town of Humera in March 1977.

[Markakis 1987]

Around 10 June 1977 a strong government force with tanks and armoured cars defeated EDU units and recaptured Humera. EDU officers fled to the Sudan.

[Keesing's 28635]

With petrol filling stations of Agip and Shell (-1978-).

1980s Population about 10,500 in 1984.

"In February 1989, the economic constraints and the lack of weaponry forced the government to evacuate Tigray in face of humiliating military defeats and to withdraw its garrison at Humera, on the TPLF's main supply line from Sudan."

[Marcus 1994 p 213]

In early 1989 the Derg army evacuated many places, among them Humera.

After it had come into TPLF hands it was bombed on 26 March, but number of casualties was not known. [Africa Watch 1991]

1990s Population about 14,500 in 1994 and about 17,800 in 2001.



Around 1998 there were domestic flights with EAL between Humera and Bahir Dar and Gondar. The airport had an unpaved runway, length about 1100 m.

HBR61	Hummer (Hummu) (mountains) peak 2049 m see under Hamer Koke	05/36	[WO]
HBR80	Hummer (mountains) 1826 m	05/36	[WO]
HBR27	Hummesa, G. (hill) hummu: <i>humu</i> (huumu) (O) creation, existing at birth; <i>hummo</i> (O) kind of large bird; <i>Warra Humi, Huma</i> (Humi people or family), name of a Jarso tribe of the eastern Oromo	04/37	[WO]
HBR41	Hummu (Humu, Hummur) 04°53'/36°42' south hill 1716 m	04/36	[WO]
HBR71	Hummu (Humu) (mountains) 1378 m	05/36	[WO]
HDB29	Humta 08°24'/36°32' 1761 m, south-east of Bedele	08/36	[Gz]
HBR71	Humu (mountain chain) 05°00'/36°40' 1378 m	05/36	[Gz]
HDT01	Humu 09°58'/38°32' 2672 m <i>hunda</i> (O) totally, all; <i>hundaa</i> (O) /meaning what?/	09/38	[Gz]
JDD88	Hunda (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDJ26	Hundene sub-district (Hundenie ..) (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Harar)	09/42	[n Ad]
HDU51	Hunete Ber 10°29'/39°29' 1973 m, south of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
JDF64	Hunguti (area)	08/44	[WO]
HEJ75	Hunna Mariam, see Hanna Maryam		
HCM71	Hunte (Hunt'e) 07°01'/39°25' 2437 m	07/39	[Gz]
J....	Huoda (mountains)	05/42	[18]
HDB14	Hupo 08°15'/36°06' 2120 m <i>hur</i> (A) free, liberated; <i>hura</i> (O) hole /of pot ear/ hurala: <i>huraal</i> (Som) self-sacrifice	08/36	[Gz]
HDL99	Hurala 09°53'/39°19' 2577 m	09/39	[Gz]
JCM35	Hurali (area) <i>hurbu</i> (O) kind of large thick tree, <i>Ficus sycomorus</i> ?	06/44	[WO]
HDE93c	Hurbu (village east of main road)	08/38	[x]
HDL72	Hurbu 09°44'/38°36' 3245 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JCL59	Hurdur, see under Kebri Dehar <i>hurgessa</i> , see <i>urgessa</i>	06/44	[WO]
HDT43	Hurisa 10°21'/38°44' 1539 m, north of Addis Dera	10/38	[Gz]
H CJ33	Hurko 06°39'/36°57' 1041 m	06/36	[Gz]
JEA64	Hurmat (Ormat) (mountain) 11°24'/40°12' 871 m hurna: <i>dimtu, diimtu</i> (O) red /cow/, light /female complexion/	11/40	[Gz]
JBH92	Hurna Dimtu (Hurra D.) (area) 04°27'/40°52' <i>hurra</i> (O) 1. firewood; 2. weed; 3. garbage	04/40	[WO Gz]
HFF76	Hurrasa (mountain) 14°15'/39°57' 1268 m <i>hurressu</i> (O) break, crush, shatter	14/39	[WO Gz]
HBU00	Hurrores, K. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HDF00	Hurruta, see Huruta  <i>hursa</i> (O) storm, also roar of waterfall?; <i>mandi-u</i> (O) thunder; <i>hursa mandio</i> , thunderstorm; <i>Mandiyo</i> (O) short name of a legendary rainmaker Abba Mando		
HDC04c	Hursa Mandio (waterfall) "In the middle of this thick green /coffee forest of Limmu-Ennarya/ ... comes up with sudden roaring of sound a majestic white mantle of Hursa Mandio waterfall, which the Gibe forms here in the forest, almost to complete the wonderful landscape. Few countries in western Ethiopia can be compared in beauty to this which has surprising effect and tells	08/36	[Gu x]

the traveller with charms of its unforgettable colours ... I admired the fall and the beauty that no artist had thought of and no poet has chanted."

[Mohammed 1994, citing Enrico Cerulli]

- JDJ60 **Hurso** (*hooorso* (Som) catch a dripping or pouring liquid (Hursso, Urso) 09°36'/41°48' 1127/1134 m 09/41 [Gz Po Ad WO]  
(sub-district & its centre in 1964, with sub P.O.)  
Railway station near Dire Dawa. (Fre: Ourso)  
There are fruit plantations to the east of the populated centre.  
1960s Population 827 as counted in 1967.  
1990s "Among the most infamous concentration camps -- at Hurso."  
"Several of the faculty /at Alemaya University/ were arrested on campus and taken to the nearby, infamous Hurso detention camp where they were incarcerated and tortured."  
[T M Vestal, Ethiopia - A post-cold war ..., USA 1999 p 127 note 11, p 156]  
At least 200 of the estimated 20,000 members and supporters of the Oromo Liberation Front were still detained in Hurso, Eastern Ethiopia.  
[Human Rights Watch 1995]  
Of the 20,000 detainees officially described as demobilized OLF fighters who were held at the army's camps at Hurso, Didessa, Agarfa, and Ziway between 1992 and 1995, all but 93 were reportedly released. The 93 were transferred to civilian prisons, pending trial.  
[Human Rights Watch 1997]  
text Unjustifiable appreciation of a sordid concentration camp  
*in* Oromo Commentary (Sweden) 1993 no 1 p 1.

*huru* (O) 1. snout, muzzle; 2. pierce /with a pointed tool/  
*Huru* (O), found as the proper name of a region already  
in the 1880s

- HDL62 Huru 09°38'/38°39' 2527 m, cf Uru 09/38 [AA Gz]  
HDT63 Hurufa 10°33'/38°45' 2407 m, south-east of Ajibar 10/38 [Gz]  
HDT73 Hurufa 10°36'/38°44' 2400 m, east of Ajibar 10/38 [Gz]

*Hurumo*, a small society in eastern Gemu-Gofa  
*hurumu*: *hurruma* (O) forest

- HDB10 **Hurumu** (Hurrumu, Urumu, Urrumu, Urrummu) 08/35 [Gz Ad Po WO]  
MS: 08°15'/35°50'; Gz: 08°20'/35°41' 1751 m  
MS coordinates would give map code HDB11  
(ctr in 1964 of Hurumu wereda & Iggu sub-district,  
with sub post office under Gore) (Fre: Ouroumou)  
geol An important fossiliferous inter-Trappean bed occurs within the basalts at Hurumu, 25 km  
north-east of Gore, composed of conglomerate and sandstone, followed by 5 m of fissile  
shale and at the top more sandstone. The shales are black and lignitiferous, and rarely  
bituminous. *Dicotylophyllum* has been found in these shales.  
[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 138]  
1930s Before the Italian occupation a small village at the road to Gore, with about 400 locals  
and two coffee traders: P. Ververis and G. Avramides.  
There was a telephone station at the Addis Abeba-Gore line.  
[Zervos 1936]  
1950s A coffee cleaning plant was operated (-1955-) by Sakellaropoulos.  
1960s An elementary school constructed with assistance from Sweden  
was completed by 1966.  
Population 1,050 as counted in 1967.  
In 1967 there were a couple of telephone numbers for authorities, one for a Coffee  
Cleaners Committe, and six on personal names for Antonio Sakeralopolu, Grazmach  
Hailu Agamisso, Idris Aba Muka, Kosti Averamidis, Sheik Mohammed Awol,  
Haji Said Mustafa.

The primary school (in Gore awraja) in 1968 had 357 boys and 81 girls, with 9 teachers.

Gunilla Bjerén, who worked for the Swedish Volunteer Service as a social researcher in 1965-1967 and returned to Ethiopia in 1968 for her own studies, made one of her sample surveys in Hurumu.

[Bjérén 1985 p 22]

picts	Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1999 no 1 p 15, 17 two pictures of statue of Onesimus Nesib and two of ceremony at the statue.		
HDB10	Hurumu sub-district? (-1997-)	08/35	[n]
HBM24	Hurura (mountain) 03°47'/39°41' 1055 m	03/39	[WO Gz]
HCT90	<b>Huruta</b> (Hurutta, Hourutta) 08°05'/39°20' (sub-district & its centre in 1964) (with sub P.O. under Nazret), cf Uruta	08/39	[MS Ad Po]
1950s	Population 4,501 as counted in 1956.		
1980s	One of three small towns in Dodota wereda, 20 km south of its main place Dhera. A water reservoir for the Dodota water project was built near Huruta in 1983, with a capacity of 100 cubic metres. A six inch plastic water pipe line 21 km long was then built from Huruta to Dhera.		
	[SIDA 1990]		
1990s	Population about 9,500 in 1994.		
2000s	Population about 11,600 in 2001.		
HDE09	Huruta 08°11'/39°17' 1979 m	08/39	[Gz]
HDF00	Huruta (Hurruta, Uruta Mariam) 08°09'/39°21' 1929 m (with church Maryam)	08/39	[Gz x]
HDL33	Huruta 09°24'/38°46' 2577 m, north of Addis Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDH01	Huse 09°12'/40°49' 1461 m, south-east of Mieso	09/40	[Gz]
H...	Hussa Esknamo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Chigwale Abo)	10/36	[Ad]
	hussein gurach: <i>guracha</i> (O) black or dark blue		
JBN74	Hussein Gurach	05/40	[WO]
HEF75	Hutiba (Hut'iba) 11°32'/39°48' 1728 m north-east of Hayk	11/39	[Gz]
HFF90	Hutsa 14°23'/39°26' 2305 m, north of Adigrat <i>huwan</i> (Som) 1. group of warriors from different clans /undertaking a raid together/; 2. covered, dressed	14/39	[Gz]
JBG83	Huwun (Huwunn, Huvum) 04°22'/40°06' 1221 m	04/40	[Gz WO]
HEF33	Hwate (Hwat'e) 11°09'/39°41' 2072 m, near Dessie	11/39	[Gz]