

- kat* (O) chat, *Catha edulis*
- HEC53c Kat Maryam (Cat Mariam) (church) 1974 m 11/36 [Gu]
- kata* (qata) (O) 1. trigger; 2. long time ago
- HDR98 Kata (K'at'a, Qata) (village) 10°50'/37°19' 2174 m 10/37 [Gz q 18]
north-east of Bure
- ?? Katab river
- pict Nat. Geogr. Mag. LXVIII:3, Sep 1935 p 319 waterfall
near the Sudan border
- HDN97c Katabala (Catabala) (former caravan stop) 10/35 [Ch Gu]
1930s End of the caravan rout to Wembera.
[Guida 1938]
From Soddu to Katabala on the Shar river there is a steep descent and a drop of altitude of about 900 m.
1929: "We had to dismount and walk for an hour and a half, but there were no difficulties for loaded mules."
[Cheesman 1936]
- katama* (O etc, from A) army camp, historically said of Shewan fortified settlement in southern and western Ethiopia; nowadays any town;
- katema* (A) *Scirpus corymbosus*, a lily-like herb?;
- ketema* (kätäma) (A) town /of some size/, city
- HBF91 Katama 03°36'/39°25' 1077 m, mountain near Kenya 03/39 [Gz]
Katama (which one? in Wellega:)
In the Urris valley about 3 km north of Katama there is a 120 m deep outcrop of sandy and marly formation covered by basalts. In the upper part of the formation, a coal seam occurs. There are other seams of coal at about 10 km and 13 km south-east of Katama.
[Mineral 1966]
- HCS99 Katama (Catama) (area), see under Butajira 08/38 [+ WO]
- HDB88 Katama, see Getema
- HDL54 Katama, see Ketema
Katch..., see Kach..
- kate* (qate) (A) shortness of breath;
- kate* (O) homemade leather skirt; *katte* (O) kind of barley
- HDA82 Kate, see Kake
- HDG09 Kate (Cate, T.) (hill), cf Kete 09/35 [+ WO]
- HEE17 Katela (K'at'ela, Qatela) 10°58'/39°04' 3820 m 10/39 [Gz q]
kati, title of sacred chief/king among the Ometo of southern Ethiopia
- katila* (qat'ila) (A) cliff; *katla* (qat'la) (A) boulder which appears to grow out of the earth
- HDE67 Katila (K'at'ila, Qatila) 08°45'/39°05' 1979 m 08/39 [Gz q]
east of Debre Zeyt
- HDE83 Katila (K'at'ila, Qatila, Cabana) 07/40 [Gz q n]
08°54'/38°46' 2140 m, a little south of Addis Abeba
- HDL62 Katila (K'at'ila, Qatila) 09/38 [AA Gz q]
09°36'/38°39' 2453 m, south-west of Fiche
- JCG98 Katila (K'at'ila, Qatila) 07°13'/40°33', west of Ginir 07/40 [Gz q]
- ?? Katlan 10/36? [Ch]
A small stream in a short and broad chasm, divided from the Fatam (Fetam) river by a fertile platform called Shaf.
[Cheesman 1936]

kato (T) kind of shrub or "climbing tree", *Combretum aculeatum*;

	<i>kato</i> (O) tribute; <i>caato</i> (Som) thin, slim, skinny person		
HFC24	Kato (Cato) 13°50'/36°55' 836 m, cf Keto .. katri: <i>ketari</i> (T) bandit, brigand	13/36	[+ WO Gz]
HFC27	Katri Gwa (Catri Gua) (hill) 13°47'/37°19' 2069 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HEL74	Katseman (Catseman) <i>katta</i> (O) rock, usually high and flat; <i>jorga</i> (O) sudden fall	12/38	[+ Gu]
HDG58	Katta Jorgo (mountain) 09°30'/35°34' see under Nejo	09/35	[x]
HDJ84	Kattali (Cattali) (mountain)	09/36	[+ WO]
HCH02	Kattalya (Cattalia), see under Shasha	06/35	[+ WO]
HCB50	Kattekoke (hills)	05/35	[Ca]
??	Kattu (Qattu) The state of Gomma was formed by Abba Boke who ruled over it, but he died (c. 1820) before uniting the region of Qattu with Gomma. His successor Abba Manno (c. 1820-1840) quickly united Qattu with Gomma. [Mohammed 1994]	../..	[+ n]
GDM51	Katugola (Catugola, Gabugola) 09°32'/34°28' 1333 m	09/34	[+ WO Gz]
HFF15	Katun (Qatun) (with rock-hewn church) "A ½h de marche de Haïki-Messahal. Hypogée petite et fruste à deux nefes et quatre piliers relié par des arcs." [Sauter 1976 p 170]	13/39	[+ x]
texts	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer, December 1970 p 220 with plan & photo; J. Gire & R. Schneider, Étude des églises rupestres du Tigré, Paris 1970 p 76.		
HFF91	Katun Abune Libanos (church) 14°25'/39°29' (K'at'un A.L.), north of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
HEL99	Kauhi, A. (Abba? Adi? Amba?)	12/39	[WO]
HCE90	Kavado (Cavada, Cavado, Gaveia) (market) 06°20'/38°27' 2763 m	06/38	[+ Gu Gz]
??	Kavet, in the Rift valley There is an uplift marked at the surface by a chainlike row of hills built up of reef limestone. [Mineral 1966] kavie: <i>kewihi</i> (T) rock	../..	[Mi]
HDE82c	Kavie (Cavie) (village) see under Were Ilu	10/39	[+ Gu]
	<i>kaw</i> , <i>khau</i> (western Eth) kind of top-storey forest tree, <i>Aningeria adolfi-fiederici</i> ; <i>kao</i> (O) hole, orifice; <i>caw</i> (Som) 1. frond, palm leaf; 2. side, flank, proximity; <i>qaw</i> (Som) precipice, ravine, gorge; <i>kaw</i> (Som) destruction, breakage, death		
JCE15	Kaw (Cau) (mountain) 474/491 m	05/43	[+ WO]
JCE44	Kaw (Cau) (area)	05/43	[+ WO]
JDG89	Kaw (Cao) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
HE...	Kaw Silasi (Cao Sillasi) (small church)	12/37	[+ Gu]
	<i>kawa</i> (O) 1. any opening in a wall; 2. (kawwa) leg ulcer; (A) 1. kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Grewia mollis</i> var. <i>petitiana</i> ; 2. (qawa) brigand's hideaway in a forest; <i>kawwa</i> (O) 1. (qawwaa) coffee; 2. hole, hollow; 3. (qaawwa) shortage of food or money; <i>caawa</i> (Som) tonight, this evening		
GDM11	Kawa (Caua, G.) (hill)	09/34	[+ WO]
HCM94	Kawa (Caua) (area) 3788 m	07/39	[+ WO]

HCN75	Kawa (K'awa, Qawa) 07°54'/35°18' 2033 m	07/35	[Gz q]
HDL51	Kawa (K'awa, Qawa) 09°32'/38°34' 1973 m (with church Mikael)	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDE69	Kawa Gebeya (K'awa G., Qawa G.) 08°42'/39°44' 1237 m, north-east of Mojo	08/39	[Gz q]
JDK80	Kawdera (K'awdera, Qawdera) 09°49'/42°35' 1364 m <i>kawe</i> (qawwee) (O) gun, rifle, /also bullet/	09/42	[Gz q]
HEK70	Kawena Tesama (Caena T.) 12°26'/37°31' 2000 m	12/37	[+ Gu Gz]
	<i>kawo</i> , title of local chief, same as <i>kati</i> above; (O) difficulty, poverty, problem		
HC...	Kawo Berbersa (Kawoberbersa) in Mocha awraja The primary school in 1968 had 177 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-2, with 3 teachers.	07/35?	[+ Ad]
HEL85	Kawsawa (Causaua)	12/38	[+ Gu]
	<i>kaya</i> (Wellega Bega) porcupine; <i>kayaa</i> (qayaa) (O) hole, hollow; <i>kayya</i> (O) 1. deposit /with someone who is trustworthy/; 2. (qayya) haze, mirage; 3. incense; <i>kwayya</i> (qwayya) bush or forest fire		
HCH75	Kaya (Caia) 07°17'/36°18' 1717 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	06/36	[Ad WO Gz]
HCP05	Kaya (Kaye, Caia, Gaia) 07°17'/36°18' 2116 m near Bonga, see under that entry Coordinates would give map code HCP06 The rulers of the former kingdom of Kaffa placed very severe restrictions upon the entry of foreign merchants. Two markets only were open to them, that of Bonga for Christian merchants, and Kaya for Muslims. Those Muslim merchants who wished to settle permanently in the country could not stay in Kaya but had to build huts at Tonkolla. [Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 184]	07/36	[+ WO Gz Gu]
HES29	Kaya Giyorgis (K'aya G.) (church) 12°55'/38°22' <i>kaya kobe</i> : <i>kobi</i> (O) anthill; <i>qobbe</i> (Som) chill, cool of night	12/38	[Gz]
KCH47	Kaya Kobe (Caia Cobe)	06/46	[+ WO]
HDU40	Kayafer (Caiafer) (area), cf Key Afer	10/39	[+ WO]
HCP45	Kaycha (Caiccia) Village situated against mountains and surrounded by euphorbias. [Guida 1936]	07/36	[+ Gu]
KDA46	Kaydaro (Qaidaro) (area)	08/45	[+ WO]
JDK19	Kayderrede (Caiderrede) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HCP05	Kaye, see Kaya <i>kaygedel</i> : <i>key gedel</i> (A) red cliff or precipice		
HDL97	Kaygedel (Caighedel)	09/39	[+ WO]
HCI57	Kayi (K'ayi, Qayi) 06°50'/37°15' 1384 m south of Waka	06/37	[Gz q]
HDE52	Kays (Cais) (area)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDN59	Kayter (Caiter) (mountain) 10°28'/35°37' 2169 m	10/35	[+ n]
HER..	Kazza, north-west of Gondar In 1985-86 the TPLF founded a permanent base area at Kazza. In 1988 a campaign was launched against them involving the 603rd Core Army to Dansha and Kazza. It failed, with considerable losses on the government side. [12th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1994]	13/37	[n]
	<i>keba</i> (qäba) (A) honey from the forest; <i>kebbä</i> (qäbba) (A) to anoint, to paint /a house/, to grease the hair; <i>ke'eba</i> (Harari) south		

HDK06	Keba (K'eba, Qeba) 09°07'/38°11' 2772 m (with church Maryam), west of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK17	Keba (K'eba, Qeba) (area)	09/38	[AA q]
HDK07	Keba Maryam (church)	09/38	[AA]
HC...	Kebado (visiting postman under Shashemene) (centre in 1964 of Hann Dida sub-district) The primary school, in Derassa awraja, in 1968 had 282 boys and 86 girls, with 4 teachers.	06/38?	[Ad Po]
HCL23	Kebalenka (K'ebalenka, Qebalenka, K'ebaleka) 06°32'/38°43' 2021 m, east of Agere Selam	06/38	[Gz q]
HCL24	Kebalenka (K'ebalenka, Qebalenka) 06°31'/38°50' 1840 m, east of Agere Selam	06/38	[Gz q]
HEJ05	Kebbit (chebbit) (hill) <i>kebd</i> (qäbd) (A) deposit, token of serious intention	11/37	[+ It]
HDE12	Kebd (mountain)	08/38	[x]
GDF73c	Kebe	08/34	[LM]
GDF96	Kebe (K'ebe, Qebe, Ghergheda) 08°59'/34°58' 1805 m	09/34	[Gz]
	<i>kebele</i> (qäbäle) (A) 1. quarter of a town; 2. echo; 3. direction		
HDF51	Kebele (K'ebele, Qebele) 08°36'/39°27' 1661 m near Welenchiti	08/39	[Gz q]
HEL08	Kebele (K'ebele, Qebele) 11°48'/39°09' 3221 m west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz q]
JEP11	Kebele, see Kabele		
JDJ54	Kebele Jela (K'ebele J., Qebele J.) 09°31'/42°00', north-west of Harar	09/42	[Gz q]
HDT13	Kebeleye (Chebeleie)	10/38	[+ WO]

kebena: see also *kabana*;

Kebena, ethnic group (or rather sub-group related to the Kembata)

numbering about 35,072 according to the 1994 census;

Kevena language (Qebena) is a dialect of southwest Gurage.

Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from source in July 1991?)

there was also the Kevena's Nationality Democratic Organization.

HDD15	Kebena (K'ebena, Qebena) 08°17'/38°02' 2045 m	08/38	[Gz q]
HDD25	Kevena (Kabenna, Cabena, Qabena) (village) (Zinna Bannar), in northwestern Gurage	08/38	[x Mi WO n]

In the 1870s, Qabena was the northern part of Hadiya and was an autonomous state under Umar Baksa, and adventurer from Chaha who had made himself chief with the title of *imam*. He was succeeded in 1878 by Hasan Ngjamo, who put up a fierce struggle against the Shewan conquest, but he was conquered by Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis and the country was incorporated into the empire.

[Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 182-183]

The regional power got its nucleus from Zinna Bannar in northwestern Gurage. Zinna Bannar also provided refuge and opportunities. The emergence of Zinna Bannar (Qabena) as an important market centre from about the mid-1800s and the expanding influence of Islam also permitted political transformation there.

All the virtues Zinna Bannar possessed were effectively mobilised by Omer Bakissa who came to power around the mid-1800s. He collected monthly tributes from household heads of his subject peoples, work on the plots of land which personally belonged to him, and 'customs duties' from the market. News about the growing power of Omer Bakissa apparently convinced Muslims from Wello to seek refuge in Qabena when they were threatened by Yohannes IV to embrace Christianity.

Omer felt a threat from Menilek's military expansion and submitted peacefully in 1875

and started paying tributes, but he maintained his internal power almost intact. There was, however, opposition led by Hassen Injamo who condemned Omer Bakissa as a traitor who had submitted to the Christians. Hassen forced the flight of Omer and took power around 1978. He expanded his localized power into a regional one through conquest and subjugation. Churches and shrines of ritual deities were burnt and people force to embrace Islam.

A major battle at Jabdu Meda in March 1889, with the Shewan army led by Ras Gobena, inflicted final defeat upon the forces of Hassen Injamo and this decided the conquest of Gurageland after three earlier attempts, one commanded by Menilek himself in 1876.

[Getinet Bekele *in* 12th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 711-712]

Menilek led an expedition to northern Gurage in May-June 1875, and the people of Qebena submitted without resistance.

[Darkwah 1975]

HC...	Kebena sub-district (Kiebena ..) (centre in 1964 = Gnama)	06/38	[+ Ad]
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kebero (käbäro) (A) drum which is held by one hand and beaten with the other; (qäbäro) (A), (qabaro) (O) golden jackal, *Canis aurens*; (qeberoo) (O) droppings from smaller animals like sheep

HE...	Kebero Meda (Qäbäro M.) (historically recorded) south of Gondar near Yebaba	12/37	[+ Pa]
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When Emperor Iyasu I travelled southwards from Gondär to Qäbäro Meda in Gojjam in 1704 he was greeted by many *Tälätas*, *Häros* and *Libäns*, who declared that God had delivered their country over to him, and asked him to swear that he would treat them with mercy. Iyasu swore by his crown that he would do so, and proceeded to decorate all the *Tälätas* -- Some of the Tent Oromos, who had presumably not joined in the agreement, were on the other hand placed in chains.

[Pankhurst 1997]

??	Kebet (visiting postman under Shashemene) <i>kebeti</i> (qebetii) (O) roost, platform for chicken inside a house	../..	[Po]
HES00	Kebey 12°45'/37°30' 2697 m, north of Gondar	12/37	[Gz]
HEF32	Kebira 11°10'/39°33' 2448 m, north-west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
JDH31	Kebira 09°19'/40°50' 1233 m, north-east of Mieso	09/40	[Gz]
HDG58	Kebni Abadir (K'ebni A., Qebni A., Abadabu) (Abadadu) 09°31'/35°33' 1824 m, near Nejo	09/35	[Gz q WO]
??	Kebokecho (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HEC98	Kebran (Kebran Gebriel), see Kibran		
HCE56	Kebre Mengist (Kebra Mangest), see Kibre Mengist		

kebri (qäbri) (T) burial

JDK25	Kebri Ahmed (Kebri, K'ebri A., Qebri Ahmed) 09°19'/42°58' 1751 m, east of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz q]
JDK07	Kebri Beyah (K'ebri B., Qebri B., Kebribeyah) (Gabri bagia, Gabri baja) 09°06'/43°10' 1686 m (with sub P.O.) (centre in 1964 of wereda & of Gilo sub-district) Camp in Ogaden. UNCHR arranged for each refugee there to receive an average of 13 litres of water per day in 2000.	09/43	[Gz q Po 20]
JDK07	Kebri Beyah sub-district? (-1997-)	09/43	[n]
JDK07	Kebri Beyah wereda (centre in 1964 = Kebri Beyah)	09/43	[Ad]
JCL49	Kebri Dehar (K'ebri Dehar, K'abradahare) (Kabri Dahar, Khebre Dahar, Gabredarre) (Qabridehari, Qabradahare, Qebri Dehar)	06/44 06/44 06/44	[Gz Te WO Gu] [Ad x] [n Po]

(Kabre Dar, Kabri Dar, Gabridare), on the Fafan river
 MS: 06°49'/44°17' = JCL59; Gz: 06°44'/44°17' 425/493 m
 Centre of awraja and wereda, with post office.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

10SE Adona (Addon)

2S Ba Lakmadobe (Ba Lacmadobe) (wide area)

8NW Anforlei (seasonal waterhole)

9N Hurdur (area)

10N Agar Wen (A. Uen) (area)

9NE Tulli

geol

The geological *Gabredarre series* consists of massive and cliff-forming limestone. The series forms hill tops west of Dagoben and extends to the south beyond Kebri Dehar. It comprises about 170 m of limestone, of which the lower 60 m are built of whitish-grey and cream-coloured, well-banked, hard and dense limestones. There is rarely fossil evidence, but fragments of ammonites have been observed near the base. In the upper parts, lamellibranchiates occur. Along the road about 30 km to the north of the town of Kebri Dehar, an oolitic development has been observed.

The upper part of the *Gabredarre series* is formed by 20 m of grey and brownish limestone, sometimes with reddish spots, weathering to cavernous surfaces. Apart from scarce fragments of bivalves, no other fossils have been observed /by 1965/. There is a gradual transition from limestone to gypsum sedimentation.

[Mineral 1966]

1930s

A provisional telephone line from Jijiga to Kebri Dehar was started in 1931 but discontinued at a considerable distance from there. It was not completed until 1932. The town was at some 500 m higher altitude than the river, with a wide view of acacia country. Because shrub had not been cleared between the river and the town, malaria mosquitoes could find their way up there. In 1931 it was a soldier's camp with not yet any servants or women who could help the soldiers when they most of them suffered from malaria. Those who slept on a local type of tall scaffolding, called *mamma*, were usually not reached by the mosquitoes.

Gunnar Agge, a Swede being a kind of provincial medical doctor of Ogaden, arrived and could usually make the fever of the patients disappear within a week.

Near the town was a special enclosure where the fairly young Ugas Mohammed had his temporary dwelling. He was of an ancient lineage of Somali chiefs. With his father Ugas Hashi he was in Addis Abeba in 1916 when Lij Iyasu was deposed and there was a tendency of persecution of Muslims. Ugas Mohammed's father died on the railway journey (poisoned?) and was buried in Dire Dawa. Italians helped Mohammed to be transported in a big box as goods of freight to Djibouti. He lived for several years in Mogadisho, paid by the Italian state, and found his wife Ambero there. Dejazmach Gebre Maryam persuaded Mohammed to settle in Ethiopia again. At the time here described Ambero and Mohammed had a one-year boy Abdullahi.

[G Agge, I svart tjänst ..., Sthlm 1935 p 31-40]

At the end of 1932/?/ there were rumours that a fight had occurred between Italian border troops and the Ethiopian garrison at Kebri Dehar. When Fitawrari Meslekiya arrived there on one of the first days of 1933/?/ everything was calm again. He was told that Italian *banda* had taken several hundreds of cattle from the neighbourhood. Ato Abebe had sent fifty men with the Somali when it was said that the Italians were at Korahe about 20 km from Kebri Dehar. Abebe's soldiers fled before he himself had joined them with his machine gun. They had been ambushed in the plain and eight had been killed. Three who were wounded were sent to Jijiga, and two trucks with soldiers were sent from there.

Having obtained the reinforcement, the Fitawrari continued to the border of Italian Somaliland and it was said that the Italians were already across the border again. The Fitawrari, together with Sultan Ollel (see under Bosle), was allowed to enter Italian territory and in Mustahil discuss with Colonel Rettli. The Colonel said that the cattle in question had been robbed over to the Ethiopian side and that the *banda* had only taken

them to return them to the original owners.

[G Agge 1935 p 97-98]

After having reached Korahe on 7 November 1935 " the Italians /under Colonel Frusci/ motored forward to the village beyond Gorrahei, Gebredar, and having captured the enemy rearguard pushed on fast eighty-one miles to the north, to the junction of the Tug Fafan, now in flood, and its tributary the Tug Jerrer. There they were halted by a large and well-armed Ethiopian force; whereupon they retreated to their new bases at Gorrahei and Gebredar. The chiefs of the Rer Dalal and of the Abdallahi came in to submit - and also Abdel Krim ibn Mohammed, the only surviving son of the Mullah, with 1,000 rifles."

[Mockler 1984 p 69-70]

1940s District governors were despatched to Kebri Dehar and other centres in Ogaden in 1948, to replace the British administration after the agreement of 24 July.

"The eastern part of Ogaden was administered by Ethiopian officials for the first time in its history."

[Drysedale]

The hospital in 1949 had one doctor and 25 beds.

1950s On 25 August 1956 the Emperor and his entourage landed in Kebri Dehar with three airplanes from Dire Dawa to start a tour of Ogaden.

A dais for the Emperor's speech had been erected at the airport and triumphal arches at various points in the town

The Emperor laid the foundation stone for a new school.

[Ethiopia Observer, 1956 no 1 p 3-8]

"Haile Selassie visited the Ogaden in 1956, and sought to dispel Somali illusions in a speech at Gabredahare on 25 August. 'All of you are by race, colour, blood and custom members of the great Ethiopian family,' he told the Ogaden, and advised them to learn Amharigna. 'Lack of knowledge of the national language,' he warned, 'will be a barrier for the education we have in mind for you,' and he promised them schools and development projects."

[J Markakis, National and class conflict .., (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 174]

In the mid-1950s a local trading company was founded and its head was Yusuf Ahmed Gas who had experience in trade, but there was also some clandestine nationalist activity.

[Markakis 1987 p 290 note 14]

The Emperor opened a new school and inspected a hospital under construction on 9 October 1958.

1960s Around 1960 the Ethiopian government appointed some local pastoral chiefs as governors in Ogaden. Duluneh Rafleh was appointed for Kebri Dehar.

Sultan Duluneh had earlier committed virtual treason by signing the petition presented by the Somali Youth League to the Four Power Commission in 1948, asking for the unification of all Somali lands.

[Markakis 1987 p 290 notes 10-11]

In February 1963, the new Ogaden administrator, Abebe Bimtew, summoned the chiefs and informed them that they would have to collect animal tax. Shortly afterwards, a meeting of some two dozen Nassir Allah ("God's grace") members was held outside Kebri Dehar to discuss ways of acquiring weapons. It was agreed that the nearest source was the Ethiopian police, whose forces were thinly spread throughout the vast province. The meeting was betrayed, and most of the participants were arrested when they returned to town. For a subsequent attack on police, see Kelafo.

[Markakis 1987 p 177]

Hersi Hassan Bide, a former sub-district governor of Kebri Dehar, became commander of the south-western sector of the guerrilla campaign planned at Hodayo in June 1963.

[Markakis 1987 p 291 note 21]

Postal hand stamp used spelling QEBRI-DEHAR around 1963.

A road between Kebri Dehar and the new town of Gode was built in 1966.

- The Emperor made a speech in Kebri Dehar on 13 November 1967 and announced that the army and the police would get increased salaries during a three-year period.
- Prince Mekonnen primary school in 1968 had 267 boys and 81 girls, with 5 teachers.
- Prince Mekonnen junior secondary school had 20 male and 3 female students in grades 7-8, with 2 teachers (Ethiopian).
- 1970s Before mid-1977 well-armed units of the guerrillas in the Ogaden besieged Kebri Dehar and other main administrative centres.
[Markakis 1987 p 228]
In early March 1978 the Somali forces were driven back from Kebri Dehar. Spelling used by the post was KEBRI DEHAR around 1975.
- 1990s According to Amnesty International in February 1994 the Regional Commissioner of Kebri Dehar, Mohamed Omer Tubeh, and his deputies Abdullahi Ganey and Deeg Mohamud Arab were killed after being arrested by soldiers. The Regional Police Commissioner, Abdinassir Hirsi Arab, was detained. They all seem to have been members or supporters of the Ogaden National Liberation Fron (ONLF).
The remains of poet and singer Ali Yusuf Khalif, scientist Mohamed Haybe Yusuf, and Buhul Sheikh Abdirahman are said to have been found near Kebri Dehar in July (or August?) 1995, some days after having been arrested by soldiers near Warder (Wardheer).
[Amnesty International, 1996 report]
Kebri Dehar has one of the ten air force bases in Ethiopia.
[World directory of defence .. 1995]
There is an unpaved runway, length about 1800 m, but no scheduled civil flights around 1998?
- 2000s "Flying out of Gode provides a lovely view of the bridge over the Wabe Shabelle and the straight road south. The river is lined with abandoned square farms from the failed irrigation programmes. Beyond the river it is brown, brown, brown. The plane often lands at nearby Khebre Dahar, which alarmingly means 'bury the dead afterwards' /Gunnar Agge says that it means in Somali 'the shaded grave/'. The main cargo unloaded there, and in Gode for that matter, is the ever popular chat."
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/10/13]
- text His Imperial Majesty's speech to the Ogaden; delivered at Gabredarre, in the Ogaden, August 25, 1956, *in Ethiopia Observer* 1956 no 1 p 5-8;
- picts G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 32-33 huts, bathing;
Ethiopia Observer 1956 no 1 p 3 Emperor laying foundation of a school
- JCL76 **Kebri Dehar awraja** (Qebri Deharre ..) 07°00'/44°00' 07/44 [Gz x]
(centre at least in 1964-1980 = Kebri Dehar)
Sub-province Governor (-1959-1961-) was Kenyazmach Demissie Teferra (Demese Tefera).
Kenyazmach Dilnesahu Teka was appointed Vice-President of the Kebri Dehar provincial court on 23 September 1960.
- JCL49 Kebri Dehar sub-district? (-1997-) 06/44 [n]
- JCL49 Kebri Dehar wereda (centre in 1964 = Kebri Dehar) 06/44 [Ad]
- JFA45 Kebrit Ale (Chebrit Ale) 13°55'/40°08' or 15' 13/40 [Ne x WO Gz]
(volcano)
- HET27 Kebriya (K'ebriya, Qebriya) 12°54'/39°08' 2050 m 12/39 [Gz q]
north of Sekota
- HDU56 Kebroy Maryam (mountain) 10°27'/39°54' 1884 m 10/39 [Gz]
- HE... *kech* (käch) (A) jute
Kech 12/37 [n]
On 27 February 1941 the Italian fort of Kech was attacked by the British officers

Bentinck and Sheppard with 17 of their men and 50 of Ras Wubneh's Patriots. "The news of the raising of the Ethiopian flag on this fort reached the British press and was written up as the daring capture of an Italian fort in the heart of Ethiopia. At that dismal period of the 1940/1 winter any minor success was welcome news."

[Shirreff 1995 p 89-90]

HE...	Kech sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bejene Maryam) <i>kecha</i> (O) inside; (A) sisal	12/37	[Ad]
HBR61	Kecha, see Kegha		
HC...	Kecha (Ketcha) (centre in 1964 of Mera Bicho sub-district)	07/37	[+ Ad]
HCG64	Kecha (K'ech'a, Qecha) 06°58'/35°39' near Guraferda	06/35	[Gz q]
HCT18	Kecha (K'ech'a, Qecha, Kaka, Cacca) (mountain) 07°22'/39°09' 3820/4157 m	07/38	[Gz q Gu WO]
HDD19	Kecha (K'ech'a, Qecha) (mountain), cf Kacha 08°18'/38°23' 3354 m	08/38	[Gz q]
HDE10	Kecha (K'ech'a, Qecha) 08°18'/38°25' 2707 m	08/38	[Gz q]
HDL73	Kecha (K'ech'a, Qecha) 09°42'/38°46' 2590 m south of Fiche, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL76	Kecha (K'echa, Qecha) 09°43'/38°59' 2548 m east of Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HBR61	Kecha, see Kegha		
HC...	Kecha wereda (centre in 1964 = Selam Ber)	06/37	[Ad]
??	Kechase (visiting postman under Jimma) <i>keche</i> (qächä) (A) cut down /grass, figuratively:/ kill many enemies; 2. be burnt by sun or frost	../..	[Po]
??	Keche Tulla (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HD...	Keche Wenjo (Kechie W.), in Gimbi awraja A mission school in 1968 had 36 boys in grades 1-3 and no girls, with one teacher.	09/35?	[+ Ad]
	<i>kechema</i> (qäch'äma) (A) reward offered for finding a lost object; (O?) kind of shrub, <i>Myrsine africana</i> ; <i>Kechama</i> , <i>Kachama</i> (Haruro), name of an ethnic group numbering about 2,740 according to the 1994 census, with an East Ometo language		
HDC60	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 08°44'/36°40' 2135 m, east of Arjo	08/36	[Gz q]
HDE49	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema, Cacciama) (area) see under Nazret	08/39	[Gz q WO]
HDK37	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 09°24'/38°12' 2716 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK58	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema, Kacciama) (Cacciama) 09°31'/38°16' 2432 m	09/38	[AA Gz q WO]
HDL32	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 09°23'/38°37' 2543 m, north-west of Sululta	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL34	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 09°24'/38°49' 2575 m, north of Addis Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL61	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema, Iaia Cacciama) (Yaya) 09°38'/38°35' 2566 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL72	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 8 km NE of HDL61 09°41'/38°39' 2740 m, south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDM41	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema) 09°25'/39°29' 2938 m, south-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz q]
HDU61	Kechema (K'ech'ema, Qechema)	10/39	[Gz q]

	10°30'/39°26' 2709 m, south-west of Were Ilu		
HCT38	Kechema Dima (K'ech'ema D., Qechema D.)	07/39	[Gz q]
	07°33'/39°09' 2668 m, east of Langano		
HDE49	Kechema sub-district (centre in 1964 = Aroge Adama)	08/39	[x]
	<i>kecheme</i> (qäch'ämä) (A) be full of lice		
HDK97	Kecheme (K'ech'eme, Qecheme, Hacciamie)	09/38	[AA Gz q WO]
	(Hatchamie, Hatchiame) 09°53'/38°11' 2059 m waterfalls to the east and 2560 m nearby		
	<i>kechemo</i> (qäch'ämo) (A,O), <i>kachama</i> (O), <i>kachana</i> (qach'ana) (A) kind of highland shrub with hard wood, <i>Myrsine africana</i> , the fruit of which is used as a cure for tapeworm; <i>kechumma</i> (O) guest, stranger		
HCS87	Kechemo (K'ech'emo, Qechemo)	07/38	[Gz q]
	07°58'/38°11' 2721 m		
HFE26	Kechemo (K'ech'emo, Qechemo, Qachamo)	13/38	[Gz q n]
	13°45'/38°59' 1971 m In 1620 (or soon after?) Sela Kristos received a report that the Matcha/Mecha wanted to attack Gojjam and Ennarya. Susenyos mobilized his force and arrived in Gojjam to assist him. Their two forces met at the confluence of the Bir and Qachamo rivers, where they discovered that the news about the Matcha attack on Gojjam was false. [Mohammed 1994]		
??	Kechene (part of some major town?)	../..	[x]
text	Girma Makonnen, Qechené community library, <i>in</i> Ethiopian Library Association Bulletin 1973 vol 2 no 1 p 44-45		
??	Kecheno (Qächeno, Qächeho)	../..	[+ Pa]
	(historically recorded, near Yifat) While Bä'edä Maryam (1468-1478) was residing at a place called Qächeho, or Qächeno, he enquired, according to his chronicle, into the names of the towns of the province. A governor under Emperor Susneyos (1606-1632) had his Ifat headquarters on an <i>amba</i> called Gäfägäf, which he defended against the Muslims of nearby Qächeno. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HDS66	Kecher (K'echer, Qecher) 10°31'/38°07' 2474 m	10/38	[Gz q]
HED84	Kechin Meda (K'ech'in M., Qechin Meda)	11/37	[Gz q]
	11°35'/37°57' 2481 m		
HDL97	Kechin Mesk (K'ech'in M., Qechin Mesk)	09/39	[Gz q]
	09°54'/39°07' 2327 m		
HEL37	Kechin Meskel (K'ech'in Mesk'el, Qechin Mesqel)	12/39	[Gz q]
	12°04'/39°09' 2617 m, north-east of Lalibela <i>Kecho</i> , <i>Keku</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe		
GDF95	Kecho (Checio), cf Kacho, Kicho	09/34	[+ WO]
HC...	Kecho	07/36	[18]
HCR81	Kecho (Checcio) (mountain) 1856 m	08/36	[+ WO]
HCK08	Kechu (Cicciu) 1550 m, see under Dilla	06/38	[WO Gu]
HER18	Keck (Checc)	12/37	[+ WO]