

- HE... Kema, cf Kama 12/37 [Ch]
1933: "Like all the rivers on the north shore of Lake Tana, except the Magach, it only flows in the rainy season."
[Cheesman 1936]
- ?? Kemaha (Qemaha) 12/93? [x]
Historically recorded place. Fasilädäs in 1632, not yet emperor, marched against the rebellious Lasta and at Qemaha encountered two chiefs Belén and Täklä Maryam, who were killed in battle.
[7th Int Conf 1984 p 217]
- Kemant, Kamant*, ethnic group who were the last remnants of pagan Agew, living in the mountains around Gondar, numbering about 20,000 in the 1990s.
In March 1941 British and Patriot forces were preparing to take Gondar.
"-- to the north of Gondar, word went out to Basil Ringrose of the Sherwood Rangers -- to cut the road north of Gondar. -- Wubneh Amoraw and his followers were planning - but still only planning - to attack the pro-Italian Kemant."
[Mockler 1982 p 355-356]
- text F.C. Gamst, *The Qemant: a pagan Hebraic peasantry of Ethiopia*, New York 1969, with bibliography
- JCD83 kemar: *khamaar* (Som) to gamble
Kemarmere (K'emarmere, Qemarmere, Camar Maire) 06/42 [WO Gz q]
06°13'42°47' 334 m, at Webi Shebele
- HCC76 Kemba 1792 m 06°04'/37°10' 1792 m 06/37 [Gz Po Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Kenba wereda) in Gardula awraja
(with sub-post office under Arba Minch)
The primary school in 1968 had 188 boys and 50 girls, with 7 teachers.
The junior secondary school had 33 male and 2 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian).
- HCC76? Kemba sub-district (-1997-) 06/37 [n]
- HEL29 Kembat (K'embat, Qembat) 12°01'/39°19' 2800 m 12/39 [Gz q]
east of Lalibela
- Kembata, Kambata, Kambatta*, a sub-division of the main ethnic group Sidamo-Kembata, numbering about 499,825 according to the 1994 census; *Hadiya* are their northern neighbours.
Reginald Roger Izarn in 1962 started a project of ethnologic and linguistic researches on Kambatta people.
In May 1981 the Kembata language was introduced for use in the National Literacy Campaign.
Among political parties there was (-1995-) the Kembata People's Congress, KPC.
- text W. Leslau, Additional notes on Kambatta of Southern Ethiopia, *in* *Anthropos*, vol 51, 1956.
- HC... **Kembata** (Kambata, Kämбата) 07/37 [+ x Pa]
(historically recorded area)
- 1400s Kämbat or Kämбата was a tributary territory which lay to the west of Lake Abaya.
According to a soldiers' song of Yeshaq's reign (1412-1427) it paid tribute in horses.
[According to a map regarding the early 19th century, Kambata was south-east of Janjero and Hadiya and rather at the latitude of the Ziway group of lakes.]
- 1530s Kämбата was invaded in the early 1530s by Imam Ahmääd's commander and secretary, 'Abd en-Nasir. He was attracted by treasures left in the province by Lebnä Dengel before

his northward retreat. Kāmbata at this time was an animist territory, with apparently some Christian inhabitants. The Kāmbata people, and those of nearby Gafat, joined together to resist the Adäl army, but were easily routed. 'Abd en-Nasir imposed the usual poll tax. He found the monarch's hoard of wealth, which had been deposited on Mount Kāmbat, and handed it over to the Imam.

During the ensuing period of Muslim domination the Christians of Kāmbata, according to the chronicle of Särsä Dengel (1563-1597), are said to have been much persecuted.

[Pankhurst 1997 p 77,211-212]

- 1600s Kāmbata was part of the empire when governed for Emperor Susneyos (1606-1632) by an important nobleman, by name Hamälmal. The Jesuit traveller Antonio Fernandez, who had a lengthy talk with him, affirms that the chief paid tribute to the Emperor.
[Pankhurst 1997 p 334]

HCS03 Kambata (Cambatta) (mountains) 07/37 [+ n]
07°19'37°49' 2400 m

HCS33 **Kembata awraja** (Kambata .., Kembatta ..) 07/37 [Ad x]
(centre in 1964 = Hosaina)

Kembata awraja lies along the Omo river.

Kambaata is also the name of a language in the area.

The Sidama-speaking people of this area belong to the Hadiya group.

There are some Gurage in the Innekor and Limmu parts (-1950s-)

although it is outside their main area.

Traditionally the people were organized in clan divisions headed by clan chiefs called *dadac*. The clans were loosely confederated under the *adil* (king) of the Hadiya.

One of the clans, named Burye, occupies the area known as Messa and Sage in Timbaro wereda. At the time of the Shewan conquest, the *adil* of the Hadiya was a man called Adaye, while the *dadac* of the Burye clan was called Yarse.

[J Markakis, Ethiopia: anatomy .., (Oxf. Univ. Press) 1974 p 129]

Kenyazmach Arado of Shewa Oromo origin was allotted 40 *gasha* of land in this area. He kept 12 for himself and distributed the rest among his lieutenants and soldiers.

Ayele from Gojjam (later Grazmach) was given two *gasha* in Sage and two in Wabo. The native people on this land became Ayele's *gabbars*. The families were ordered to choose representatives (*teteri*) with the landholder, one for each *gasha*. The four *teteri* represented a total of about forty *gabbar* families.

Grazmach Ayele settled in the town of Hosaina. Part of each *gasha* was designated as *hudad* of the landholder, which meant that the *gabbars* cultivated it and delivered its entire produce to Ayele. Ayele also collected a third of the produce from the rest of the land as tribute for himself, and another tenth which he turned over to the government in payment of tithe. The *gabbars* were also required to provide Ayele with firewood, to grind his share of the grain and deliver it to his home in the town, and to repair his house and warehouses. In addition, they had to offer him obligatory gifts on Christmas, Easter and Maskal. Ayele acted as the *dagnia* (judge) for his *gabbars*, and in this capacity imposed fines and collected fees. Whenever he visited his land, the *gabbars* were obliged to provide him with a feast. In this manner, Ayele and his family exploited the labour of more than three dozen *gabbar* families.

When Ayele died, the land was inherited by his two sons, Kenyazmach Feleke and Grazmach Tessema, both of whom served as lower officials in the awraja. Illiterate himself, Tessema sent one of his sons to school in Addis Abeba. Feleke retired in Addis Abeba, where he had a second home. Three of his sons have been educated. The land given to Ayele is in the 1970s the private property of his heirs, and the Kambata people living on it are tenants paying rent in cash.

[Markakis 1974 p 130]

Yarse, the clan chief of the Burye, was recognized by the government as *balabbat* and was also given four *gasha* of land. The peasants living on this land became his *gabbars* and eventually the tenants of his heirs. Yarse's grandson, Messamo, inherited the

balabbatnet and the land. He was killed shortly after the Italian invasion, and was succeeded by his brother, Kenyazmach Nuramo. In the late 1960s Nuramo was still the recognized *balabbat* of the Burye and the owner of the land originally granted to Yarse. The grandson of the *Adil* Adaye, Kenyazmach Seyoum Anore, was wereda governor of Timbaro in 1969. He inherited land which had been granted to Adaye during the time of Menilek. Seyoum served two terms in parliament as the elected representative of the district. One of his sons became an army officer and another technician at the Assab oil refinery. Two younger sons were attending the Wingate Secondary School in Addis Abeba in 1969.

[Markakis 1974 p 131]

1970s In 1976 the Swede Karl Åkerblom worked for the Kemba Synod of the Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus. He made field reconnaissance for alternative locations of several roads which the ECMY intended to construct in several directions from Hosaina. At the same time the Catholics intended to build a road Hosaina-Gimbicho.

[Consultant's report, October 1976]

map by Mapping & Geog. Institute, 1960s

HCS22 **Kembata & Hadiya awraja** (Kembatta ..)07°30'/37°45' 07/37 [Gz Ca]
(centre in 1980 = Hosaina)

1970s The name was Kembata awraja until March 1976.

One of the densely populated areas in Ethiopia. In 1978 its population density was estimated at 183 persons per square km.

From about 1978 Gwad Petros Gebre became the Derg representative, *tewekay*, there. He had been elected as member of the Derg from Negele in Borana while only a corporal. There was relatively large religious freedom in the awraja because of Gwad Petros Gebre.

[Grenstedt 2000 p 254]

1980s "La pression démographique est dans toute la région élevée, - dans l'awraja, 278 ruraux au km², et si on tient compte de l'exiguïté des terres cultivées - 13% du sol du fait du système de pentes, la densité à la surface agricole utile atteint des chiffres records."

"S'il est difficile de prétendre que l'*ensète* a déterminé les fortes densités, il est certain qu'il a contribué à leur assurance. Cependant le système est vulnérable. La population de le hameau est sous-employée sur des exploitations d'environ 1 ha de surface cultivée. Les travaux purement agricoles occupent chaque exploitant 102 jours par an, ce à quoi il faut ajouter entre 77 à 86 jours fériés selon les familles. Reste la moitié du temps : maladie, travaux domestiques, travaux de conservation des pentes par l'entretien de haies vives et des terrasses. Les Kambata sont aussi de bons commerçants : un homme sur cinq revend au détail les produits achetés au centre urbain d'Hosana. Le périmètre sucrier de Wonji, bien qu'il soit éloigné d'environ 200 km, attire des villageois pendant les mois de juillet-août où il y a peu de travaux. Le système se maintient grâce aux rendements élevés de l'*ensète* mais celui-ci est continuellement menacé par des parasites et des maladies et les plantations de caféiers s'étendent difficilement."

[J Gallais, Une géographie politique ..., Paris 1989 p 84-85]

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

there were also the Kembata Peoples Congress and the Kembatta People Democratic Organization.

HES12 Kembata Aker (Chembi Acher) (area) cf Kimbi 12/37 [+ WO]

kembolcha: *kombolcha*, see this word

Kembolcha, see mainly Kombolcha

HCN54 Kembolcha 07°46'/35°10' 2164 m 07/35 [Gz]

HDB24 Kembolcha 08°22'/36°04' 1874 m 08/36 [Gz]
south-west of Bedele

HDE72 Kembolcha 08°47'/38°38' 2172 m 08/38 [Gz]
south of Sebeta

HDJ59 Kembolcha 09°32'/37°30' 1969 m, near code HDK50 09/37 [Gz]

HDK58	Kembolcha 09°30'/38°14' 2537 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL39	Kembolcha 09°21'/39°15' 2803 m, near Sheno	09/39	[Gz]
HDL91	Kembolcha 09°56'/38°32' 2261 m east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF24	Kembolcha, see Kombolcha	11/39	
JCP35	Kembolcha (Combolcia) 07°30'/41°11' 1128/1168 m	07/41	[Gz WO]
JDC91	Kembolcha 08°58'/41°41' 1724 m south-west of Grawa	08/41	[Gz]
JDJ45	Kembolcha (Combulcia, Melkarafu) north of Harar 09°26'/42°07' 2085 m (with church Maryam)	09/42	[Gz WO]
	kemele: <i>kamele</i> (qamälä) (O) guenon monkey, tota, <i>Cereopithecus</i> spp.; <i>kemmele</i> (qämmälä) (A) be filled with lice		
HDE83	Kemele (Qemele, Qämäle) (village)	08/38	[x]
HDL22	Kemele (K'emele, Qemele) 09°18'/38°38' 2578 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HEM42	Kemele (K'emele, Qemele) 12°09'/39°36' 1628 m south of Alamata	12/39	[Gz q]
HFF30	Kemer (Qemer) (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HE...	Kemer Dingay, see Kemir Dengiya		
HCI54	Kemero 06°50'/37°02' 1230 m	06/37	[Gz]
HDI37	Kemesho Mikael (church) 09°24'/37°15' east of Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
HDK67	Kemete (K'emet'e, Qemete) 09°40'/38°12' 2103 m south-west of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL60	Kemete (K'emet'e, Qemete) 09°37'/38°28' 2124 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL83	Kemete (K'emet'e, Qemete) 09°47'/38°43' 2902 m see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK16	Kemete Gabriel (K'emet'e G.) (church) 09°10'/38°04', near Ilfeta	09/38	[Gz]
HDD55	Kemeti Mikael (K'emet'i Mika'el) (church) 08°41'/38°01'	08/38	[Gz]
HEL97	Kemetrwa (Chemetroa) (pass) 2150 m	12/39	[+ Gu]
HE...	Kemir Dengiya (Kemer Dingay) (with sub-post office under Gondar)	11/38?	[+ Po]
HE...	Kemir Dengiya sub-district (ctr 1964 = Wiye Meda)	11/38?	[Ad]
	<i>kemis</i> (qämis) (A) kind of cotton cloth, shirt; <i>kemise</i> , my shirt?		
HDU66c	Kemise	10/39	[Br]
HDU85	Kemise (Kemisse, Kemssie, Kemisie, Cascim) (Kemse, Kassebie, Kassabie) MS: 10°40'/39°55'; Gz: 10°43'/39°52' = HDU85, 1424 m (with sub-post office)	10/39 10/39	[Gz Po Te WO] [Wa 18]
1960s	In 1967 there were two telephone numbers, for Hassen Mohammed and Hussein Mohammed K. The primary school (in Yifat & Timuga awraja) in 1968 had 83 boys and 48 girls, with 4 teachers.		
1980s	Population about 4,700 in 1984. Enrolment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Kemise junior secondary school (in Kalu awraja) was 333 in 1985/86 and 388 in 1986/87. At a newly established training centre (built with Swedish assistance?)		

it was 150 in 1985/86 and 60 in 1986/87.

- 1990s Population about 10,800 in 1994, more than a doubling in less than ten years.
50 km south of Kombolcha "is a busy little town and, apparently, a popular truck stop, so there are plenty of hotels and restaurants. The likelihood of spending a night here by chance is very small, as buses run on to Senbate and Efeson --"
"With an interest in birds, you may actually choose to spend the night in Kemise. About 5 km south of town, the road skirts a large wetland area for at least 2 km. -- the combination of open water, mudflats, river, marsh and reed-beds looked to be one of the best places to see water-related birds anywhere in northern Ethiopia. -- a Wildlife Society report -- mentions several hot springs -- If you spent a night in Kemise, you'd have no problem finding a lift to the swamp, or a lift back later in the day."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 342]
In the surroundings of Kemise there are three localities with mosques, and they can be reached only by footpaths. Dewe Rahmedo is about 20 km from Kemise. At 23 km there is Shonkey, a picturesque village. To its mosque pilgrims returning from Mekka have brought many objects. At about 12 km south of Kemise there is a footpath towards the east which after about 5 km arrives at Tiru Sina. There are Muslim monasteries for men and women. Their members live in round huts distributed in the landscape, separated from each other in the same way as Christian monks and nuns. The big imposing mosque is also constructed like a traditional round building.
[Äthiopien 1999 p 308]
- 2000s Population about 13,300 in 2001.
- HEK33 Kemkem (Abba Foge) 12°03'/37°48' 1811 m 12/37 [Gz WO Gu]
see under Yifag
- HEK.. Kemkem sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ambo Meda) 12/37 [Ad n]
(-1964-1997-)
- HEK23 Kemkem wereda (centre in 1964 = Addis Zemen) 12/37 [Ad]
Asfaw Bogale was the major leader of Begemder's resistance. In 1936 he had surrendered to the Italians, who appointed him *Meslanie* /chief of district/ of Kamkam. In 1937 Asfaw rebelled, refusing to disarm.
kemmer, kimmir (A) heap of grain
- H.... Kemmer Dengiya, see Kimir Dengiya
- JDJ43 Kemne 09°26'/41°53' 2134 m 09/41 [Gz]
(mountain) south of Dire Dawa
- HCR21 Kemo 07°30'/36°43' 2203 m, south-west of Jimma
- JDA88c Kemona (centre in 1964 of Guba Koricha wereda) 08/40 [Ad]
- GDU60 Kemosha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dul) 10/34 [Ad]
- HDU85 Kemse, see Kemise
- HDL86 *ken* (qän) (A) day, daytime; weather; /figuratively:/ good luck
Ken (K'en, Qen) 09°48'/39°00' 2522 m 09/39 [AA Gz q]
(with church Amanuel)
- ?? Kena ../.. [Ch]
1933: "The Kena River or Seha Kena has its origin -- on the western water-divide, and is little more than a rain-torrent which is dry for most of the year. There are two Kena Rivers rising together and going off in opposite directions, which is unique in my experience of the naming of rivers. The western Kena, which is by far the bigger, was previously unknown, and the country west of Lake Tana through which it flows was unmapped. A few years previously I had taken the opportunity of charting its course up to the Sudan frontier, where it is well known under the name of the Rahad. The Kena is joined in the lowland forests by an equally strong-flowing tributary called the Jira, after which they continue together under the name of the Shinfa. The Kena and Shinfa pass through uninhabited forest for most of their journey and are famous for their big game, among which, from my own experience, highwaymen may be included."

	[Cheesman 1936 p 219]		
HES39	Kena Gebi (K'ena G., Qena G.) 12°56'/38°22' 2706 m east of Deresge	12/38	[Gz q]
HFE49	Kenata (Adi Elo) 13°59'/39°20' 1947 m see under Hawzen	13/39	[Gz WO Gu]
HCC77c	Kenba wereda (centre in 1964 = Kemba)	06/37	[Ad]
??	Kenber Ber (centre in 1964 of Semada sub-district)	11/38	[Ad]
H....	Kenchel Giyorgis (centre in 1964 of Enzegidim sub-district)	10/37	[+ Ad]
JDJ52	Kenchera (K'ench'era, Qenchera) 09°32'/41°50' 1488 m, south-west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz q]
HDE49	Kenchero (K'ench'ero, Qenchero) (area) see under Nazret	08/39	[x q]
HC...	Kenchie sub-district (centre in 1964 = Roppi)	07/38	[Ad]
H CJ02	Kencho 06°20'/36°48' 1864 m, near map code HCC92	06/36	[Gz]
H CJ02	Kencho 06°21'/36°51' 2484 m	06/36	[Gz]
	kene: <i>kini</i> (qini) (A) sacred hymn, religious poetry		
HDL21	Kene 09°18'/38°33' 2604 m north-west of Addis Abeba	09/38	[AA Gz]
H....	Kenesso (centre in 1964 of Tirtirra sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
HEU11	Keneyat Kidane Mihret (church) 12°47'/39°28' west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HE...	Kenfero (district through which the Abay flows) keni: <i>kenni</i> (O) to give out; <i>keni</i> (Som) long period of time	11/38?	[n]
H DN44	Keni (Cheni) (area)	10/35	[+ WO]
H DT67	Kenina Let (K'enina L., Qenina L.) 10°30'/39°04' 2486 m	10/39	[Gz q]
HEL..	Kenkgenet Mikael Situated not far from Abune Yosef in the Lalibela region, the rock-hewn church of Kenkgenet Mikael is interesting architecturally. Many of its features are similar to those found in the Tigrayan rock-hewn churches, and it would appear to be quite old. [Lonely planet 2000 p 209]	12/39	[20]
JDK43	Kensekeror (K'ensekeror, Qensekeror) 09°28'/42°47' 1744 m, north of Jijiga	09/42	[Gz q]
H DT67	Kenso (K'enso, Qenso) 10°32'/39°04' 2398 m	10/39	[Gz q]
HES41	Kenta (K'enta, Qenta, Canta) 13°06'/37°36' 1616 m north-west of Dabat	13/37	[Gz q WO]
JDA88	Kentari (Coriccia, Gebel Guba Coriccia) (mountain) (Guba Koricha) 08°54'/40°35' 2097/2694 m	04/40	[Gz MS WO]
	<i>kentefa</i> (gänt'äffa) (A) a bush having hooked thorns		
HEC63	Kentefa (K'ent'efa, Qentefa, Cantafa) 11°27'/36°54' 2008 m (with church Mikael), north of Dangila	11/36	[Gz q WO It]
JEA12	Kentefa (K'ent'efa, Qentefa) 10°58'/40°01' 1245 m	10/40	[Gz q]
??	Kenticha (mountain in Sidamo) Peridotite rocks have been observed there. Primary occurrence of chromite has been indicated, but not enough to be of commercial value. There are many bodies of serpentinite. In samples taken from weathered serpentinite at the southern end of the outcrops, there was 1.5% of nickel. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
	kenyi: <i>kenj</i> (qänj) (A) right /side or hand/		
HDK00	Kenyi (K'enyi, Qenyi) 09°03'/37°34' 1815 m near map code HDD90, west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz q]

HDK01	Kenya (K'enyi, Qenyi) 09°07'/37°38' 2341 m north-west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz q]
HDK12	Kenya (K'enyi, Qenyi) 09°09'/37°42' 1691 m north-west of Ambo	09/37	[AA Gz q]
HDK11	Kenya Delesa Tereter (area)	09/37	[AA]
HDE20	Kenz 08°23'/38°27' 2885 m	08/38	[Gz]
??	Kepi, cf Kapi River in Sidamo or Wellega/?/ starting at a mountain of the same name. The valley is extensive. Prospecting for gold was done in 1963 by G. Kifle at a place about 50 km north-east of Yubdo /which one?/. Some twenty pits were tried, six of which showed only traces of gold. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HDD73	Ker, see Dendi		
HEC64	Ker Kuskwam (K. K'usk'wam, Cercusquam) 11°25'/37°01' 1943 m, north-east of Dangila (with two churches and spring nearby)	11/37	[Gz WO It]
	<i>ker</i> (qera) (A) slaughter place /at a palace/, slaughterhouse; <i>ker</i> (qera), <i>kerrat</i> (qärrat) (A) platform on which a guard sits to protect the fields		
HCJ45	Kera (K'era, Qera) 06°47'/37°06' 1888 m	06/37	[Gz q]
HEU03	Kera 12°43'/39°39' 1649 m, south-east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
HDJ72	Kera Durba 09°44'/36°49' 1527 m north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HEM83	Kera Ferda 12°33'/39°38' 1513 m, east of Korem	12/39	[Gz]
JDA89	Kera Kurkura (K. K'urk'ura, K. Qurqura) 08°53'/40°41' 1846 m, north-east of Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
HFE65	Keraada (K'era'ada, Qeraada) 14°07'/38°57' 1908 m (with church Mikael) near Adwa	14/38	[Gz q]
	<i>keraba</i> : <i>kereba</i> (qäräba) (T) near; <i>kerabo</i> (qärabo) (A) small knife		
HDK56	Keraba 09°34'/38°04' 2313 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDU21	Kerada (K'erada, Qerada) 10°13'/39°30' 2711 m north-west of Molale	10/39	[Gz q]
HES90c	Kerakr, see Kirakir		
??	Keramba Some of the Argobba ethnic group are said to live in Keramba around 1990.	../..	[n]
HEU00	Keranjig 12°43'/39°22' 2609 m south-west of Maychew	12/39	[Gz]
	<i>keransa</i> (qeransa) (O) leopard, <i>Felis pardus antinorii</i> , <i>Felis pardus adusta</i>		
JDH58	Keransa (Cheransa, G.) (area) 1497 m cf Keranza, Kerensa	09/41	[+ Wo]
HE...	Keranya Maryam (Karanja Mariam) 1933: A church ruin on the point of a promontory at the shore of lake Tana. "Unimportant." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[Ch]
	<i>Keranyo</i> (qäraniyo) (A) Mount Calvary, Golgotha; <i>kerenio</i> (käräni'o) (A) kind of bird like the green woodpecker; <i>Kuranyo</i> , unit of the Somali now found (1980s)		

	in the north-east province of Kenya		
HBS58	Keranyo (Caranyu, Qaranyo, Caraiu, Caranyu) 05°03'/38°18' 1715 m	05/38	[MS WO x Gz]
HED15	Keranyo (K'eranyo, Keranio, Karanyu, Cheranio) (Keraniyo) 10°58'/37°58' 2358/2620 m, south-east of Mota /which Keranyo?:/ The church primary school in 1968 had 23 boys in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.	10/37	[Gz WO Ch Gu]
HEK32	Keranyo (Karanio Mariam, Qiranya Mariam) 12°06'/37°42' 1976 m see under Yifag, cf Karanyo, Keranya Maryam "We travelled easily on a grassy plateau, keeping close to the edge of the precipice on the left bank of the Tammi. -- our camp at Karanyo, close to the Tammi cliffs, here as deep as ever, with a gap of a mile between the brows of the cliffs on either bank. The church of Madhani Alam is perched on the top of the cliff. I walked towards it from the camp and found that we were at the head of the ravine, which ended in a precipitous, semicircular basin -- On the following day we covered sixteen miles to Debra Yakob, passing over high undulating downs --" [Cheesman 1936 p 266-267]	12/37	[Gz WO Ch]
HDK78	Keranyo Medhane Alem (K'eranyo M.A.) (church) 09°46'/38°17', south of Tulu Milki	09/38	[Gz]
HBS58	Keranyu 05°03'/38°18' 1715 m, north-east of Yabelo keranza: <i>kerenza</i> , <i>keyrenza</i> , <i>qeeransa</i> (O), leopard, <i>Felis pardus antinorii</i> , F.p. <i>adusta</i> ; <i>kerenza-tima</i> (eastern O) cheetah, "hunting leopard", <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	05/38	[Gz]
	<i>keraro</i> (A) kind of top-storey forest tree, <i>Aningeria</i> <i>adolphi-friederici</i> , A. <i>altissima</i> ; (Sidamo O) <i>Carissa schimperii</i> ; <i>kerari</i> (kärari) (T) soloist		
HDK50	Keraru (K'eraru, Qeraru) 09°31'/37°04' 2756 m	09/37	[Gz q]
HDK89	Keraru (K'eraru, Qeraru) 09°48'/38°21' 2286 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JDJ64	Keraru (K'eraru, Qeraru) 09°38'/41°59' 1704 m north-east of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz q]
HCS56	Kerate 07°44'/38°07' 2051 m	07/38	[Gz]
HDL54	Kerbada (K'erbada, Qerbada) 09°32'/38°50' 2647 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDC91c	Kerbeno (Cherbeno)	09/36	[+ Gu]
	<i>kerbeta</i> (qärbäta) (A) untreated skin /used for carrying water/; <i>kerebeta</i> (qäräbeta) (A) vicinity, neighbourhood		
HDL54	Kerbeta (K'erbeta, Qerbeta) 09°33'/38°47' 2639 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL00	Kerbo (K'erbo, Qerbo) 09°06'/38°26' 2547 m see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz q]
H...	Kercheho (centre in 1964 of Deguna sub-district)	06/37	[Ad]
HDK30	Kerdi (K'erdi, Qerdi) 09°21'/37°32' 1918 m	09/37	[AA Gz q]
HDK72	Kerdobi (K'erdobi, Qerdobi) 09°44'/37°43' 2186 m north-west of Kachisi, waterfalls 1 km to the west kerdudana kile: <i>kile</i> (qilee) (O) deep gorge	09/37	[AA Gz q]
??	Kerdudana Kile (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HDC74	Kere (K'ere, Qere) 08°51'/37°00' 1800 m	08/37	[Gz q]
HDL84	Kere (K'ere, Qere) 09°47'/38°47' 1997 m, near Fiche	09/38	[Gz q]
HDK56	Kere Cheka (K'ere Ch'eka, Qere Cheka) 09°30'/38°05' 1695 m kere kora: <i>kora</i> (O) 1. (kooraa) hilltop, spur, saddle;	09/38	[Gz q]

	2. (koora) meeting of elders; 3. (koora) haughtiness		
HDK89	Kere Kora (K'ere Kora, Qere Kora, K'ere Kura) (Cherri Curra) 09°50'/38°23' 2577 m south of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38 09/38	[AA Gz q] [WO]
HDL71	Kere Kora (K'ere K., Qere K., Corra Corri) 09°42'/38°31' 2425 m, south-west of Fiche, cf Karakore	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDL52	Kere Kuni (K'ere K'uni, Qere Quni) 09°34'/38°39' 2289 m, south-west of Fiche kere kura: <i>kura</i> (A,O) 1. (qura) crow, raven; 2. (O) (quura) bowl-like deep plate	09/38	[Gz q]
HDK89	Kere Kura, see Kere Kora		
HDT00	Kere Loya (K'ere L., Qere Loya) 09°59'/38°28' 2049 m, north-east of Tulu Milki kere ormata: <i>ormata</i> (O) wealth	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JDJ11	Kere Ormata (Carra Ormati) 2518 m	09/41	[LM WO]
HDK95	Kere Tereter (K'ere T., Qere T.) (area)	09/37	[AA q]
HDK95	Kere Tereter (K'ere T., Qere T.) (area)	09/38	[AA q]
HDL53	Kere Yasa (K'ere Yasa, Qere Yasa) 2412 m 09°35'/38°42' 2412 m, south of Fiche kere yedi: <i>yadi</i> (O) 1. female buffalo; 2. promise, word of honour	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK52	Kere Yedi (K'ere Yedi, Qere Yedi) 09°32'/37°44' 2195 m, west of Kachisi	09/37	[AA Gz q]
JDK54	Kereanz (K'ere'anz, Qereanz) 09°33'/42°53' 1920 m north-east of Jijiga <i>kerech dingay</i> (käräch' d.) (A) granite; kerem: <i>kereme</i> (T) summer; (qärämä) (T) pick ears of grain /on the ground after harvest/	09/42	[Gz q]
HDT07	Kerem (Cherem) (area), cf Kerim ..	09/39	[+ WO]
JDH40	Keremsa (Cheremsa, G.) (area) 1588 m <i>kerena</i> (qäräna) (A) to stink; <i>kerene</i> (qäränä) (T) fork	09/40	[+ WO]
HET87	Kerena (Cherena)	13/39	[+ WO]
HFE06	Kerene 13°35'/39°03' 2590 m, near Abiy Adi	13/39	[Gz]
	kerensa: <i>kerenza</i> , <i>keyrenza</i> , <i>kirensa</i> (O) leopard, Felis pardus antinorii, F. p. adusta		
HDD96	Kerensa (K'erenza, Qerenza) 09°00'/38°08' 2207 m west of Addis Alem, see under Ginchi /which Kerensa?/: A new elementary school was built around year 2000.	09/38	[AA Gz q]
JDJ44	Kerensa (K'erenza, Qerenza) 09°29'/42°01' 2024 m north-west of Harar	09/42	[Gz q]
JDJ45	Kerensa (K'erenza, Qerenza) 09°28'/42°03' 2088 m north-west of Harar kerer: <i>kerere</i> (T) 1. become strong or harsh; 2. lead a song	09/42	[Gz q]
??	Kerero Achame (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
JDA57	Kereru Ilala (K'ereru I., Qereru Ilala) 08°40'/40°29' 1532 m, south-west of Gelemso	08/40	[Gz q]
H...	Keresa (with rock-hewn church Maryam), cf Keretsa in Della sub-district, the rock church is only listed by Roger Sauter in 1976. keresa boru: <i>boru</i> (O) muddy /water/; (A) ox having a blaze	13/39	[x]
HDL00	Keresa Boru (K'eresa Boru, Qeresa Boru) 09°08'/38°27' 2559 m, see under Genet	09/38	[AA Gz q]

keret (qärät') (A) 1. customs duties; 2. kind of lowland tree;

- (kärät) small shrub with red fruits; *kweret* (kwärät) (A) pebble, gravel; *kerett* (A), *kerat*, *keraz* (T) kind of shrub or small tree, *Osyris abyssinica*
- HET47 Kereta (K'eret'a, Qereta) 13°03'/39°09' 1753 m 13/39 [Gz q]
east of Finarwa
- HD... Keretea (in Selale awraja) 09/38? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 140 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.
kerets (qäräts') (T) tax; *keretse* (qäräts'e) (T) shape, engrave
- HET67 Kerets 13°15'/39°09' 1722 m, north-west of Samre 13/39 [Gz]
HFE61 Kerets (Cherez) (pass) 14/38 [+ WO]
HET38 Keretsa (K'eret'sa, Qeretsa, Careza) 13/39 [Gz q WO]
13°05'/39°05' 1423 m, near Finarwa
Coordinates would give map code HET47
- HDK52 Kereyedi, see Kere Yedi
- Kereyu* (käräyu), *Karaiyu*, branch of Oromo who advanced into Tigray after 1616; numbering 6,636 (in 1984?); now in conflict with the government concerning the use of land in the Awash National Park
"Karaiyu is the name of the largest class of the Sabho moiety of the Boran. It is also the name of a camel-herding 'tribe' living along the Awash, and of a Guji subclan."
[P T W Baxter *in* Ethnicity ..., 1994 p 177]
- HBS10 Kereyu (Carraiu) 04°40'/37°32' 1078 m, cf Karrayu 04/37 [+ WO]
HDE49 Kereyu, cf Yerer & Kereyu awraja 08/39
HDE96 Kereyu 08°53'/38°58' 2474 m 08/38 [Gz]
mountain east of Addis Abeba
- HDG47 Kereyu 09°27'/35°26' 1834 m 09/35 [Gz]
south-west of Nejo and near to there
- HDK98 Kereyu 09°56'/38°14' 2547 m, west of Tulu Milki 09/38 [AA Gz]
HDL44 Kereyu 09°28'/38°51' 2599 m, north of Addis Abeba 09/38 [AA Gz]
JDJ15 Kereyu 09°09'/42°06' 1737 m, south of Harar 09/42 [Gz]
HCA09 Kergetto (Cherghetto) (area) 05/35 [+ WO]