

HDU20	Key (K'ey, Qey) 10°08'/39°21' 1999 m west of Molale	10/39	[Gz q]
HEE77	Key (K'ey, Kai) 11°32'/39°06' 2942 m <i>key</i> (qäyi) <i>afēr</i> (A) red earth	11/39	[Gz WO]
HBR82	Key Afer (Key Afar, Key After) cf Kayafer 05°20'/36°50' a village at some distance from Jinka 1990s /this Key Afer?/: There is the Abebe Hotel.	05/36	[MS Ca n]
HCC11	Key Afer (K'ey A., Qey A., K'eyafa) 05°31'/36°44' 1615 m	05/36	[Gz q]
HEM41	Key Afer (K'ey A., Qey A.) 12°08'/39°28' 2297 m south-west of Alamata	12/39	[Gz q]
HD...	Key Afer sub-district (Kei Afer .. Key Afar ..) (centre in 1964 = Mahibere Bekur) <i>key amba</i> (A) red mountain	09/39	[+ Ad 20]
HEM 51	Key Amba 12°13'/39°28' (centre in 1964 of Del sub-district? Del not in Gz)	12/39	[Gz Ad]
HEM50	Key Amba Abo (K'ey A.A.) (church) 12°13'/39°24' south-west of Alamata	12/39	[Gz]
HDM75	Key Gedel (K'ey G., Qey G.) 09°44'/39°48' 2221 m south of Debre Sina	09/39	[Gz q]
HEE17	Key Gedel (K'ey G., Qey G.) 10°59'/39°33' 2960 m	10/39	[Gz q]
HEE75	Key Werka, (K'ey W., Qey W.) 11°30'/38°57' 2410 m	11/38	[Gz q]
	keya: <i>keye</i> (qäye) (A), (qee'ee) (O) place outside the compound or village where animals are grazed; neighbourhood		
H....	Keya sub-district, cf Kaya (centre in 1964 = Gedid)	10/39	[Ad]
H....	Keya Gabriel sub-district (-1997-)	10/39?	[n]
HD...	Keya Kolako (in Menz & .. awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 271 boys and 26 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.	09/39?	[Ad]
HCC11	Keyafa (K'eyafa), see Key Afer		
HDM42	Keyafer Mikael (K'eyafer M.) (church) 09°28'/39°35' south of Debre Birhan, cf Key Afer	09/39	[Gz]
??	Keycha Sisa (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Keyit (visiting postman under Debre Birhan)	../..	[Po]
JDJ43	Keykey 09°26'/41°55' 2152 m mountain south of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
HEE34c	Keyu (Keyou) A small village about 90 km west of Dessie, on the right bank of the Berki stream. Oil shale occurs in the neighbourhood. [Mineral 1966]	11/38	[+ Mi]
JDJ..	Kezira (in Dire Dawa awraja) The junior secondary school in 1968 had 59 male and 45 female students in grade 7, with no regularly employed teacher at that time?	09/41	[Ad]
HFF90	Kezkeziya (K'ezk'eziya, Qezqeziya) 14°27'/39°22' 2557 m, north of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz q]
KCP84	Khair Debin (Chair D., Cair D.) 08°01'/46°08' 739 m	08/46	[WO Gz]
JDE59	Khansaha Au Yahiyē (area)	08/44	[WO]
JDE79	Khansaha Harbodle (area)	08/44	[WO]
HFF80	Kharsaba, see Kerseber <i>khōr</i> , ravine or watercourse		

- ?? Khor el Otrub
(A pass probably on the Sudan side but mentioned in connection with the British bombing of Metemma in July 1940 and the fighting at Gallabat Fort.)
- JDG08 Khora, see Kora
- HDD91 Khorke, G. (hill) 09/37 [WO]
- HCA76 Kiafe (Chiafe) 06°07'/35°21' 1810 m 06/35 [n Gz]
- HFF60 Kiat (Qi'at) (with rock-hewn church Maryam) 14/39 [x Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Azeba sub-district)
"A 2½ h de Bahera ou à 4 h de Nebelèt. Très belle basilique hypogée, avec 3 coupoles dans la nef centrale, un écran de presbyterium, des bonnes peintures, des portes axoumites en bois sculpté, un arc triomphal exceptionnel par son arc double à croix sculptée."
[Sauter 1976 p 162]
- text Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer, early 1973 no 1 p 47-48 with plan and drawing
- HDD83 Kiba (K'iba, Qiba) 08°54'/37°50' 2488 m 08/37 [Gz q]
Kiba, south-west of Ambo
- HCL34 Kibena (Chevena, Chevenna) 06/38 [LM WO Gu Gz]
06°36'/38°49' 2551/2662 m
- 1930s On 18 January 1937 three military columns supported by fifty airplanes attacked Ras Desta's forces at Arbagoma-Chevenna /=Arbegona-Kibena/.
[Sbacchi 1997 p 175]
- kibet: *kibat* (qibat) (A) grease, ointment, lotion;
also one branch of theological theory in Ethiopia
- HCS77 Kibet 07°55'/38°13' 2313 m 07/38 [Gz]
- HCS80 **Kibet** (Kibät) (centre -1957-2000- of Silti wereda) 08/38 [Ad x]
"Close to the village of Kibet, south of Butajira, is the so-called *Silti stele*. From Kibet, it's a 9 km drive, followed by a seven-minute walk south-east of the road up a hill. A few minutes south of the stone is the village of Bazoso, where the 'head' of the stone can be found. -- Its engravings appear to depict female sexual features.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 216]
Kibet : Hare Shetan
At 1 km off the main road, 2.8 km from Kibet, "is the strange crater lake of Hare Shetan, which means 'Place of the Devil' in the local Silti language. The lake is known for its extraordinary colour - like a fluorescent, cloudy emerald, which according to the locals changes colour from green to yellow and white depending on the season. The place -- is a five-minute walk from the road to the rim of the crater."
[Lonely planet 2000 p 216]
- kibi: *kibe* (qibe) (A) butter; *kibbi* (A) encirclement
e g army camp; (T) circle, sphere, ball
- HCA36 Kibi (Chibi) 05°42'/35°19' 1655 m 05/35 [Gz WO]
Coordinates would give map code HCA35
- GDF96 Kibi Chala (K. Ch'ala) 09°01'/34°56' 2035 m 09/34 [Gz]
- HFF82 Kibidaha (Chibidaha) (pass) 14°18'/39°36' 14/39 [+ Gu Gz]
- HCS48 Kibil 07°38'/38°18' 07/38 [MS]
- HBP71 **Kibish** (Kidish) 05°25'/35°34' 420 m 05/35 [WO Gz n]
Gz: 05°14'/35°50' 609 m
(populated place & wells)
Coordinates would give map code HBN98 which is very near the Sudan border on the War Office map.
Settlement from where a 75 km unmaintained track leads to the headquarters of the Omo National Park. There is a good airstrip, and there is open thornbush in the surroundings.

- [Camerapix 1995]
- ?? Kibish 05/35? [Mi]
A river running to lake Turkana. There is indicated 0.5-1.5 grams of gold per cubic metre within a limited area.
[Mineral 1966]
- HEM51 Kibkib (K'ibk'ib, Qibqib) 12°18'/39°31' 2380 m 12/39 [Gz q]
- HEC98 **Kibran** (Kebran, Chebran, Chevraan) 11/37 [Gz Ch Gu WO]
(island with church/monastery Gebriel)
Kibran 11°39'/37°22' 1784 m, see under Zege & text at Kebran
Island longest in direction south-east to north-west, with volcanic rocks piled on top of each other.
"Very near the southern tip of this heart-shaped lake /Tana/ are the islands of Kebran and Entons. -- Kebran owns many manuscripts, especially old ones. Many originate from other churches, including Entons, and were brought there for safekeeping during the Moslem invasion in the sixteenth century."
[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA circa 1965 p 198-199]
- 1930s Major Cheesman visited there in March 1933: "We rowed over in the *tankwa* in two and a half hours. The course was strewn with rock and reefs, some just above water and some just under the surface. It was a journey that would call for exceptional care on the part of the pilot of a sailing boat or motor vessel to avoid being holed. -- We passed between the mainland and a big reef island named Aba Garima, half a mile long by half a mile broad. -
- The next island passed is Entons, about three-quarters of a mile from Kebran -- now completely deserted."
"The *tankwa* landing-place at Kebran is on the south side, and the path from it rose steeply among high trees. The island is formed of piled volcanic rocks and has a narrow shore of shingle almost ground to sand by the action of the waves."
"On the top of the cone, about 100 feet above the lake, we came to the church, dedicated to Saint Gabriel. The Memhir, a monk eighty-seven years old and a celibate, greeted me civilly, rising painfully from his chair and explaining that he was old, tired, and worn-out. I begged him to be seated again. Except for an occasional visit from travelling monks, one of whom was there at the time of my arrival, he lived alone on the island with his servants, two slave boys whom he had protected and educated, and his young nephew, who was staying with him, These three seemed to look after him and the church, though it is probable that the younger monks came over from the mainland and assisted with the services."
"The old man said that he was born on Entons, had been on Kebran forty-five years and had never left the island. If his body was feeble his mind was clear. He told me that Kebran was founded in the reign of Amda Seyon (1314-1344), and Abuna Za Yohannes built the church. It had been repaired by David, and Adyam Sagad (probably Iyasu I, 1682-1706) rebuilt it with the help of European workmen. He sent the boys to bring a book called *The History of Gabriel*. -- It recorded that two foreign masons were employed, in addition to Abyssinian masons, in the building of the church, and mentioned the provinces from which timber, stone, and lime were supplied. The red rock of which the pillars are built came from Dunkaz; it is shaped in square blocks. Lime came from Densa. --"
"The Memhir said that Kebran Gabriel had been struck by lightning in the reign of Iyoas. He also told me of a picture of St. Gabriel kept in the Holy of Holies, which was painted with the tears of a monk who was a very holy man. If the picture is put in water it remains unaffected, as water will not touch it."
"In the Kidist or second division of the church we were shown the open coffins, with bones exposed, of several previous Memhirs. The coffins were tree-trunks hollowed out with an adze. The coffin of the Emperor Takla Haimanot I, who is called 'The Accursed' because he caused his father Iyasu I to be murdered and usurped the throne, used to lie in the Kidist, but had to be removed to the Kidist Kidisan, where only priests can see them.

It was found necessary to move them, because superstitious people used to take bits of bone and pieces of cloth from the King's coffin and use them as charms."

"On the south side of the church, in the floor of the Kidist, is the tomb of Abuna Za Yohannes, covered by a stone slab. A memorial in stone is let into the wall beside it, with a simple design of the top of a Bishop's staff. The south window of the Kidist Kidisan is openwork of wrought iron in squares of a similar design to that on the stone, and both are doubtless the work of Europeans."

"There are at Kebran twelve pillars of dark-red worked stone, ornamented at the top and with arches between. The pillars are at least 25 feet high and are built in a circle surrounding the Kidist Kidisan; they are narrow, square, and graceful and make an impressive bit of architecture. The Memhir said that the number twelve was chosen to represent the Twelve Apostles. Some of the arches are giving way and look very dangerous, and the building is in need of immediate repair."

"In the churchyard is a separate thatched belfry, the supports being rough branches of trees. Here we saw three kinds of bell, one a rough-cast metal bell with a bold inscription in Giz embossed round it, -- There were also two stone bells made of pairs of narrow slabs of rock -- slung by creeper-stems to wooden frames. A round pebble lies on the top of the stone and is used as a striker, and when sounded the bell gives out two notes as each stone is struck in turn."

"A third kind of bell is composed of three wooden clappers, merely shaped timber boards. The middle board is the largest and is tongue-shaped and about 4 feet high by 2 feet wide. Two slightly smaller clappers are loosely bound by ropes of creeper-stems to the front and back of the middle board through two holes, one on each side. The middle board has a stout handle, and a man can make a clapping noise by shaking the whole concern."

"Many paintings on linen adorn the walls in the church, and they are of good colour and tone. One is of St. George and the Dragon, and there is also one of Iyasu I lying in Heaven with Christ standing over him, and his riflemen all round him. There are said to be large stacks of books in the library at Kebran, but there was so much to see that I had no time to examine them. They were taken there for safety by other churches on the mainland during the various Muhammadan invasions and have never been returned."

"We re-embarked and poled the *tankwa* round the island westward to see the Church of Mado Mariam, built on a little promontory at the north-west corner. We found a small, poor building in which services are only held on occasions such as the Feast of Mariam, when a monk is brought over from Zegi, as a priest is not allowed to officiate unless he happens to be a monk as well."

Cheesman citing Budge: Tekle Haymanot I (reigning 1706-1708) was murdered by conspirators and was buried on Kebran.

[R E Cheesman, Lake Tana & the Blue Nile, London 1936 p 151-155]

picts J Leroy, Ethiopian painting, (French ed. 1964) London 1967 pl I painting from Kibran Gebriel of the Entry into Jerusalem, pl XXIII archangels painted on door of the holy-of-holies, pl XXIV painting of Virgin and Mikael also from Gebriel; Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Oktober 1966 p 35 archangels as above; G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London 1983 (1987) p 90 bell at Kibran Gebriel monastery church; Äthiopien (topurist guide) 1999 p 165 metal and stone bells

kibr, *kibir* (A) honour, glory; *mengist* (A) kingdom, government

HCE56 **Kibre Mengist** (Kebre Mengist, Adola) 05/39 [Ad Gz MS WO]
(Kabra Mangest) (with gold mining) 05/39 [x]
05°53'39°00' 1680/2170 m or 05°53'38°59' 1758 m

at about 90 km north-west of Negele.

Coordinates would give map code HCE55.

Centre -1956-1980- of Jemjem awraja and 1964 of Darimu sub-district.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

--- Jemjem (Giam Giam) (surrounding wide area) 2322 m
 5E Dubicha Mika (D. Tika) (mountain)
 3NW Hoku (Hocu) (area)
 9NW Orobassaie (area?) c2700 m
 9NE Afrara (forest and village) 1857 m

- geol The town is the centre of a gold-bearing area in Sidamo.
 Muscovite schists are extensively developed north of Kibre Mengist, and immediately south of the same town are associated with high-grade andalusite and sillimanite schists. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 24]
 There are beryllium minerals associated with pegmatites. At some kilometres from Kibre Mengist at the road to Negele there are graphitic schists and graphitic quartzites.
 The serpentinitic mountain of Dubicha Gudda and Dubicha Mika rise as ridges over the Kibre Mengist plain and are mostly /by 1965/ devoid of forest. The ore at Dubicha Mika, about 5 km east of Kibre Mengist, contains on an average 1.2% of nickel.
 Graphite deposits have been indicated near Kibre Mengist. The graphite is embedded in quartz and occurs in very fine flakes.
 Minerals with traces of tungsten have been found near Kibre Mengist.
 "In past years, the area was exploited by many labourers, mostly by panning. During the period 1936-1940 some exploration was started, but it is not known if any of this work was completed and there exist no data on the results. There is no record of gold having been recovered from the sand and gravel in the streams by the inhabitants of this part of Sidamo. The inhabitants are Gujis, whose activity has always been limited to cattle-raising."
- 1930s An Italian source credits COMINA as being the discoverer of gold in the area. The company carried out some small-scale exploitation of the gold, but there is no data on production figures.
 [Mineral 1966 p 357-358]
 When the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross ambulances fled southwards in 1936 they also passed this area.
 "A little before Adola the route was steep downwards. The path lowered about 800 m, but nevertheless we were at an altitude of about 3,000 m. Nights were cold and moist, and the sleeping bags could not keep out the cold.
 Adola was only a collection of straw huts. The local chief was named Musse Sawa and was found to be a Greek. It had taken us seven days to arrive here from Yirga Alem, and we were satisfied with our progress."
 "On the day when we arrived at Adola the town was the object of two air attacks, but they did not cause any major damage. But it was noticeable that we were closer to the war front."
 "It had been agreed that we should wait at Adola until we had a message from Ras Desta, but no message came. While we waited Kvittinger opened medical care, and the two first patients who arrived were two female slaves of the Greek, and they had syphilis -- /So many wanted medicine/ that we had to say stop. Then came those who had rheumatism, which was a common ailment in the cold and moist mountain climate."
 "On the third day we had bombs for breakfast. Two planes flew over us at a height of 1,000 m and turned a couple of times around the place with trees where our camp was. They obviously did not see us and instead dropped the bombs over Adola, and then their machine-guns were heard. We knew that Musse Sawa had obtained a machine-gun with which to defend the town, but he did not fire a single shot. He probably did not dare use it."
 "While we were in the town to see the bomb craters a message arrived from Ras Desta. We should come as soon as possible." However, the author cited here, Kaare Gulbransen, got such high fever that it was decided after six days to transport him back to Agere Selam. Kvittingen accompanied as far as Boka and then went back towards Adola.
 [K Gulbransen, Jag sökte äventyret, (Norway 1956)Sthlm 1957 p 234-236]
Residenza dei Giamgiam Orientali, post, telegraph, infirmary. [Guida 1938]

- 1940s British forces coming from the south passed in April 1941.
 "I remember a long, wooded valley with a few recently-built villas, the beginning of a new Italian settlement named Adola. It was rumoured that Italian mining engineers had discovered gold in the vicinity, and that various minerals abounded in the neighbouring mountain ranges."
 [MacDonald 1957 p 196]
 "After 1941, a gold-mine at Adola in Sidamo became a steady booster of the royal coffers. In 1944, for instance, the official revenue figure from Adola came to nearly a fifth of total government revenue. Appropriately enough the name was changed to Kebra Mangest (Glory of the State). In the public vocabulary, however, 'Adola' remained, signifying terror both in the forcible recruitment of labour and in the conditions of penal servitude that prevailed in the labour camp."
 [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 200]
 /1943:/ "We dropped down through attractive, park-like country and some dry forest to Adola, the source of most of Ethiopia's gold. Here we spent a night or two so as to attend the market, where I met for the first time crowds of Jam-jams, wearing their distinctive leather *tam-o'-shanters*."
 [D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 91]
 /tam-o'-shanter = a tight-fitting Scottish cap or braided bonnet/
- 1946 In May/June 1946 a one-month tour of Ethiopia was made by four Swedish experts from the bank, mining and construction sectors. One project that was discussed was a railway from Addis Abeba to Adola.
 [V Halldin Norberg 1977 p 201]
 Swedish geologists worked for a while at Adola about 1946-1952. This group of five (Dahlström, Tenne, Bexell, Eriksson, Bernström) kept their prospecting for gold rather secret and they had no second contract period.
 The hospital had one doctor and 40 beds in 1949.
- 1950s The Swedish traveller Sid Roland Rommerud visited Debre Zeyt, probably in 1951 or 1952. He was told by the Swedish pilot Håkan Svedberg that "our most enjoyable long flights are the gold transports. We fly gold sand from river beds in the south-east /Adola or Kibre Mengist not mentioned by name/ every fortnight. The gold is weighed using Maria Theresa coins, behind closed doors with armed guards, and the representative of the bank also has a pistol. As a rule we transport about 200 kilograms of pure gold each time."
 [S R Rommerud, Östafrikansk safari, Sthlm 1952 p 83-84]
 "Adola is the only gold field now being worked on a production basis, and this largely with convict labour. Some US\$ 300,000 was spent on mining machinery for the Adola operation, in an effort to double the output obtainable by traditional hand digging methods, but obstructionism in high places, lack of spare parts for the machinery at Adola, and dissent among the foreign staff assigned to the operation have combined to bring the whole plan to nought. There was no evidence, five years after the installation of modern equipment and the 'mechanization' of the operation, that gold production in Ethiopia was any greater than it had ever been. In the period 1945-50 this was about 50,000 crude troy ounces per year. If anything, it appears that production has fallen to half or less than half of its former level, judging by the records on gold entering the Ethiopian Treasury. Certainly there were no gold exports from Ethiopia in 1953-55, whereas in the period 1945-50 such exports averaged more than 60 per cent of total production."
 [E W Luther, Ethiopia today, (Oxford Univ. Press) London etc 1958 p 135-136]
 Around 1957 there was no telephone line to Kibre Mengist but a radio station for telegraph connection.
 Sub-province Governor of Jemjem awraja in 1959 was Fitawrari Inqu Silassie W.Y.
- 1960s The Ethiopian government built a 500 m wide and 1100 m long landing strip about 8 km south-east of Shakiso. This airfield can be used throughout the year. In Shakiso there is also /in the 1960s/ a hospital with 80 beds and housing for engineers, physicians, and other employees.

"The gravels in gold placers are composed of sterile quartz, quartz mineralized with gold, quartzites, amphibolites, and, rarely, of granites which are usually decomposed to clay and sand. The amount of gold is entirely proportionate to the amount of amphibolite in the gravel of the placer."

"The gold originates from the quartz inclusions occurring in amphibolites and talc-chlorite-tremolite schists. Systematic geological mapping and prospecting for gold has been carried out in order to determine the geological structures with respect of the distribution of gold."

Gold production in the Kibre Mengist field from manual labour in 1955-1965 varied from 400 to 2,000 kg annually. There were renewed efforts at surveying in 1959 and at prospecting in 1960-1961. The area in which traces of gold occur covers about 10,000 square kilometres.

[Mineral 1966 p 160 & others]

"Even in the 1960s much secrecy still obscures details of mining -- One foreigner, a former overseer at Adola, informed the author that in the 1940s the labourers were paid Eth\$ 2 for each Maria Theresa ounce of gold which they washed -- The majority of Ethiopians prefer not to discuss Adola and indeed know little about it. -- Gold is flown from Adola partly by civil aircraft and partly by military flights. This, and the fact that the flights are not scheduled, forbids calculation of the total weight of gold transported."

[Greenfield 1965 p 327-328]

A new road between Kibre Mengist and Shakiso was built around 1960.

An agreement to import machines from Rudnap in Yugoslavia for mining work at Kibre Mengist was signed in July 1961. The value of the transaction was about half a million Eth. dollars.

[News]

In 1962 there was an all weather road from the north and a dry weather road southwards to Negele.

Postal hand stamp had spelling KEBRE MENGIST around 1963.

The telephone line to Kibre Mengist was in operation by 1964.

The 120 km road from Negele to Kibre Mengist was improved from 1966 by the Highway Authority and the work was fully completed by August 1968.

It was decided in 1966 that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Kibre Mengist, without engaging external consultants. Serravalle G. & Franzetti C. Pte. Ltd. Co. /with what connection to the gold mining?/ in 1966 had a sharehold capital of Eth\$ 70,000.

Population 6,595 as counted in 1967.

By 1967 there were 28 telephone numbers. Those on personal names were 11 of Ethiopian Christian type, 4 of Moslem type and Fraval Giovanni seemingly the only European.

Ras Biru primary school in 1968 had 657 boys and 402 girls, with 17 male teachers and one female.

A church school had 68 boys and 24 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 male teachers.

Ras Biru W. Gebriel junior secondary school in 1968 had 132 male and 54 female students in grades 7-8, with 6 teachers (Ethiopian).

Kibre Mengist had the southernmost centre of community development in Ethiopia.

1970s There was a Norwegian mission station of NLM. Newly arriving there in 1970 were Urpo Sakari Kyyhkynen (b 1939) with agricultural education and nurse Terttu Kyyhkynen (b 1941).

New arrivals to NLM in 1972 were builder Kyösti Kalevi Jokimies (b 1940) and nurse Anneli Orvokki Jokimies (b 1943).

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 Kibre Mengist.

[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1974 no 1 p 29]

Spelling used by the post was KIBRE MENGIST around 1974.

At the end of March 1974 there was a strike of about 3000 workers at the goldmines. [News]

1980s Population about 14,400 in 1984.

1990s A letter to the BBC in London was mailed from Kibre Mengist on 25 July 1992 by Hernan Ruiz Sandoval, P.O.Box 38, Kibre Mengist.

The Hispanic name of the sender seems to indicate that a few Cuban civilians remained in Ethiopia after Cuba's military withdrawal in 1989.

(Military personnel and civilian *cooperantes* of the Cuban assistance programs had their mail collected and distributed by Cuban offices, so Cuban letters sent from Ethiopian post offices are very rare.)

[Philatelic source]

Population about 20,100 in 1994.

A couple of buses leave Negele for Kibre Mengist daily in the morning and the ride takes three to four hours, "gently rising from the thorny, termite sculpted landscapes around Negele to the dense forest and pine plantations of the southern highlands. Kibre Mengist is not the most intrinsically prepossessing place - the first serious *faranji* hysteria I had hit since Dodola, though not anywhere as bad - but the forested surrounds offer some compensation. If you are staying over, the Natsaanatti Hotel next to the bank has very acceptable rooms with private shower and toilet -- while the Tigist Firee Hotel opposite the Agip Garage is the most attractive of the dollar-a-night jobs. The best place to eat, the Betasab Restaurant, is hidden away in the back streets."

[Bradt 1995(1998)]

2000s Population about 24,800 in 2001.

text H.L. Holloway, Alluvial goldfield in Ethiopia: the Kebra Mengist Field, south of Addis Ababa, *in* Mining Magazine, February 1958.

map Adola goldfields industrial map 1:1,000,000 surveyed and drawn by J Astrup 1949.

pict Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 215 about mining

?? Kibret Ale/.. [Mi]

Mountain in the central Afar depression. Sulphur is reported to occur there, but until 1965 it had not been prospected.

[Mineral 1966]

?? Kibret Amba (Kebrat Amba)/.. [x]

After Menilek's opponent Bezzabbeh had been defeated in 1865, the Menilek side found a store of arms at Kibret Amba, with some 1,000 guns and three cannon.

HEK37 Kibtiya (K'ibtiya, Qibtiya) 12°06'/38°13' 2557 m 12/38 [Gz q]

kicho (O) kind of grain plant similar to barley;

kicho meret (kicho märet) (A) dry and stony land;

kichu (O) 1. *Costus afer*, plant similar to a horse tail, shoot on a plant; 2. mat; 3. fat meat; 4. pour a liquid

HCP58 Kicho (Chiccio) 07°42'/36°29' 2143 m, cf Kecho 07/36 [+ WO Gz]

HDF91 Kicki (Chicchi) 09/39 [+ Gu]

HES47 Kid Mihrat, see Gina Kid Mihrat

HEC11 Kidamaja (K'idamaja, Qidamaja) 11/36 [Gz q]

11°00'/36°41' 2043 m, west of Injibara

HDT57 Kidame (K'idame, Qidame) 10°28'/39°04' 2170 m 10/39 [Gz q]

kidame gebeya (qidame gäbäya) (A) Saturday market

GDF92 Kidame Gebeya, see Gidami

HCS70 Kidame Gebeya (K'idame G., Qidame G.) 07/37 [Gz q]

07°56'/37°31' 2423 m, at upper Omo river

HDA17 Kidame Gebeya (Qidame G., Ghedamie Ghebea) 08/35 [Gz WO]

HDA17	(Chidami, Cadami) 08°18'/35°28' 1609/1995 m Coordinates would give map code HDA15	08/35	[+ Gu]
HDE62	Kidame Gebeya (market near Kaka)	08/38	[x]
HDE63	Kidame Gebeya (market near Reku)	08/38	[x]
HDH18	Kidame Gebeya (K'idame G., Qidame G.) 09°10'/36°28' 1826 m, north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz q]
??	Kidame Gebeya (village south of Chomen)	09/37	[x]
HDL45	Kidame Gebeya (K'idame G., Qidame G.) 09°25'/38°56' 2611 m kidamo: <i>terara</i> (A) mountain	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HEC84	Kidamo Terara (Kidamo Tarara) (hill)	11/36	[+ Ch]
	<i>kidan</i> (A,T) 1. covenant; 2. lid, cover, thatch of a roof; 3. (T) testament; 4. (T) clothes, dress, alliance		
HEC85	Kidan (Chidan)	11/37	[+ WO]
HDJ26	Kidane Gebeya (K'idane G., Qidane G.) 09°18'/37°12' 2328 m, south-east of Haretu	09/37	[Gz q]
	<i>kidane mihiret</i> (A) covenant of mercy		
HCL67	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Meheret) 06°57'/39°06' (religious centre)	06/39	[+ Gz]
HDB66	Kidane Mihret (Ghidani Meret) (church)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDD67	Kidane Mihret (Ghidani Meret) (church)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDL08	Kidane Mihret (Chidanemeret) (church)	09/39	[LM WO]
HDM61	Kidane Mihret (Chidanemeret) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM61	Kidane Mihret, see under Debre Birhan		
HEC98	Kidane Mihret (Kidana Mihret) (monastery)	11/37	[+ Br]
HEJ21	Kidane Mihret (Chidani Meret) 12°01'/36°38' (with mission)	12/36	[+ WO Gz]
HEJ34	Kidane Mihret (Kidane Mehret) A narrow peninsula on the western shore of lake Tana. Major Cheesman was there in 1933: "The church had been sacked by the Dervishes and was deserted, and the point where once it stood held nothing but tumbled rock-cubes and trees. We went by a small nameless rock island half a mile out in the lake, and also the tree-clad and deserted Bata /Bahita/ Island." [Cheesman 1936]	12/37	[+ Ch]
HEJ35	Kidane Mihret (Chidane M.) (small island)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HEJ85	Kidane Mihret (Kidana Mihret)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEJ85	Kidane Mihret (church), see under Chilga		
HEL85	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Mer.)	12/38	[LM WO]
HER99	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Meret) (church)	13/37	[+ WO]
HES04	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Meret) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HES68c	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Meret) (village)	13/38	[+ Gu]
HEU71	Kidane Mihret ? (Chidana Micrat) (mountain) 13°18'/39°28' 2166 m interpretation of the name is a guess only	13/39	[+ Gz]
HFE66c	Kidane Mihret (Chidane Meret) (mountain)	14/38	[+ Gu]
HFE66c	Kidane Mihret, 2524 m, see under Adwa		
	<i>kidi</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Celtis africana</i> , <i>C. kraussiana</i> , (Som) <i>Balanites glabra</i> ; <i>kidi</i> (qidi) (T) model		
GCU22	Kidi (Chidi) 07°30'/34°32' 480 m	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
HCN98	Kidi 08°05'/35°32' 1830 m, near Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HBP71	Kidish, see Kibish		

	<i>kidist, kiddist</i> (qiddist) (A) 1. female saint; 2. in an Orthodox church the middle space, where communion is administered to the worshippers		
HEL34	Kidist Abre (K'idist A., Qidist A.) 12°07'/38°50' 2059 m, west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz q]
HEK11	Kidist Hanna (Chiddist Hanna) (church) A church on Fogera plain near lake Tana, built on an artificial mound to raise it above the water-level, with a few tall trees. Major Cheesman passed nearby in April 1933 without visiting the church. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch Gu]
	<i>kido</i> (qido) (Kefa) cultivated taro, arum, <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>		
HCA16	Kido (Chido) 05°34'/35°25' 796 m	05/35	[+ WO Gz]
HCD10	Kidole (Chidole) 05°35'/37°31' 1626 m see under <i>Gidole</i>	05/37	[+ WO Gz]
	<i>kidus, kiddus</i> (qiddus) (A,T) holy, male saint		
HDD98	Kidus Gebriel (Gabriele, S.) (church) <i>kidus giyorgis</i> , Saint George	08/38	[+ WO]
HEK11	Kidus Giyorgis (Cuddus Ghiorghis) (church)	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HES12c	Kidus Giyorgis (Cuddus Ghiorghis)	12/37	[+ Gu]
HES12c	Kidus Giyorgis (church) c3150 m		
HFD05	Kidus Giyorgis (Cuddus Gheorghis, Cuddua Ghiorghis) (church) 13°36'/38°02' 1264 m	13/38	[+ WO Gu]
HDD76	Kidus Mikael (Michele, S.) (church)	08/38	[+ WO]
HEC35	Kidus Mikael (Ghedes Micael) 11°14'/37°05' 2118 m	11/36	[+ Gu Gz]
HEC99	Kidus Mikael (Kudus Mikhael), see Fisa		
HEJ47	Kidus Mikael (Chiddus Micael) (church)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEK07c	Kidus Mikael (Cuddus Micael) (church)	11/38	[+ Gu]
HEK26c	Kidus Mikael (Cheddus Micael) (church)	12/38	[+ Gu]
HER88	Kidus Mikael (Micael, St.) (church)	13/37	[+ WO]
HFC08	Kidus Mikael (St. Micael) (monastery) see under <i>Mesfinto</i>	13/37	[LM WO]
HFD14	Kidus Mikael (Chedas Micael) (mosque) 13°40'/37°54'	13/37	[LM WO Gz]
HES81	Kidus Minkiyel (Gheddus Minchiel) (hill) 13°29'/37°40'	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HES79	Kidus Yared, see Yared		
??	Kidus Yohannes (Cuddus Iohannes) (church) 2242 m	../..	[+ Gu]
JDK18	Kidyeley (Chidielei) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HDK16c	Kiebisierba (centre in 1964 of Bicho sub-district)	09/38	[Ad]
HD...	Kiejo (Kejo?) (centre in 1964 of Gobu Seyo sub-district) Kielem, see Kelem	09/36	[Ad]
HEU92	Kien (Ki'en) 13°30'/39°37' 2397 m, near Kwiha	13/39	[Gz]
??	Kienen (Kienan) (mountain)	11/36	[18]
HDS93	Kiero 10°46'/37°50' 3316 m Kieta, see Keta	10/37	[WO Gz]
??	Kiflan	07/36	[18]
HCR61	Kiftan (near Agaro?)	07/36	[Wa]
HFF02	Kihen (K'ihen, Qihen) 13°38'/39°33' 2112 m (with church Mikael) north of Kwiha kike: <i>kikke</i> (qiiqqee) (O) 1. cramp of a muscle;	13/39	[Gz q]

	2. narrow /eye of a needle/		
HDL64	Kike (K'ik'e, Qiqe) 09°40'/38°51' 2563 m see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HBS88	Kikilla, see Chichilla		
HCS99	Kikora (K'ik'ora, Qiqora) 08°04'/38°24' 2085 m near Butajira	08/38	[Gz q]
H....	Kiku (Kieku) (centre in 1964 of Jimma Arjo sub-district)	08/36?	[+ Ad]
HDD12c	Kiku sub-district (Kieku ..) (centre in 1964 = Soyema)	08/37	[+ Ad]