

	<i>kob</i> (qob) (A) Hebrew-type skull-cap, worn by priests, monks, nuns		
HEC35	Kob (Cob)	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>koba</i> (qoba) (A,O,Gurage) ensete plant, <i>Ensete ventricosum</i> ; also (A) <i>Agauria salicifolia</i> ; <i>koba</i> (O) 1. yellow; 2. cupping horn, device to draw blood for therapeutic blood-letting, 3. (qobaa) alone, special		
GDM43	Koba (Coba) 09°28'/34°37' 1578 m	09/34	[+ n]
HEL87	Koba (K'oba, Qoba) 12°33'/39°04' 2175 m west of Korem	12/39	[Gz q]
HCL03	Koba Seddu (Coba Seddu) (area) 2789 m <i>koba sorma</i> , rich of ensete? <i>soroma</i> (O) affluence, wealth	06/38	[+ WO]
HCE93	Koba Sorma (Coba Sorma) (area) 2710 m	06/38	[+ WO]
HE...	Koba sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mehago)	12/39	[Ad]
HBM40	Kobadi <i>kobar</i> (Som) copper	04/39	[WO]
JEP92	Kobar (Cobar) (area) 13°35'/40°50'	13/40	[+ WO Gz]
??	Kobara A right affluent of the Birbir river in Wellega. The valley has been panned for gold by local inhabitants. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HER36	Kobas Sazob (Cobas Sazob) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEC56c	Kobastal (Cobastal) (waterfall), see under Dib Kan	11/37	[Ch Gu]
JC...	Kobayo Mountain in the Ginir region, with green trees and green grass. Cattle were watered at a well that had been dug in the upper part of the mountain slope. There were also coffee plantations. [C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecka, Sthlm 1960 p 101]	07/40	[x]
HDM50	Kobba (Cobba) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEE79	Kobbe & Alamata awraja (Kobbo? ...) (centre in 1959 = Wegel Tena)	11/39	[x]
	<i>kobbo</i> (qobboo) (O) castor shrub, <i>Ricinus communis</i> ; <i>qobbo</i> (Som) kind of oil-bearing plant with wide leaves /also <i>Ricinus communis</i> ?/		
HBM95	Kobbo (Cobbo, Gobbo) 04°27'/39°45' 1218 m	04/39	[+ Gz WO]
HCS18	Kobbo (Cobbo) (area), cf Kobo	07/38	[+ WO]
HDJ49	Kobbo (Cobbo) (area) 09°27'/37°27' 2235 m (with market)	09/37	[18 Wa WO Gz]
HEM43	Kobbo (K'obo, Qobo, Cobbo, Gobbo, Quabbo) MS: 12°05'/39°45' =HEM33 1455m Gz: 12°09'/39°38' =HEM44 1468 m Centre (-1956-) of Raya & Kobo awraja, of Kobo wereda and of Kobo sub-district (-1964-). On the main road about 170 km north from Dessie.	12/39	[Ro Gz q WO x]
1930s	"The track went down into a low and dusty plain that to the east melted into the Danakil desert. This was the no man's land that stretched for fifty miles between the highlands of Wollo and the highlands of Tigre, <i>shifita</i> country. In its centre lay Cobbo, a market for the Azebo Galla and a village of evil repute. Only large and heavily-armed parties could safely traverse this plain." [Mockler 1984 p 96] Dr Junod of the International Committee of the Red Cross in March 1936: "As soon as the first light of the dawn became visible we drove on and I assigned a special task to each man. I kept to the steering wheel, and that was no easy task on a winding road laid out in haste only a few weeks previously without proper metalling or		

embankments and sloping steeply into the Gobbo plain. -- It was Count Rosen's job to keep an eye open for Italian planes and give warning at once. The wounded Dutchman and the sick Englishman were armed with Winchesters, which they held in their laps ready for instant use. Their instructions were to open fire at once on any Chifta who might menace us."

"At eleven o'clock in the morning we arrived in Gobbo, the former capital. The village was deserted. The abandoned huts were half concealed by spurge /Euphorbia/, whose thick foliage was higher than their roofs. The silence was oppressive. It was here that all the caravans were attacked."

"'Italian plane to the right,' the pilot suddenly called out. We were then in the village itself. Without hesitation I turned the car to the right and drove it at full speed into a clump of spurge. It cracked and splintered as we drove through, but falling over the roof /of the car/ it formed a perfect camouflage from the air. I pulled up and we all got out. The Dutchman, himself too weak to go far, advised us to get outside the village. We left him under a large tree with his Winchester, and the rest of us dispersed as rapidly as possible."

"The pilot and I had just time to fling ourselves into the cover of a small hedge of brambles. The plane was almost over our head. Explosions sounded. The plane had dropped three or four bombs on the village. Gradually the noise of its engines diminished until finally it could be heard no more. We had the impression that the plane had come down very low. My pilot listened intently with some excitement. 'His motor was misfiring,' he said. 'He's had to come down. Perhaps we shall be able to get hold of an Italian plane to replace the one they destroyed.'"

"He drew his revolver and stood up above the hedge, but suddenly a terrible roar of an engine starting up caused him to dive back again hurriedly. The Italian had played us a trick. It roared directly over us hedge-hopping and machine-gunning all around the village where he thought people might be hiding."

"I don't know whether he had actually seen us. It was possible. In any case a hail of bullets thrashed the field to the left of us, throwing up little spurts of dust and stones which fell around like rain. This time the noise of his engines did die away in the distance and the plane disappeared as it had come. One again we had escaped without injury."

"I called our party together and hastily we climbed into the car. We were driving at full speed along dry and dusty brown paths as flat as a motor-road. Herds of wild horses often galloped parallel to us for miles and then fell away exhausted." There was a large river to cross before we could enter Weldiya.

[M Junod, Warriors without weapons (orig. ed.: Le troisième combattant)
London 1951 p 63-64]

1940s In a clash in January 1942 at Kobbo three British officers and several Ethiopian soldiers trying to force tax payments were killed. Planes were sent to bomb the area, but with little effect.

[P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 249]

The British Major Hodgson in Addis Abeba wrote in a report of 25 February 1944: General Abebe Damtew with a strong force has been in the Alamata-Kobbo-Chercher district for the last three weeks and has completed the burning and pillaging of those villages. (This was during the so-called *weyane* revolt in Tigray.)

1960s There was a centre for community development.

In 1962 a trail west towards Lalibela was described by the Highway Authority as "very difficult and dangerous, not passable for motorcars".

"Kobbo is a small town on the plain -- centre of Galla country, and there is an interesting Monday market here. Four kilometres before Kobbo (165 kms from Dessie) is the turnoff to Lalibela on the left. It is 135 kms from here to Lalibela, and the journey can be made in a morning, though the going is slow and sometimes rough. The road is open to four-wheel drive vehicles only, and only during the dry season."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 66]

On 18-23 December 1965 a social survey was carried out and 108 households were interviewed. The result was analyzed at ESIBT ("Building College") by Gunilla Bjerén.

She worked for the Swedish Volunteer Service as a social researcher in 1965-1967 and returned to Ethiopia in 1968 for her own studies.

[Bjerén 1985 p 22]

Population 6,861 as counted in 1967.

The primary school in 1968 had 216 boys and 75 girls, with 5 teachers.

- 1970s There was an experiment station of the Institute of Agricultural Research (-1973-). About mid-1972 a young District Development Officer, Ababuhme Kohsole, sent a full report concerning conditions in the district to the Ministry of Community Development. He was severely reprimanded and told never to send such a negative report again. By July 1973 there was such an influx of destitutes to Kobbo that the population reached about 8,000 against normally 3,000. There were 10-15 deaths a day.
[News published in Nairobi]

With sub-post office and petrol filling stations of Agip and Mobil (-1978-).

- 1980s In May 1983 the Church Relief Services made its first distributions at Kobbo of grants from the Agency for International Development,
In 1984 there were several thousand Afar people at the Catholic mission in Kobbo. They had fled from the Danakil plains after losing all their livestock. Thomas Fitzpatrick reported that "most are badly wasted mothers and children who have no choice but to wait for food or death by starvation".
[R W Solberg, Miracle in Ethiopia, New York 1991 p 52, 31]
Population about 13,500 in 1984.

In 15 October-2 November 1989 there were four Derg government air attacks on Kobbo. Casualties not known, but the clinic was strafed by helicopter gunships.

[Africa Wath 1991]

- 1990s Population about 20,800 in 1994.
Kobbo is 189 km south from Mekele along the main road and 78 km east of Lalibela, but the Weldiya-Dilb-Kulmesk road to Lalibela is in better condition.
[Camerapix 1995]
A road towards Lalibela shown on a Michelin map seems to have very little traffic in reality. There are no means to get motor transport from Kobbo to Lalibela except by having one's own vehicle.
[Äthiopien 1999 p 342]
A bustling commercial centre inhabited by the Wello, 50 km from Weldiya.
[Aubert 1999]
- 2000s Population about 25,600 in 2001.

JEA45	Kobbo (Cobbo) (high plateau) 927 m	11/40	[+ WO Gu]
HCU85	Kobde (K'obde, Qobde) 07°59'/39°49' 1997 m	07/39	[Gz q]
GDF95	Kobecha (Cobecia, Cobeca, Cobaccia, Nunu) 09°01'/34°47' 1528 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/34	[MS Ad WO Gz]
HDG74	Kobecha 09°46'/35°09' 1521 m, south-east of Mendi	09/35	[Gz]
GD...	Kober Kober (centre in 1964 of Yaa sub-district)	09/34	[Ad]
GDM22	Kobere 09°19'/34°35' 1544 m. near Begi	09/34	[Gz]
	<i>kobi</i> (O) anthill; <i>kobii</i> (qobi'i) (T) cap, hat		
HDC04	Kobi 08°14'/37°03' 1773 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDC09	Kobi 08°14'/37°25' 1627 m, west of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
HDJ85	Kobi 09°48'/37°03' 2378 m, south of Alibo	09/37	[Gz]
HDK99	Kobi 09°53'/38°21' 2486 m, see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL91	Kobi 09°57'/38°34' 2080 m (with church), east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEJ77	Kobla Jenda (K. Janda) (in Gondar awraja) areas known separately in the 1600s as Qobla and Jända	12/37	[Ad 20]

The Church Mission to Jews primary school in 1968 had 52 boys and 47 girls, with 5 male and 3 female teachers (all Ethiopian). Their Teacher Training school had 9 male and 2 female students, with one teacher (foreign).

kobo (O) castor shrub as above; also *Gardenia lutea*, a plant with sweet-scented, short-lived yellow flowers

Kobo, cf Kobbo

HBS36	Kobo (K'obo, Qobo) 04°52'/38°07' 1797 m near Yabelo	04/38	[Gz q]
HDE..	Kobo (centre in 1964 of Abu sub-district), cf Kobbo	08/38?	[Ad]
HDE48	Kobo, see under Nazret (sub-district & its centre in 1964?)	08/39	[x]
HDJ49?	Kobo (Qobo, Cobbo)	09/37	[+ n WO]
1800s	Gama-Moras formed the little kingdom of Gudru. The Gudru nobility's opposition was led by a wealthy man Fufi who lived in Assandabo, the capital of Gudru. It almost came to a battle, but the country was saved from further bloodshed by the intervention of the elders. Both the victors and the vanquished agreed to take their case to the <i>chafe</i> assembly at Qobo in southern Gudru. After many days of deliberation, the <i>chafe</i> assembly decided to maintain the status quo. Gama-Moras was left in full control of the market of the capital, but he was ordered to pay blood money for the soldiers of Fufi killed by firearms. [Mohammed 1994]		
HDT83	Kobo (K'obo, Qobo) 10°43'/38°42' 2371 m	10/38	[Gz q]
HEM43	Kobo, see Kobbo		
JDH38	Kobo (K'obo, Qobo, Cobbo) 09°23'/41°28' 2205 m (with church Medhane Alem), near Deder	09/41	[Gz q Ro]
HD...	Kobo sub-district (centre in 1964 = Har Amba) (-1964-1997-) A malaria control campaign started in August 1956. All houses were to be sprayed with DDT.	09/39	[Ad n]
HEM43	Kobo wereda (-1964-1994-)	12/39	[Ad n]
GDM06	Kobochoa 09°03'/34°55' 1782 m, near code GDF96	09/34	[Gz]
HDC09	Kobota 08°13'/37°28' 1592 m, west of Abelti	08/37	[Gz]
GD...	Kobra (in Asosa awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 180 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	10/34?	[Ad]
HEL52	Kobriya (K'obriya, Qobriya) 12°13'/38°41' 2465 m	12/38	[Gz q]
HDE57	Kobul (Cobul, M.) (mountain area) 2030 m, see under Mojo	08/39	[+ WO]
HEC88	Kobuta, see under Bahir Dar <i>kocha</i> (qochaa) (O) tortoise	11/37	[n]
HCG87	Kocha (Coccia, Cocia, Coraico, Coriccia) 07°08'/35°25' 958 m	07/35	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HCG96	Kocha (Coccia, Cocia) 07°17'/35°20' 1465 m	07/35	[+ WO Gu Gz]
JDK36	Kochara (K'och'ara, Qochara) 09°21'/43°04' 1795 m east of Jijiga <i>koche</i> (qoochee) (O) kind of tree with very hard wood	09/43	[Gz q]
HCR70	Koche (K'och'e, Qoche) 07°54'/36°40' 1524 m north-west of Jimma	07/36	[Gz q]
HEM35	Kochebi Raja (Cochebi R.) 12°08'/39°50' 1162 m	12/39	[+ Gz]
??	Kochele (Kechele?) (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
JDK50	Kocher (Goggiar, Gojjiar, Qocher) 2007/2050 m (large village) mountain 2526 m, cf Gocher	09/42	[LM WO Gu n]

- (centre in 1964 of Grikocher sub-district)
- 1930s Large village with mostly Amhara inhabitants. Houses at the foot of an isolated limestone hill, about 100 m high and at the top a small Italian fort at altitude 2160 m. *Vice Residenza*.
[Guida 1938]
- 1940s "There was a clash in April/May 1942 in the Gursum and Gojjiar district of Hararge. *Shifta* attacks were carried out on the road and attempts to arrest those responsible led to an attack on the recent Amhara settlements in the area. Gojjiar was sacked and shortly afterwards Gursum, Giarso, Saiarre, Funyambira and Babile were also pillaged and burnt. The Somalis were however defeated at the Errer River; and with the arrival of reinforcements from Addis Ababa things rapidly quietened down."
[P Gilkes, *The dying lion*, UK 1975 p 220]
On 6 May 1942 Geri-Jarso Somali attacked the old garrison town of Qocher. The *neftengna* /armed soldiers/, who were taken by surprise, defended themselves for a day and when they ran out of ammunition they were forced to retreat into a nearby hill. A rescue force sent from Jijiga broke the three day siege and saved the men. Nevertheless, the town was set ablaze and dozens of people lost their lives. The Somali had staged their attack from inside the British controlled Reserved Area and retreated back to there where they could not be pursued.
[12th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1994 p 998-999]

kochi (qochii) (O) small market;

kocho (qochoo) (O) 1. *Ensete edulis*, *E. ventricosum*; 2. wing;

(qoch'o) (A etc) porridge made from the marrow of the *ensete* plant, staple food for Gurage and others who cultivate *ensete*

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----------|
| HCR42 | Kochi (Coci) (small market), see under Jimma | 07/36 | [+ Gu] |
| HDD28 | Kochir (Quochir) | 08/38 | [+ WO] |
| JCG37 | Kochisa (Coccisa) (plain) | 06/40 | [+ WO Gu] |
- kochisu* (O) to mince /meat/

koda (qoda) (A) raw hide, skin;

koda meret (qoda märet) (A) wide but infertile land;

koda (O) (qodaa) vessel, tool, implement, furniture;

(qooda) divide, take a share; gift

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--------|
| HCR16 | Koda 07°22'/37°10' 1559 m | 07/37 | [Gz] |
| ?? | Koda Messa (visiting postman under Jimma) | ../.. | [Po] |
| JCR77 | Kodaa Meydel (Qodaa Meidel) (area) | 07/42 | [+ WO] |
- kodda* (A) leather bottle; (O) part, portion
- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----------|
| HDC00 | Kodda (Codda) (mountain) 08°11'/36°36' 2138 m | 08/36 | [n WO Gz] |
|-------|---|-------|-----------|
- kode* (O) brother, sister, blood relation
- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|
| HCS43 | Kode (Code) | 07/37 | [+ WO] |
| HDM85 | Kodebra 09°47'/39°50' 1599 m
south-east of Debre Sina | 09/39 | [Gz] |
| JDJ34 | Kodele 09°20'/42°00' 1917 m, west of Harar | 09/42 | [Gz] |
| HC... | Kodesha wereda (centre in 1964 = Botolo Sogna) | 06/37? | [Ad] |

kodo (qodo) (Kefa) small circular hut;

koddo (O) myrtle, *Myrtus communis*

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--------|
| HCK00 | Kodo (in Gemu awraja), see Wulo Kode | | |
| JDF56 | Kodore (Qodore) (area) | 08/44 | [+ WO] |
| JDH07 | Koe (K'o'e, Qoe) 09°05'/41°19' 1505 m
south-west of Deder | 09/41 | [Gz q] |

Koegu, *Kwegu*, ethnic group living at Omo river at about HBP95, described by H. Matsuda in 1991. They call themselves Koegu,

are called Muguji by others, speak a language of the Surma group, and were estimated to number about 500.

[Ethnicity .., 1994 p 49]

- HBT.. Koessa (Coessa) 05/39 [+ Mi]
 Mountain in Sidamo with sharp-edged conical shape. P. Antolini of the Texas Africa Exploration Co. in 1958 found a belt with large intrusions of pyroxenite composed almost exclusively of diallage. The belt strikes west-east from Koessa mountain to the Barbada hills, bordering Aflata river.
 [Mineral 1966]
- HBM04 Koeiti (Coeti) 03°40'/39°40' 966 m 03/39 [n Gz]
 mountain near the border of Kenya, cf Koweti
- HCK09 Kofali (Cofali) (area) see under Dilla 06/38 [+ WO]
- HDT08 Kofeda (Cofeda) 09/39 [+ WO]
- HCL84 *kofele, kofale* (O) kind of tree, *Albizia grandibracteata*
Kofele (Cofole, Coffole, Kofale, Cofale) 2506/2695 m 07/38 [Gz Po WO Gu]
 (Koffale, Koffole) (with sub P.O.) 07/38 [x]
 in the southernmost corner of Chilalo awraja
 (centre of Kofele wereda in the 1980s)
 MS: 07°00'/38°45' = HCL73 2695 m; Gz: 07°04'/38°47' 2506 m
 On a road eastwards immediately south of Shashemene and 25 km after the road has branched off.
 Balambaras Chakiiso Tuuri in the 1910s/?/ ordered the building of the Kofele township, and Waako Oborra laid out the market on the site which it continued to occupy. In the early time Kofele was an assembly point for long-distance caravans because of its water, grazing and central position.
 [Baxter 1984]
- 1930s Blatta Gebre Hiwot worked for the Swedish Mission BV which had a little school at Kofele around 1932.
 "Oasis of cultivation" according to the Italians, who had a *Vice Residenza* there.
 [Guida 1938]
- 1950s The road was bad so it took six hours to drive there from Shashemene with a Volkswagen in January 1956.
 At the BV mission station there were (-1955-1958-) Anders Andersson with wife Martha and 4 children, and an evangelist Yohannes.
 The Air Force employee Birch-Iensen visited there at Timkat time when the Andersson family were away in the capital. He heard also drums other than those of the priests, in the bars and of a sorcerer outside town. It was quite cold during nights in January. Birch-Iensen acquired provisions for an expedition towards Webe Shebeli. He tried to get a photo permission from the police but failed. He describes the town in some detail but very critically. He followed eleven women and four men to outside the house of the sorcerer, *kalicha*, and tried to find out what went on inside. Later he saw the sorcerer in full daylight, a tall imposing man. Birch-Iensen could shoot an antelope in the neighbourhood and saw plenty of *goureza* monkeys in the Zigba trees. He also met pilgrims returning from Shek Husen, with their cleft sticks.
 [C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecha, Sthlm 1960 p 29-44]
 The British ambassador passed there in the mid-1950s:
 "At Koffole we were once more treated to the National Anthem by the assembled children and inspected the new school building then rising above the modest thatched roofs of the huts. -- We were reluctant to leave our hospitable hosts, but one of our men was ill and we were anxious to press on to Shashamanna in order to find a doctor to tend him."
 [D Busk, The fountain of the sun, London 1957 p 69]
- 1960 By 1960 there was a government livestock station where cattle were kept in the open and grazing was plentiful all the year round. [FAO]
 Swedish BV missionary Anders Andersson with family left around August 1960

for a year in Sweden. Hanna-Karin Stark (b 1937) arrived about the same time to take care of the mission school, and there was also nurse Elsie Hallberg (b 1920) at the clinic.

- 1963 BV missionaries Hanna-Karin Stark left in July and Elsie Hallberg in August 1963, but the oldtimers Martha and Anders Andersson with 4 children returned in September.
- 1964 A sheep breeding centre was operated by the Ministry of Agriculture (-1964-). *Marino* sheep with good wool were imported and raised in this centre in order to cross-breed them with local sheep.
[Official pamphlet, A.A. 1964]
Dr John Eriksson visited while the Andersson family were still there. The buildings of the mission clinic were well kept and the dwelling house of wood was "in Swedish style". Nurse Marta Andersson was assisted by three dressers. It was a dilemma to her to train them properly and still "not teach them too much" because there were examples that dressers had set themselves up as dangerous quacks. In one case she knew of a former dresser who had vaccinated people with plain water against payment, and smallpox had caused many deaths in that area.
[J Eriksson, *Okänt Etiopien*, Sthlm 1966 p 157]
- 1965 Swedish BV staff in April 1965 was /only?/ Elsie Hallberg.
- 1966 In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Kofele, without engaging external consultants. Photographer Anna Riwkin-Brick took photos near Kofele in late 1966 for her children's picture book *Gennet bor i Etiopien* (Gennet lives in Ethiopia, Sthlm 1967).
- 1968 The primary school in 1968 had 493 boys and 140 girls, with 9 male teachers and one female (the latter foreign). The junior secondary school had 99 male and 9 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 Ethiopian and one foreign teacher.
P.T.W: Baxter observed the market in Kofele during a period November 1968-October 1969. There used to be a row of 30-70 middle-aged Arssi women who exchanged barley, in numerous petty transactions, for small parcels of butter brought in by other women. Cash never changed hands. Baxter was told that maize could possibly be substituted for barley, but that flour could never be substituted for grain. The receivers of butter sold it to male traders, mostly Gurage, who came from Shashemene by a market bus to purchase it. Wednesday and Saturdays were market days. Traders and their bundles were brought by two or three buses and two or three pickups. The butter seems to have been brought mostly to Addis Abeba and sometimes to Dilla for retail sale.
A survey in 1967 stated the population of Kofele township as 3,359 but Baxter believes that the counting was made over a rather wide area and partly into the countryside. The main revenue of Kofele Municipality was market dues of around Eth\$ 400 a week. Almost the entire budget was absorbed in salaries of the Municipal Clerk, the assistant clerks and four collectors of market dues. Any money left was used for paving the driveway to the church with rough stones.
By 1967 the only Arssi employed by the Municipality was an Orthodox Christian son of Grazmach Waiy Chakiiso. The Grazmach was stone contractor for the road to the church! In 1968 there were some 40 permanent shops and stalls owned by Yemenis, Somalis and Gurages. There was only a single Arssi shopkeeper, on the edge of the township. Smiths, carpenters and weavers had their workplaces away from the market.
There had been an abortive beef project and the District Officer had initiated a shopping centre and new market, but almost nothing came out of it, and football was played on the open ground.
[7th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 459-472, with plan of market place p 461]
"In 1968-9, I found that around a third of the Arssi wives in Kofele on whom I had data had been acquired from Sidamo for bridewealth cattle, but I only heard of a single Arssi girl going as a bride to Sidamo."

- [P T W Baxter *in* Ethnicity ..., 1994 p 176]
- 1970 Ruth Jonsson arrived 21 August 1970 to work at the mission school.
Hanna Karin Stark left that school on 14 December 1970.
- 1972 Rut Håkansson left the BV mission school in the beginning of 1972.
- picts Missionssällskapet Bibeltrogn .. 1911-1961, Sthlm 1961
p 128 mission dwelling house;
A Forsberg, I Etiopien, Sthlm 1969 p 63 exterior of mission clinic
- HDH77 Kofele (Kefole) 09°45'/36°23' 1872 m 09/36 [Gz]
HCL84 Kofele sub-district? (-1997-) 07/38 [n]
HCL84 Kofele wereda (centre in 1964-1980s = Kofele) 07/38 [Ad]
kofla (O) laughter
- HDE40 Kofla (Cofla) (mountain) 08°31'/38°27' 3057 m 08/38 [+ Gu Gz]
HDT16 Kofna (K'ofna), see Minaaze
JEP63 Kofno (area) 13/40 [WO]
HCR99 Kofta 08°04'/37°30' 2115 m 08/37 [Gz]
south-west of Abelti, near map code HCS90
- HDE77 Koftu (K'oftu, Qoftu) 08°50'/39°03' 2057 m 08/39 [Gz q]
north-east of Debre Zeyt
- HDL73 Koftu (K'oftu, Qoftu) 09/38 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Tulu Dimtu sub-district)
- HEK41 **Koga** (K'oga, Qoga, Kogga, Coga) 12°10'/37°38' 12/37 [Gz q Ad Pa n]
(centre in 1964 of Infranz sub-district) 1832/2520 m
(historically recorded), at the NE shore of lake Tana, cf Imfiraz.
- 1600s Qoga, just south of Guzara, became the headquarters
of Emperor Ya'qob in 1603. According to Ludolphus, it was transferred
to Gorgora in 1612.
Emperor Susenyos built a new church there in the rainy season of 1611,
dedicated to Kidus Gebriel.
[Pankhurst 1961 p 140]
Emperor Susneyos devastated Agaw districts a number of times between 1607 and 1616.
The long procession of captives, consisting mainly of women and children as they were
driven into Qoga is movingly described by Paez. His intercession gained freedom for
almost 12,000 of them.
[Mohammed 1994]
In 1609-1610 Susenyos learnt that three Oromo groups were advancing into Bägémdér.
He rushed to confront them with only a small part of his army, and was soundly defeated.
The victors then reportedly ravaged the entire land of Emfraz, and burnt down the royal
capital at Qoga.
[Pankhurst 1997]
- 1960s The primary school in 1968 had 121 boys and 51 girls in grades 1-5,
with 3 teachers.
- HES27 Koga (K'oga, Qoga) 12°55'/38°14' 2730 m 12/38 [Gz q]
south-east of Deresge
- HEC.. Kogar 11/37 [Ch]
A right tributary to the Little Abay. It tumbles into the Little Abay from a lava-formed
shelf about 5 m high.
[Cheesman 1936]
- HBK52 Kogayu (Kogaiu, G.) (hill) 1228 m 04/37 [+ WO]
GDF72 Kogi (Cogi, Cioghi) 08°31'/34°45' 1868 m 08/34 [+ Gz]
HDF73 Kogi (Cogi, Coaichi, Coicia) (mountain) 08/39 [+ Gz]
08°52'/39°38' 1239 m

	<i>Kogo</i> , an Oromo clan in Arsi; <i>dalla</i> (O) fence, enclosure		
GDF61	Kogo Dalla (Cogo Dalla) 08°42'/34°29' 904 m	08/34	[+ WO Gz]
HCF51	Kogobbe (Cogobbe, Malca Cogobbe) 05°53'/39°28' 1192 m	05/39	[Gz WO]
HCE97	Kogobbo (Cogobbo)	06/39	[+ WO]
JB92	Kogorni (Cogorni) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
HCG84	Kogu (Cogu)	07/35	[+ WO]
HEU92	Koha, see Kwiha		
HDL55	Kohiti (K'ohiti, Qohiti) 09°34'/38°57' 2659 m south-east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HEU92	Koha, see Kwiha		
JDA93	Kohodam (G. Cohodam) (area) 1019 m koina dega: <i>dega</i> (däga) (A) highland	08/40	[+ WO]
HEK54	Koina Dega (area) <i>koinab</i> , title of local king among the Chako	12/37	[WO]
HCH38	Koisa, see Kosha		
HDL76	Koiti (Ko'iti) 09°42'/39°02' 2562 m south-east of Fiche	09/39	[AA Gz]
HBL78	Koja (Coggia) 04°16'/39°11' 1196 m	04/39	[+ Gz]
HEC77	Koja Giyorgis (Codgia Gheorghis) (village with church) <i>Koje</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo	11/37	[+ It]
HCR66	Kojello Abullu (Cogello A.), cf Kajelo..	07/37	[+ WO]
HCS41	Kojjiro (Coggiro) <i>kojo</i> (O) food from ensete	07/37	[+ WO]
JCG73	Kojora (K'ojora, Qojora) 07°02'/40°06' 2515 m east of Goba	07/40	[Gz q]
HCE22	Kojoa (Kojoa'a, Kojowa) An affluent of the Dawa in Sidamo. The river flows on gneisses and the area belongs to the youngest erosion cycle. Gold has been indicated but not in commercial quantities. [Mineral 1966]	05/38	[Gz Mi]
	<i>kok</i> (<i>qoq</i>) (A) 1. francolin; 2. peach		
HEE32	Kok 11°08'/38°38' 2509 m	11/38	[Gz]
HDU46c	Kok Fari (recorded in 1841) <i>kok wiha</i> (<i>qoq wiha</i>) (A) francolin water, peach water	10/39	[Ha]
HDS27	Kok Wiha (K'ok' W., Qoq W., Kok Waha) 10°11'/38°13' 2153 m Above Abay on the road to Debre Markos. Not a perennial stream, but some pools last through the dry season. Cattle drink there and villagers depend on a few wells. [Cheesman 1936]	10/38	[Gz q Ch]
	<i>koka</i> (O) (<i>qooqaa</i>) 1. voice, language; 2. ravenous hunger; 3. (<i>koqaa</i>) cereal broth obtained after boiling porridge; <i>koka-u</i> (<i>qoqauu</i>) (o) to clear land by burning off vegetation		
HDE37	Koka (K'ok'a, Qoqa, Coca) 08°26'/39°02' 1595 m Coordinates would give map code HDE36	08/39	[Gz q WO]
1930s	The first investigation for hydroelectric power was made in 1936-1941 by engineer Federico Bazzi of an Italian firm. He was later employed by EELPA to continue his studies on behalf of Ethiopia. After the war, the Ethiopian government purchased the survey from the Italian Coniel firm for \$200,000.		
1950s	Population of Koka was 585 as counted in 1956. The concrete details of the Italo-Ethiopian peace treaty, containing that a hydro-electric power station would be constructed as war reparations from Italy, were signed in Addis		

Abeba on 5 March 1956 by the Italian ambassador Alberto Berio and Minister of Foreign Affairs Aklilou Habtewold. Was the main agreement signed in Rome on the same date? A pre-study for the project had been made by USAID.

Final design and supervision of construction was carried out by Norconsultants of Norway. After tendering (in Italy only) the construction contract was signed in Addis Abeba on 18 November 1957. The Italo-Ethiopian war reparations agreement was ratified on 25 February 1958.

Main contractor was Imprese Italiane all'Estero. Subcontractor for supply of equipment was Gruppo Industriale Elettro Meccaniche per Impianti all'Estero, and subcontractor for mounting the equipment and erection of transmission lines was Società Anonima Elettificazione. The contract sum was Eth\$ 30,641,000.

Construction started in December 1957. The official foundation stone was laid by the Emperor on 28 May 1958. The labour force by then was about 650, and there was much mechanical equipment which reduced the need for manpower. The first major casting of concrete for the dam started in July 1958, while major casting for the powerhouse started in March 1959..

The first aggregate was planned to be put into operation by the end of 1959 and would supply electricity to Addis Abeba. The second and third aggregates would supply also to Dire Dawa and Harar.

The gravity dam of concrete has a length of 458 m and a maximum height of 47 m. The head utilized is 32-42 m. Transmission lines have voltage 132 kV.

Seven one-family houses and a larger staff house/motel and 11 km of access road were also part of the project.

[Official pamphlet, December 1958]

There would be turbines of 54,000 horsepower producing over 100 million kWh of electricity annually.

[Lipsky 1962 p 261]

1960s The Emperor inaugurated the power station on 3 May 1960, when the third and last generator was started. The first had been started in January and the second in April. The power plant was fully completed in 1965 at a cost of Eth\$ 35 million. In the late 1960s as much as 40% of the electricity produced in Ethiopia came from Koka.

By 1969 there was Gelila Palace Hotel and Koka Hotel.

Gelila Palace Hotel (originally intended as a countryside palace for the Emperor) was for a time the most luxurious hotel/restaurant within excursion distance from Addis Abeba.

"The Galila Palace Hotel, the profits from which go to charity, is expensive -- On the edge of the cliff, with superb views of the dam, is the second, less expensive hotel."

[Ethiopia - the official handbook, 1969 p 230]

1980s The Koka & Gelila Ras Hotel around 1982 had 48 beds and a swimming pool. Its manager was Chanyalew Gezahegne.

1990s The side road to the hippo pool, about 10 km off the main road, is hard to locate. Between Mojo and Nazret, look on the right for a small section of tarmac road, which becomes a good gravel road. This is the road that leads to the dam.

To get to the hippo pool, a local guide is essential. The correct track leads to a simple gate where a small entrance fee is collected by the owners of the track - be sure to keep the ticket to give back on the way out. Past the gate, you'll continue on a rough narrow route, following the river. At the main viewing point, you can park your vehicle and walk along the river a short distance to see the surfacing hippo. You can continue on this track through the Wonji Sugar Estate, which will put you back on the main road just inside Nazret.

[Camerapix 1995]

texts Ethiopia Observer, Nov 1958 vol II no 10 p 322-323
article on the Koka dam;

Trond Moe, Boliger og hotell ved Koka kraftverk, *in* Byggekunst 1960 no 2

- p 47-50 describing seven dwellings and a hotel, with 7 illustrations.
- picts Economic progress .., A.A. 1955 p 70 waterfall before dam building;
Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1987 no 2 p 30 ropeway across Awash
before the dam was built;
Ethiopia Observer 1958 no 10 p 321, 323, 327 dam under construction;
Era (Sthlm) 1959 no 11 p 137 part of the dam under construction;
Ethiopian Trade Journal 1960 no 1 p 16-17 four photos of dam, spillways,
power station and switch yard;
Eth. Economic Review 1960 no 2 p 36 Emperor cutting ribbon at inauguration;
Liberation Silver Jubilee, A.A. 1966 at p 188 three colour photos
of dam and power station;
Ethiopia (Nairobi for Eth. Govt.) 1969
p 212 hydroelectric power station, 215 dam;
- ?? Koka Bule (visiting postman under Nazret) ../.. [Po]
- HDE38 Koka Gidib (K'ok'a G., Qoqa G., **Koka Dam**) 08/39 [Gz q x]
08°28'/39°09' (lake at 08°20'/39°00')
- 1950s Closing the dam and starting to fill it with water was done on 26 June 1959. The dam is
designed to hold 1.6 million cubic metres of water.
The road to Shashemene had to be moved westwards, and a new bridge
over Awash river was built by Veidekke of Norway.
The power station was expected to deliver electricity by Christmas,
and the first generator actually started in mid-January 1960.
- 1960s The Ministry of Interior on 24 November 1962 announced that the water of the dam
would be named Lake Galila (a name that did not really catch on?).
Koka Dam is about 10 km from the main road. The gravel road that goes straight through
the settlement leads to Koka Dam. The dam is also a bridge; once on the other side, it is
only a short distance to the compound of the former Galila Palace. The Emperor donated
the building to charity and now it serves as a hotel whose profits benefit charity.
Leaving the hotel one can make an interesting side trip to the Awash river. Take the track
to the right just outside the main gate, following the west side of the river. The track
comes to a gate where an Eth\$1 entrance fee per car is collected by the owners of the
track. Beyond the gate one can see both hippos and crocodiles at the point where a warm
mineral spring flows into the Awash.
Koka Lake is visible to the left of the main road at 90 km from Addis Abeba. In several
places the lake has risen so high that small ponds flood the low ground to the right of the
road. Many dead trees, caught by the rising waters, stand bare and desolate far out in the
lake.
[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 48-51]
Koka Dam fringes the main road. It may be artificial, and it is generally overlooked by
tourists, but, ringed by hills and covered in flowering hyacinth, it is just as scenic as many
of the natural Rift Valley lakes and it offers excellent birdwatching, particularly around
the marshy area at the inlet of the Awash river. There are a couple of villages closer to the
water than Meki but neither is situated near the inlet, nor do they appear to have any
accommodation, so it would be simpler to overnight in Meki and ask a minibus heading
towards Mojo to drop you at the bridge over the Awash.
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 208]
- HDE22 Koka Negewo, see Negewo
koka siba: *siba* (O) large jar for brewing *tella* or *tej*
- HDE37 Koka Siba (Coca Siba) (area) 08/39 [+ WO]
- HDE.. Koka sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mayo) 08/39 [Ad]
- JEC92 Kokaato Ale (Coccaato Ale) (area) 11/41 [+ WO]
- HFF80 Kokah (K'ok'ah, Qoqah) 14°22'/39°25' 2592 m 14/39 [Gz q]
north-west of Adigrat

HCR81	Kokawo (Cocauo, Kokauo) 08°02'/36°41' 1530 m	08/36	[+ Gz]
GCU47	Kokayeka (Cocaieca) 07°36'/34°59' 895 m	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
HEE18	Koke Ager 10°58'/39°13' 3232 m south-west of Dessie <i>kokeb</i> (kokäb) (A) star; fortune by destiny; <i>kokeb mesk</i> (A) star field	10/39	[Gz]
HDL85	Kokeb Mesk 09°50'/38°55' 1814 m, east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEU73	Kokele 13°21'/39°38' 2243 m, south-east of Kwiha (with church Gebre Menfes K'idus)	13/39	[Gz]
J....	Kokfara <i>koki, kokki</i> (O) peach tree, <i>Prunus persica</i>	10/40	[18]
H....	Koki (Qoki) (centre in 1964 of Alai sub-district)	10/39	[+ Ad]
HEF15	Kokiny (K'ok'iny, Qoqiny) 10°57'/39°47' 1718 m south-east of Kombolcha	10/39	[Gz q]
HDD28	Kokir 08°24'/38°14' 2667 m (centre in 1964 of Kokir Gedebano sub-district) (-1964-1997-) The primary school (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) in 1968 had 90 boys and 3 girls in grades 1-4, with one(!) teacher.	08/38	[Gz Ad]
HEP26c	Kokit (Cochit) (large village)	12/36	[+ Gu]
1930s	About 800 inhabitants, in an area richly cultivated with cereals, with water from a river nearby. [Guida 1938]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 31 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers.		
GCT43	Kokiye (Cochie) <i>kokke</i> (O) throat	07/33	[+ WO]
HDP44	Koko (Coco, Koki) 10°17'/36°07' 1766/1835 m Coordinates would give map code HDP34 1927: A big village with a market, on the watershed between the Abay (north of it) and its tributary the Dora. From Koko there was a good trade road to the Ibantu highlands, crossing the Abay at Dabunko ford. [Cheesman 1936]	10/36	[Gz Ch WO Wa]
JBG62	Kokoba (Kokob, Cocob) 04°18'/40°04' 1213 m	04/40	[WO Wa Gz]
??	Kokobe /same as Kokoba?/ Near Monissa mountain in Sidamo. 37 test holes were drilled around 1960 in serpentinite which contains 0.5-1.2% of nickel. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HEU00	Kokolo 13°30'/39°24' 2175 m (with church Yohanis), near Mekele	13/39	[Gz]
HFE69	Kokomet (Cocomet) 14°09'/39°19' 1980 m	14/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HEF93	Kokonono (K'ok'ono, Qoqono) 11°42'/39°38' 1934 m south of Weldiya <i>kokora</i> (western O) kind of small or medium tree, <i>Terminalia macroptera</i> ; <i>kokori</i> (O) diarrhoea	11/39	[Gz q]
HDH99	Kokoro Barra (Cocoro Barra) <i>kokoru</i> (qoqoruu) pick a bone, gnaw /at a corn cob/	09/36	[+ WO]
HCL44	Kokosa (Kokossa, Cocossa) 06°44'/38°47' 2551 m (visiting postman under Goba)	06/38	[Gz Po WO]
HCL67	Kokosa sub-district? (-1997-)	06/39	[n]
HCL67	Kokosa wereda, in westernmost Genale awraja (centre in 1964 = Serofeta/Serofta, in the 1980s = Kokosa) <i>koksa, kossa</i> (qoqsaa, qoosaa) (O) kind of cattle disease	06/39	[Ad x]
HC...	Koksa (=HCL44 Kokosa? in Genale awraja)	06/39?	[Ad]

The primary school in 1968 had 120 boys and 20 girls, with 6 teachers.

koku (koquu) (O) 1. bubble; 2. growl;
koku bahar (A) lake of the peach tree?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|
| HEJ44 | Koku Bahir (Qoqu Bahr) (area) | 12/37 | [+ Ch] |
|
 | | | |
| HDP89 | Kola (area), 1780 m | 10/36 | [WO] |
| HES20 | Kola (Cola) 12°52'/37°31' 1685 m
(on map of 1868) | 12/37 | [18 WO Gz] |
| HEC67c | Kola Abole sub-district (Qola Abolie ..)
(centre in 1964 = Merawi Maryam) | 11/37 | [+ Ad] |
| HDR86 | Kola Dega Damot awraja (Qolla ..) 10°45'/37°10'
(centre at least 1964-1980 = Finote Selam)
This was among only 7 out of 102 awrajas that had not experienced any year of famine up to 1977.
[Mesfin Wolde Mariam] | 10/37 | [Gz] |
|
 | | | |
| HEJ77 | kola diba: <i>diba-a</i> (O) lazy; <i>dibba</i> (O) hundred
Kola Diba (K'ola D., Qola D., Koladiba, Kola Deba)
(Kola Duba, Colloduba, Kolla Debba, Qwolla Debba)
(K'olediba, Kolladuba, Sarua) 12°25'/37°19' 1881 m
(centre in 1964 of Dembiya wereda) (with sub P.O.)
village 32 km south-west of Gondar | 12/37
12/37 | [Gz q Po Te]
[Mi x 20] |
| 1950s | In 1953 there was a small Arab-run, ox-powered pressing plant for <i>nug</i> oil. The Kola Diba market was moved to a higher location by government order after the Dembiya epidemic of 1953-54 in which 5,000 people died of malaria and other diseases.
[F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia .., Madison/USA 1960 p 59, 120, 197]
The Dembiya wereda health centre was opened on 13 December 1956, one of the first four in Ethiopia. Also called training health centre.
Kola Diba (Kolladuba) was visited by persons from the Ministry of Public Health around April 1957. The health centre was designed to serve 50,000 people of the Dembiya plain. Local people had contributed Eth\$ 8,000 to its establishment. During its first three months of operation 10,311 patients attended. Even if primarily intended for outpatients, there were wards also for inpatients.
Staff at the time were one Health Officer (a Sudanese) and one Registered Nurse. Public Health students from Gondar together with instructors would train at Kola Diba. A water installation for use by local inhabitants was established close to the clinic.
[Ethiopia Observer 1957 no 4 p 121] | | |
| 1960s | At Kola Diba junior secondary school 2 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
Population 4,002 as counted in 1967. | | |
| 1970s
text | The primary school in 1968 had 390 boys and 224 girls, with 12 teachers.
Spelling used by the post was KOLADIBA around 1975.
Kassa Kendo, Seven years of environmental sanitation service in Kollo Duba Training Health Centre, <i>in</i> Gondar Health Series no 10, 1963 p 18-27 | | |
| HES20 | Kola Diba (Cola, Kolladuba, Kollo Duba)
12°52'/37°31' | 12/37 | [LM WO Gz] |
| HFE67 | Kola Gebre (K'ola G., Qola G.) 14°08'/39°06' 2033 m
east of Adwa | 14/39 | [Gz q] |

HE...	Kola Gerado sub-district (centre in 1964 = Dibikbeye)	11/39	[Ad]
HE...	Kola Ibnat sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kahnat Semai)	11/38	[Ad]
HEK..	Kola Melza sub-district (centre in 1964 = Nikora Gebeya) kola siba: <i>siba</i> (O) large jar for brewing <i>tella</i> or <i>tej</i>	12/38	[Ad]
HFC06	Kola Siba (Cola Siba) (mount.) 13°39'/37°15' 1832 m	13/37	[+ WO Gz]
HES40c	Kola Wegera sub-district (K. Weghera ..) (centre in 1964 = Ajire)	13/37	[+ Ad]
HDU85	Koladi (K'oladi, Qoladi) 10°52'/39°49' 1519 m	10/39	[Gz q]
JCE18	Kolaffo, see Kelafo		
HDP89	Kolaj, see Borebo		
JDR49	Kolamale (Colamale) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HEK08	Kolamikre (K'olamikre, Qolamikre) 11°50'/38°17' 2807 m, east of Debre Tabor	11/38	[Gz q]
HD...	Kolati Possible to reach by four-wheel drive from Mendi in about 1½ hours. With an Evangelical church around 1973. This church, about 5x8 metres, was also used as school classroom. Roof of thin corrugated iron sheets.	09/35	[x]
HEF40	Kolaye (K'olaye, Qolaye) 11°15'/39°21' 2504 m north-west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz q]
	<i>kolba</i> (O) horn; (Som) each time, every time		
HBR39	Kolba (Colba, Golba) 04°50'/37°25' 1219 m	04/37	[LM Gz WO Wa]
HDA88	Kolba (Colba) 08°55'/35°35' 1783 m	08/35	[+ WO Gz]
JCN99	Kolba (G. Colba) (area) 2027 m, cf Gara Kolba	08/40	[+ WO]
HDJ27	Kolba Maryam (church) 09°15'/37°15' south-east of Haretu	09/37	[Gz]
HCK64	Kolbaye 06°56'/37°54' 1873 m, north-east of Soddo	06/37	[Gz]
HCP95	Kolbei (Kolbe'i) 08°04'/36°10' 2170 m	08/36	[Gz]
JDK42	Kolbiyo (Colbio) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
HDD10	Kolbo (Colbo, Colba) (mountain) 08°17'/37°32' 1399 m	08/37	[+ Gz WO]
HDJ58	Kolbo (Colbo), see Kolobo		
??	Kolcho A Karo village just north of Murle camp. On the plateau there is a fine view overlooking Omo river and valley. About 1 km from Kolcho there is a lake. [Lonely planet 2000]	05/36	[20]
HDF12	Koleba Maryam (church) 08°19'/39°34'	08/39	[Gz]
HDE61	Kolecha 08°45'/38°33' 2083 m, south-west of Sebeta	08/38	[Gz]
HE...	Kolel Gebread (centre in 1964 of Welie Sekela sub-district)	11/37	[Ad]
HED32	Kolela (Kolella, Collela) (Kolala, Corre, Densa?)	11/37	[+ WO] [Ch Gu]
HED32	Kolela sub-district (centre in 1964 = Keffa Abo)	11/37	[Ad]
	<i>kolfa</i> (O) laugh, laughter		
HDK88	Kolfe 09°46'/38°17' 2508 m south-west of Tulu Milki <i>kolfi</i> (O) key; button	09/38	[AA Gz]
GD...	Koli (in Kelem awraja) A private elementary school in 1968 had 79 boys and 21 girls in grade 1-4, with one teacher.	08/34?	[Ad]
HDR42	Koli (Mabil) 10°26'/36°52' 1627 m	10/36	[Gz x]

in Gojjam near Abay river

kolito: *Kollitu*, a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Basu of the Borana people

HCS06	Kolito (K'olito), see Alaba Kulito		
JBR31	Kolkol (Colcol, Colcolei) 04°52'/41°44' 349 m	04/41	[+ Gz]
	kolkoley: <i>qolqol</i> (Som) 1. portion, rear part of hut; 2. trickle		
JBR42	Kolkoley (Colcolei) (area) 565 m	04/41	[+ WO]
	<i>kolkwal, kulkwal, kwelkwal</i> (qolqwal, qwälqwal) (A) cactus-like tree, <i>Euphorbia abyssinica</i> , <i>E. candelabrum</i>		
HEC67	Kolkwalma (Quolqualma) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
	(with church Mikael, Oromo ruins to the east)		
HFE03	Kolkwalukwe (Colqualuque) 13°37'/38°47' 1800 m	13/38	[+ WO Gz]
HEB45	Kolkwel (Colquel)	11/36	[+ WO]
	<i>kolla</i> (qolla) (A) parch, roast /grain, coffee/; (O) lowland;		
	<i>kwolla</i> (qwolla) (A) lowland; <i>kolla</i> (Som) 1. never; 2. each time;		
	<i>arsama</i> (O) woman's leather petticoat		
HEJ17	Kolla Arsima (Quola Arsima), cf Kola ..	11/37	[+ Ch]
HEJ77	Kolla Debba, see Kola Diba		
HF...	Kolla Geralta wereda (-1994-)	13/39	[n]
JDE52	Kollat (Collat) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
	<i>kollati</i> (qollati) (O) collective word for berries?		
HDH14c	Kolli, [in Wallmark's book] see under Dimto	09/36	[x]
HDM55	Kollifiye (Collifie) (area), see under Ankober	09/39	[+ WO]
HEP26	Kollit (Collit) 12°55'/36°13' 729 m	12/36	[+ Gz]
	<i>kollo</i> (O) 1. pod of beans; 2. shuttle for weaving;		
	3. (qoolloo) place of worship, usually under a large tree;		
	<i>kollo</i> (qollo) (A) fried grain; (O) idol, kind of spirit in		
	traditional beliefs; it looks like a cock with four horns;		
	<i>kolo</i> (O) meadow, pasturage, grassland; (A) kind of large		
	thistle, <i>Echinops ellenbeckii</i> ;		
	<i>qollo</i> (O), <i>qolo</i> (Kefa), <i>qolle</i> (A) local spirit, genius loci,		
	<i>collo</i> (Italian) neck, throat; <i>qolo</i> (Som) tribe, clan		
HEE38	Kollo (Collo) (mountain) 11°10'/39°10' 2996 m	11/39	[x 18 WO Gz]
	mountain peak 4300 m		
	MS coordinates would give map code HEE28		
	kollo boka: <i>boka</i> (O) 1. tej of good quality; 2. blaze,		
	white spot on the face of animals		
HDB47	Kollo Boka (Collo Boca)	08/36	[+ WO]
	Kollo Boka (area) 2015 m, see under Bedele		
??	Kollo Bulcha (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Kollo Dida (visiting postman under Gondar)	../..	[Po]
??	Kollo Guncha (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
H CJ88	Kollo Konta, see Kulo Konta		
??	Kollo Sulaja (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	kolloba: <i>collob</i> (Som) pieces of meat preserved in ghee		
HDF23	Kolloba (Colloba, Colaba) (mountain) 2469 m	08/39	[+ WO Gu]
HCD..	Kollu	05/38	[Mi]
	River in the Agere Maryam region which eroded the volcanic rocks and reached the Pre-Cambrian rocks which comprise mostly schists, gneisses and pegmatites. Its tributaries originate in the Magado forest.		
	[Mineral 1966]		
HDJ66	Kollubi, see Kistana		

JDJ41	Kollubi, see Kulubi		
	<i>kolma</i> (O) muscle between the withers and the nape /of an animal/;		
	(A) (qolma) having the horns turned		
JDE48	Kolmadobe (Qolmadobe) (wide area)	08/44	[+ WO]
HBS84	Kolmar Borayd (Colmar Boraidd) (mountain)	05/37	[+ WO]
HBR88	Kolme (Colme), see Fasha		
HCU26	Koloba (Coloba) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
H...	Koloba Borano (village) c2400 m	08/39?	[x]
	in the 1980s in Yeju wereda		
??	Kolobirdo, on the Mereb-Belesa front	../..	[20]
	The Border Commission in The Hague ruled in April 2002 that Kolobirdo shall be Ethiopian (and not Eritrean) territory. [AddisTribune 2002/04/12]		
HDG05	Kolobo 09°04'/35°18' 1606 m, north-west of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
HDH17	Kolobo 09°09'/36°24' 1824 m, north-west of Nekemte	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ58	Kolobo (Colbo, Kolbo) 09°35'/37°23' 2200/2420 m east of Shambu	09/37	[Gz WO LM]
HDL03	Kolobo (Colobo) 09°04'/38°44' 2640 m in Menagesha awraja, north-west of Addis Abeba The Social Service Society /in this Kolobo?/ had established a community centre there (-1964-). The primary school in 1968 had 176 boys and 60 girls, with 4 male and 2 female teachers.	09/38	[Gz]
??	Kologa	../..	[n]
	Place at the lower Omo. A group under a female chief Jalugu stayed there for four years. Jalugu later drowned in the Omo river. [K Fukui]		
JCJ43	Kololey (Cololei) (area)	06/41	[+ WO]
	kololo: <i>kolulu</i> (O) age grade in the gada and jila systems		
JCR22	Kololo (Cololo, Koloto) (mountain), cf Kululu	07/41	[Gz 18 WO]
	07°27'/41°49' 921/1152 m		
JCR24	Kololo (Cololo) 07°24'/41°55' 822 m	07/41	[Gz]
	Coordinates would give map code JCR13		
HBP33	Kolom, see Kelem		
H...	Kolome	05/37	[MS]
JCR22	Koloto, see Kololo		
HDG54	Kolti (Colti), see Babo		
	<i>kolu</i> (O) 1. wing; 2. bequest, certain objects which a man leaves to his eldest son		
HCA68	Kolu (Colu, Cuollu, Kwollu) (area & small village)	05/35	[Gz WO Gu Wa]
	05°58'/35°34' 1317 m, cf Kwollu		
HCA85	Kolu (Colu) 06°09'/35°18' 1661 m	06/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDK26	Kolu (Duto Kullo, D. Kullu, D. Collu) (K'olu, Qolu) 09°19'/38°06' 2613 m (with church Kidane Mihret at some distance to the west)	09/38	[Gz q WO AA]
HDT00	Kolu (K'olu, Qolu)	09/38	[AA q]
JDA34	Kolu (G. Colu) (area)	08/40	[WO]
	<i>kolubi</i> (O) garlic		
JDJ31	Kolubi (G. Collubi) (area) see under Kersa	09/41	[+ WO]
JDJ41	Kolubi, see Kulubi		
HDJ27	Kolva (Colva) (area)	09/37	[+ WO]