

GCU03	Kom (Com) 07°15'/34°39' 545 m <i>koma</i> (qoma) (O) breast, bosom, stomach; (qoomaa) instant killing; (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. large tree resembling <i>Ferula communis</i> or <i>F. abyssinica</i> ; (koma, kooma) (Afar) hill; <i>Koma</i> , language of the Komo or Koma who live north of Gambela, numbering about 11,000 inside Ethiopia.	07/34	[+ WO Gz]
text	F.D. Corfield, <i>The Koma (of Western Ethiopia)</i> , in <i>Sudan Notes and Records</i> , 1938 vol 21; V.L. Grottanelli, <i>Burial among the Koma of Western Abyssinia</i> , in <i>Primitive Man</i> , 1947 vol 20.		
HDC32	Koma (Goma, Coma, Gube Guto) 08°27'/36°52' 1828/1965/2036 m, in mountainous country Coordinates would give map code HDC33. About 65 km south of Sire on a road down to Jimma. Centre in 1964 of Ali Koma sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5SW Boka (Boca) (mountain) 2415 m 7NE Badda Ummo (Umo) (mountain) 2122/2390 m	08/36	[Gz Ad WO Gu]
1920s	There was a market every Tuesday.		
1930s	Small village and Italian <i>presidio</i> (garrison). [Guida 1938]		
HDC33	Koma (Coma) (area) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/36	[Ad WO]
HDH48	Koma (mountain) 09°29'/36°25' 1225 m	09/36	[Gz]
JDP03	Koma (Coma) 823 m	09/41	[+ WO]
JEB49	Koma (Coma) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
JEP63	Koma, see Algaundi Koma		
HED99c	Koma Dinga (Coma D.) koma karra: <i>karra</i> (O) gate; (A) knife	11/38	[+ x]
HED76	Koma Fasiledes (Qoma Fasilädäs) 11°30'/38°05' 2284 m, known from the 1600s	11/38	[Gz Ad 20]
HCT18	Koma Karra (Coma Carra) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
HCL84	Koma sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kofele)	07/38	[Ad]
HED76	Koma sub-district (centre in 1964 = Koma Fasiledes)	11/38	[Ad x]
HCG55	Komaka, see Komeka		
JEB68	Komami 11°26'/41°24' 373 m, south of Asaita <i>komar</i> (A) lowland tree, <i>Tamarindus indica</i> ; it has a compact rounded crown with drooping branches that reach near to the ground	11/41	[Gz]
HEP16	Komar (Comar), see Kumer <i>komata</i> (qomat'a) (A,O) leper; <i>komate</i> (O) kinds of shrub or tree, <i>Annona senegalensis</i> , <i>A. squamosa</i>		
GCM67	Komata (Comata) 06°57'/34°58' 1559 m	06/34	[+ WO Gz]
GCU50	Komaton (Comaton, Ucura) 07°43'/34°23' 494 m	07/34	[x WO Gz]
HCP03c	Komba (Comba) (visiting postman under Jimma)	07/35	[Po Gu]
1930s	With small Italian <i>presidio</i> (garrison). [Guida 1938]		
HEF60c	Kombage (Combage) (plateau SE of Mekdela)	11/39	[+ Pa]
HDE10	Kombaro (Combaro)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDK12	Kombe 09°10'/37°42' 1792 m, north-west of Ambo <i>kombel</i> (A) olive-like kind of highland tree, with edible fruit	09/37	[Gz]
HDK12	Kombel	09/37	[AA]
JEH17	Kombira (Combira) (hills & plain) 11°55'/41°25'	11/41	[Ne WO Gu Gz]

	<i>kombo</i> (western O) <i>Setaria acuta</i> , <i>S. plicatilis</i>		
HDG08	Kombo 09°05'/35°32' 1626 m, north-east of Yubdo	09/35	[Gz]
HDH28	Kombo (Combo) (area)	09/36	[+ WO]
HDD55c	Kombolala (Combolala) (mountain) 2436m	08/38	[+ Gu]
HDD45	Kombolata (Combolata) 08°33'/38°03' 2367 m	08/38	[+ Gz]
	<i>kombolcha</i> (A,O) kinds of large tree, <i>Maytenus arbutifolia</i> , <i>M. ovatus</i> , <i>M. senegalensis</i> , <i>M. undatus</i> Kombolcha, cf Kembolcha		
HCN54	Kombolcha (Kembolcha, Cambolcia) 07°46'/35°10' 2164 m	07/35	[+ Gz]
HDJ49	Kombolcha (Kembolcha, Kumbultsha, Combolcia) 09°32'/37°30' 1969 m (with fort & church) near map code HDJ59 and HDK50 (centre in 1964 of Gudru wereda & of Lai Ula sub-district) The primary school (in Gudru awraja) in 1968 had 135 boys and 18 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers. A church school had 40 boys and 14 girls in grade 1, with one teacher. /which Kombolcha?/: An elementary school constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	09/37	[MS Gz 18 WO]
HDL89	Kombolcha (Combolcia) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM80	Kombolcha (Combolcia) (area)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEF24	Kombolcha (Kembolcha, Combolcia, Cambolcia) (Kombolsha) 11°05'/39°44' 1842/1915 m With church Gabriel, and a fort indicated on WO map. Centre at least 1959-1980 of Kalu awraja. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km -- Kombolcha plain in direction north-east 2E old /Italian?/ fort 6E road fork for Assab port 6E Waho (Uaho) (village, water) 8E Motokolo (Motocolo, Moticolo) 1879/2010/2264 m 3SE Assab (village?) 2W peak 1915 m 5NW Bugo Giyorgis (B. Gheorghis) 5N Inda Giyorgis (Enda Gheorghis) (church) 7N Saramba (area) 8NE Garbu (area) 10NE Worra Bicho (Uorra Bisciu, Uorro Biccio) (area)	11/39 11/39	[MS Gz Br WO] [Ad]
geol	Pink granophyre from near Kombolcha has been used for building in Dessie.		
meteo	Mean monthly rainfall in 1952-1957 was over 310 mm in July and August, 176 in September, 85 in March, only 9 in November, and between 18 and 40 in the other six months. Already early the landing strip was regularly used by Ethiopian Air Lines as the airport for Dessie (located higher up in the mountains and not directly visible from the landing strip).		
1930s	In the Italian time there was Albergo C.I.A.A.O., post, telephone, clinic, <i>spaccio</i> ("tobacco shop"), barrack village of the A.A.S.S. - imposing constructions as a kind of fort with various buildings in the surroundings: church, school, recreation facilities for Italians (" <i>dopolavoro</i> "), etc. [Guida 1938]		
1950s	Grain and oilseeds cleaner (-1955-) was Hercules Pytharas.		

- There were four telephone numbers in 1956, for Besse & Co., Highway Auth., hotel and police.
- Sub-province Governor of Kalu awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Zewde Biru. District Engineer at the Highway Authority branch was Mr C. Lesnikoff (who could speak German, English, French).
- 1960 In the junior secondary school 4 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. The new Agip Motel was opened to the public on 4 March 1961. The average daily traffic on the Dessie side in 1962 was 34 buses, 20 cars, and 46 trucks. Ditto on the Debre Birhan side was 24 buses, 27 cars, and 66 trucks. Ditto on the Bati/Assab side was 8 buses, 12 cars, and 29 trucks. A slaughterhouse was under construction by the end of 1965. A branch of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia was established within the period 1965-1968. "Between Karakore and Kombolcha is the large Yugoslav cooperative farm that has its headquarters in the small settlement at 368 km. The land under cultivation by the farm is easily recognized; the fields are regularly shaped and often stretch unbroken for quite a distance."
[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 63]
- In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Kombolcha, without engaging external consultants. Population 3,921 as counted in 1967. There were 25 telephone numbers in 1967. Those on personal names were 5 for Ethiopian Christian-type names, 3 for Moslem-type names, and among specific units there were Awash Valley Development, Leul Ras Makonnen Hotel, Société Française des Petroles de Somalie, and a veterinary clinic. In the rather primitive Tekle Oqba Yohannes Hotel (-1967-) room windows faced a closed-in corridor and outlet from wash basin went straight into a bucket.
[B Lindahl from own visit]
- The primary school in 1968 had 415 boys and 279 girls, with 11 male teachers and one female. Baptist Bible Fellowship Mission school had 50 boys and 28 girls in grades 1-5, with 5 male teachers and one female (all Ethiopian). The junior secondary school had 93 male and 32 female students in grades 7-8, with 5 teachers of which two foreign.
- 1970s When a Children's Rehabilitation Programme in Wello was launched by the Haile Selassie I Foundation in April 1973 during a famine period, temporary shelters were established at Dessie and Kombolcha.
[Jansson, Harris & Penrose 1987 p 99]
- In early April 1974 "Swedish Air Relief" operated from Kombolcha airport with 3 small aircraft SAAB MF1-15. Leader was Carl Gustaf von Rosen (61) and they dropped 5-6 tons a day of food in Wello. In late May/??/ one of the pilots, 50-year-old Kristian Breendahl Christensen, was killed in a plane crash.
[News]
- Spelling used by the post was KOMBOLCHA around 1975. There were petrol filling stations of Agip, Mobil, Shell, Total (-1978-).
- 1980s Population about 15,800 in 1984
Main hotel around 1982 was Gische, with 37 rooms/beds and manager Aregay G. Selassie.
- 1984 In late 1984, during famine:
"The airfield lay in a field of gray stones that sloped down toward a dry riverbed. The buildings, unpainted for years, had slowly rotted so that now the wood was black and splintered, large sections of it crumbling into soft powder under the attack of termites. --

A sign hung above a collapsing veranda saying TICKET OFFICE, but the door was shut and padlocked, and a surly guard stood in front of it holding a Kalashnikov. Beyond, four Soviet helicopters crouched in dispersal like giant gray wasps, their rotors swinging slightly in the breeze. A huge Russian, stubble-headed and blond, walked past wearing absurd shorts like an Englishman on holiday. The soldier in front of the lounge demanded my papers, then ordered our driver to back into a car park marked out by spent concrete-filled Russian shell cases. In a square behind the terminal a squad of soldiers in field green drilled up and down beneath a line of watchtowers."

"The World Vision Twin Otter was due in half an hour. The Russians began to ready one of their helicopters, -- two men pushed a giant tortoise that had wandered onto the takeoff area, turned it over on its back, picked it up and carried it to the grass at the edge of the field. -- another helicopter approached to land -- From the far side, thin, sticklike legs, bowed with famine, appeared in the gap between the fuselage and the ground. Then a file of men in gray rags, faces like skulls, each clinging with a long, thin arm to the shroud of the man in front shuffled from under the whirling blades. -- The first helicopter took off in a swirl of brown dust. The file of shuffling skeletons vanished into a hut on the far side of dispersal."

"The /fifteen-seater/ Twin Otter landed short -- knew then that I would probably not come back. We took off downhill to a tremendous rattle of stones under the wheels."

[M F Harris, *Breakfast in hell*, New York 1987 p 262-264]

1985

An Israeli by name Abie Nathan used to take relief initiatives in many parts of the world. Nathan came also to Ethiopia in early 1985, quietly, under a British passport. Marxist Ethiopia at that time was doctrinaire in maintaining a strict anti-Zionist stand and in strongly opposing any Israeli involvement in Africa. However, with the knowledge even of Mengistu, it was permitted that Nathan could bring a prefabricated shelter, provided it did not openly arrive from Israel. He went back to Israel, bought \$400,000 of equipment and chartered a European airline to bring it to Addis Abeba. He brought nine Israeli volunteers with him, on non-Israeli passports. The operation was a success. The first shelter was set up at Kombolcha, and Nathan later brought in a 5,000-person shelter that was set up north of Addis Abeba. Although watched over by the Public Security Office, there was no incident during this work.

[Dawit Wolde Giorgis, *Red tears*, USA 1989 p 328-329]

In mid-1985 the UN relief system decided to establish their own transport fleet of trucks with its base in Kombolcha. Especially the Americans within the UN system were unwilling to put the trucks at disposal of the RRC. After difficult negotiations, the RRC on 25 October 1985 signed a *letter of intent* making WFP the principal of this operation. 21 of planned 270 heavy trucks had arrived to Ethiopia by December, donated by USAID, BandAid/Live Aid and others. These vehicles were to have UN number plates but would finally become Ethiopian property.

[Ann Wilkens, December 1985]

Enrolment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Kombolcha secondary school was 958 in 1985/86 and 1280 in 1986/87.

The Contrax private firm in Nairobi, with a US\$ 6 million grant from the Agency for International Development, was hired for the period October 1985-June 1986 to transport food aid with 55 heavy vehicles. As part of this project, Contrax erected a 10,000-ton capacity temporary warehouse at Kombolcha.

[R W Solberg, *Miracle in Ethiopia*, New York 1991 p 123]

/1988:/ "In Kombolcha I met a garage proprietor at the town's private hotel. We ate a meal of good pasta off English ironstone -- The manager, he explained, used to run the Ghion /in Dessie/, which was just as good. But after the revolution it was nationalized, so he packed up his English china and brought it here, with his reputation and his loyal clientele."

[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 181]

On 19 November 1989 "rebels claim to have stormed the garrison town

of Kombolcha". [News]

The road from Kombolcha to Assab was not fully brought under TPLF control until the Derg's expulsion from Tigray in 1989.

[Young 1997]

At least by early 1991 it was the *Third Revolutionary Army* which had its headquarters at Kombolcha.

1990s

Nurse Anette Brandt worked for the Swedish Church Mission SKM (1992-).

Population about 39,500 in 1994, more than a doubling in ten years if correct.

According to another source population was about 27,823 in 1993.

Kombolcha is Dessie's twin town, separated from the provincial capital by 25 km of "madly scenic" asphalted road. Both have good facilities and public transport connections.

It is worth noting that many long distance buses generally stop to drop or pick up passengers outside the Hikma Hotel, not at the bus station. It is a long steep walk from the bus station into Kombolcha town. Minibuses run between Kombolcha and Dessie throughout the day on a fill-up-and-go basis. The trip takes around 45 minutes.

The government-owned Ghion Gishen Hotel asks high prices (but its restaurant is inexpensive and good), the Hikma Hotel is better value for the money and best is Sinay Hotel. There are plenty of dollar-a-night hotels, of which National Hotel seems acceptable.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 340-341 with simple town plan sketch]

In 1995 Kombolcha Tannery and Universal Leather was mentioned as a profitable public enterprise.

Around 1997 the airport was still used for Dessie, with EAL domestic flights to Addis Abeba and Mekane Selam.

Unpaved runway, length about 1100 m.

2000s

Kombolcha is a kind of 'twin town' to Dessie, which is at a distance of 25 km making 45 minutes by bus.

Good hotels are the Lem, the Tekle, and the Rose Pension.

The airport is at a distance of 2 km, serving mainly the people of Dessie.

There are daily flights to Addis Abeba.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 212]

Population about 48,500 in 2001.

picts

L'industria in A.O.I., Roma 1939 p 172 office of Alfa Romeo with yard for trucks;

G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 pl 9-10 rock sculpture of lion

JCP35

Kombolcha (Combolcia) 07°30'/41°10' 1168 m 07/41 [+ Gz]

Coordinates would give map code JCP25

JDJ45

Kombolcha (Kembolcha, , Kambolcha, Combulcia) 09/42 [MS Br WO Gu]

(Cambolcia) 09°24'/42°05', Gz: 09°26'/42°07' 2125 m 09/42 [Gz]

MS coordinates would give map code JDJ35.

At about 15 km north of Harar, with sub-post office.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

10SE Gara Sarasherifa (G. Sarascerifa) 2047 m

6W Damota (village) 2096 m

10W lake, see Haramaya

9NW Awnigus (Aunugus) 667 m nearby

7N Egu (village) 2377 m

8NE Fallana (area)

10NE Gara Rabu (mountain) 2470 m

Village along a river with bed of granite.

The old caravan route to Jeldesa used to take 7 hours.

1930s

About 400 inhabitants in the Italian time, with *Vice Residenza*, post, telegraph, infirmary.

[Guida 1938]

1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 235 boys and 111 girls, with 7 male teachers and one female. The junior secondary school had 43 male and 16 female students in grades 7-8, with 2 teachers (foreign).		
1990s	The OLF said they had killed 52 TPLF soldiers and wounded 43 in an attack on the town of Kombolcha in the first week of April 1993. Kombolcha was believed to have been invaded around September 1995 by an unidentified armed group which freed 200 prisoners. [ION news]		
pict	Gli annali .., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 716-717[10] new Italian-built mosque		
HE...	Kombolcha Metene sub-district (Kombolsha Metenie) (centre in 1964 = Mojo Ager)	11/39	[+ Ad]
HE...	Kombolcha Nechiro sub-district (Kombolsha N. ..) (centre in 1964 = Abakulba Ager)	11/39	[+ Ad]
HDF70	Kombolcha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Arerti)	08/39	[Ad]
JDJ47c	Kombolcha wereda & sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Melkarafu)	09/42	[n Ad]
HDE13	Kombole 08°19'/38°44' 1781 m north-west of lake Ziway	08/38	[Gz]
HCR36	Komboloti 07°31'/37°08' 2198 m, east of Jimma	07/37	[Gz]
HDG44	Kombolshi (Ualteggi, Ualteggi, Uatteggi) 09°27'/35°12' 1609 m	09/35	[Gz]
JDE40	Kombor (Burta Gombor) (mountain peak) 08°33'/43°26' 1272 m	08/43	[Gz]
??	Komborobelicho (in Wellega, Gombore?) An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	../..	[x]
HDJ91	Kombosha 09°54'/36°45' 1855 m	09/36	[Gz]
J....	Kombulcha, site of rock paintings "These reputedly excellent prehistoric rock paintings have acquired something close to legendary status - 'only the old people know where they are' - and, given time, have the potential to create a virtual industry of misinformation. Various guides -- put them between 2 km and 30 km out of /Harar/; the 'not in our region' assessment of the regional tourist office gives weight to the higher estimate -- /according to one person/ three hours' walk from the main road. -- And be warned that other sources suggest the paintings are closer to Dire Dawa than to Harar!" [Bradt 1995(1998) p 184]	09/42?	[Br]
	<i>kome</i> (O) 1. instep of the foot, /back of the/ heel; 2. slight grudge; 3. (qomee) kind of shirt or V-shaped leather band; <i>kome</i> (qome) (A) to stand, remain stationary, be under way; (qomä) (T) he stood		
HDK93	Kome 09°54'/37°48' 1864 m, north of Abay river	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK93	Kome 09°57'/37°47' 1305 m, north of Abay river	09/37	[AA Gz]
HCG55	Komeka (Comeca, Comaca) (mountains) 06°52'/35°16' 1037 m	06/35	[+ Gz]
HDL44	Komenyo (K'omenyo, Qomenyo) 09°25'/38°47' 2542 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
GDU51	Komesha (Ghomasha) (hill) 1423 m	10/34	[LM WO]

komi (O) jealousy, rivalry, slight grudge;

- komy* (Kefa) kind of shrub, *Blighia unijugata*
- GDF82 Komi (Comi, T.) (hill), see under Gidami 08/34 [WO]
- HDS03c Komi (Comie) (area) 2325 m 09/37 [Ch Gu]
 1930: A rugged crag about 100 m high which stands by the roadside on the way from Zemmi to Kork and provides a very distinct landmark. [Cheesman 1936]
 /which Komi?:/
- pict F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 332 mountain peak
- HCT50 Komil 07°42'/38°28' 1713 m 07/38 [Gz]
 north-west of lake Hora Abyata
- HED83 Komisa (K'omisa, Qomisa) 11°35'/37°51' 2454 m [Gz q]
- komo, qomoo* (O) sub-clan;
Komo, ethnic group numbering about 1,526 according to the 1994 census; *Komo* as language is spoken mainly in Sudan but was estimated in 1975 to be spoken by 1,500 inside Ethiopia.
- HD... Komo (mountains) 09/35 [x]
- JBG67 Komodo (Comodo) 04°15'/40°27' 785/1006 m 04/40 [+ MS WO Gz]
- ?? Komona (visiting postman under Asbe Teferi) ../.. [Po]
- HFF54 Komoyto (Comoito) 14/39 [+ WO]
Komso as language is spoken south of lake Chamo in the bend of the Sagan river
- H... Komso wereda (Koomso ..) 05/37 [Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Bekewulie)
 An elementary school constructed with assistance from Sweden through ESBU was completed by 1966.
- komto* (A) place of trees; (O) dark brown /poor quality/ honey;
koomtoo (O) kind of tree
- HDG17 Komto, river at 09°08'/35°30' 09/35 [x Mi]
 A left affluent of the Birbir river, with eluvial and terrace-type deposits. Some prospecting and panning for gold has taken place there. The average gold content was of the order of 0.1 gram per cubic metre. At the confluence of Komto and Kobara, in the plain of Aya, there were some higher contents of gold, though not continuous. [Mineral 1966]
- HDJ00 Komto (Conto) 09°06'/36°38' 2250 m 09/36 [Gz WO Gu]
 (with church Silase)
 /which Komto (Conto) in the 1930s?:/
 At the Missione della Consolata there was a small hydroelectric station, sawmill, joinery workshop, grain mill, clinic (*ambulatorio*), school and a small plantation of coffee. Near the mission was a fine forest with trees having tall trunks. [Guida 1938]
- HDJ00 Komto (Conto) (mountain) 09°08'/36°37' 1976 m 09/36 [Gz]
 see under Nekemte
- HDH19c Komto sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gute) 09/36 [LM Ad]
- JDA35 Komtu (Comtu, G.) (area) 2182 m 08/40 [+ WO]
- HDC64 Komwo (Comuo) (mountain) 08/37 [+ WO]
- HEE85 Kon 11°37'/38°56' 2860 m, near Bete Hor 11/38 [Gz]
- HE... Kon (sub-post office under Dessie) 11/39 [Ad Po 20]
 (sub-district & its centre in 1964)
 Going by car to Mekdela: "Partway up the climb we crossed a small village. We were mystified about distances on this little traversed road, so we asked and were told it was 60 km to Kon and a further 12 to Gashena on the China Road."

	[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/07/07]		
pict	B Parker, Ethiopia .., Oxford (Oxfam) 1995 p 64 women collecting water from a pump installed by Oxfam in northern Wello		
	kon abo: <i>abo</i> see under <i>abbo</i> as first part of name		
HEE87	Kon Abo (Kon'abo) 11°43'/39°09' 3130 m (centre in 1964 of Wadla Dawunt wereda)	11/39	[Gz Ad]
H CJ84	Konch , cf Konta, <i>konk</i> Year 1563 saw a series of developments that contributed to the rapid spread of the migrating Oromo to Konch and many other districts. The Borana Birmaji gada (1578-1586) attacked a vast area including Gojjam, Konch, etc. [Mohammed 1994] An early medieval Ethiopic text notes that the Emperor's tributaries included the inhabitants of Wächära and Kont, doubtless Chära and Konch, or Konta, in or near eastern Käfa. Koncha, or Konta, lay immediately to the east of Käfa. Gälawdéwos (1540-), according to Bermudes, had converted the local ruler to Christianity. The territory was normally "subordinate" to near by Damot, but in Bermudes's day was "in rebellion". Särsä Dengel later marched towards Konch. On reaching the Gibe river in 1566 he received a loyal welcome from the local ruler. The kinds of tribute received from Konch by the Christian state included mules and gold. [Pankhurst 1997] In 1613 the "defense minister" of Ennarya was placed at a key stronghold on the border with Konch, which was then under control of the Sadacha confederation of the Matcha (Mecha) Oromo. In 1618 Banaro, the ruler of Ennarya, marched north through Konch, "everywhere slaughtering" the Matcha. In early 1620 it was said that the Sadacha had returned to the districts of Konch and Shat. In 1704 Iyasu I made assaults on Konch and on the markets near the Gibe river. [Mohammed 1994]	07/36	[Pa x]
GDF64	Konchi (Conchi) (area) 2167 m	08/34	[+ WO]
HDC66	Konchi (Conci) 08°43'/37°09' 1612 m	08/37	[+ Gz]
HDC75	Konchi (Conci, Kontsh) (mountain) 08°51'/37°04' 2402/2777 m	08/37	[+ WO 18 Gz]
HEE07	Konda 10°51'/39°03' 3117 m, south-west of Dessie near map code HDT97	10/39	[Gz]
HDE32c	Kondaltiti (centre in 1964 of Midre Kebd sub-district)	08/38	[Ad]
HDK06	Kondaltiti (K'ondaltiti, Qondaltiti) (village & area) 09°03'/38°05' 2339 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HD...	Kondaltiti sub-district (-1997-)	../38	[n]
HBR42	Kondaraba (Condaraba, Gondaraba) 04°58'/36°49' 581 m	04/36	[+ WO Gz]
??	Kondia Wasan Sagad of Shewa was killed by a Shankalla slave in his palace at Kondia in the early 1800s.	../..	[x]
HDH50	Kondoba (Condoba, T.) (hill)	09/35	[+ WO]
JDJ48	Kondudo (Condudo, Qondoddo, Cunduda, K'undudo) 09°27'/42°21' 2500/2810 m mountain north-east of Harar Coordinates would give map code JDJ46 more to the west	09/42	[+ WO Gu Gz]
geol	Mount Kondudo is capped by 500 m of stratoid -- but no olivine. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 141]		

- The plateau at the top is about 1000 m by 500 m,
with a small swamp in its middle.
[Guida 1938]
There is a bite out of its flat top which, you will be told, was made
by Noah's ark when it touched bottom.
[Barbara Toy 1961]
- pict G Agge, I svart tjänst ..., Sthlm 1935 p 176-177 mountain seen across valley
(Kondudo is visible in the distance also in some pictures of Harar city.)
- HEF63c Konduro (Conduro) (pass) 11/39 [+ Gu]
kone (Borana) kind of palm, *Hyphaene thebaica*;
kone (konä) (T) become, happen /unexpectedly/
- HDB66 Kone 08°41'/36°17' 2001 m, west of Arjo 08/36 [Gz]
- HE... Kone (in Wadla Delanta awraja) 11/39? [Ad]
The primary school in 1968 had 69 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4,
with 3 teachers.
- HFD83 Kone (K'one, Qone, Gammi) 08°52'/39°40' 1247 m 08/39 [Gz WO]
near the railway
- HFD83 Kone (K'one, Qone) (crater) 08°55'/39°40' 1190 m 08/39 [Gz q]
near the railway
- HEJ05 Konfafela (Confafela) (on hilltop) 11/37 [+ It]
- HCD77 Konga (K'onga, Qonga) 06°09'/38°12' 1931 m 06/38 [Gz q]
south of Dilla
- H... Kongie (Qongie) 05/36 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 of Mali sub-district)
kongo: *kongko* (qoongqoo) (O) 1. throat; 2. hunger
- HCN33 Kongo (Congo) 07/35 [+ WO]
- HEC94 Kongwari (Conguari) (river valley) 11/36 [+ It]
- HDK33 Konicha (village and river) 09°22'/37°47' 1534 m 09/37 [AA Gz]
konji: *konjina* (qonjina) (A) beauty;
konjo (qonjo) (A,T) beautiful, (Gondar A) young girl;
barya (A) 1. slave; 2. epilepsy; 3. kind of fish
- HFD01 Konji Barya (Congi Baria, Conci B.) (hill) 13/37 [+ WO Gz]
13°37'/37°39'
konk, konka (A) stony area, ground over which stones are
scattered
- HCF30 Konkoma, see Kontema
- HDJ91 Konneji (Connegi) 2021 m 09/36 [+ WO]

kono, konno (T) kind of tree, *Dichrostachys cinerea*,
D. glomerata /*kono* is also a borrowed word for cone/;
Kono, name of a group of Oromo
- GDE15 Kono (Kaio, Caig, Kaig, Caic, Kaich) (area) 08/34 [Gz WO]
08°15'/34°01' 432/436 m
Coordinates would give map code GDE16
- HDD22 Kono 08°22'/37°45' 1694 m, north-west of Welkite 08/37 [Gz]
- HDD44 Kono 08°35'/37°54' 2099 m, north-west of Weliso 08/37 [Gz]
- HDN03 Kono (Cono, Ciono) (mountain) 09/35 [+ n]
09°58'/35°08' 1525 m
- GDL89 Konsele (Consele) 09/34 [+ WO]
- HDN..? Konsho 10/35? [Mi]
Near the Yabus (or Dabus?) river in Wellega, not the Yabus in Sudan.
Amphibolites and chlorite schists occur near there.
[Mineral 1966]

Konso, name of a group of people who for centuries have practised terracing and intensive agriculture in their steep land, divided into 9 tribes and numbering about 153,419 according to the 1994 census, with about 20% Christians. The name Konso seems derived from that of a wooded hill in a market area.

At Konso-Gardula (in paleoanthropologists' language) remains of *Homo erectus*, predecessor of modern man *Homo sapiens*, have been found.

Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from source in July 1991?) there was also the Konso People's Democratic Organization.

texts (Richard Kluckhohn briefly investigated the Konso people a few years before 1972.)

C.R. Hallpike, *The Konso of Ethiopia: a study of the values of a Cushitic people*, Oxford 1972; an important work, with bibliography;

_____, Some stories from Konso, *in Ethiopia Observer* 1967 vol 10;

_____, The status of craftsmen among the Konso of South-West Ethiopia, *in Africa* (London) 1968 vol 38;

_____, The principle of alliance formation between Konso towns, *in Man* (London) 1970 vol 5;

_____, Konso agriculture, *in Journal of Ethiopian Studies* 1970 vol 8;

A. Chenevière, *Éthiopie ..*, Paris 1989 p 16-28, with eleven large colour photos;

B. Kimura, Spatial distribution of historical Konso settlements, *in 15th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies* 2003;

Awoke Amzaye, Development, organization and structures of Konso walled towns, *in 15th ditto*;

Tesfaye Hailu Tesema, Appraisal of the Konso cultural properties: overview of socio-economic perspectives, *in 15th ditto*.

HB... **Konso** area unspecified

1930s American missionaries travelling in the early 1930s: "-- brought us to Konso, where a numerous pagan population lived in walled villages and where there were hundreds of fertile hillsides neatly terraced for their crops. The manner of killing their cattle for market was very revolting. They picked the one they wanted to sacrifice and made the cow or ox run for its life, while they with knives slashed at the legs of the fleeing animal until they had cut its leg tendons, which caused the poor beast to fall down helpless, the natives all the time shouting with cruel laughter. -- with much singing and chanting and stamping of feet, especially by the young women, who wore curious pyrrhic caps like those usually seen on statues of ancient Grecian goddesses. -- every drop of blood was then carefully saved. -- Finally it was cut up and eaten. It evidently had some religious significance, but just what we did not know."

"-- not one of our party could speak a word of the Konso language. By the time we reached Konso the mule pack was beginning to show signs of wear and mountain roads, and still the great Boran desert was ahead of us."

[T A Lambie, *Boot and saddle ..*, USA 1943 p 127-128]

The Konso people live south of Konso town and Yabelo.

1990s "Except for trading with the neighbouring Borena for salt or cowrie shells, outside influence had, until recently, virtually passed by the Konso. A pagan society, they erect eerie wooden totems replete with phallic symbols over the graves of the dead and have numerous cults based around the breeding and veneration of serpents. The Konso have adopted a complex age-grading system similar to that of the Oromo. Sacred drums, symbolizing peace and harmony, are circulated from village to village according to a fixed cycle and are beaten in rituals that mark the transition from one age-grade to the

next."

"The material is evident in the beautiful small stone and wood houses, tightly packed with roofs touching and overlapping in their crowded compounds. The Konso are experts on wood of all kinds and know the durability of the massive timbers that keep a house standing for eighty years or more. Inside each house there is a short wooden entrance tunnel, causing the visitor to enter on hands and knees - and permitting the occupant to decide whether it is a friend or foe."

"The Konso men build the houses, spin and weave, and carve wood and ivory. The women do the gardening and, surprisingly, stone walling. -- Konso weaving, also a communal activity, is highly productive and the thick cotton blankets (called *bulukos*) for which this region is famous are much prized throughout Ethiopia."

"With the all-weather road - and various missions - passing through Konso, the people are no longer so isolated. One sign of assimilation occasionally seen is Konso ploughing their fields with oxen, as is done in other parts of Ethiopia."

From Konso a gravel road heads west, winding through hilly country and providing views of Konso villages and terracing.

[Camerapix 1995 p 173-174]

picts

F Hylander, *Ett år i tält*, Sthlm 1934 p 160 landscape, 162 sercerer, 165,166 graves;
 Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Okt 1966 p 71 terraces, 72 grave sculptures;
 K Pettersen, *Etiopia*, Oslo 1967 p 144 small boy in front of family grave,
 145 women at market, 160 wide view of terraces, 161 "bachelor and guest house";
 R Sauter & R Michaud, *L'Éthiopie*, Zurich 1968 p 122 granary perched high up;
 S Hunnestad, *Nærkamp ..*, Oslo 1973 p 128-129[5-9] seven photos people & graves;
 G Gerster, *Äthiopien*, Zürich 1974 pl 71 men spinning, pl 72 female ornament,
 pl 237-240 wooden grave sculptures;
 G Hancock et al, *Under Ethiopian skies*, London 1983(1987)
 p 140 grave totems in sheet-iron shelter;
 Camerapix guide 1995 p 173 wooden grave sculptures;
 K Nomachi, *Bless Ethiopia*, Tokyo 1998 (English ed. Hong Kong)
 p 187 air view of village with about 3,000 inhabitants, one of about seven
 of such size, 188-189 rooftops and people, 190 wooden carved figures to
 commemorate the dead, 191 corpse of honoured man tied to pole inside house;
Illustrerad vetenskap (Sthlm) 2002 no 14 p 62-67 *waka* sculptures, chiefs;
 (for Konso-type pictures see also under Dorze)

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---------|
| HBR88 | Konso (Conso) (area) 05°15'/37°29' 993 m
west of Jarso | 05/37 | [Gz WO] |
| HBS71 | Konso
The village of Konso is about 90 km south of Arba Minch.
Market is on Mondays and Thursdays. | 05/37 | [MS] |
| 1950s | A mission station of the Norwegian NLM was opened in 1954.
New arrivals to the station in 1957 were Benedikt Jasonarsson (b 1928)
and nurse Margret Jasonarsson (b 1934), both sent from Iceland by
Islandsk Misjonssamband. | | |
| 1960s | New arrival to the Norwegian mission station in 1960 was nurse
Elsa Jacobsen (b 1928), sent by the Kirkjuliga Missionsfelagid
of the Faroe Islands.
New arrivals to the NLM station in 1961 were Gisli Arnkelsson (b 1933)
and Katrin Arnkelsson (b 1934), from Iceland.
Kåre Pettersen, reporting on the occasion of a visit by the king of Norway to Ethiopia,
came alone to Konso a little after the European Christmas 1966, celebrated by 200-300
Christians in Konso. A recent sad incident was that a young evangelist had chased his
wife and two small children away from his home. "It has been common in Konso for men
to change wife 6-8 times." Another story was that four young Christian girls after the
Christmas service wanted to oppose the pagan customs and visit certain sacred places in | | |

their home village. They were arrested and a sum had to be paid to get them released. There threatened to be village fights between Christians and pagans.

A new mission clinic was about to be taken into use by nurse Ingunn, but many patients flocked to the old rundown clinic because of a new wave of malaria. The clinic in Konso was paid for from Iceland and sorted under Gidole hospital about 60 km to the north. Pettersen got guides for an excursion upwards to the village Bambale and the administrative village Bakaule. He met a student from Cambridge who had lived a couple of years with the Konso to collect material for a doctoral dissertation.

[K Pettersen, Etiopia .., Oslo 1967 p 150-155]

Population 490 as counted in 1967.

New arrival to the NLM station in 1967 was nurse Simonette Bruvik (b 1943 in Iceland) who later married Alf Håland who arrived in 1969.

1970s Leader of the Norwegian mission station in 1974 was Skuli Svavarson from Iceland. There was a nurse Elsa Jacobsen.

The district governor, Arsenake Lemah, newly arrived since about half a year, in 1974 became very angry with the Lutheran pastor Gona Beyene because he had acted as guide for foreigners. These were Norwegians planning how to distribute food aid. They were missionary Gunnar Oseng, Einar Lunde from Radio Voice of the Gospel, and journalist Gunnar Filseth. When they negotiated at a higher level in Arba Minch they got a more positive result there.

The governor made difficulties for distribution to be carried out from the Norwegian mission station. After the negotiations in Arba Minch, Pastor Gona could return home and Norwegian food distribution could start, one month delayed.

(A former governor in Konso, Tadese Wolde, was even less liked. When he died about 1971 he was one of the largest landowners in Gemu Gofa. He had been governor in Konso for 20 years.)

[G Filseth, Jorden brenner, Oslo 1974 p 144-149]

1990s There is a Bureau of Agriculture (-1995-).

It's worth spending a night in Konso. There are several dollar-a-night hotels, or you can ask to camp at the Norwegian Mission.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 237]

"A large Ethio-Japanese archaeological venture known as the Konso Gardula Project is currently underway just outside Konso. Human fossils dating from between 1.3 and 1.9 million years have already been unearthed."

Carved wooden sculptures of dead warriors, *waga*, are found in the Konso area.

"In 1997, local thieves working with antique dealers in Addis Ababa stole around 60 of the villages' best statues. A French team -- is currently carrying on an inventory of the statues, and nailing metal tags to their reverse sides."

On arrival in Konso, visitors are supposed to report to the Culture, Information & Tourism Office to pay an obligatory Birr 30 camera fee. Video cameras are not allowed. The Kiddus Maryam Hotel is considered the best hotel in town. There are also Konso Wubet, Arbera, and Nice. A bus leaves daily for Arba Minch and for Weyto.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 233-235]

Konso : Doketu

This place was visited in October or November 1992 by a Danish traveller Hjalte Tin with wife and teen-age son and daughter. They were touring Africa on motorcycles.

"This town is almost not a town. Judging by everything it is only a large market site and some sheds. The road goes straight up to Mekane Yesus Church mission, where we are welcomed by Gudlaug Gislauson, called Gulli, from Iceland and his wife Birna, and by Henny, from Denmark, who is a nurse."

"Doketu village is only a kilometre from Konso, and it dawns on me that Doketu is the true town here." Behind a stone wall Doketu's houses are placed on a slope. The village has grown to 5000-6000 inhabitants. At the top of every house is a clay pot without bottom. There are shading trees like in a forest.

"I feel that we are not particularly welcome in Docketu. Many do not like to have visitors, They respect Gulli and accept that he brings guests along, but strictly they prefer to be left in peace. -- We arrive to a very large building - a gigantic round straw roof on thick columns. It has a loft high up under the roof, where the boys sleep. Down below the elder men sit chatting. -- Because the village gradually has become so big they have built several such men's houses." The blacksmith's workshop was where the village ended. The mission clinic only had resources to treat wounds and bone fractures. Those needing operation had to be brought by car to Arba Minch where there was the nearest hospital. On vaccination tours they had found some villages where people did not accept it. What about AIDS? "We have found the first HIV positive individuals, but we do not always know what people die from. The clinic has existed here for 35 years and it has saved many human lives, I could think at least 200 a year."

"Gulli tells that his parents also were missionaries. He has grown up in this house and after some years of education in Iceland he returned here as a missionary and carpenter. - Then twenty years ago, when I lived here as a child, it was a paradise. Then there was plenty of giraffes, lions, and elephants. Oh, it is sad that all the animals have disappeared."

"Then it is time for us to depart. The road from Konso to Soddo goes through seven rivers."

[Rasmussen & Tin, Fra Cape til Cairo, Copenhagen 1994 p 173-180]

HB...	Konso sub-district? (-1997-)	05/37	[n]
HBS71	Konso wereda (-1995-2000-)	05/37	[n]

(centre in 1995 = Konso)

Around 1995 it was one of the "special" weredas not within an awraja but administered directly from the regional capital Awasa.

The wereda was divided into 49 kebeles.

Population of ethnic Konso 87,824 according to the 1984 census, but the wereda administration would by 1995 rather believe it to be 180,000.

Earthquakes occur and one in 1993/?/ caused panic. There was landslide for some hillside villages, one of them nicknamed New York (no quakes in 1994-1995).

The crowded, stockaded villages full of wooden structures represented danger of large fires.

Within the wereda there are semi-arid lowlands supporting 60-70% of the population, and agricultural uplands at medium altitude for the rest.

The Konso wereda is a food deficit area even in an average year, with low soil fertility.

[Ahmed Yusuf Farah from UNDP/EUE field trip in May 1995]

Agricultural crops were particularly good in 1995. The main rainy season February-June is locally known as *fatana*, and the small rains November-December as *hagaya*. The wereda is regarded as having low soil fertility. Attempts at irrigated cultivation along the lowland rivers are controversial.

The Lutheran World Federation and the Bureau for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness established *food for work* projects with LWF in 24 kebeles and DPP in 25. The LWF still provided food aid within its part in 1995 while DPP had ceased its assistance. This generated some envy and ill-feeling between the two parts.

Konta, ethnic group (sub-group related to the Welayita, West Sidama) numbering about 49,627 according to the 1994 census, cf Konch, cf Kulo Konta awraja.

The principal crops of the Konta are ensete, teff, maize, barley, millet, sesame, potatoes, coffee, and lemons.

The number of cattle is limited.

[S Tanley 1966]

Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from

- source in July 1991?) there was also the Konta people's Democratic Party.
- pict J Eriksson, *Okänt Etiopien ...*, Sthlm 1966
p 80-81[20] woman selling injera at market (in colour)
- H CJ84 Konta (Conta, Konch) (area) 07°07'/37°11' 07/37 [+ WO Gz Pa]
H CS43 Konteb 07°41'/37°47' 2485 m, north-west of Hosaina 07/37 [Gz]
H CS51c Konteb sub-district? (-1997-) 07/37 [n]
H CS51c Konteb wereda (centre in 1964 = Mirsito) 07/37 [Ad]
This was one of the most severely affected areas in the Kembata/Hadiya region during the drought of 1973-1974.
- H CM56c Konteh (Konteh Tullu) (mountain) 06/39 [Ca Br]
Although Konteh Tullu looks formidable, only twenty minutes of steep scrambling from its base gives magnificent views from the top in all directions. [Camerapix 1995]
At the foot of Konteh, at more than 3,650 metres, Crane Lake is an excellent place to see Simen wolves. In order to enjoy an unforgettable view over the plateau and its surroundings, climb to the summit of Konteh. [Aubert 1999]
- pict Bale highland., Eth. Tourist Tr. Corp. 1988,
p 19 Konteh Tullu and Sanetti plateau
- H CF30 Kontema (Konkoma) 05°47'/39°18' 1828 m 05/39 [Gz]
near map code HCE39
- H CE49c Kontema sub-district (centre in 1964 = Wadera) 05/39 [MS Ad]
?? Konti 09/43 [x]
Richard Burton on his way from Zeyla to Harar passed on 21 December 1854 a conspicuous conical hill called Konti. The foot of this mountain had rough ridges, thickets and watercourses. [Burton (1856,1894,1966)1987 vol I p 166]
- H DJ00 Konto, see Komto
- H CT83 Kontola (K'ont'ola, Qontola) 07°59'/38°43' 1648 m 07/38 [Gz q]
at the western shore of lake Ziway
- kontoma* (O) very large number, "infinite";
Abba Gada kontoma are seniority positions in the *gada* system (though Abba Gada arbora is the highest office)
- H CE85 Kontoma (Contoma) 06°11'/38°55' 1864 m 06/38 [+ Gz]
H DE72 Kontoma (village) 08/38 [x]
H DE83 Kontoma (village) 08/38 [x]
- kontor* (A) Capparis spp., usually growing in dry areas;
kontr (A) kind of shrub or small tree, *Maerua aethiopica*
- H DJ18 Kontor 09°13'/37°23' 2196 m, north-west of Gedo 09/37 [Gz]
H DL80 Kontore (K'ontore, Qontore) 09°51'/38°28' 2265 m 09/38 [AA Gz q]
south-east of Tulu Milki, see under Gebre Guracha
- H DJ22 Kontosibu (Contosibu) (area) 09/36 [+ WO]
H BK57 Konye, G. (area) 04/38 [WO]
H DE20 Konyi (Cogni) 08/38 [+ WO]
- konzula: *konsila* (qonsila) (A) consulate;
Konzula, cf Kunzila
- H EJ15 **Konzula** (Konzla, Cansela, Conzela) 11/37 [Br MS WO]
(Kinzela, Quinzela, Chinzela) 11/37 [Br Wa Gu]
11°53'/37°03' 1784/1874 m
(with churches & sub-post office)

- 1930s Three groups of houses around three churches.
[Guida 1938]
- 1990s "The ferry arrives in Konzula at around 6.00 am, and your first priority on arrival should be a mad dash to find a room. The village only gets visitors twice a week and it's not braced for the influx. -- It's a steep ten minute walk from the pier to the village, so it might speed you up if you locked your luggage in the salon and collected it later -- If you have the luxury of choice, the Getahun Abay Hotel is the pick -- There's no shower but you can ask for a basin of water. The restaurant serves fried eggs and tasty *asa wat*."
"There's not anything obvious to do or see in Konzula, -- I've never seen anything like the kids here: I must have had a pack of 100 trailing behind me. To be fair, there wasn't any request for money or anything like that. -- The ferry departs from Konzula at 9.00 am on Monday and arrives at Eseydbir two hours later."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 276]
- koor* (Som) 1. camel or animal bell; 2. jacket, coat;
koor- (O) boast; *kor* (T) pommel; (Som) top; *qor* (Som) timber
- HEE95 Koor, cf Kor 11/38 [WO]
- JCK50 Koos Dulamo, see Kus Dulamo
- koppe* (O) 1. agile, nimble, swift; 2. courageous;
kopee, *kophe* (O) sandal, shoe, footwear;
koppo (Kefa) tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum*
- HDA97c Koppe (Coppe, Kappe, Kope) (gold mine) 08/35 [+ Gu]
see under Yubdo
- ?? Kopriya, in the lower Omo valley ../. [n]
At 20 km west of Kuchur, in Nyangatom territory.