

HE...	Kuha	38/12	[n]
	Around 1980 Kuha was a Derg-garrisoned town on the road between Alamata and Maychew. [Young 1997]		
HFF11	Kuhila 13°41'/39°29' 2121 m	13/39	[Gz]
	(with church Giyorgis), north of Mekele kuhl: <i>kul</i> (A) 1. kohl, antimony dust; 2. cultivated bottle gourd, <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> var. <i>sinuatum</i> ; (Som) heat		
HEA84	Kuhl (area)	11/35	[WO]
HCL89c	Kuhupsa (Cuhupsa) (market each 5 days)	07/39	[+ Gu]
HFF52	Kuila (Ku'ila) 14°02'/38°36' 1925 m	14/38	[Gz]
	south-east of Adigrat		
HDL54	Kuiti (K'uiti) 09°31'/38°48' 2630 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
??	Kujure	../..	[Mi]
	A right affluent of the Alaltu (Aleltu) river in Wellega. During exploration by SAPIE in 1936-1941, the overall gold content in the river gravel was found to be only 0.04-0.06 grams per cubic metre. [Mineral 1966]		
	<i>kuka</i> (quuqaa) (O) rough and uncomfortable		
HCU75c	Kuka	07/39	[x]
HDB20	Kuka (Cuca) (area)	08/35	[+ WO]
HES13	Kukara (Cucara)	12/37	[+ WO]
??	Kuki (Malca Cuchi) 09°52'/37°52'	09/37	[Ch Gz]
	A ford in the Abay which was out of use by 1930. See also Kalo. [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>kuku</i> (O) 1. (quuquu) rough surface; 2. sprout, begin to grow; (A) the earwax; <i>Kuku</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Mattarri of the Borana people		
GDF61c	Kuku	08/34	[LM]
HCD27	Kuku (Cucu) 05°40'/38°12' 1826 m	05/38	[Wa WO Gz]
	see under Agere Maryam		
JEP80	Kukumora	13/40	[Ne]
HDL10	Kukurfa 09°09'/38°25' 2587 m, north of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HCH71	Kula 07°00'/35°48' 2124 m, near Shewa Gimira	07/35	[Gz]
HCU84	Kula 07°58'/39°42' 2482 m, north-east of Robi	07/39	[Gz]
H....	Kula, in western Ticho awraja	08/39	[x]
	(centre of a wereda in the 1980s)		
H...	Kulala (centre in 1964 of Lai Derra sub-district)	10/38?	[Ad]
	<i>kulalit</i> , <i>kwulalit</i> (A) kidney		
HEK32c	Kulalit (Culalit) (conical mountain)	12/37	[+ Gu]
	2390 m, see under Yifag		
HE...	Kulamaso sub-district (centre in 1964 = Alagedo)	11/39	[Ad]
	<i>kulan</i> (Som) 1. meeting, assembly; 2. kind of small or medium tree, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> ; it grows in dry land and has green spines; <i>sanka</i> (saanqaa) (O) door, board, plank		
HDP80	Kulan Sankai (Culan Sancai, Sanchi, Sanchei) (mountains) 10°35'/35°45' 2435/2490 m	10/35	[Gz WO]
	Coordinates would give map code HDP70		
JDJ65	Kulayo (Culaio) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
JCJ77	Kuldash (area)	06/42	[WO]
JDK42c	Kuldera	09/42	[Wa]

	<i>kule</i> : see under Kuhl above; <i>Kule</i> (Tsamay), an ethnic group in the south-west		
HCC00	Kule (Kulie, Cule) 05°30'/36°38' (centre in 1964 of Benakule sub-district)	05/36	[+ Ad WO Gz]
HEC16	Kule (Cule) 10°58'/37°12' 2731 m	10/37	[+ Gz]
HEM13	Kule 11°42'/39°41' 1601 m, north-east of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz]
HEL28c	Kule Meske, see Kulmesk		
	<i>kulf</i> , <i>kwulf</i> (qulf, qwulf) (A) key; padlock		
HEM10	Kulf Amba (K'ulf A., Qulf A.) 11°52'/39°23' 3404 m	11/39	[Gz q]
HEM10	Kulf Amba (K'ulf A., Qulf A.) 11°53'/39°21' 3314 m both west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz q]
	<i>kulfi</i> (qulfii) (O) key, lock, button; <i>kulfi</i> (qulfi) (T) belt, girdle, enclosure; <i>kulfi goyta</i> (O) master's lock?		
JDJ61	Kulfi Goyta (Culfi Goita) 1157 m The first railway station west of Dire Dawa, quite small.	09/41	[+ WO]
??	Kulfo, river near lake Abaya At the base of the escarpment is a large area of evergreen groundwater forest around the Kulfo river. [Camerapix 1995]	../..	[Ca]
JDJ41	Kulibi, see Kulubi		
HCC00	Kulie, see Kule		
HEE36	Kulil Dingay (K'ulil D., Qulil D.) 11°11'/38°59' 2978 m	11/38	[Gz q]
HCK96	Kulilo, 07°10'/38°05'	07/38	[x]
	<i>kulit</i> (A) kidney		
HDK03	Kulit (K'ulit, Qulit) 09°04'/37°49' 2458 m kulita: <i>kolitta</i> (Konso) kind of "holy" tree from which pieces used as musical instruments are made	09/37	[AA Gz q]
HER65	Kulita (Culita) (area)	13/37	[+ WO]
HFC38	Kulita (Culita) (village) 13°54'/37°24' 1008 m	13/37	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HCS06	Kulito, see Alaba Kulito		
HEK51	Kulkaber, see Kulkwalber		
	<i>kulkul</i> (qulqul) (A) downward, a defile; <i>kulkulet</i> (qulqulät) (A,T) descent, downward slope; <i>kulkul</i> (O) lackey, charlatan; <i>kulkull</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> ; <i>kulkula</i> (O) harmless swelling or nodule on the body; <i>kulkulla</i> (O) beauty; <i>kulkullu</i> (qulqulluu) (O) clean grain, ritually pure; <i>kulkulli</i> (qulqullii) (O) 1. clean; 2. honest; 3. peeled; <i>qulqulaaya</i> (O) clean, clear land surface		
HBK54	Kulkule, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HEE59	Kulkulla (Culculla) (valley) <i>kulkwal</i> (qulqwal) (A) kinds of cactus-like tree, <i>Euphorbia</i> spp.;	11/39	[+ Gu WO]
HDL86	Kulkwal (K'ulk'wal, Qulqwal) 09°48'/38°59' 2205 m (with church) east of Fiche	09/38	[AA q]
HEM23	Kulkwal Amba (K'ulk'wal A., Qulqwal A.) 11°58'/39°40' 1789 m, west of Weldiya	11/39	[Gz q]
HDU11	Kulkwal Bado (K'ulk'wal B., Qulqwal B.) 10°05'/39°27' 2736 m, west of Molale	10/39	[Gz q]

kulkwal ber (A) *Euphorbia* gate

- HEK51 **Kulkwalber** (Culqualber, Kulkaber) (area) 12/37 [+ WO n]
 Above the north-east corner of lake Tana.
 "The blockade was clearly beginning to have some effect and, on 24 August /1941/, the Italians mounted a big operation to take supplies into Kulkaber from Gondar by road, the convoy consisting of 58 lorries escorted by two battalions of Torelli's 22nd Brigade, Braca's 1st Gruppo Bande and the 14th Gruppo Cavalry."
 "A running fight ensued and the convoy got through with considerable losses. On 25 August Torelli fought his way back from Kulkaber, having delivered the supplies, -- The running through of this convoy to Kulkaber was regarded as another success for the energetic Torelli, and for Braca who received a third *Medaglia d'Argento al VM* for his conduct. Nevertheless, losses were such that they did not repeat it. Captain Celi of the *carabinieri*, stationed at Kulkaber, wrote that from then on supplies were sent to Gorgora, then by boat to Fercaber, and then, since they had few fit mules, carried by soldiers in loads of 20 kg to Kulkaber, a distance of 20 km there and back."
 [Shirreff 1995 p 243]
 "Dougforce maintained the blockade of Kulkaber, which was effective except on the side of Lake Tana, but was itself having problems, mainly because of lack of food and pay for the troops. Wollo *banda* and some Tigreans started deserting back to the Italians --"
 At the final confrontation in October 1941 the Italians had three battalions with artillery at Kulkwalber.
 [Shirreff 1995 p 243, 250]
 "The defenders of Kulkaber totalled 1910 men of all ranks from three battalions under Lieutenant Colonel Augusto Ugolini, an infantry officer of the regular army, in the 67th Colonial Battalion, one of the battalions of Torelli's 22nd Brigade, 240 CCNN /Blackshirts/, and the *carabinieri* battalion (CCRR), half Italian *carabinieri* and half Zaptie, Ethiopian or Eritrean police. The CCRR were -- part of the regular army and have fought as infantry in all Italy's wars. On Fercaber /at the lake shore/ there were 609 nationals -- Kulkaber -- was a mountainous position of ridges and peaks, Fercaber lower but also formidable. Both positions had strong defences with barbed wire and many booby-trap mines."
 "Collins's plan for the attack was for the 1st/6th KAR /King's African Rifles/ under its second-in-command, Major Robertson-Glasgow, to attack from the south supported -- by the Pioneers -- Pilkington's Wollo *banda* and Centre troops would attack Kulkaber from the northwest -- Birru's Patriots with Morrow's guns were in position northeast of Kulkaber to support Pilkington's advance. The South African sappers of the 9th Field Company supported both attacks -- The Kenya Armoured Car Regiment's armoured cars, supported by 'mock-up' tanks (bulldozers camouflaged as tanks), would demonstrate against Kulkaber from the east. McLean with his battalion was at Tadda, placed to stop any assistance reaching Kulkaber from Gondar."
 "Douglas and Pilkington were critical of Collins's plan, which, they maintained, was made without proper reconnaissance and no provision for communication between the attacking forces, nor between Southforce and its supporting artillery, the Gold Coast 60-pounders. Millard accompanied the 1st/6th KAR HQ with 25 men from No 2 Centre with four light machine guns to act as liaison officer with the Patriots, but in fact liaison was impossible with the two attacking forces advancing from opposite sides of the mountain and no wireless communication, and things turned out just as Douglas and Pilkington had feared. After bombardment by the 60-pounders and heavy aerial attack on 12 November, the attack went in at dawn on 13 November. The 1st/6th KAR, after a long approach march -- cleared the Italians off the position shown as 'Ridge' soon after dawn, but were then held up by heavy fire from positions overlooking them on both sides and made no further progress."
 [Shirreff 1995 p 256, 258 with plan p 257]
 "-- most of the right flank company retired without orders, leaving only one platoon with 12 men in position. Meanwhile from the northwest Pilkington attacked with the Wollo *banda*, supported by the centre machine guns, the mortar platoon and Morrow's guns,

aiming at North Camp, held by the *carabinieri*. -- Some posts held, as ordered by Nasi, notably that of 'Brigadiere Salvatore Sansi' who held out 'clinging to his weapon and firing to his last breath' -- The 67th Colonial Battalion counterattacked under their commander, Major Garbieri, and fighting swayed backwards and forwards at close quarters. The Wollo failed to take the fortified high ground -- and in late afternoon withdrew with difficulty under cover of their machine guns. The Wollo suffered severely, 21 killed including three *sciumbasci* company commanders, and 71 wounded. -- Birru's Patriots also played some part, advancing from the east and drawing artillery fire, which was diverted from the main battle."

"On the south side of Kulkaber the 1st/6th KAR was stuck on 'Ridge'. Robertson-Glasgow could not communicate with the Gold Coast battery nor with Dougforce -- changed his mind and ordered evacuation. The men from Southforce trailed back down the hill to their bivouacs, which they reached at midnight. Collins blamed the Patriots for the failure of his attack, but the relative casualties (Southforce had very few) and the evidence of Colonel Ugolini and Captain Celi do not support this view. Whereas Southforce made some limited penetration these attacks did not worry the Italians, who again thought the enemy were Sudanese. The attack of the Wollo *banda*, whom they identified as such, did, however, cause them much concern and was extremely dangerous. The Wollo failed in the brave attempt to take North Camp, but this made no difference to the performance of Southforce. A good word must be said for the Italian defenders. The *carabinieri* and Zaptie followed Nasi's precept and held out even when surrounded and the *ascari* of the 67th Battalion counterattacked with vigour."

"The failure at Kulkaber caused Fowkes to change his plans. He needed the armoured cars and the Cold Coast gunners for his assault on Gondar and they could not get through to help until Kulkaber was taken. -- the 25th Brigade was sent to join Southforce and Dougforce at Kulkaber by an old track through Aiva, which was cleared by working parties. Brigadier James took command of the whole force and a second attack on Kulkaber was planned for 21 November. -- Before this came off there were changes in command. -- on 18 November Douglas's command was terminated, officially because he was sick after a fall from his mule, but actually because of his disagreement with Birru and other reasons. Douglas's command was divided for the Kulkaber battle between Millard, who took over all patriot forces west and north of Kulkaber -- and Captain Peter Molloy -- who was to lead Birru's men on the east side with Morrow's guns."

[Shirreff 1995 p 259-260]

"Brigadier James's plan for the second attack on Kulkaber on 21 November was for Norcol -- to attack from the north-west where Pilkington had attacked on 13 November while Southforce attacked from the southeast from the direction of Amba Mariam. Nurk and the Shoans would attack on the right of Norcol -- while Birru's Patriots, led by Molloy, would attack on the right of Southforce at dawn supported by Morrow's guns and take Pimple whose capture was essential to enable the 1st/6th KAR to reach its objective, the ridge to the west. The South African sappers were again in support as were the South African light armoured detachment, five Bren gun carriers with Norcol and three light tanks with Pilkington. The attack was preceded by a very heavy aerial bombardment (Ugolini says that there were 57 aircraft) and artillery bombardment by the 60-pounders."

"The part of the attack involving Birru and his Patriots went wrong from the beginning. Birru had not been consulted and when Molloy, a young officer quite strange to him, arrived at his headquarters on the evening of 20 November with two sappers and two KAR *askari* with a Boyes anti-tank rifle and explained the brigadier's orders he was non-committal and not impressed with the ability of the Boyes rifle to penetrate the Italian blockhouses. Molloy spent the night trying and failing to get through to the brigadier on the wireless set to warn him that Birru might not march. At dawn on 21 November Molloy was ready -- As Molloy records, Birru simply said, 'We will see', and after half an hour's fruitless argument Molloy set off for Pimple with the two sappers hoping to shame the Patriots into following. Some 100 men did follow for a time, but 'sprinted back when we came under mortar fire'. -- Captain Ted Onslow -- taking Sapper Pienaar, tackled

Pimple from the northeast -- Onslow came under heavy fire from West Fort, a blockhouse covering Pimple, and Pienaar was shot in the face while attempting to cut the enemy wire. Onslow was severely wounded while trying to rescue him and was pulled to safety by an *askari* from his platoon, while Pienaar was rescued by another sapper, Sapper Treharne. All this happened under heavy fire -- Another extraordinary act was to follow. Onslow reappeared, carried by his men on a stretcher, and Molloy decided to attack Pimple alone with Brenner. His plan was to creep up and try and push a grenade through the embrasure of the corner pillbox. They reached the wire five yards below the pillbox without being spotted and then were seen from West Fort while Brenner was cutting the wire, were fired on and Brenner was wounded. Molloy dragged him back 30 yards to the shelter of a fallen tree. The Italians exploded aerial bombs wired up as land mines all round them and they were left for dead, lying out in the blazing sun for four hours with Brenner only conscious at intervals."

"The 2nd/3rd KAR's attack from the northwest against North Camp, held by the *carabinieri* and 240 CCNN, made good progress and made a breach in the defences. As Ugolini describes, 'Across this breach charged an East African unit courageously led by English officers. Furious hand to hand fighting followed ... and the *carabinieri* were overpowered, but the English left many dead, including an English officer and two English NCOs.' Ugolini ordered a counterattack by the 67th Colonial Battalion, which drove the KAR back, and in retreating they were bombed by their own aircraft. They were rallied by the 2nd/3rd KAR's second in command, Major 'Bombo' Trimmer -- who led them back up the hill in a second successful attack. Assisted by two companies of the 2nd/4th KAR, the 2nd/3rd KAR retook North Camp and held it against several further counterattacks by the 67th Colonial Battalion in the last of which Major Garbieri was killed. The *carabinieri* battalion commander, Major Serranti, was also killed in the confused fighting."

"Meanwhile on the east side Southforce, held up by the eastern forts, was preparing to renew its attack, and Birru had been watching the battle. At 3.00 p.m. Molloy, still lying out on the hillside with Brenner, heard a lot of firing and cheering and saw the Patriots streaming up the ridge led by Fitaurari W. Kassa, Birru's bodyguard commander. The Patriots took Pimple, their attack coinciding with the KAR taking the remaining positions on the summit, including Ugolini's headquarters and the capture of Ugolini himself. The Shoans had kept abreast of the KAR on their right, supported by the five South African Bren-gun carriers, and cooperated in the final attack. -- Pimple and the summit fell, and the converging units rounded up many prisoners between them. During the last stage of the fighting in the eastern forts Seniore Alberto Casselli, commandant of 240 CCNN, was also killed, thus all three battalion commanders fell on that day."

"Millard's final comment on the Kulkaber/Fercaber actions was, 'I fear the Italians got what was coming to them. The Shoans took few prisoners and the Nandi regulars, after being bombed by their own planes, were in no mood for clean fighting.' -- An Italian officer complained to Millard that his troops were 'very cruel', but the evidence is that once the white flags went up they were respected and although Ugolini reported 'robberies' by the Shoans there were no atrocities by them or by the KAR."

"Italian casualties were -- on Kulkaber killed 3 officers, 142 nationals, 339 *ascari*, wounded 6 officers, 107 nationals, 244 *ascari*, missing 9 nationals, 51 *ascari*, total 901 out of 1910 troops engaged or 47 per cent. -- Norcol casualties were, killed one officer, 14 *askaris*, wounded eight officers, three British NCOs, 79 *askaris*, total 105. This was a harder fight than any in the earlier campaign."

[Shirreff 1995 p 261-266]

kulla (qulla) (O) nude, undressed;

Kula Kurme, a lineage of the Borana people

JCH73c	Kulla	07/40	[Wa]
	kulla boffo: <i>boffe</i> (O) thick cotton thread		
HBL77	Kulla Boffo, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]

HCF22	Kulla Bureyr (Culla Bureir) (area) 05°40'/39°31' <i>kullaw</i> (O) to be nude; to purify oneself	05/39	[+ WO Gz]
HBK79	Kullawa (Cullaua) (hill) 04°17'/38°22' <i>kulli</i> (O) one's turn in cooperative work; (Som) all	04/38	[+ WO Gz]
H CJ57	Kullu (Cullu) (area)	06/37	[+ WO]
HDK80	Kullu (Cullu)	09/37	[+ WO]
H CJ88	Kullu Konta, see Kulo Konta <i>kullubi</i> (O) garlic, <i>Allium ursinum</i>		
HCU01	Kullubi (Cullubi) (area) 2572 m	07/39	[+ WO]
HCU01	Kullubi, cf Kulubi		
JCN28	Kullulu (mountain) 07°30'/40°35'	07/40	[x]
HEL28c	Kulmesk (Kulmask, Kul Mesk, Kule Meske) Village on the road from Weldiya to Lalibela. 6.5 km beyond this is the bridge over the river Tekezze.	11/39	[Ca Br x Ad]
1960s	Wend Wosen Kassa primary school (in Lasta awraja) in 1968 had 75 boys and 39 girls, with 4 teachers.		
1980s	In a Derg government air attack on 20 September 1989, three people were killed.		
1990	In an air attack on 7 November 1990 seven people were killed and eight were wounded. [Africa Watch 1991]		
HEL..	Kulmus (Culmus) 4 hours ride from Genete Maryam Relatively recent administrative centre from the 1940s, not far from Muja, which it has superseded. In the neighbourhood are the old churches of Jammadu Maryam (in direction Kobbo) and Tilasfere Istifanos.	10/36?	[x]
pict	B Playne, Saint George ..., London 1954 p 169 modern church painting in Trasfere Selassie		
	<i>kulo, kullo</i> (in Ogaden) kind of tree, <i>Olea subtrinervata</i> ; <i>kullo</i> (O) dweller, inhabitant; <i>kulo</i> (Som) get angry; <i>kulu</i> (T) all, every; <i>konta</i> (qontaa) (O) dried or smoked meat; <i>Kullo</i> (<i>Dewaro</i>), <i>Konta</i> , two sub-divisions of the main ethnic group Ometo (West Sidama, related to the Welayita), with their own language variety; Kullo (Kulo) speak Dawro language and number about 331,483 according to the 1994 census Kulo (Kullo), kingdom The kingdom of Kullo was colonized by refugees from Dewaro in the 1500s. In the early 1800s a caravan route went from Saqqa southwards to Kullo which, in addition to slaves and ivory, provided Saqqa with mules and cotton. Around 1846, at the age of 44, Abba Bagibo of Limmu-Ennarya married a 15-year-old daughter of the king of Kullo. Arnauld d'Abbadie was among the men who negotiated this marriage. The girl was Abba Bagibo's 13th "queen". In late 1847 or early 1848, Limmu-Ennarya and Jimma went to war for a short time. The king of Kullo had advanced as far as Gojeb to attack Jimma but withdrew at the news about peace that the king of Ennarya hastened to send to him. [Mohammed 1994]		
H CJ09	Kulo 06°25'/37°29' 1912 m, west of lake Abaya	06/37	[Gz]
H CJ36	Kulo 06°39'/37°10' 1183 m	06/37	[Gz]

H CJ96	Kulo (Gullo) (area)	07/37	[x WO]
HDL48	Kulo (K'ulo, Qulo) 09°29'/39°10' 2615 m midway between Addis Abeba and Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz q]
H CJ74	Kulo Konta awraja (Kollo K., Kullu K.) 07°00'/37°00' (centre -1972-1988- = Waka) This was among only 7 out of 102 awrajas that had not experienced any year of famine up to 1977. [Mesfin Wolde-Mariam] The Lutheran Church/?/ in 1972 had five congregations there, with 146 members. [BV julkalender 1974 (Sthlm) p 73-95] Representatives of the Lutheran Church/?/ visited their Kulo Konta Synod in late 1988. Evangelical work had been started already before 1950 by Burro Dubale, who still lived at an age of about 95. He started in Bobbi Shere. In the 1970s the mission had up to 8 schools. They had to be abandoned after the revolution. In the 1980s there were two persons salaried as staff, Qes Daniel Deyasa of the Sinagabure congregation (with a round church built in Daniel's time) and evangelist Marcus Roba who had for a long time worked in the Bobbi Shere Congregation. The visitors in December 1988 were not immediately permitted to travel within the awraja. Later they received suggestion to establish mission at Qana Denef and Kachie. [BV julkalender 1989 (Sthlm) p 159-168]	07/37	[Gz x]
JEB87	kulsu kuma: <i>koma</i> (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree; <i>koma</i> (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing Kulsu Kuma (Culso Coma, Culsicuma) (hill) 11°23'/41°22' 525 m	11/41	[Ne WO Gz]
HDL71	Kulte (K'ult'e, Qulte) 09°46'/38°31' 2723 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[Gz q]
HFE60	Kulu Ferha 14°10'/38°26' 1950 m, west of Aksum	14/38	[Gz]
HE...	Kulu Ferha sub-district (K. Feriha ..) (centre in 1964 = Mai Semut)	14/38	[+ Ad]
HCT74	Kulu Gudu (Tullo Guddo, T. Guddu, Tullu Guddu) (Tulugudo, Mount Zion) 07°56'/38°51' 1636 m island in lake Ziway	07/38	[Gz]
HCR27	Kulube (K'ulube, Qulube) 07°28'/37°17' 2420 m	07/37	[Gz q]
JDJ41	<i>kulubi</i> (qullubbi) (O) cultivated garlic, <i>Allium ursinum</i> Kulubi (K'ulubi, Qulubi, Kolubi, Collubi, Culubi) (Kulubi, Kalubi, Fre: Kouloubi) (place) 09°26'/41°41' 2130 m south-west of Dire Dawa, cf Gulubi, Kolubi, Kullubi Coordinates would give map code JDJ42 Driving on the main roads it is 417 km to Harar and 432 km to Dire Dawa. Along the road to Dire Dawa there are numerous decimetre-thick feldspar beds. [Mineral 1966]	09/41 09/41	[Gz q Ro WO] [Br x]
1900s	Ras Makonnen died at Kulubi on 22 March 1905 when having started a journey to the capital to meet Emperor Menilek. The Ras died at the age of 45.		
1960s	Sub-district & its centre in 1964, with school, church Kidus Gebriel and sub P.O. under Dire Dawa. "Kulubi is a village, but more than a village it is a name associated with miracles because of the church of St. Gabriel which is located here. The church was originally constructed		

by Ras Makonnen -- upon his victorious return from battle and in fulfillment of a vow made to St. Gabriel. A striking and modern edifice has now been constructed on the site /the new Kulubi Gabriel church has rather modern architecture/."

"On the feast day of St. Gabriel, December 29th, people of all nationalities, complexions and creeds flock to Kulubi in the thousands, not only to ask for fulfillment of some wish, but also to give thanks for a wish that has been fulfilled. The great expectations attached to a vow made to St. Gabriel of Kulubi are especially revered by childless women who very much desire a baby."

"Kulubi itself becomes a vast sea of tents teeming with all kinds and ages of people. They carry with them bundles of food, clothing, and bedding for the journey as well as the gifts they have promised to St. Gabriel. Friends or relatives who come together often link themselves with ropes to avoid losing one another in the crowds. For a good first-hand look at a cross section of the Ethiopian peoples, the religious celebrations at Kulubi present an excellent opportunity. Everyone is welcome here, including the man with a camera."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 80-81]

Gebriel church has some wall paintings made by Alefelege Selam (b 1924) who was also director of the Art School in Addis Abeba.

[Eth. Artists p 38-39]

"The Emperor Haile Selassie, with his usual delicacy, erected the huge and hideous cathedral -- The bright mosaic on the facade represents St Gabriel cooling the flames of a cauldron containing the three boys condemned to death."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 294]

The Feast of St. Gabriel falls on December 28th. The place is visited by several tens of thousands of pilgrims every year at this time. All available accommodations are usually booked two or three months in advance. For some, the long journey over land begins weeks before.

[ETO tourist pamphlet]

Pilgrim visits were more numerous in 1964 due to improved roads.

The number of pilgrims coming by bus were 1031.

In 1967 only Telecommunications had a telephone number there.

The Emperor took part in the St. Gabriel feast on 29 December 1967.

The Ministry of Agriculture used the occasion with so many people present to show an educational exhibition.

The primary school (in Webera awraja) in 1968 had 145 boys and 53 girls, with 6 teachers.

Gebreal school had 107 boys and 44 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.

1970s Paul Henze, an American diplomat in Addis Ababa before the revolution, described the occasion in 1971. The Emperor, then eighty years old, attended and followed the patriarch and the *tabot* around the church. That year 120,000 went to Kulubi, and in the evening nobles danced at an imperial ball in Dire Dawa.

1980s "I got a lift back down to Dire Dawa in a diocesan Land Cruiser with a priest, Abba Dawit. He had to pick up a bishop from Kulubi Gabriel -- We pulled up outside the gates of the church. Abba Dawit showed me into the compound and said, 'At pilgrimage time you cannot stand here, there are so many people ... every people - Catholic, Protestant, Muslim ... even' - and he leaned to whisper in my ear - 'Party!'"

"I followed him into the church and took off my shoes. Here the concrete-coloured stone and high ceiling reminded me of Debra Libanos, the same poor proportions. But it was more lavish, trimmed - chandeliers and red velvet, garish icons, a carpeted floor all testified to the benevolent triumph of a journey's end."

[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 71-72]

1990s Kulubi is the focus of a biannual pilgrimage, on 26 July and 28 December.

"Aside from being a wonderful cultural spectacle, the pilgrimage can disrupt normal public transport patterns in the area for a few days, and bus seats are booked up weeks in

- advance."
[Bradt 1995(1998) p 176]
"The truly faithful and sturdy actually walk the sixty-some kilometres from Dire Dawa to the church."
[Camerapix 1995]
The Ras Hotel is the largest, but has no telephone.
[Lonely planet 2000]
- picts Hugues Le Roux, *Ménélik et nous*, Paris 1901 p 155 telephone station;
F Rosen, *Eine deutsche ...*, Leipzig 1907 p 46 houses in the village,
79 camp of the Germans, 82 sticks used instead of ploughing;
Addis Reporter 1970 no 2 p 7 many pilgrims at Kidus Gebriel church;
Steven Gish, *Ethiopia*, New York 1996(1999) p 111 cow slaughtered for pilgrims.
- JDJ42 Kulubi (K'ulubi, Qulubi, G. Collubi) peak 09°28'/41°42' 09/41 [Gz Wa WO]
(mountain) 1889/2130/2705 m
There occurs silica sandstone.
[Mineral 1966]
- HDK18 Kulufi 09/38 [AA]
kulula (O) donkey; *kululaa* (Som) hot
- JDK62 Kulula (Culula) 1850 m 09/42 [+ WO Gu]
Large village with much cattle. To the east are three basaltic *bur* peaks.
[Guida 1938]
kulullu: *kolulu* (O) age grade in the gada and jila systems
- HCL52 Kulullu (Culullu) (area) 2970 m, cf Kololo 06/38 [+ WO]
- HCT.. **Kulumsa** (with experimental farm) 07/39 [x]
texts Trials and demonstration plots at Kulumsa in 1966,
CADU project preparation report 3, July 1966, mimeographed;
Results of trials and observation plots at Kulumsa 1966/67,
ditto report 7, May 1967;
Trials and demonstration plots at Kulumsa and Swedish Mission
Asella in 1967, ditto report 10, July 1967;
Results of trials and observations on fields forage crops
at the Kulumsa farm and in Asella 1967/68,
CADU publication 12, June 1968;
O. Hammar, article in *Tenaestelin* (Sthlm) 1971 no 2 p 3-5.
- JBP70 Kulunta (area) 05/40 [WO]
- HDK18 Kuluti 09°12'/38°18' 2553 m 09/38 [Gz]
north-west of Addis Alem
- HDH59 *kuma* (O) thousand
Kuma (Cuma) (mountain) 09°33'/36°34' 1520 m 09/36 [+ Gz]
near map code HDJ50
kumad: *kumaad* (Som) thousandth; *qumad* (Som) branding iron
- HDP86 Kumad (Cumad) 10°42'/36°15' 1520 m 10/36 [Gz Ch WO Gu]
- HDL83 Kumando (Comanda Tabia) 09°47'/38°44' 2821 m 09/38 [AA Gz WO]
see under Fiche
- JDJ25 Kumash (K'umash, Qumash) 09°16'/42°03' 1744 m 09/42 [Gz q]
west of Harar
- HDB79 Kumba (Cumba) (area), see under Arjo 08/36 [+ WO]
- HDB25 Kumbabe (K'umbabe, Qumbabe, Kumbabie) 08/36 [Gz q Ad WO]
(Kumbaabo, Cumbarie) 08°22'/36°07' 2112 m 08/36 [Ad x]
(centre in 1964 of Chora wereda)

	The primary school (in Arjo awraja) in 1968 had 163 boys and 6 girls, with 5 teachers.		
GDM01	Kumbabi & Wabera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gray) kumbale: <i>qumbela</i> (O) the tree "white pear", <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> , tall forest tree with irregular trunk; its young shoots are copper-red	09/34	[Ad]
HDB14	Kumbale (Cumbale, Ciunbae)	08/36	[+ Gu WO]
HDP86	Kumbari 10°43'/36°15'	10/36	[x]
H...	Kumbeloch (Koumbeloch) (centre in 1964 of Neti sub-district)	10/39	[+ Ad]
	<i>kumbi</i> (O) gum resin, myrrh, incense, <i>Commiphora abyssinica</i> , <i>C. habessinica</i> ; (Som) to cook in butter in order to preserve /pieces of meat/; <i>kumbi</i> , <i>kunbi</i> (A) trunk /of elephant/		
HBR15	Kumbi (K'umbi, Qumbi, Dakkamunna, Duggamunna) (mountain range & pass) 04°42'/37°04' 1242/1311 m	04/37	[Gz q WO Gu]
HCM10	Kumbi (Cumbi) (area), cf Gumbi	06/39	[+ WO]
HC...	Kumbi (in Jimma awraja) Kumbi (Sekoru) primary school in 1968 had 81 boys and 29 girls, with 4 teachers.	07/37	[Ad]
HCR89	Kumbi (K'umbi, Qumbi, Cumbi, Qumbe, Gumbi) 07°58'/37°25' or Gz: 08°08'/37°29' 1900 m (centre in 1964 of Abelti sub-district) Gz coordinates would give map code HCR99 /this Kumbi?:/ With sub-post office (-1978-) The most important market in the region, on Mondays. [Guida 1938]	08/37	[Gz Ad 18]
HCS83c	Kumbi	08/37	[Te]
HDD00	Kumbi (Gumbi) 1932 m, see under Abelti	08/37	[LM WO Gu]
HDU55	Kumbi (Cumbi) (mountain) 10°27'/39°49' 2507 m	10/39	[+ Gz]
JDA94	Kumbi, see Gumbi		
JDB48	Kumbi 08°34'/41°28' 1449 m	08/41	[Gz]
JDC00	Kumbi (Cumbi) 08°10'/41°39' 1275 m	08/41	[LM WO Gz]
JDC30	Kumbi	08/41	[MS]
HET43	Kumbrestava (Cumbrestava)	13/38	[+ WO]
HDB81	Kumbukye (Cumbuchie)	08/35	[+ WO]
HDJ49	Kumbultsha, see Kombolcha		
HDJ35	Kumburo (K'umburo, Qumburo) 09°22'/37°06' 2437 m, near Haretu	09/37	[Gz q]
HDK28	Kume 09°18'/38°14' 2680 m north-west of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEP16	Kumer (Comar) 12°50'/36°15' 763 m (with church Maryam to the east), south-east of Metemma	12/36	[Gz WO]
HER56	Kumer (Cumer)	13/37	[+ WO]
HBM44	Kummumma, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
??	Kumudu, a valley in Sidamo Hand work for the production of gold was later replaced by ground sluicing. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
	kuna: <i>kunna</i> (qunna) (A) a measure for grain, woven basket holding about 5 kg of grain		
HDK18	Kuna (K'una, Quna) 09°10'/38°18' 2779 m north-west of Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDK88	Kuna 09°50'/38°19' 2576 m	09/38	[AA Gz]

	south-west of Tulu Milki		
HDT67	Kuna (K'una, Quna) 10°30'/39°08' 2108 m	10/39	[Gz q]
HFD49	Kuna Amba (Cuna A.), see Guna Amba kunacho: <i>kuncho</i> (qunch'o) (A) tuft, lock of hair on the shaved head of a child		
HDK58	Kunacho (K'unach'o, Qunacho) 09°31'/38°14' 2543 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
H...	Kunalie (centre in 1964 of Dildil Melfa sub-district) <i>Kunama</i> , ethnic group living mostly in Eritrea but inside Ethiopia numbering about 2,007 according to the 1994 census.	13/38?	[Ad]
GCM17	Kuncho 06°27'/36°58' 2097 m at some distance from the border of Sudan	06/36	[Gz]
??	Kuncho Ber on the Moyale road, 194 km south of Awasa?	../..	[x]
1960s	With a check point of the finance guards.		
??	Kundama "On 10 December 1988, a Nyangatom man was shot dead by a Dassanetch at Kundama, in Kara territory along the Omo. The killing took place in the sorghum field of a Kara leader, who was the killer's bond partner. The Kara let the Dassanetch escape in order not to be caught by the Nyangatom. That night, hundreds of Nyangatom warriors assembled in Kadakuchin, a small settlement on the bank opposite Kundama -- However, the Nyangatom attacked neither the Kara nor the Koegu." "While I was in Kadakuchin, the Nyangatom told me they intended to drive the Kara out of the Omo area." [H Matsuda <i>in</i> Ethnicity .., 1994 p 57-58] kunde: <i>qunde</i> (Som) dried meat	../..	[n]
HDJ84	Kunde (K'unde, Qunde) 09°50'/36°58' 2136 m south-west of Alibo	09/36	[Gz q]
HDL40	Kunde (K'unde, Qunde) 09°25'/38°29' 2671 m	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDM..	Kundi (Qundi) /which one?/ On the death of Wossen Segged of Shewa his younger son Sahle Selassie profited from his ability to reach Qundi so that he, still a teenager, could present himself before the elders and chiefs (it is uncertain if his age then was 18 or only 12). He was proclaimed <i>Ras</i> of Shewa in 1813/?/. [Abir 1968 p 152] Rochet d'Héricourt, who claims to have been allowed to see Sahle Sellasie's treasury, asserted that it was situated at Qundi, north of Ankober, and consisted of a cave ten metres long by three wide and two high in which the coins were kept in two rows of closely packed jars with a narrow passage of only two or three feet between them. There could have been, he claimed, almost 300 jars, each containing 5,000 to 6,000 dollars - an improbably high figure. Reference to this treasury was also made by C. Johnston who states that the money was packed in jars and deposited in caves. The hill of Qundi, according to Johnston (1844), was "pierced by numerous subterranean passages, in which are hidden in this manner immense treasures in gold and silver. They are kept closed by heavy doors of iron, and the whole hill, which is surmounted by a church /Maryam/, dedicated to the Virgin, is under the care of a vast number of priests." [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 302-303]	09/39	[x Pa]
HDM64	Kundi, see Aba Wibe Ager		
HEF31	Kundi (K'undi, Qundi) 11°08'/39°26' 2697 m (mountain peak) west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz q]

HEF51	Kundi (K'undi, Qundi) 11°21'/39°29' 2986 m north-west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz q]
HEM0.?	Kundi (valley, tree plantation) The Swedish aid organization Läkarmissionen in 1994 helped to plant one million trees, and also to create irrigation channels.	11/39?	[x]
HEM02	Kundi (Cundi) see under Weldiya	11/39	[+ WO]
HCM03	Kundu 06°23'/39°35' 1524 m	06/39	[Gz]
JDJ48	Kundudo Terara, see Kondudo kune: <i>cune</i> (Som) throat; eater		
HDE97	Kune 08°58'/39°05' 2424 m, near Chefe Donsa	08/39	[Gz]
HDL82	Kune (K'une, Qune) 09°46'/38°40' 3248 m (mountain) west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDF82	Kuneti 08°53'/39°34' 1404 m	08/39	[Gz]
HCA52	Kungul (area) <i>kuni</i> (O) this one	05/35	[WO]
HCE59	Kuni (Cuni) (area) 05°57'/39°13' 1915/1980 m east of Kibre Mengist	05/39	[n WO Gz]
HDJ75	Kuni (K'un'i, Quni) 09°41'/37°03' 2452 m north of Shambu	09/37	[Gz q]
JDB92	Kuni (K'uni, Quni, Kunni, Cunni) 09°00'/40°53' 2350 m (centre in 1964 of Wulakuni sub-district) (visiting postman under Asbe Teferi) south of Asbe Teferi On a pass which can be said to be the gate between upper and lower Chercher. Mount Unde functions as a condenser of humidity and rain occurs at all seasons. 1930s About 200 inhabitants, with <i>Vice Residenza</i> , post, telephone, infirmary. [Guida 1938]	09/40	[Gz q Ad WO]
JDB92	Kuni (K'uni, Quni) 09°01'/40°54' 2476 m (with church Giyorgis) south of Asbe Teferi	09/40	[Gz q]
??	Kuni Muktar Wildlife Sanctuary Established in 1990 to protect the mountain nyala and Menelik's bushbuck. It is a second conservation area for the nyala, after Bale mountains. Habitats include two small hills with peaks forested with <i>Juniperus</i> and <i>Podocarpus</i> , as well as open grassland and plantation forest. 20 species of larger mammals and 24 species of birds have been recorded, of which 4 endemics. Accommodation for visitors is at Asbe Teferi. If you turn right in Asbe Teferi town on an all-weather dirt road, 18 km later west you'll come to the sanctuary. [Lonely planet 2000 p 41 + Camerapix p 139, 319]	08/40?	[Ca]
JDB80	Kuni sub-district? (-1997-)	08/40	[n]
JDB80	Kuni wereda (centre in 1964 = Bedesa) A study by national service students of civil court cases Dec 1965-Nov 1966 showed that 35% were related to agricultural land. Also 20% of the criminal cases were related to land. [News]	08/40	[Ad]
text	Study of agricultural and land disputes in Kuni wereda ... (Harer Province), (Ministry of Land Reform) Addis Ababa 1969		
HEH60	Kunjara (Cungiara, Cangiara, Cangiario) (area) 12°20'/35°50'	12/35	[WO Gz]
??	Kunjina Dalota (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HCR34	Kunju (Cungiu) 07°34'/37°00' 1762 m	07/37	[+ WO Gz]

kunni (qunnii) (O) tall grass that grows near rivers;

- (A) woman's perfume
- JDB92 Kunni, see Kuni
- JDH03 **Kunni** (Cunni) (with sawmill), cf Kuni 09/40 [+ WO]
Sawmilling at Gara Mukdar: There had been five saws of three kinds, all steam driven, but they were not working by the end of 1943. Said to be owned by the Duke of Harar.
[W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests .., Oxford 1946]
- geol Valley in the Chercher area of Harar region, with Pre-Cambrian rocks. Near the confluence of Kunni with the Galeti/Galletti valley, a conglomerate composed of pieces of the older red granite rocks is found, as well as magnesium-rich carbonate. An impregnation of quartzite with pyrite and cobalt coating and phyllite with manganese coating has been found in the valley. Iron ore occurs as haematite and magnetite. - Graphite schists occur, associated with a large green schist series in the Chercher mountains. The Kunni is one of several valleys in the Chercher area which have large reserves of marble.
[Mineral 1966]
- ?? Kunte (Tullo Cunte) ../.. [+ Gu]
- HBU93 Kuntulo (Cuntulo) 05°25'/39°38' 1444 m 05/39 [+ Gz]
mountain near Negele
- HDE62 Kunture (village & market near Awash) 08/38 [x]
cf Melka Kunture
- JCD90 Kunyo (Cugno) 06°17'/42°33' 377 m 06/42 [Gz WO]
at Webi Shebele
- HEJ14 **Kunzila** (K'unzila, Qunzila, Kunzella, Kunzela) 11/37 [Gz q Po Wa]
(Cancell, Cansela, Qwinzila) 11°53'/37°02' 1784 m 11/37 [x]
(w church Giyorgis to the west and sub P.O. under Gondar)
(centre /Kunzela Giorghis/ in 1964 of Wondiye sub-district)
at the south-western shore of lake Tana, cf Konzula
- 1800s Ras Ali had decided to deprive his young sons of their lands and give them to Birru Goshu. Birru and Dejazmach Goshu were left to enforce Ali's decision themselves, which they did by the battle of Qwinzila or Dengel Ber on 4 October 1839. Arnauld d'Abbadie, a foreigner of extraordinary pretensions, had spent one and a half years in the lake Tana region when he participated on Goshu's and Birru's side in the battle of Qwinzila.
[Rubenson 1976 p 84]
- 1930s 1933: The Giyorgis church is on a ridge overlooking lake Tana.
"It was said that there was nothing in it of particular interest."
[Cheesman 1936]
- 1960s "The Port Manager noticed our arrival /4 February 1967/ and at once offered hospitality; then an agreeable young teacher appeared and the three of us walked beyond the town to his tiny, corrugated-iron shed beside a warehouse at the top of a stone jetty. Here my host put down a camp bed for me, and produced a 'Visitors Book' to be signed. There was only one other name in the thin exercise-book - Chris Barry, Churchtown, Dublin, Ireland. My compatriot had spent the night of 7 February, 1966, in this shed, on his way from Gorgora to Bahar Dar by steamer. It cannot be denied that we Irish get around."
[Dervla Murphy, In Ethiopia with a mule, London 1969 p 162-163
(London 1994 p 166)]
The primary school in 1968 had 101 boys and 44 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers.
An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970.
[SIDA 1971]

