

JCK50	Kus Dulamo (Koos D.) (mountain chain) 07°00'/42°35' 918 m	07/42	[Gz]
HBL66	Kusa (Cussa) 04°12'/39°05' 1310 m Coordinates would give map code HBL67	04/39	[Gz WO]
	<i>kusaye</i> (O) kind of mint plant used as spice for milk and cottage cheese, for fumigating utensils and for making brooms		
H....	Kusaye (Kusai) (centre in 1964 of Deger sub-district)	../..	[+ Ad]
HDB30	Kusaye 08°25'/35°43' 1671 m, north-east of Gore A private /church?/ primary school (in Gore awraja) in 1968 had 53 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.	08/35	[Gz Ad]
HDE51	Kusaye 08°36'/38°35' 2164 m	08/38	[Gz]
HDE59	Kusaye (Cusae) (area) 08°36'/39°15' 1877 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964), see under Nazret	08/39	[x WO Gz]
HDE60	Kusaye 08°43'/38°26' 2080 m (with church Abo)	08/38	[Gz]
HDK07	Kusaye (Kusayie) 09°06'/38°13' 2724 m north-west of Addis Alem (centre in 1964 of Hidi sub-district)	09/38	[AA Gz Ad]
HDK33	Kusaye (mountain) 09°24'/37°48' 1798 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL98	Kusaye Abo (church) 09°54'/39°13'	09/39	[Gz]
JDJ57	Kuse 09°32'/42°14' 2035 m, north-east of Harar	09/42	[Gz]
HCC93	Kuseti 06°19'/36°55' 1315 m, north-east of Bulki	06/36	[Gz]

Kush, old name of Nubia; *qush* (Som) bile, /extended:/ anger;
dalate (O) firstborn

JDE12	Kush Dalat (Cush Dalat) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
GDL78	Kusha (Cuscia, Gebel C.) (mountain) 09°46'/34°10' Dejazmach Kebede (Kabbada) in 1910 was charged wioth governing Kusha and Kuta.	09/34	[Gz WO]
JDJ24	Kusharo (Kushar) 09°15'/41°59' 1707 m north-east of Grawa	09/41	[Gz]
HDL91	Kusho 09°52'/38°32' 2672 m, east of Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK50	Kushulu 09°31'/37°34' 1580 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
JDD38	Kuska Tulli (Cusca Tulli) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HEC75	Kuskust (Cuscul) 10°30'/37°03' 1898 m Kuskust, north-east of Dangila	11/37	[Gz WO]

kuskwam, forty-day period of fasting preceding the feast of the Flight to Egypt; named from the church where according to tradition the Holy Family found protection in Egypt;

Kuskwam (as name)

"I had in my travels come upon several churches named Kuaskuam, and had been unable to find the origin of the word, and as some of the better-informed local inhabitants were with me I took the opportunity of asking its meaning. It was, they said, the name of the parish or locality in which the Virgin Mary lived while in Egypt. I have not been able to confirm this in any Ethiopic literature."

[Cheesman 1936 p 168]

HDS99	Kuskwam (K'usk'wam, Qusqwam) 10°49'/38°22' 2364 m	10/38 10/38	[Gz q] [Gz q]
HED74	Kuskwam (Cusquam) (church) cf Kwoskwam	11/37	[LM WO]
HEJ09	Kuskwam, see under Mahdera Sibhat		
HEJ99c	Kuskwam (Cusquam) (historical ruins) see under "Gondar castles in neighbourhood"	12/37	[+ x]

- HEK10 Kuskwam (Kuaskuam), on Tana Kirkos/Cherkos 11/37 [+ Ch]
 March 1933: "We passed many coffee plantations -- and some families of the cultivators were living there, but there seemed to be no nuns. The explanation came when we turned a corner and saw that the walls of the church, which is called Kuaskuam, had given way and the building had fallen flat. My companions seemed as surprised as I was at the discovery, for evidently the collapse had only just taken place. A year afterwards I heard that the church had been rebuilt."
 [Cheesman 1936 p 180]
- HEM71 Kuskwam (K'usk'wam, Qusqyam) 12/39 [Gz q]
 12°27'/39°28' 2528 m, west of Alamata
- HDU91 Kuskwas (Kusk'was, Kusqwas) 10°46'/39°25' 2851 m 10/39 [Gz]
 north-west of Were Ilu
- HDL35 kuso: *quuso* (Som) despair, give up
 Kuso 09°21'/38°53' 2912 m 09/38 [AA Gz]
 north-east of Addis Abeba
kussa (T) kind of thorny shrub or small tree,
Zizyphus spina-christi; (A?) kosso tree, *Hagenia abyssinica*
- HBL66 Kussa (Cussa) 04°12'/39°05' 1310 m 04/39 [Wa MS WO]
 (with seasonal waterhole)
- JEB54 Kussara (Cussara) 11°20'/41°02' 447 m 11/41 [+ Gz]
- HDB69 Kussayie (Cussae) 08°41'/36°36' 2402 m 08/36 [Ad WO Gu]
 see under Arjo
 (sub-district & its centre in 1964) cf Kusaye, Kutaye
- H.... Kussi (centre in 1964 of Sibul Gambel sub-district) 08/35? [Ad]
- kuta* (O) measured plot of land /to be ploughed or weeded/;
 (quta) bud or shoot /of pumpkin/;
kuta (A,O) large cotton dress with embroidered stripe on each end; *kutta* (O) courtyard; (qutt'a) (A) anger, wrath
- ?? Kuta (area where?) ../.. [x]
 Dejazmach Kebede (Kabbada) in 1910 was charged with governing Kuta and Kussa.
- HCU96 Kuta (K'ut'a, Quta) 08°06'/39°56' 2169 m 08/39 [Gz q]
- HEF42 **Kuta Ber** (Kutaber, Ambo) 11/39 [Gz Po Ad WO]
 11°16'/39°32' 3205 m, north-west of Dessie
 (with school, church Abo and sub P.O. under Dessie)
 (centre in 1964 of Adela Wedih wereda) in Dese Zuriya awraja
 At Kuta Ber junior secondary school 6 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.
 In 1968 that school had 51 male and 11 female students in grades 7-8, with 4 teachers (Ethiopian).
 The primary school in 1968 had 518 boys and 61 girls, with 7 teachers.
 Enrolment in the Environmental Education Project at Kuta Ber Community Skill Training Centre (built with Swedish assistance) was 84 participants in 1985/86 and 80 in 1986/87.
- HEF42 Kuta Ber sub-district (-1997-) 11/39 [n]
 pict A Dejene, Environment, famine .., USA (Lynne Rienner) 1990 p 121 completed villagization programme
- HDK53 *Kutai*, a subtribe of the Mecha/Liban Oromo
 Kutai, see Gindeberet
- H.... Kutai Giyorgis ../.. [Ch]
 A day trip from Dejen and near the Abay.

	[Cheesman 1936]		
HDD92	Kutai sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kutai)	08/37	[Ad]
JCP94	Kutara 08°04'/41°06' 764 m	08/41	[Gz]
HDB69	Kutaye (Cussae) 08°41'/36°36' 2402 m, cf Kuttaye	08/36	[Gz WO Gu]
HDC60	Kutaye 08°41'/36°36' 2402 m, south-east of Arjo near map code HDB59	08/36	[Gz]
HDT88	Kutaye 10°41'/39°14' 2728 m north-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDU50	Kutaye 10°26'/39°21' 2618 m south-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz]
HDU81	Kutaye (K'ut'aye, Qutaye) 10°41'/39°25' 2626 m north-west of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz q]
??	Kuten, north-west of Wembera Prospecting for gold has been carried out by local inhabitants. [Mineral 1966]	10/35?	[Mi]
HDF92	Kutebab (Cutebab) 08°59'/39°33' 1697/1749 m	08/39	[+ Gu Gz]
HDF90	Kutere (K'utere, Qutere, K'utre) 08°59'/39°20' 2163 m, east of Chefe Donsa	08/39	[Gz q]
HCP25	Kuti (K'ut'i, Quti) 07°27'/36°13' 1571 m north of Bonga	07/36	[Gz q]
JEC07	Kutkuda (Cutcuda) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
	<i>kutkuta</i> , <i>kutkwato</i> (qut'qwat'o) (A) kind of shrub or small tree, Dodonea viscosa; <i>kudkudda</i> (A) a large tree with green thorns, Balanites aegyptiaca; <i>kutkota</i> (A) hoeing		
HEC67	Kutkuta Mikael (K'utk'uta Mikael) (church) 11°26'/37°13', south-west of Bahir Dar	11/37	[Gz]
HDS69	Kutkwat (K'ut'k'wat', Qutqwat) 10°30'/38°23' 2401 m, north-east of Bichena	10/38	[Gz q]
HDD73	Kuttaye (Cuttae, Kuttai) (area), cf Kutaye see under Inchini	08/37	[WO 18]
HDD73 text	Kuttaye sub-district Amanuel Workababé, A geographical study of Miessa in Kutaye mitikil woreda, 1970	08/37	[x]
	<i>kutti</i> (O) (quttii) boiled green leaves of coffee /usually drunk with milk/; (Harari) (qutt'i) leaf, "coffee-tea" from leaves of the coffee tree; <i>kutti</i> (A) toll, right of levying a toll		
HDA59	Kutti (Cutti, T.) (hill) kuttaye: <i>kutte</i> (qutte) (O) excrement /usually small/	08/35	[+ WO]
HEF92	Kuttie (Cuttie) Village on the main road, 15 km before Weldiya when going northwards.	11/39	[+ WO]
	<i>kutu</i> (O) cut, pich, sever		
GDM31	Kutu 09°22'/34°28' 1751 m, near Begi	09/34	[Gz]
??	Kutu (Kuttu) (visiting postman under W. Soddo)	../..	[+ Po]
GDM31	Kutu (Cutu) 09°22'/34°28' 1751 m	09/34	[Gz]
HCA52	Kutul (Cutul) 05°53'/35°02' 1122 m (mountain at the border of Sudan)	05/35	[Gz]
HCA52	Kutul Birino (Cutul B.) (mountains mainly in Sudan) 05°54'/35°00' 1111 m	05/35	[Gz]
H....	Kuwena with rock-hewn church Gebre Menfes Kidus	13/39?	[x]

HEU92	Kuwiha, see Kwiha		
HDS65	Kuy (K'uy, Quy) 10°31'/38°01' 2521 m north-west of Bichena	10/38	[Gz q]
HDS68	Kuy (K'uy, Quy) 10°34'/38°17' 2175 m north of Bichena	10/38	[Gz q]
HCD17	Kuya (Cuia) (area), see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[+ WO]
HC...	Kuyar, near Shashemene? cf Kuyera	08/38?	[Ad]
HDS..	Kuye, in Bichena awraja The primary school in 1968 had 103 boys and 27 girls, with 5 teachers.	10/38	[Ad]
HDS55	Kuye (Kuye Maryam), see Kuyi Maryam		
JDN83	Kuye (Urungu) 10°42'/40°00' 1564 m Coordinates would give map code JDN82	10/40	[Gz WO]
HC...	Kuyera (sub P.O. under Shashemene) in Haykoch & Butajira awraja, a few km north of Shashemene The Seventh Day Adventists established a Training School there in 1947.	08/38?	[Po x]
1950s	The Norwegian Carsten Johnsen spent a few days there of a Christmas vacation around 1955. The school had the purpose to train local assistants in the mission. The leader was a Dane. A teacher was Swede. The school had an irrigated area where fruit and vegetables were grown, including strawberries. "I think I have hardly ever seen such an industrious set of teachers working at any school."		
1960s	[C Johnsen, Eventyrlige Etiopia, Oslo 1958 (Sthlm 1960) p 144-145 (159-160)] Swedes (-1960-1965-) were Pastor S.E.H. Palm (b 1905) with wife Borghild (b 1900 in Norway) and (-1960-1962-) Miss Mary Magnusson (b 1923). In 1965 there was nurse Alice Lind (b 1909, earlier at Dessie) and the Italian Alberto Sbacchi who was married to a Swedish wife/teacher Margareta (b 1939). Ethiopian Adventist College mission primary school in 1968 had 422 boys and 82 girls in grades 1-6, with 13 male teachers and one female (all Ethiopian). Ethiopian Adventist College in 1968 had 225 male and 67 female students in grades 7-12, with 26 teachers of which 6 foreign. In 1968 twelve students sat for the School Leaving Certificate examination and two were accepted by the HSI University. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
text	Prospectus for Ethiopian Adventist College, 1968-69, about 30 pages, mimeographed at the college		
HBK09	Kuyew, cf Guyo	03/38	[WO]
HDS55	Kuyi Maryam (Kuye, Kuye Maryam) 10°27'/38°02' 2567 m, west of Bichena (visiting postman under Debre Markos) (centre in 1964 of Debai Tilat Gin wereda) kuyi: <i>kuyyisa</i> (O) spices	10/38	[Gz Ad Po]
HEU92	Kuyiha, see Kwiha		
HCC79	Kuyle 06°08'/37°26' 1831 m	06/37	[Gz]
??	Kuyo Tumbo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../.	[Po]
HDF83	Kuyu (M. Quiu) (mountain) 1230 m	08/39	[n WO q]
HDK99	Kuyu 09°52'/38°21' 2487 m see under Tulu Milki /which Kuyu school? in Selale awraja:/ A mission primary school in 1968 had 112 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	09/38	[AA Gz]

HDL80	Kuyu (Cuiu, Cuyu) (area) 09°48'/28°24' 2547 m see also Gebre Guracha	09/38	[+ WO AA Gz]
HDL80	Kuyu Balemi 09°49'/38°25' 2548 m see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Kuyu sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDL80	Kuyu wereda (Kuyo ..) (centre in 1964 = Gebre Guracha)	09/38	[Ad]
HEH46	Kuza (Cuza), see Luza		
GDF90	Kuzai, T. (hill) 1746 m	09/34	[WO]
HEJ76	Kwa 12°27'/37°08' 1910 m, south-east of Chilga Kwa, cf Kua	12/37	[Gz]
HEL41	Kwa Amba (Cua Amba) 12°09'/38°33' 1561 m	12/38	[+ Gz]
JD...	Kwaho (Kuaho) (centre in 1964 of Abesikel sub-district)	09/43	[+ Ad]
HEC78	Kwaja (Coagia)	11/37	[+ Gu]
HEU95	Kwakene Shelikot (Cuachene Scelicot) 13°29'/39°46' 1767 m	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEC13c	Kwakera (Quachera, Quakura, Quaquera)	11/36	[+ Gu Pa]
HEC13c	Kwakera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Ashena Mikael) Populated by Agew in James Bruce's time in the 1770s, settled at the heads of the rivers Kelti and Branti.	11/36	[+ Ad]
HEC31	Kwakurta Giyorgis (Kuakurta Giorghis) (centre in 1964 of Chara sub-district)	11/36	[+ Ad]
HDR95c	Kwala (Quala) (village) 2650 m	10/37	[+ Gu]
HEC93	Kwala Maryam (Quala Mariam) (church) see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[+ It]
	<i>kwale</i> (kwalä) (A) made up one's eyelashes with antimony		
HD...	Kwale, on the Abay river When the National Geographic expedition passed the Gumuz area in October 1999, men from the Kwale village carried a large drum on a pole and other instruments to the Meten village to make a kind of musical contest between the two villages. [V Morell, Blue Nile, Washington 2001 p 280]	10/35?	[20]
HET63	Kwale (Quale)	13/38	[+ WO]
HE...	Kwalissa sub-district (Kualissa ..) (centre in 1964 = Meren Shewa)	12/38	[+ Ad]
H....	Kwana, see Kuana		
HED83	Kwankucha 11°35'/37°49' 2446 m, east of Bahir Dar	11/37	[Gz]
HDU41	Kwantany (K'want'any, Qwantany) 10°23'/39°30' 2260 m, south of Were Ilu	10/39	[Gz q]
HEE89	Kwante (K'want'e, Qwante) 11°39'/39°18' 3283 m (mountain) north of Mekdela	11/39	[Gz q]
HFF50	Kwaot Gebre Menfes K'idus (K'wa'ot G.M.K.) (church) 14°06'/39°26', south of Adigrat	14/39	[Gz]
	<i>kwara</i> (qwara) (A,T) coral tree, with ornamental red flowers turned upwards, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , <i>E. brucei</i> , same as <i>korch</i> , according to James Bruce also known as <i>ambilish</i> in the far west; Bruce says that the "shaqella" used to weigh gold with the aid of the seeds of that tree; also (T) <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> , see <i>kwasa</i> below; <i>Kwara</i> , a group of the Agaw people.		
text	L. Reinisch, Die Quara-Sprache in Abessinien, Wien 1885-1887. The following pieces are arranged chronologically but it has not yet		

been analyzed which Kwara according to the following is referred to in each case.

Kwara (Quarra) (several?)

- 1500s By January 1594, the Falasha had been forced into submission by the Christian forces. The king then turned to the Falasha strongholds in the Kwara lowlands and made them tributary to him.
[3rd Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1969 p 105, citing James Bruce, Travels III p 251]
- 1770s According to James Bruce: "South-west of Dambea lay the very mountainous province of Kuara which was inhabited by 'Pagan blacks' -- Though very unwholesome, it abounded in gold, which came, however, not from within the province but from the neighbouring Guba, Nuba and Shanqella tribes.
In the low regions of Kuara near to Sennar there was also a settlement of 'Pagan blacks' called Ganjar, who were mainly horsemen and lived by hunting and plundering the Arabs -- They were controlled by the Governor of Kuara, one of the greatest officers of state who, being the king's lieutenant-general, had absolute power in his province and carried the *nagarit* and *sandaq*, kettle drum and staff of office, the symbols of such power."
[Pankhurst 1961 p 116-117]
- 1810s The future Emperor Tewodros II was born in that district in 1818.
- 1850s Dejazmach Kassa (future Tewodros) spent the rainy season of 1852 among his kinsmen there.
[Abit 1968 p 138]
- 1860s Ras Meshesha, son of Tewodros II, in the 1860s fought in Kwara with Desta Birru, who defeated, captured and imprisoned him.
[Acta aethiopica III p 22]
- 1870s In a letter of January 1873 is written:
"Ras Wereña rules beyond the Tekkeze as far as Qwara."
Debtera Asseggaheñ writes in March 1873:
"Ras Wereña is the son of Maje Welde Kidan. He was appointed *ras* during the reign of *Atse* Tekle Giyorgis. And now, he rules all the way from Qwara and Welqayit as far as Checheho. He has become very strong."
[Acta aethiopica III p 138, 146]
- 1900s Flat-topped mountain (Quarra), in 1900 the haunt of a robber-chief Kidarnar Mariam /Kidane Maryam?/ and his band.
[Powell-Cotton 1902 p 256]
- 1930s "An outlier /Quara north of Wembera/ occupied by Abyssinian highlanders -- a western outpost of Christianity."
[Cheesman 1936]
Governor in 1935 was Dejazmach Kassa.
- 1940s "On 24 August /1940/ Critchley -- went off with two *askari* to reconnoitre Kwara, an isolated mountain massif -- as a possible base for the Emperor. He returned on 27 August having covered 90 miles /over 140 km/ on foot, reporting that Kwara was held by a *banda* garrison under Tenente Parodi, who was also *residente*. (In fact the number one *banda* of Braca's group, 250 strong, plus auxiliaries.) He brought back a sketch plan and description of the fort and of the best method of attack, and reported that Fitaurari Werku was highly regarded, that there was ample grain and meat on the plateau, but no suitable ground for a landing strip."
[Shirreff 1995 p 43]
"In September 1940 -- /Clifford/ Drew and his party had moved to within three miles of Kwara to support /Fitawrari/ Werku and his men in the siege of the fort. Grey opened wireless communication with Khartoum on 17 September -- Grey succeeded in obtaining some much needed sugar and tea from Kwara by sending in local Ethiopians. Grey also describes how late in November Drew sent in a letter signed by himself, Grey and Whitmore demanding that the /Italian/ garrison surrender to 'the British forces (all three of us!)', but all they did was to lock up our messenger'."
"On 1 December Werku attacked and reduced the post of Matabia, dispersing the

garrison. Unfortunately on returning to his camp he was ambushed and shot and died of his wounds /on 20 December/. -- the siege continued under his successor, Lij Belaya, until the garrison was relieved by a bold stroke by Captain Braca -- Werku's death was successfully concealed from the Italians who continued to believe that he was in command."

Drew and his party left Kwara on 10 December and rejoined Sandford at Faguta. [Shirreff 1995 p 60, 308]

"The Patriots under Werku's successor, Lij Belaya, had continued to invest Kwara after Drew and his party left, and early in February /1941/ news reached Fitaurari Teffere Zelleka -- that the garrison was closely besieged and could not escape. This information was passed to Boustead, then in charge, and as a result Regimental Sergeant-Major Shaw of B company of the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion with No 7 platoon under Lieutenant Tagany Maisha was sent to assist the Patriots. -- in fact Shaw arrived at Kwara too late to help after a very daring rescue operation of the garrison had been carried out by Captain Braca."

"Braca with his *banda* group was then at Comar, southeast of Metemma -- To conform with the retreat from Kassala in the north in the face of Platt's advance, the Italian forces at Metemma withdrew back to Chilga -- Braca sought and obtained Martini's permission to try to relieve his *banda* at Kwara in the course of the withdrawal and rejoin Martini -- on the way to Chilga. He left Comar on 23 January with a force of 12 officers and 1020 *ascari* from his *banda* group and the 57th Colonial Battalion, with 265 horses and mules. He had heavy and light machine guns but no mortars or artillery. After a march of 133 kilometres over mountainous country, his force fought its way into Kwara against fierce resistance by the Patriots on 27 January, suffering in two actions 23 *ascari* killed and two officers and 72 *ascari* wounded."

- 1970s After the EPRP lost the conflict with the TPLF in 1978, one wing of the EPRP moved from Tigray and continued to operate from Kwara in the Gondar region. [12th Int Conf of Eth Studies 1994]
- 1990s 40 flights were planned to bring 3,800 Falasha to Israel, with the first arriving to Tel Aviv on an EAL commercial flight. Falasha of lower Kwara were left behind in the exodus of 1991, because they failed to make their way to Addis Abeba. [Reuters 99-06-22]
- HEE84 Kwara (Qwara) (area) 11°38'/38°49' 11/38 [+ n]
- HEH42 Kwara, see Tewodros Ketema
- HEH56 Kwara (Quara, Quarra, Kara) (mountain) 12°18'/36°13' 1573 m 12/36 [+ WO Gz]
- HEH42 Kwara Omedla wereda, cf Omedla 12/35 [+ Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Tewodros Ketema)
The primary school (in Chilga awraja) in 1968 had 68 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-5, with 2 teachers
- 1960s With a centre for community development of "Quarra & Omedlla".
- HEH42? Kwara sub-district (-1997-) 12/35 [n]
- HEC99 Kwarata, see Korata
- HED22 Kwarib (Quarib) (area) 11/37 [+ WO]
- HED23 Kwarib (Quarib, Qarib, Garib) (mountain) 11/37 [+ WO Gz]
11°04'/37°48' 2152, 2700 m
- HED23 Kwarib, see under Mota
- HEA28 Kwaril (Quaril) (hill) 823 m 11/35 [+ WO]
- HEC18 Kwarit wereda & sub-district (Kuarit, Quarit) 10/37 [+ Ad n]
(centre in 1964 = Gebez Maryam) (-1964-1997-)

kwasa (qwasa) (T) kind of tree, *Balanites aegyptiaca*;
it grows in dry land and has green spines;
kwatsa (qwats'a) (T) punish; *kwas* (qwas) (A) ball

	kwassa abbo: <i>abbo</i> (O) term of address among male friends; <i>Abbo</i> (A) colloquial name of Saint Gebre Menfes Qiddus		
HES78	Kwassa Abbo, see Jedo		
HED58	Kwassa Abo, see Jedu		
HE...	Kwassa sub-district (Kuassa ..) (centre in 1964 = Arb Gebeya) <i>kwat</i> (qwat) (A) cavity in grinding stone; <i>Koat</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe	11/38	[+ Ad]
HDL51	Kwat (K'wat, Qwat) 09°32'/38°35' 1900 m south-west of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDT06	Kwat (K'wat, Qwat) 09°59'/38°59' 2350 m (with church) north-east of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz q]
HDU15	Kwatiny (K'wat'iny, Qwatiny) 10°05'/39°51' 1396 m east of Molale	10/39	[Gz q]
	<i>Kwegu</i> (Bacha), small ethnic group numbering about 760 (or 500 by year 2000), described by D. Turton in 1986, living east of Omo river at about HCB12 and northwards, north of the Kara and south of the Mursi, cf Koegu They call themselves Kwegu, but one sub-group numbering about 200 is called Nyidi by others, and another of about 400 is called Yidi. They speak a language of the Surma group. [Ethnicity .., 1994 p 49]		
HEU92	Kweha, see Kwiha		
	Kweskwam, see Gondar castles in neighbourhood, cf Kuskwam		
HDR95	Kweskwam (Quosquam), see Askun		
HDS99	Kweskwam 10°49'/38°22'	10/38	[n]
HEC58	Kweskwam (Quosquam, Guscam) see under Debre May	11/37	[x WO Gu]
HEM71	Kweskwam 12°27'/39°28'	12/39	[n]
??	Kwey (Qwey) There was a rebellion in Lasta in the 1600s in the time of Susneyos. He divided his army into two parts. The one under Be'elä Krestos, later joined by Keflä Maryam and Keflä Giyorgis, took a lower route and established itself in Qwey where it "looted the crops and devastated the country of the ungodly". [7th Int Conf of Ethiopian Studies 1984 p 215]	../..	[x]
GCS86	Kwicher (Cuicer) 08°00'/33°02' 283 m	08/33	[+ n]
HC...	Kwiera, see Kuyera		
HEU92	<i>kwiha</i> : <i>quiha</i> (T) willow tree, <i>Salix subserata</i> Kwiha (Kweha, Kuwiha, Kuyiha, Quiha, Koha) MS:13°20'/39°20' (13°29'/39°34') 2247/2258 m MS coordinates would give map code HET79 or HEU70 but those in brackets correspond with War Office map (with school, church Maryam and sub P.O. under Mekele) Centre in 1964 of Igri Hariba sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4E Igre Hariba (Wagir Hariba, Eghir Erive) (village) 2315 m 10E Shugala (Adi Sciunguala, A. Sciagualo) 2392 m 6SE Dandera (Dandeia) (village) 2380 m 8S Asegeda (Sogoda) (village) 2206 m 5SW Shibta (Shefta, Scefta) (village) 2390 m 8SW Dogea (Doghea) (pass w Fortino Sassari) 2265 m 7W (Enda Iyesus, see under Mekele)	13/39	[Gz Po Ad WO]

- 6N Harena (Arena, Ariena) (village) 2379 m
 7N Aba Selama (Enda Abba Scelema) (village) 2264/2390 m
 ?? Dolo (pass) 2332/2340 m
- 1938 About 900 inhabitants of which 60 Italians, with a growing Italian centre below the existing Ethiopian village.
Albergo Romagnolo with 10 room, 5 other restaurants, service station for motorcars, airstrip.
 A little north of the pass, an Italian military unit built a small church of *San Francesco da Páola*.
 [Guida 1938]
 Post office of the Italians was opened 10 November 1939.
 Is cancellations read QUIHA' - ERITREA.
- 1940s The Weyane revolt in Tigray was organized mainly by the young Haile Mariam Redda. After having organized his forces during the rainy season, they went on the offensive after Ethiopian New Year in September 1943. Their first victory was an attack on a besieged government garrison at Quiha. From there they moved westward, 20,000 strong.
 [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 250]
 The rebel movement organized by Blatta Haile Mariam Redda blocked the main road near Kwiha in early 1943.
 By mid-September the territorial troops in the area retired and the rebels captured the town without a fight.
 [Gilkes 1975 p 188-189]
 According to the commander of the Ethiopian troops at Kwiha, the Weyane revolt in 1943 caused that 89 soldiers and an unknown number of civilians were killed and 123 soldiers wounded there.
 [Gebru Tareke 1991 p 118]
 Interview about the 1943 Weyane made in early 1991:
 "Desta Abuy, now sixty-eight, was one of the leaders; he was twenty in 1943. Balambaras Mulaw Wores -- is related to Haile Mariam /mainspring of the Weyane uprising/ and also his brother-in-law. He seems young for his seventy-seven years."
 [Hammond 1999 p 245]
- 1950s Only the hotel had a telephone in 1956. It was a modern hotel run by Navigatana S/A. It was common for Europeans to stay overnight there when making the trip Addis Abeba-Asmara.
 Young German tourists in two Volkswagen buses passed Kwiha on 26 April 1957.
- 1960s The average daily traffic on the Dessie side in 1962 was 20 buses, 15 cars, and 50 trucks.
 Ditto on the Adigrat side was 6 buses, 36 cars, and 66 trucks.
 Ditto on the Mekele side was 5 buses, 25 cars, and 43 trucks.
 "It has a Touring Hotel with clean rooms and a restaurant -- The main road continues straight to Asmara. To reach Makalle, you must turn left in the middle of the town of Quiha."
 [Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. circa 1965 p 67]
 In 1965 Kwiha had only one industrial establishment (food sector).
 Population 2,196 as counted in 1967.
 In 1967 there were 6 telephone numbers, among which for Azmach Berhe Negasi, Ermias Gabre Selassie, 6th Infantry Brigade, Meteorological office, Touring Hotel.
 The primary school (in Inderta awraja) in 1968 had 354 boys and 243 girls, with 9 teachers.
- 1980s The main hotel around 1982 had 15 rooms.
 Boku Filwoha was a thermal bath only, with no restaurant or even telephone.
- pict Ethiopia, Library of Congress (USA) 1993 p 231 relief camp with tents in 1985
- Kwiha : Dogea**

Mulugeta's troops made a night-time raid against the Dogea pass on 9 January 1936 when there was an eclipse of the moon. It was probably the only substantial Ethiopian attack during the whole war carried out at night.

[G L Steer 1936 p 250]

Kwiha : Igre Hariba

pict U Caimpenta, L'Impero Italiano .., Milano 1936 p 97 inside Eghir Erive fort

HEU93	Kwihen (Quihen) 2372 m	13/39	[+ Gu]
HDC75	Kwinchi, G. (mountain)	08/37	[WO]
HDC84	Kwinchi, G. (hill)	08/36	[WO]
	<i>kwicho</i> (qwinch'o) (A) pinnacle, summit		
HEC88	Kwobenti (Cuobenti), see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ WO]
HDF30	Kwochedare (Quocedare, M.) (area)	08/39	[+ WO]
	<i>kwok amba</i> (qwoq amba) (A) partridge/francolin mountain		
HEE86	Kwokamba (Cuocamba) 11°37'/38°54' 2428 m	11/39	[+ WO Gz]
	see under Bete Hor		
HEC34	Kwokra (Quocra) (village with church)	11/36	[+ It]
HEC33	Kwokwara (Quoquara) (area)	11/36	[+ WO]
HEC76	Kwola (Guola) (village with church Mikael)	11/37	[+ It]
HEK01	Kwolala (Quolala)	11/37	[+ Gu]
HEC16	Kwollel (Quollel)	11/37	[+ WO]
HEC14	Kwollela (Quollela) (area), see under Injibara	10/37	[+ WO]
HF...	Kwollita (Quollita)	13/37	[+ 18]
	Mansfield Parkyns passed there during the rainy season of 1845.		
	"-- we began climbing the hill on which the village of Quollita stands. It was a splendid wild ascent. In some places the rocky hill-side was covered with shrubs, in others we passed along narrow ledges overhanging deep and woody ravines; above us rose the mountain, and below, at a great distance, was spread the broad flat of the <i>mazzaga</i> /cultivated plain/. -- we were well received and comfortably housed for the night. Our next day's road /westwards/ was over a very different kind of a country from that of the previous days - a hilly and moderately well populated district --"		
	[M Parkyns, Life in Abyssinia, vol II, London 1853 p 343-344]		
HCA68	Kwollu, see Kolu		
	kwolos abo: <i>abo</i> see under <i>abbo</i> as first part of name		
HEC12c	Kwolos Abo (Quolos Abo) (high plateau)	11/36	[+ Gu]
??	Kwoltebella (Cuoltebella)	../..	[+ Gu]
	Ethiopian customs used to be at the two small villages of Cuoltebella and Dari.		
	[Guida 1938]		
HEC67	Kwonji (Cuongi) (with church Mikael)	11/37	[+ It]
	there are Oromo ruins nearby		
HCG62	Kwonkis (Cuonchis) 06°53'/35°02' 2043 m	06/35	[+ WO Gz]
	see under Guraferda		
GCS86	Kwonyrek (Kwon Yrek) 08°03'/33°05' 283 m	08/33	[WO Gz]
	on the border of Sudan		
HEH74	Kwora (Cuora) (mountains) 12°25'/36°04' 843 m	12/36	[+ Gz]
HEM82	Kworam, see Korem		
HDM81	Kworrya (Met. Quorria)	09/39	[+ WO]
JDJ36c	Kwosheshher (Cuoscescer) (pass) 1680 m	09/42	[+ Gu]
	<i>Kwoskwam</i> , <i>Kweskwam</i> , 40-day period of fasting preceding the feast of the Flight to Egypt; named from the church where according to tradition the Holy Family found protection in Egypt; see above Kweskwam		

HEC67	Kwot Kwatma (Quot Quatma)	11/37	[+ WO]
HEC76	Kwota (Quota)	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>Kwotar</i> , a scattered Muslim group between the rivers Webi and Welga		
HEC24	Kwoyera (Quoera)	11/36	[+ Gu]