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|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| | <i>gor</i> (Som) tamarisk tree, see <i>gol</i> above | | |
| HDT87 | Gor 10°41'/39°04' 2355 m | 10/39 | [n] |
| HEL63 | Gor Amba, see Koramba | | |
| | <i>gora</i> (A) side of mountain; wide and flat road; (O) mostly the wild rose shrub, <i>Rosa abyssinica</i> ; also <i>Toddalia asiatica</i> which has leaves and thorns that resemble a rose bush; various shrubs with edible fruit, "Ethiopian raspberry" | | |
| HBJ98 | Gora (wide area), cf Gorra | 04/37 | [WO] |
| HBK28 | Gora (area) | 03/38 | [WO] |
| HBT39 | Gora (area) | 04/39 | [WO] |
| HCC73 | Gora 1494/1792 m | 06/36 | [WO] |
| HDD24 | Gora (Goro) 1827 m | 08/37 | [MS WO] |
| HDD26 | Gora 08°24'/38°06' 2159 m | 08/38 | [n] |
| HDE71 | Gora (village) | 08/38 | [x] |
| HDE75 | Gora 08°49'/38°53' 2133 m | 08/38 | [WO n] |
| HDE75 | Gora 08°52'/38°52' 2199 m | 08/38 | [n] |
| HDH78 | Gora 09°46'/36°28' 2086 m | 09/36 | [n] |
| HDL07 | Gora 09°07'/39°07' 2495 m | 09/39 | [n] |
| HDL09 | Gora 09°04'/39°15' 2485 m | 09/39 | [n] |
| HDL55 | Gora 09°34'/38°55' 2648 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HEF15 | Gora 10°58'/39°46' 1998 m | 10/39 | [WO n] |
| | Coordinates would give map code HEF14 | | |
| JDC98 | Gora 08°58'/42°22' 1530 m | 08/42 | [n] |
| JDN82 | Gora 10°40'/40°01' 1502 m | 10/40 | [n] |
| JDJ08 | Gora (Gora Ribu) 1425/1479 m | 09/42 | [WO Gu] |
| HDL92 | Gora Anda 1956 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HDT03 | Gora Anda (Gorandu) 10°01'/38°46' 1637 m | 10/38 | [MS] |
| HDL54 | Gora Keteba 09°30'/38°52' 2596 m | 09/38 | [n] |
| | <i>gora kore</i> (O) rose bush swamp | | |
| JCR46 | Gora Kore (area) | 07/42 | [WO] |
| HCP25 | Gora wereda (centre in 1964 = Chira) | 07/36 | [Ad] |
| HDM53c | Gorabella, see Gorebela | | |
| HDA35 | Goracho (Goraccio) 08°25'/35°19' 1324 m | 08/35 | [+ n] |
| | <i>gorade</i> (A,O) sword | | |
| HED58 | Goradit (Gorradit, Guradit, Guarradit) (centre in 1964 of Muja sub-district) | 11/38 | [MS Ad Gu WO] |
| 1930s | Italian <i>Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary. A trip to Debre Tabor by mule used to take two days. | | |
| HDJ84 | Gorado 09°48'/37°00' 2302 m | 09/37 | [n] |
| HDM75 | Goragussa 1028 m | 09/39 | [WO] |
| JCM30 | Gorahai, see Korahé & JCL39 | | |
| | gorai: <i>goray</i> (Som) male ostrich | | |
| HBK60 | Gorai, G. (hill) 862 m | 04/37 | [WO] |
| HEC27 | Goraiba | 11/37 | [WO] |
| JDJ08 | Goraibu 09°05'/42°21' 1479 m | 09/42 | [n] |
| JCS60 | Gorale (area) | 07/42 | [WO] |
| JDR54 | Goranda (area) | 10/41 | [WO] |
| HDT03 | Gorandu, see Gora Anda | | |
| JDH15 | Goraoa?, G. (area) | 09/41 | [WO] |
| JCD74 | Gorara (Gorera) 06°07'/42°53' 309 m | 06/42 | [WO n] |
| HFF33c | Goraro (recorded in 1841) | 13/39 | [Ha] |
| | gorase: <i>Goraze</i> , ethnic group, see Gobeze | | |

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|--------|--|-------|--------------|
| HBR54 | Gorase, see Gerese & HCC14 | | |
| JDJ16c | Goraybu (Goraibu) <i>gorba</i> (O) many; (A) disease which makes cattle meagre; <i>gorbe</i> (O) kind of tall forest tree, <i>Albizia gummifera</i> , <i>A. schimperiana</i> ; it has pods and bipinnate leaves like the acacias and often occurs as shade tree in coffee forests | 09/42 | [+ Wa] |
| HDJ10 | Gorba (Gorbo) 09°11'/36°40' 1842 m | 09/36 | [n] |
| HDK03 | Gorba 2498 m | 09/37 | [AA] |
| HDK08 | Gorba 09°07'/38°19' 2750 m | 09/38 | [n] |
| HDK18 | Gorba 09°09'/38°19' 2825 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDK18 | Gorba (with church), another HDK19 at 2 km distance | | |
| JCK67 | Gorbalmi 630 m | 06/43 | [MS WO] |
| HDJ10 | Gorbo, see Gorba | | |
| KCP79 | Gorbwayneh (Gorbuaineh) (area) | 07/46 | [+ WO] |
| HEC79 | Gordemma (Uorghemma) (village) see under Bahir Dar | 11/37 | [WO It] |
| HDM41 | Gordida (with bridge) 2776 m | 09/39 | [Gu] |
| HBS80c | Gordigea (Gordighea) 1325 m | 05/37 | [+ Gu] |
| HCC09 | Gordigea (Gordighea) 05°27'/37°30' 1196 m Near map code HCD00 | 05/37 | [+ n] |
| HDL54 | Gordoma | 09/38 | [WO] |
| HDL56 | Gordoma 09°30'/38°58' 2656 m A channel 23 km long was built from /which Gordoma?/ to supply small scale mining operations with water. The amount of water was not sufficient. [Mineral 1966] <i>gordoman, gordomo</i> (O) roofed structure usually for keeping beehives; <i>gordona</i> (O?) kind of iron ore | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDJ01 | Gordomo (Gordommo) 2402 m, cf Gurdommi | 09/36 | [n WO] |
| ?? | Gordona A detailed survey was performed in 1964 by the RUDIS Mining Association, because of iron ore outcrops. It is the richest magnetite-haematite deposit found in the region, SSE of Yubdo near Birbir river. The main outcrop is a single body with a visible length of 194 m and a maximal width of 7 m. Magnetic anomalies suggest that there may also be covered ore bodies. The possible reserves were estimated to over 250,000 metric tons. [Mineral 1966] <i>gore</i> (O) 1. mostly the wild rose shrub, see <i>gora</i> above, but also various shrubs with edible fruit; 2. stall for calves; (A) den, lair; small hole (niche?) in a wall Gore, cf Gori | ../. | [Mi] |
| HDA08 | Gore (Gorei, Gwore) 08°09'/35°31' or ..33' (source from the 1940s: 08°10'/35°38') 1837/2007/2134 m near map code HCN98 (with district P.O.) Centre at least 1964-1980 of Gore awraja. Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 10S Fugu (mountain) | 08/35 | [MS WO Gu n] |
| geol | "Occasionally a more silicic type of basalt is developed, especially near Gore (hence the name "Gore rock"), where a black holocrystalline lava is composed of sodic labradorite, and with hornblende and biotite in place of augite and olivin; chemically this basalt is characterised by a low Mg and Ca, and a high alkali content." [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 135] | | |
| rain | Average rainfall per year was recorded as 2061 mm in 1914-36 and as 2136 mm in 1947- 51. | | |
| 1890s | "The town of Gori in Ale is the residence of Dejazmach Tesemma. This town is a large permanent military camp, with up to 4,000 inhabitants. | | |

The town consists of a group of homes of military leaders dispersed here and there, around which huddle little shacks or, rather, huts of their soldiers. All the buildings are of wood, covered with thatch.

In the domain of Dejazmach Tesemma there are several gates built at fords across rivers that are not passable at other places."

[A Bulatovich 1897]

Captain Clochette died in 1897 in Gore.

gov

Gore town was founded by Ras Bitwoded Tessema who was governor of Ilu Babor. Subsequent governors were Dejazmach Kebede, Dejazmach Genami, Ras Nadew (Nado), Ras Kebede Mengesha, Ras Mulugeta, and from late 1934 Dejazmach Makonnen Endalkachew who had also held many other important posts.

1898

Dejazmach Tesemma marched from Gore in 1898 and subdued several tribes in the southwest.

1900s

Gore seems to have been founded as a real town in 1910-1913 by Ras Tesemma and soon became an important market although lacking communications. Coffee was exported vis Gambela.

In 1907 one Majid Aboud, born 1886 in Libanon, arrived to Gore to take care of a rubber plantation for Mr Ydlibi, but this office was closed in 1914 when World War I began.

After a mission in the direction of Gambela, to pacify the Yambo, he returned to Gore in 1916 as Ato Mejid and had a coffee plantation at Gumaro a couple of hours outside Gore.

He was elsewhere in 1921-1926 serving the Ethiopian Government but then returned to Gore again and stayed there until 1933. [Zervos 1936]

1920s

A post office was opened within the period 1923-1928. Postal cancellation stamping is known from 1927.

"-- Gore, a large trading centre. At Gore we had to see another governor and arrange with the Abyssinian Corporation to buy and take over their residence and coffee warehouse, henceforth to be a mission station. The governor was suffering from a certain chronic disease and needed intravenous injection. So two or three weeks would have to be spent on Gore mountain, another beautiful place, although the 'in process of being purchased' mission station was situated rather unpleasantly near the large central market square and was an excellent place for a mission station, but not for a residence."

"The market place was a beehive of activity, for Gore was the biggest market town in all western Abyssinia. Millions of pounds of coffee came to Gore every year, to be relayed down the mountain to Gambela."

"It was at Gore that occurred the incident which put me in high favour with the governor, and eventually with Haile Selassie himself. It was a little thing, in fact, a very little thing - a little beetle, to be exact, that had crawled into the gubernatorial ear and was causing intense pain. I was able to remove the beetle, to the satisfaction of Ras Nado, the governor. When shown the offending insect, the great man's followers solemnly assured him that it was a wood-boring beetle that would have bored its way through his head and killed him. Nothing I could say would shake from him the conviction that his life had been saved."

"Two or three weeks were spent at Gore in completing arrangements for buying and taking over of the property, in paying professional visits to the governor, and in treating numbers of sick who came daily. The number of sick who came seemed endless and it became increasingly evident to us that no better location for a second mission station could be found than at Gore, the centre of a very large population and which through its markets reached out over hundreds or even thousands of square miles of fertile and prosperous land."

[T A Lambie, Boot and saddle..., USA 1943 p 57-59]

On 9 July 1927 the Greek nationals T. Zewos and A. Donalis were awarded a contract to link Metu and Gore by road with Gambela, a distance of 180 km.

[Pankhurst 1968 p 290-191]

The post office which was active 1927-1936 used spelling GORE although e g the American Mission (Robert M Wilson around 1928) used the spelling Gorei.

The Ethiopian hand stamp, containing also Amharic script, was used even by the Italians for a while after their occupation in November 1936. The regular post office of the Italians was opened 9 September 1937 (or 14 August?). Its cancellations read GORE * GALLA E SIDAMA.

[Philatelic source]

1930s In the early 1930s the American mission had a hospital at Gore with a resident physician Dr. Virgil F. Dougherty. Other staff were Miss Bayne, Mrs Walker and M.P.R. West. The British consul at Gore /one by name Walker, later from 1928 Captain E. N. Erskine/ was appointed for western Ethiopia, while the consul at Maji was for the south-west.

[Zervos 1936]

In 1934 the British Consul at Gore bore witness to the movement of several gangs of slaves, including one numbering ninety. Late in 1935 a progressive slavery official was appointed who, announcing that he had strong orders from the Emperor, held a public ceremony in the market-place at which he freed 105 slaves and exhibited 35 slave traders, loaded with chains. [Perham 1948 p 229, 230]

The governor employed Dr. N. Zervos and there was a pharmacy.

Bank of Ethiopia had agents G. Amourgis from 1912, M.P. Pastacaldi from 1921, and M.N. Dascalakis from 1922.

There was an Ethiopian primary school with about 50 children, one Armenian teacher and three Ethiopian teachers.

In Gore at that time there worked for Arabic masons named Sheik Adam, Musleh, Salem Hail, and Yehya. [Zervos 1936]

The road from Jimma to Gore was not yet built by 1935. A trip from Gore to Addis Abeba took 20-22 days for pack mules and 14-15 days for riding mules. The mail transport from Gore to Addis Abeba departed every Monday at 17.00 while the Government telephone was used also as telegraph connection.

A limited quantity of coffee could be bought at the market in Gore, and it was sent to Bure, which was the commercial coffee centre 3 days away by pack mules. [Zervos 1936]

Commercial firms represented at Gore in the early 1930s included

Société du Haut Uélé & du Nil (EHUN) from 1927, with head office in Belgian Congo, main staff Georges Armanza, A. Demonzatos, Vartas Djivanian;

Séférian & Co. from 1928, Armenian firm with head office in Khartoum, main staff Artin Ibisnian, G. Yegavian;

Constantinou & Co. from 1920, Greek firm with head office in Khartoum, director G. Fovos;

Ch. P. Moritis from 1910, Greek firm with head office in Khartoum, main staff N. Andriotis, Mr Pagoulatos;

Selim Tabet from 1912, Syrian firm with agent in Khartoum;

Kosmas Teperidis from 1918, Greek firm with agent in Khartoum, main staff

N. Vassilopoulos, A. Bouloudian;

E.G. Papageorgiou from 1930, Greek firm w. agent in Khartoum;

S. Vetzmadian from 1929, Armenian firm with agent in Khartoum;

C.G. Pragastis from 1930, Greek firm with agent in Khartoum;

P. Danalis from 1930, Greek coffee exporter;

M. Ohanessian from 1932, Armenian coffee exporter;

B. Bedoussian from 1915, Armenian coffee exporter, also importer.

Foreign residents at Gore were also the wives of Erskine with 2 children, Armanza, Vetzmadian with 1 child, Eftimiades with 3 children, Tabet with 2 children, Beloudian, Danalis, Dougherty with 2 children, Sakellaridis, also Miss Artemis Vetzmadian.

[Zervos 1936 p 367-368]

Hotel Ras Nado was owned by A. Vayanakis and had foreign staff A. Ortenzatos, Ch. Pheodossiou, and Ap. Pragastis. [Zervos ditto]

Ras Mulugeta was governor of Gore in 1932, when there was some trouble on the border of the Sudan. "On Ras Mulugeta's recommendation Majid Abud, former agent for John Nicholas, was appointed Frontier Agent to establish Ethiopian control in the border area."

[Ken Doig *in* Menelik's Journal p 326]

1935 The population, mostly Oromo, was estimated at 25,000 in 1935, of which 40 foreigners
/=*Europeans?*/.

The British consul at Gore was evacuated to Gambela in October 1935, over a newly
completed highway. [Doig p 327]

1936 "After the defeat of the Ethiopian army, a government was organized in Gore, under the
nominal leadership of *Bitwod*. Wolde Tzadik. He had little actual power, since the
Amhara leaders were divided among themselves on the conduct of the war. The Oromo
were hostile to them -- Among the Amhara leaders who had taken refuge in western
Ethiopia was Ras Imru -- the best military leader of the Ethiopian army. -- Although Ras
Imru planned to go to Kenya in exile, the emperor had nominated him viceroy. In Gore,
he became the symbol of authority and resistance, and was endorsed by the Black Lion
Association. Reluctantly, Imru accepted their plan to march on Addis Abeba."

"The British consul Erskine at Gore encouraged /the Oromo/ to remain within the British
orbit, even though his government had not officially authorized him to do so." [Sbacchi
1997 p 167]

The most important figure in Wellega at the time of the Italian attack was Dejazmach
Habte Mariam, descendant of a hereditary ruler Dejazmach Moroda who had ruled central
Wellega. In 1935 when mobilization was ordered against the Italians, Habte Mariam was
distinctly backwards in his efforts, and almost no troops from Wellega took part in the
battle for the northern frontier. When news came of the Italian entry into Addis Abeba, a
series of meetings were held between Habte Mariam and various minor hereditary
chieftains of Wellega. A document was signed by 33 chiefs saying that "we wish to be
placed under British Mandate, and we appoint Dejazmach Habte Mariam as our head
chief".

When the remnants of the imperial Government were first established at Gore in 1936,
Habte Mariam agreed to await the results of peace negotiations and accept directions
from Gore in the meantime. However, at the same time a memorandum was sent to the
British Foreign Secretary through the British Consul at Gore, Captain Erskine, where
Habte Mariam as chief negotiator for the Western Oromo expressed that they wished to
become a League of Nations Mandate to be administered by the British.

[Gilkes 1975 p 210-213]

"Ras Imru, Regent of Ethiopia, had reached Gore in mid-June nearly six weeks after the
Emperor's departure. Gore in the south-west had the advantage of having a British
Consulate and therefore a means of communication with the world outside and in
particular with London. It had the disadvantage of being, as the British Consul put it,
'stranded in a sea of Gallas'. Its further disadvantage was the character of the then British
Consul. Captain Erskine was young, highly ambitious, prejudiced against the Amhara,
and extremely pro-Galla. His reports were larded with references to 'the despotic Tafari
regime' -- Economically the south-west was already a British protectorate -- Just before
Ras Imru's arrival Galla potentates had indeed formed a 'Western Galla Confederation'
and were appealing to Eden for recognition and protection. In the opinion of infuriated
Sudan Civil Service officials (who rather welcomed the prospects of an Italian
administration) Captain Erskine was 'impetuous to the point of irresponsibility.'

A further complication was the presence at Gore of Bitwoded Wolde Tsaddik, described
by Erskine as 'a pleasant old gent of 68 who had been sent to the south-west the year
before /in 1935/ as the Emperor's representative'. He had been appointed President of the
Provisional Government at Gore by Haile Selassie just before the Emperor's departure for
Djibuti. -- He had with him a fairly large body of Shoan troops. There were several other
smaller Shoan garrisons scattered throughout the south-west - the largest of them, at
Jimma, already under attack by the people of that city. Six hundred regulars sent out by
the Bitwoded Wolde Tsaddik to relieve that siege deserted on the way and became *shiftas*.
It was symptomatic of the confused and demoralizing situation in the south-west."

"Unfortunately for the gallant /Captain Erskine/, however, at the beginning of July first
the British government (though tempted) rejected the idea of a mandate; and secondly a

group of warlike Oletta cadets arrived at Gore.

With their followers (who included 50 Eritrean deserters) the cadets numbered only 350-odd but the young men such as Kifle Nasibu, Belai Haileab, and the two sons of the Ethiopian Minister in London, Joseph and Benjamin Martin, were cock-a-hoop. -- It looked as if an efficient and modern armed force might be organized under the leadership of the high-spirited cadets.

On 29 September /1936/ the British Consulate at Gore was officially closed. The date of departure for the last steamer from Gambela -- had been fixed: 14 October. But when the last steamer arrived -- from the Sudan, it carried an unexpected passenger. This was George Herouy, son of Blattenguetta Herouy. He had been with his father and the Emperor at 'Fairfield' near Bath and he had persuaded the British authorities in the Sudan to allow him through for humanitarian reasons. His ostensible purpose was to collect his wife, Ras Imru's daughter, who was with her father in Gore.

George Herouy brought with him a series of letters from Haile Selassie and most encouraging, though entirely fictitious, news: the Emperor would shortly be landing at Gore escorted by fifteen British fighters -- Justified or not, Haile Selassie had once more outwitted his allies and enemies, and succeeded in raising the morale of his supporters."

"As Abba Jobir and his column halted /on their way to Jimma/, Ras Imru and the cadets and the Shoan troops that remained loyal to him moved out of Gore. Attacked by the Wollega Galla, they headed south-east towards Jimma and Maji where the remaining Shoan garrisons lay. -- In the last fortnight of November the Italian columns occupied Jimma and Gore. where the Bitwoded Wolde Tsaddik submitted. The Bishop of Gore, Abba Mikael, not only refused to collaborate but excommunicated those who had. He was first imprisoned, then publicly shot - the second Bishop to be executed by the Italians."

"In December the net closed. On the 13th, Colonel Princivalle and Abba Jobir caught Ras Imru on the banks of the river Naso. There was fierce day-long fighting -- /About a week later:/ Having ordered his men to destroy their weapons, himself having thrown into the stream a pistol given to him by his cousin the Emperor, Ras Imru mounted a mule and rode unarmed into the Italian camp -- With Ras Imru surrendered Kifle Nasibu, Belai Haileab, and many other of the surviving cadets, also Yilma Deressa, Joseph and Benjamin the two sons of Dr. Martin, George Herouy, and Haddis Alemayu -- They had been promised their lives and -- the promise was at the time kept." [Mockler 1984 p 163-168]

Gore fell to the Ist Eritrean Brigade of the Italians on 26 November 1936.

1938 Population about 25,000. Italian *Residenza*, post, telephone, two Italian banks, hospital and pharmacy, shops, airport to the east of town.

Buildings were mostly in chicka, with some in masonry, on both sides of a long street. To the west there was the former gibbi of Ras Tessema Nadew, within stone walls, and the Italians used it for their *Comando*. The church of Mikael was nearby. In the surroundings there was also a Missione della Consolata with school and handicraft workshop and a leprosarium built after the occupation.

[Guida 1938]

1940s Ras Mesfin Sileshi (born circa 1902) was Governor of Ilubabor 1942-1946.

Around 1947 there was air connection with Addis Abeba twice a week. The landing ground was on the crest of a hill, with a steep drop at the end. "The ticket office was in the shade under one of the airplane wings."

There were three American missionaries and a British consul in the town in 1947.

The mission hospital in 1949 had one doctor and 50 beds. There was also an American Mission clinic (-1955-).

The governor at that time was a young man.

Kenyazmach Majid Abboud still lived on his large farm, and tea plantations were being added.

[mainly: I Ambjörn, Ethiopien lockade, Sthlm 1949 p 290-296]

1950s Seferian & Co., importers of Volkswagen etc. and exporters of coffee etc. had a branch in Gore, and a coffee cleaning plant was operated by E.E. Papageorgiou (-1955-).

Provincial Governor General in 1959 was Dejazmach Geresu Duki.
Provincial Director of Ilubabor Teklay Gizat was Ato Zekarias Tekle, and
and Secretary General was Ato Tadesse Wolde Mikael.
Town officer of Gore was Ato Kebede Shenkut.

Sub-province Governor of Gore awraja was Fitawrari Reta Gebre Amlak.
Provincial chief of police in 1959 was Colonel Tekeste Habte (French and Italian
speaking) and deputy chief was Lt.Col. Getachew Habte Wold.

1960s Haile Selassie Gugsu, who was handed over from the British to the Eth. Government in
1948 and sentenced for treason because of his contacts with the Italians, was first kept in
confinement in Arsi and later transferred to Gore, where he was still kept at least in 1974.
[Gilkes 1975 p 29]

1967 Population of Gore 7,880 as counted in 1967.
There was no telephone in 1954. By 1967 there were 56 numbers of which 3 for the
Deputy Governor and 3 for the prison. There was one for the H.I.M. Private Estate and
one for Abune Kerlose. Of numbers on personal names there were about 8 for Ethiopian-
type and about 12 for Arab-type names. The only Greek name was Evangelos
Papageorgiou, and the only other European individual name was Jack Smith.
Among those who passed 8th-grade examination in 1960 were 25 students at
Haile Selassie I school, 10 students at Menelik II school, and 3 students at Kidus Gebriel
school.

Haile Selassie I School in 1960 had 31 male students and no female in secondary
education. This school in 1968 had 357 male and 64 female students in grades 7-12, with
20 teachers of which 15 foreign.

The following schools are probably located in Gore town and in 1968 had sizes as
specified: Abune Mikael primary school had 1054 boys and 603 girls, with 24 male and 6
female teachers; Kidus Gebriel primary school had 579 boys and 246 girls, with 16 male
teachers and one female, and at the secondary level there were 104 male and 8 female
students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian); Menilek II School had 34 male students
and one female in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers (Ethiopian); the Islam School was closed by
1968. [Official school census]

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan
for Gore.

Gunilla Bjerén, who worked for the Swedish Volunteer Service as a social researcher in
1965-1967 and returned to Ethiopia in 1968 for her own studies, made one of her sample
studies in Gore. [Bjerén 1985 p 22]

Experiments with tea plantations were made around Gore in the 1960s (cf Majid Abboud
above in the 1940s), but, with exceptions, this kind of cultivation did not become
established in Ethiopia.

1970s Spelling used by the post office was GORE also around 1975.
In February 1971 a dozen students led by 20-year evangelist Iteffa Gobena had an ecstatic
religious experience and started preaching to others. This movement made the American
mission administration in USA change their decision to close the mission station in Gore.
[A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 41-42]

1990s This westernmost highland settlement of Gore, one of the most important towns in
western Ethiopia and the capital of Ilubabor, came into existence in the nineteenth
century, when it was the headquarters of one of Emperor Menelik's principal
commanders, Ras Tessema Nadew. Set in fine mountain scenery, the settlement is
renowned for its honey and is the site of the chief's old palace and two small churches,
dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and Saint George.

There are several small local hotels.

[Camerapix 1995 p 200]

Around 10 km from Gore when coming from Gambela, there are tea plantations lining the
road. The Gummaro plantation of 800 hectares is the largest tea plantation in Ethiopia.
The Tewodros Hotel was new in the late 1990s. The Addis Abeba bus for Gambela stops
there daily.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 268]

Gore is one of ten air force bases in Ethiopia.

[World directory of defence .. 1995]

Around 1997 there are domestic flights of Ethiopian Air Lines between Gore and Addis Abeba, Dembidolo, Gambela, Jimma. The unpaved runway has a length of about 1200 m.

picts I Ambjörn, Etiopien lockade, Sthlm 1949 p 240 landscape;
F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 56 marketplace;
Gli annali..., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 740-741[pl 2]
Italian-built police building

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------|--------------|
| HDB24 | Gore 08°20'/36°04' 1937 m | 08/36 | [MS] |
| JDA77 | Gore, G.(area) 1875 m, see under Gelemso | 08/40 | [WO] |
| JDN84 | Gore 10°41'/40°12' 942 m | 10/40 | [n] |
| HDA08 | Gore awraja (centre = Gore) | 08/35 | [MS Ad] |
| | The newly settled population in the resettlement programme until 1985 amounted to 26 per cent of the population of Gore awraja. [Jansson, Harris & Penrose 1987 p 176] | | |
| HDA08 | Gore sub-district (-1997-) | 08/35 | [n] |
| HEF.. | Gorebabo (centre 1964 of Jorsa sub-district) in Ambasel awraja | 11/39 | [Ad] |
| HDM53c | Gorebela (Gorebiela, Gorabella, Gurabella, Gourabela) 09°35'/39°44' 2463 m (centre in 1964 of Ankober wereda) | 09/39 | [LM Ad 18 n] |
| HDT68 | Goreeka (Gore'eka) 10°31'/39°13' 2468 m | 10/39 | [MS] |
| JDH27 | Goregutuwere (centre in 1964 = Karamile) | 09/41 | [Ad] |
| HCG37 | Gorei (area) 1488 m, cf Gorey | 06/35 | [WO] |
| JDK06 | Gorei 09°04'/43°04' 1543 m | 09/43 | [n] |
| JDK41 | Goreis, see Gureso | | |
| HDT53 | Gorenj 10°28'/38°42' 2186 m | 10/38 | [n] |
| JCD74 | Gorera, see Gorara | | |
| JDK10 | Gorey 09°13'/42°32' 1569 m, cf Gorei | 09/42 | [MS] |
| HDE61 | (village) | 08/38 | [x] |
| ?? | Gorey Guda (river) | ../.. | [Ch] |
| | In 1929 Consul Cheesman crossed "the sandy bed, which from the high flood-marks seems to be a big river in the rains -- Traces of elephant were to be seen all the way, and the first men of the caravan had to turn a lion out of the place we had selected for camp." [Cheesman 1936] | | |
| ?? | Gorey Kala (river) | ../.. | [Ch] |
| | Cheesman travelled there in 1929: "We turned to the left, over the Gorey Kala, a small tributary of the Shar, and struck a line into pathless forest. Elephant tracks were the only roads, but as the grass was burnt it was not as bad as it sounds." [Cheesman 1936] | | |
| JDS91 | Gorfaddi (area) | 10/42 | [WO] |
| | <i>gorfo</i> (O) homemade leather skirt, ceremonial leather dress; <i>gorf</i> (A) torrent, flood /of water over land/; <i>gorfu</i> (A) the flood | | |
| HDL.. | Gorfo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Wayu) | 09/38 | [Ad] |
| HDL24 | Gorfo (Gorfu, Gara Gorfu) (mountain area) 09°15'/38°52' 3147 m | 09/38 | [AA WO Gu n] |
| HDL34 | Gorfo (Gorfu) 09°20'/38°50' or ..51' 2784 m near river of the same name | 09/38 | [AA MS] |
| HDM01 | Gorfo (area) | 09/39 | [WO] |
| HDM11 | Gorfo Feres Bet 09°11'/39°25' 2701 m | 09/39 | [n] |
| HDE05 | Gorge (Gorghe) (area) | 08/38 | [+ WO] |
| JCS10 | Gorgis (Gorghis) 07°24'/42°55' 897 m | 07/42 | [Wa n] |
| | <i>gorgo</i> (A) tree with lightweight wood, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> | | |
| HD... | Gorgo (centre in 1964 of Kitim Weyra sub-district) | 09/39 | [Ad] |
| | The primary school (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) in 1968 had 72 boys and 15 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers. | | |

- Gorgora, cf Gurgura
- HDL83 Gorgora (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Addis Amba) 12/37 [Ad]
- HEJ57 Gorgora (**Old Gorgora**) (area) 12°13'/37°17' 1784 m 12/37 [Ch WO Gu]
with fine ruin Maryam Gimb, see separate section below
- geol The peninsula is possibly formed of more recent lavas. [Mohr]
Worked stone implements dating from the middle Paleolithic between 140,000 and 230,000 years ago have been found at Gorgora.
The first traces of pottery date back to around 7000 BC. Former settlements yielding a few pottery remains have been discovered at Gorgora. [Aubert 1999 p 28-29]
- 1600s The royal headquarters of Susneyos was transferred to Gorgora in 1612.
In Susneyos's reign a plague called *mantita* occurred in 1611, and an unidentified epidemic spread from Sennar to Gorgora and all Ethiopia in 1618 and 1619. Azevedo says that this second outbreak obliged the Emperor and his courtiers to leave the capital; many nobles and a significant number of the Portuguese perished.
[Pankhurst 1961 p 239]
Fighting broke out not far from Gorgora on the northern shore of Lake Tana in 1614. In the course of this struggle the Emperor Susneyos killed many Oromo soldiers, and captured not a few women, children and cattle. [Pankhurst 1997]
The shift of capital from Gorgora to higher land at Gondar around 1635 may largely have been motivated by a desire to escape malaria, although James Bruce states that the Portuguese when establishing themselves on relatively high land at Gorgora, they chose one of the few spots at the lake which were free from fever.
[Pankhurst 1961 p 243]
- 1930s "-- great depths of water would not be found off the Gorgora coast. Our interests were now centred on the ruined palace of Susenyos, which /in 1933/ stands out conspicuously on the top of a hill on the small promontory. -- we rode up the hill to the ruins of the palace built by the Portuguese Jesuit priest Pedro Paez for the Emperor Susenyos in 1614. We have to go back to Paez's own account of it as narrated by Tellez (*The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia*, translated into English 1710), for no European traveller seems to have visited it since, or at any rate to have left any description of it. -- Having found a quarry of good white stone, /Paez/ gave directions for making hammers, mallets, and chisels, and handling them himself and teaching the new workmen to square the stones and training the joiners and carpenters. He found no limestone, so instead of lime he used a binding kind of clay. There was a spacious staircase from the lower to the upper floor, and from that another which ascended to the flat roof of the house, round which there was a handsome parapet. The Father put a sort of spring lock upon the door of the stairs that led out upon the top of the house. The Emperor wished to have this altered, as he did not want to carry the key -- Some time later three conspirators asked audience of the Emperor with the intention of assassinating him. He received warning of their intention from a woman during the audience, and, while still conversing with the assassins, managed to rise and lead them to the door. He then slipped through it himself and slammed it to, leaving them on the stairs. --"
"The whole hill-top is occupied by the circular rock walls of small houses, all that remains of the old town once occupied by the Emperor's huge retinue. In the centre rise the walls of the ruined palace, commanding a glorious view of the lake and its bays -- Although the palace has not been occupied since the reign of Susenyos, such a complete ruin of substantial buildings seems to suggest that the earthquake which in 1704 destroyed the Portuguese-built palace at Gondar only 20 miles away also threw down most of the roofs of Gorgora.
We passed into a very large courtyard with a fish-pool or rain-water tank inside the walls with a stone gutter-spout draining into it from the roof. Rooms are built along the outside wall. The keyed arches all round show skilled workmanship and many are still standing. On the east side of the court is a high wall of rock, each block of which is shaped, and this formed the main support of the great banquet-hall. The wall is double and is broad enough

to carry a stone stairway up its interior. -- We did not find the door with the spring lock mentioned in Paez's story. -- On the west of the wall are beam-rests that supported the floor of a second story, of which there is no other sign to-day. The eastern part of the main wall forms the side of a magnificently conceived banquet-hall, this wall and part of the arched span of the roof at the south end being all that remains to show its design. The wall is decorated throughout its length by a row of false windows several feet in diameter, carved in rock in rose pattern, with a row of inverted shell-pattern carvings. Considering their long exposure to the weather they are in excellent preservation. All the stone pillars are carved in an infinite variety of patterns.

Tellez also mentions that in 1621 Paez built a stately church of whole square stones, with a curious arch with several complete columns over the high altar, a steeple for the bells, a winding staircase and a flat roof enclosed with a parapet, whence there was a delightful prospect of the lake and plains of Dembea which the Emperor once came two days' journey to see. It is no great surprise to read in the next paragraph that in 1622 Susenyos professed the Latin faith. Paez died soon after at Gorgora, having spent nineteen years in this mission -- To my great regret I was unable to spare the time to go and look for the chapel."

[Cheesman 1936 p 203-209]

1936 "On the 11th /of April 1936/ a detachment from the force at Gondar moved towards Lake Tana, and on the 12th, joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants, occupied the peninsula of Gorgorà."

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 156]

1960s "On a peninsula about one and a half hours east of the present town of Gorgora lies 'Old Gorgora', the ruins of the castle of Emperor Susenyos. It was built by the Portuguese Jesuit Father Pais, who lived in Ethiopia from 1603-1621. It was formerly a castle and a cathedral, and there can still be seen decorations, niches, large shell designs, and rosettes. A part of the former vault of the cathedral has flower designs and is built of greenish-white blocks of light stone, which give the impression of being artificially moulded or compressed naturally of residues of plant fibres and lime chalk.

There is a strong similarity to the ground plan of European convents: the long rectangular cathedral with a small separate chapel or sacristy next to the altar continuing in an inside cloister, encircling a square garden. In the centre of the castle compound are the ruins of a round Ethiopian church which was constructed later. Separating the cathedral from the palace grounds is a windowless wall, inside which a flight of narrow steps leads upwards, probably to a secluded gallery or choir in the vault of the church or to the bell tower. It is said that this stairway was known only to the Emperor and could be closed by a heavy door. -- Today the stairs end on the bridge of this 'wall' and one has a beautiful view over the bay and the lake.

The entire castle and cathedral complex lies on the crest of a peninsula reaching far into the lake and forming a bay. Occasionally, with luck, hippo can be seen from a distance, where dense papyrus grows in the bay."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 196-197]

By 1967 there were three telephone numbers, all for administrative offices.

picts R E Cheesman, Lake Tana .., London 1936 p 208 ruin;
Gli annali .., anno IV vol 4, Roma 1941 p 1186-1187[2] two
drawings by artist Lino Bianchi Barriviera;

Gorgora : Maryam Gimb

1600s The Portuguese writers of the 17th century devote considerable attention to the work of Pero Pais as a builder. His greatest achievement in this field was the famous castle of Maryam Gimb (edifice of Mary) which was erected at Gorgora between 1619 and 1621 on a site overlooking the lake.

Telles relates that soon after the Emperor Susneyos returned to his camp in May 1614 the Jesuit Father "resolved to build him a palace after the European manner". He had found a quarry of very good white stone. He gave directions for making hammers, mallets, chisels

and other tools, handling them himself, and teaching the new workmen to dig, hew and square the stones. He also instructed the carpenters and joiners. He found no rock to produce lime from, so he made use of a binding sort of clay in the masonry.

The castle had a lower and an upper floor and a flat roof. At the top of the stairs to the roof was a little room, from which the Emperor could watch what was going on without being seen himself. Father Pais made a kind of spring lock on the door of the stairs that went out upon the roof. (There are exaggerated Portuguese reports of how impressed the Ethiopians were, but the imposing two-storey castle at Guzara had been built already in Sertse Dengel's time /1563-1597/ well before Pero Pais set foot in Ethiopia).

At some distance from the court in Gorgora, Pais built a church which he himself describes as small, 32 palms x 24 palms. "This chapel and the sacristy are built of very good red stone. The church is of white stone, very well carved." There were 8 columns, and a choir in good wood-carving. This church appears to have been built in March 1620, seventeen years after Pais arrived in Ethiopia and two years before the Emperor's conversion to Roman Catholicism.

Telles relates that a few years later, in 1626, occurred "the solemnity of the dedication of the new church built at Gorgora with lime and stone where the vestry and choir being vaulted, and many roses being cut in white stone". The locals, who had never before seen a stone roof, came from far to admire the work.

[Pankhurst 1961 p 295-298]

1940s This place is one of the greatest surprises and oddities in Ethiopia. For here were the remains of a typical Baroque church. The strangeness of its presence in this remote place lent it a certain charm. One wall of the nave still stands, and most of the choir vault; there are round-headed windows and circular windows, conchs and rectangular panels, all in stone and elaborately carved.. A stairway led to the top of the south nave-wall, and from this point of vantage one could enjoy the panorama of the lake.

The church is an interesting record of that epoch in Ethiopian history when the Roman faith almost prevailed. More than anything it is a monument to the individual genius of Pedro Paez, the Castilian Jesuit missionary who built it. The Gorgora church was built with his own hands, assisted only by those he had himself trained.

It was Paez who at last crowned his endeavours by converting the monarch to the Roman faith. When Paez died he did not know that his triumph would be short-lived.

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 115]

2000s Getting to the old Catholic Cathedral was more of a task than I expected. I'd seen pictures which looked very impressive. I assumed that it was around the Port of Gorgora. I was wrong. At first no one even knew what we were talking about.

At a village on the road 8 km north of Port Gorgora we were told to turn left. There was a track for a few hundred metres, then just open field.

We picked a little fellow of about 12 to come with us, and he got us going in the right direction. Along the way we asked our little guide about his life. He said his family had been forced to come to this area just before he was born (under the resettlement programme of the Derg government).

We came back into view of Lake Tana, then saw the ruins perched on a hill overlooking the lake. It was 11 km off the main road. They said it took three hours to walk from Port Gorgora.

There are some great archways, decorated with carved flowers and crosses. The pillars march down the sides of the building, making it easy to visualize the porticoes and alcoves which they formed. The entranceway facing the lake is comparatively well preserved.

The inside of the church is an impenetrable tangle of bushes and weeds, and the roof is long gone. There is no sign of the altar or pews or any other part of the church insides left. One 35 metre long wall remains quite intact, with a square tower at one end.

There is now talk of restoration with Unesco help. Even four years ago there was a lot more of the church standing, which can be seen by looking at photographs. With quick help the site could be restored and become a nice attraction. Islands Gelila and Tekle

- Haymanot can be seen across the water.
 [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/05/26]
- picts P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 46 =
 = Golden lion, London 1956 pl 22 ruin of Maryam Gimbi;
 T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, 2nd ed London 1998
 p 14-15 ornamented Portuguese-designed ruin;
 M Di Salvo, Churches .., Milano 1999 p 48(fig 37) large-page
 colour photo of ruins, 114(124) ornaments
- HEJ58 **Gorgora**, 12°16'/37°18' c1850 m 12/37 [MS Po WO Gu]
 [Gwärgwära] (with sub P.O. under Gondar)
 On a peninsula 56 km from Gondar.
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 2SE Mussolini Peak (hill) 2005 m
 3S Debre Sina (Debra Sena) (church)
 7S Lik Abo (Likaba) (small island)
 5SW Alangai (village)
 5SW Jalo (area) 2080 m
 10SW Mangai (Mangui) (village)
 10W Gorgora (area), see Old Gorgora above
 7NW Abirja (church)
 3N Wawa (area)
 7N Sanaba Maryam (church)
 ..N Mendabba (cape and monastery)
 9NE Timbaug (village)
 9NE Ambara (village)
 10NE Dengi (Dengie) (villages) 1787 m
- 1930s Gorgora was occupied on 13 April 1936 by the rapidly advancing Colonna Starace and its
 leader Starace himself planted an Italian flag on the highest point of the peninsula and
 called it Vetta Mussolini. A "Lighthouse of the Conquest" was erected there in 1938.
 The centre of Gorgora settlement grew after the arrival of the Italians, with post,
 telegraph, restaurants, infirmary. From a small port Bahir Dar could be reached by
 motorboat in six hours. There was a canoe club for Italians during the occupation.
 [Guida 1938]
 Post office of the Italians was opened 1 June 1936 (another philatelic source says
 July 1937). Its cancellations read GORGORA'*AMARA.
- 1940s At the final confrontation in October 1941 the Italians had one battalion at Gorgora. By
 November the garrison was 1500 strong. [Shirreff 1995 p 250]
 Drawn up to dry on the beach at Gorgora I saw some *tankwas*. Until the advent of a
 diesel-engined motor-boat put together by the Italians, these *tankwas* were the only craft
 of Lake Tana. Through the kindness of an officer of the /British/ Military Mission, I was
 able to join in a trip a few miles along the lake shore, in the motor-boat just mentioned.
- 1950 At a visit by traveller Hartlmeier about 1950 Wodessa Galiso, the *Shum* of Gorgora,
 recommended a small, uninhabited island, far from the shore, as a safe camping ground
 for the party of nine Germans. Wodessa brought to them by boat nine of the "most
 beautiful nymphs of Gorgora", and in the book photos are showed of them dancing and
 then bathing naked.
 [P Hartlmaier, (Amba Ras 1953) Golden lion, London 1956 p 109-113]
- 1950s A German engineer Herr Deinigger worked at a machine shop in Gorgora around 1955-
 56. He was not allowed to go with Thomas Pakenham to Wehni because his employment
 contract said that he could not leave Gorgora without permission.
 [T Pakenham, The mountains of Rasselas, London 1959(1998) p 72-73]
- 1960s In 1960 the public health centre was in operation, one of the first four in the countryside
 of Ethiopia (almost neighbourhood of the Public Health College in Gondar is the
 explanation for the location).

At Gorgora school 8 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

The average daily traffic on the Azezo side in 1962 was 6 buses, 25 cars, and 20 trucks. "A boat service crosses Lake Tana between Gorgora and Bahar Dar. The boat is specifically for cargo and has no accommodations for passengers, who must travel deck class. It travels along the west side of the lake, stopping at several small ports. It does not stop at the interesting islands in the centre of the lake. -- The Navigatana boat company has several boats that can be rented or chartered."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 183]

"As one approaches the town of Gorgora, one sees the new school and a Training Health Centre on the left. One then proceeds through the residential part of the village and comes to an Army Camp, at the end of which lies the beautiful old Debre Sinai Church." [Jäger 1965 p 62]

1967 "On the outskirts of Gorgora schoolboys rushed to greet the *faranj* and led us to this doss-house. It is owned by a handsome, friendly young couple and behind the bar, across a narrow yard, are the bedrooms - converted Italian-built stables. I'm now sitting in the earth-floored bar, writing on a rough table by the light of a petrol-lamp. As the owners pride themselves on being urbanized only bottled beer is sold here, so I went out for a kettle of *talla*. A brand-new transistor radio stands screaming on the counter -- Five minutes ago his wife came from the kitchen and sat in a corner to chat with the customers while feeding her baby out of a filthy plastic bottle. -- recently feeding-bottles - introduced by Arab traders - have become status-symbols. -- W.H.O. workers are trying to persuade Gondar merchants not to sell them."

"My plans are causing some consternation here. Two English-speaking teachers have been helping me to empty the *talla* kettle and they insist that it is impossible to reach the west shore unless one follows the track from Gondar to Delghie. In this country, as in India, people frequently inflate difficulties into impossibilities."

[Dervla Murphy (1968)1994 p 155]

Population 1,746 as counted in 1967.

1968 The primary school in 1968 had 194 boys and 175 girls, with 8 teachers.

1990s "This attractive town on the northern shore of Lake Tana is dominated by the large, leafy Marine Authority compound -- Gorgora was founded in medieval times when it served as one of the many temporary capitals --" There are buses twice a day from Gondar, and the trip from there takes 3 hours. Gorgora can also be reached by ferry from Bahir Dar (there is no restaurant or bar on board).

"The government-owned Gorgora Hotel is run by the Marine Authority -- The spacious and attractive rooms have private showers and toilets. -- I could find only one private hotel in Gorgora, an apparently nameless place immediately outside the gate to the Marine Authority compound. The rooms here would be perfectly acceptable for a dollar-a-night hotel, but they're overpriced /for tourists/ --" [Bradt 1995(1998)]

At the landing place for the ferry is the Marine Authority and inside its compound is the Gorgora Hotel with the Gorgora Workers Club and a station for bird observation.

Lonely planet calls it "the 1970s-style Tana Lake Hotel. -- The huge three-bedroom suite, with its own little terrace jutting into the lake, once accommodated Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam".

[Äthiopien 1999 p 269-271 + Lonely planet 2000]

There is a minimum charge of 150 birr per hour to hire a boat from the Maritime Transport Authority. [Camerapix 1995]

2000s 62 kilometres from downtown Gondar is Port Gorgora, the northern end of an important ferry link. The port receives one ferry a week from Bahir Dar, which arrives after two days of plying the lake. The small ferry is crowded with up to 500 passengers and 100 metric tons of cargo. There are only 30 benches on board, most passengers crowd onto the deck - lying wherever they can fit.

Tourists rarely endure this type of hardship. The cost of the two-day ferry ride is 120 birr for the whole trip. There are 17 historic churches to visit on the islands, and seven ports which the ferry visits if there are customers.

Gorgora is a surprise. The restaurant is fine (have the fish), the setting is wonderful. The port is predictably industrial. Around the tropical grounds vast numbers of birds sing their happy songs in the fruit trees. Pelicans float in the bay.

The port has a reasonable hotel, 55 birr for foreigners, 22 for Ethiopians. The manager, Negatu Fantaw, gave me a tour. We saw the guest house of the former military dictator Mengistu, a wonderful bungalow for five. The grounds are somewhat deteriorated, protruding like a boat bow into the murky lake. For 275 birr it's yours for the night!

On the other side of the port is a church which is also a popular burial ground. Although the church is not old, it is quite wonderful. It has a great thatched roof, which is a nice change from the corrugated metal roofs of most recent churches.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/05/26]

Gorgora : Alangai

Village about 1-2 km from the Mandaba monastery.

1930s "The monks are tended by negroes who live in a village of their own." [Cheesman 1936]

Gorgora : Debre Sina

Five minutes' walk out of town, Debre Sina Maryam Church was reputedly built in 1334. [Bradt 1995(1998)] Age - see further below.

1933 "Debra Sina or Church of Mount Sinai is perched on the end of a small headland not much above water-level. The original building was erected in the reign of Amda Seyon (1314-1344), who made it a *gadam*, and it had been enlarged by Malakotawit, the eldest daughter of Susenyos /1607-1632/. She had the walls of the Holy of Holies decorated with paintings on linen up to the roof. This church has never been burnt down or sacked -- Twelve massive round pillars of *zigba* surround the Holy of Holies, supporting a circle of carved wood which carries the roof. -- on a window sill there was a skull and a collection of human bones, but the priests did not know to whom they had belonged. We were shown some triptychs -- but they did not display any outstanding qualities -- A ruined village stands on the peninsular near the church. It was occupied up to the reign of Yohannes IV /1868-1889/, but now only the rock walls of the houses remain. One monk still resided there, but the Memhir and priests lived in a village on the mainland." [Cheesman 1936]

"Surrounded by fences and a priests' school, this church has escaped the destruction visited on so many churches of this region. -- An inscription on the western wall under the Virgin's picture relates that the paintings were donated by Woizero Meleko Tawit, probably the eldest daughter of Emperor Susenyos, a sister of Emperor Fasil (there was another high-ranking woman of the same name). This wall with the main entrance to the Holy of Holies is well preserved, whereas the other three have suffered. The pictures there are faint but can still be distinguished.

The Holy of Holies is adorned by skilfully carved windows cut from one piece in open lattice work with a tendril pattern. One of these windows in the western wall is hidden behind the wall paintings. There might be a second window on the other side of the door, but this cannot be confirmed.

Around the Holy of Holies are twelve large pillars, which represent the apostles, carrying a circle of carved beams under the roof. The floor is covered with sweet-smelling dry grass and straw mats. There is one manuscript with paintings, the 'Miracles of St. Michael', preserved in the church." [Jäger 1965 p 62-63]

1990s Erected by Susinyos at the beginning of the 17th century /or by his son in 1608?/ on the site of an earlier church built by Amda Syon, Debre Sina has miraculously escaped destruction. It contains the oldest collection of icons in the Lake Tana region and has a fine library with many ancient sacred books.

Circular in shape, the church is supported on 12 wooden columns. According to legend, the carpenters went all the way to Zege in search of the 12 tree trunks necessary. Finding the price too high, they only bought eleven. The twelfth, by a miracle, crossed the lake all by itself and arrived at the site of the church before the arrival of the boat bringing the carpenters back, and thus demonstrated exactly where the church was to be built.

[Aubert 1999 p 228]
 picts O A Jäger, Antiquities ..., Stuttgart 1965 p 63-65 layout of wall paintings in Debre Sinai church;
 M Di Salvo, Churches ..., Milano 1999 p 82-83(fig 87-88) plan, section and exterior of 17th century church Debre Sina

Gorgora : Dengi

Dengi collection of small villages lies at the inner bend of a bay. The water of the lake is shallow at that shore.

[Cheesman 1936]

Gorgora : Mangai

A small *tankwa* landing-place where Consul Cheesman camped in April 1933. [Cheesman 1936]

Gorgora : Mendabba

Cape Mendabba is situated about 25 minutes by boat north of Gorgora. Located there is the monastery-church of Medhane Alem (entry is forbidden to women). The monks live at the top of the hill. The church was founded by Amda Seyon's son Abba Assay who arrived at this place by crossing the lake with the help of a huge, miraculously floating stone.

[Aubert 1999 p 232]

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---------|
| JDD14 | Gorgora (well) | 08/42 | [MS WO] |
| JDD16 | Gorgora (hill) 1190 m | 08/43 | [WO] |
| HES.. | Gorgorek (centre in 1964 of Selamge sub-district) | 13/37 | [Ad] |
| | <i>gorgoro</i> (O) highland shrub or small tree, <i>Hypericum lanceolatum</i> , <i>H. quartinianum</i> , <i>H. revolutum</i> ; | | |
| | (A) thorny lowland plant | | |
| HCP56 | Gorgota (mountain) 2992 m | 07/36 | [WO] |
| HD... | Gorgura (Fadasi) | 09/35? | [18] |
| HDL96 | Gorgwadit (with church) 1910 m | 09/39 | [AA] |
| HEE07 | Gorgwadit 10°52'/39°08' 3159 m | 10/39 | [MS] |
| GD... | Gori (in Kelem awraja) | 08/34? | [Ad] |
| | A private school in 1968 had 66 boys and 12 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher. | | |
| HDD55c | Gori, cf Gore | 08/38 | [Wa] |
| HDG46c | Gori (hill, small market) 1951 m | 09/35 | [Ad Gu] |
| | Population 725 as counted in 1967. | | |
| | The primary school (in Gimbi awraja) in 1968 had 273 boys and 18 girls, with 4 teachers. | | |
| HDG66 | Gori, T. (hill) | 09/35 | [WO] |
| HDH56 | Gori 09°35'/35°22' 1839 m | 09/35 | [MS] |
| HDH66 | Gori 09°37'/35°19' 1709 m | 09/35 | [MS] |
| JCU70 | Gori Ad | 07/44 | [WO] |
| | gori adda: <i>adda</i> (O) forehead, cf <i>ada</i> as first part of name | | |
| JDL05 | Gori Adda (area) | 09/43 | [WO] |
| HDK16 | Goricha (Goriccia) (area), see under Ilfeta | 09/38 | [+ WO] |
| HB... | Gorili | 03/38 | [18] |
| HBL32 | Gorilli, D. (area) | 03/38 | [WO] |
| HBL12 | Gorillo (waterhole) | 03/38 | [WO] |
| HDE32 | Gorino 08°30'/38°37' 2233 m | 08/38 | [Gu n] |
| KCN12 | Gorite 07°22'/45°02' 709 m | 07/45 | [n] |
| HB... | Goriya (Goria) | 04/38 | [+ 18] |
| HEK82 | Goriya Gidameret (Goria Ghidameret) | 12/37 | [+ WO] |
| | see under Macha | | |
| HFC32 | Gorjamis (Gorgiamis) (area) | 13/36 | [+ WO] |
| HCR96 | Gorma (mountain) | 08/37 | [WO] |
| | <i>gormu</i> (O) shoulder; | | |
| | <i>goro</i> (O) 1. wild rose shrub, see <i>gora</i> above; 2. right to take part in a <i>gada</i> | | |

assembly and duty to be present in all its principal activities; (A) young elephant;
gooroo (O) mound; *gorro* (O) 1. part for calves in a traditional house;
 2. kind of high priest

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------|------------|
| HCP98 | Goro 08°05'/36°30' 1771 m | 08/36 | [n] |
| HCS27 | Goro 07°28'/38°13' 1966 m | 07/38 | [Wa n] |
| HDD23 | Goro 08°22'/37°51' 1827 m | 08/37 | [n] |
| HDD24 | Goro (mountain area) 08°24'/37°52' 1827 m | 08/37 | [WO n] |
| HDE47 | Goro 08°31'/39°04' 1681 m | 08/39 | [n] |
| HDK41 | Goro 09°26'/37°46' 1792 m | 09/37 | [n] |
| HDK43 | Goro | 09/37 | [AA] |
| HDK64 | Goro, see under Kachisi | 09/37 | [AA] |
| HDL13 | Goro 09°10'/38°43' 2542 m, see under Sululta | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDL41 | Goro 09°26'/38°34' 1705 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDL64 | Goro 09°37'/38°52' 2634 m | 09/38 | [n] |
| HDL65 | Goro 09°37'/38°55' 2671 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| | Goro, two at 2½ km distance | | |
| HDL71 | Goro 09°43'/38°34' 3016 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| JCG57 | Goro 06°50'/40°30' 1799 m | 06/40 | [MS] |
| JCG78 | Goro (Gorro) (with sub P.O.) 1650 m (centre at least 1964-2000 of Goro wereda) | 07/40 | [Ad WO Te] |
| 1930s | Around 10 January 1936 the equipment for Dr Agge's group of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance was transported past Goro ten kilometres to Happi, using their Chevrolet truck. [K Johansson, På äventyr ..., Sthlm 1936, p 72] Village on the left bank of Webi Mana, at the foot of mount Dadimus, in a fertile and cultivated plain with plenty of water and groups of houses surrounded by hedges of euphorbia. [Guida 1938] | | |
| 1960s | Goro junior secondary school (in Fasil awraja) in 1968 had 11 male students and one female in grade 7. | | |
| 1990s | (same Goro?:) A small town about 60 km east of Robe and about 40 km from the Sof Omar caves. Saturday is market day. "It's not much of a place and there is no electricity, but there are a few dollar-a-night hotels to choose from." [Bradt 1995(1998)] | | |
| JDC07 | Goro (Goro Mulli?) (area), see under Fik | 08/42 | [WO] |
| JDH13 | Goro (area) 1828 m | 09/40 | [WO] |
| JDJ11 | Goro 09°09'/41°43' 1558 m | 09/41 | [n] |
| JDJ21 | Goro 09°19'/41°46' 2244 m | 09/41 | [n] |
| | goro acko: <i>akko</i> (O) grandmother | | |
| HDL32 | Goro Acko (Goroacco) | 09/38 | [+ WO] |
| | goro adadi: <i>adadi</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Premna angolensis</i> | | |
| HDL34 | Goro Adadi (G. Adedi) 2755 m | 09/38 | [AA MS] |
| JCH32 | Goro Bardu (mountain area) | 06/40 | [WO Gu] |
| | goro <i>baredu</i> (O) beautiful rose? | | |
| JDH13 | Goro Dabasso 09°10'/40°58' 1828 m | 09/40 | [n] |
| J.... | Goro Gutu sub-district (-1997-), cf Gorogutu | 09/41? | [n] |
| | goro jarso: <i>jarsa</i> , <i>jaarsa</i> (O) old, respectable /man/ | | |
| JCH41 | Goro Jarso (Goro Giarso) (area) | 06/40 | [+ WO] |
| HDL50 | Goro Jerbo (with church) 2428 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HDL55 | Goro Keteba | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HDL22 | Goro Kutule (G. K'ut'ule, Goro Qutule) | 09/38 | [AA MS q] |
| HDL22 | Goro Kutule 09°18'/38°36' 2619 m | | |
| HDL32 | Goro Kutule (G. K'ut'ule, Goro Qutule) | 09/38 | [MS q] |
| | Goro Kutule 09°22'/38°36' 1948 m | | |
| JCH63 | Goro Luka (G. Luca) 06°54'/41°00' 1219 m | 06/41 | [+ n] |
| | goro menga: <i>menga</i> (A) herd | | |
| HDK53 | Goro Menga 2420 m, see under Kachisi | 09/37 | [AA] |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|-------------|
| | <i>goro miti</i> (O) roses with black ants? | | |
| JDC71 | Goro Miti (area) 1837 m | 08/41 | [WO] |
| HDL33 | Goro Moye 09°24'/38°46' 2572 m | 09/38 | [MS] |
| | goro mullu: <i>Mullu</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe | | |
| JDC67 | Goro Mullu (area) | 08/42 | [WO Gu] |
| JDJ08 | Goro Ribu 09°05'/42°21' 1479 m | 09/42 | [x MS] |
| HDL61 | Goro Sora 2576 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HC... | Goro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Demerso) (-1964-1997-) | 06/38? | [Ad n] |
| HDE88 | Goro Tigri 08°52'/39°10' 2235 m | 08/39 | [MS] |
| | goro togo: <i>togo</i> (Kefa) Hibiscus sp., Pavonia sp. | | |
| HDK59 | Goro Togo 2024 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| | goro ware: <i>ware</i> (O) first milking of the cows in the morning | | |
| HDK28 | Goro Ware 2423 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HDD13 | Goro wereda (centre in 1964 = Welkite) | 08/37 | [Ad] |
| HBF81 | Goro Wirre (area) | 03/39 | [WO] |
| HDM64 | Gorobela, see Garobela | | |
| HDE36 | Gorobuta | 08/39 | [WO] |
| HDJ45 | Gorochen (Gorocen, Goroch'an, Goroken) | 09/37 | [+ WO MS x] |
| | Gorochen (mountains) 3012/3276 m, see under Haretu | | |
| HDC20 | Gorocka (Gorocca) (church) | 08/37 | [x] |
| | <i>gorod</i> (Som) 1. head of animal; 2. animal with head of a different colour, usually black | | |
| JDB63 | Goroda (area) | 08/41 | [WO] |
| JDC52 | Gorogarbi 08°40'/41°47' 1618 m | 08/41 | [n] |
| JDH45 | Gorogutu 09°26'/41°12' 1298 m | 09/41 | [n] |
| JDB59 | Goroledi (with waterhole) | 08/41 | [WO] |
| JCP15 | Gorolero | 07/41 | [WO] |
| HDD01 | Gorombo 08°09'/37°40' 1843 m | 08/37 | [n] |
| | near adjoining map code HCS91 | | |
| JDC58 | Goromulei (Goromule'i) 08°40'/42°22' 1401 m | 08/42 | [MS] |
| | <i>goror</i> (Som) nosebleed; <i>gorora</i> (O) saliva, drivel | | |
| JDH06 | Gorore 1426 m | 09/41 | [WO] |
| | <i>gororo</i> , <i>guroro</i> (A,T) throat | | |
| HFE14 | Gororo 1500 m | 13/38 | [Gu] |
| | gorra: <i>gorra-u</i> (O) to slaughter | | |
| HBR94 | Gorra 542 m, cf Gora | 05/36 | [WO] |
| JCK57 | Gorra 648 m | 06/43 | [WO] |
| pict | B Wilhelmsen, Dagbok ..., Oslo 1977 p 64-65 people at the mission (which Gorra? near Oborsa) | | |
| HED58 | Gorradit, see Goradit | | |
| JCL37 | Gorrahei, see Korahe & JCM30 | | |
| HEE60 | Gorredi 11°25'/38°25' 2526 m, cf Goradit | 11/38 | [n] |
| | near adjoining map code HED69 | | |
| HCR33 | Gorrina 07°31'/36°52' 2132 m | 07/36 | [n] |
| HBF91 | Gorrisa (area) | 03/39 | [WO] |
| | <i>gorro</i> (O) partition that separates the kitchen area from the rest, screen wall a little inside from the door | | |
| JEP80 | Gorroble (with medicinal waters) 144 m | 13/40 | [WO] |
| JEB19 | Gorroyle (Gorroile) (area) | 11/41 | [+ WO] |
| JDC45 | Gorru (area) | 08/42 | [WO] |
| | <i>gorsa</i> (O) advice, opinion; punishment; "warner" responsible for warning and punishing /especially men who had illicit relations with women/ | | |
| JDC61 | Gorsa | 08/41 | [WO] |

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|------------|
| JEB10 | Gorsaitou 11°01'/40°40' 601 m, near map code JEA19 <i>gorse</i> (Som) animal abandoned because of old age or disease | 11/40 | [n] |
| ?? | Gorsi (historically recorded) | ../.. | [Pa] |
| HBR88c | Gorso | 05/37 | [Wa] |
| HCC71 | Gorso (area) <i>gorsu</i> (O) 1. advise; 2. agitate, incite | 06/37 | [WO] |
| HEK55 | Gortallie Abbo | 12/37 | [WO] |
| HCL54 | Gorte (mountain) 3146/3174 m | 06/38 | [WO] |
| HDJ53 | Gorte 09°35'/36°55' 2097 m | 09/36 | [MS] |
| HDJ63 | Gorte (mountain) 09°37'/36°55' 2186 m | 09/36 | [MS] |
| HDJ65 | Gorto 09°39'/37°04' 2454 m | 09/37 | [n] |
| HDL86 | Gortu 2586 m | 09/39 | [AA] |
| HET75 | Gorura 13°19'/38°58' 1477 m <i>gos</i> (A) fruit of purple-blue colour the plant of which grows near water | 13/38 | [n] |
| JDF22 | Gos 1005/1075 m <i>gosa, gossa</i> (A,O) clan, tribe, lineage; "marriage class", the largest kinship unit at least among the Borana; <i>gose</i> (O) small hut, kind of sentry box for those who guard crops; (A) big vulture | 08/44 | [MS WO] |
| HDE01 | Gose Salem Maryam (G. S. Mariam) | 08/38 | [+ WO] |
| HDL70 | Gose 2594 m, see under Gebre Guracha | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HCD11 | Goseperet <i>gosh</i> (A) buffalo, <i>Syncerus caffer aequinoctialis</i> , /also exclamation: very well!/ | 05/37 | [WO] |
| HDU20 | Gosh (Gosc) gosh bado: <i>bado</i> (A) barren, empty | 10/39 | [+ WO] |
| HDM71 | Gosh Bado (Goshbado) 09°44'/39°27' 2729 m (centre in 1964 of Wegda sub-district; visiting postman u. A.Abeba) Gosh Golla (Bado) primary school in 1968 had 66 boys and 17 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher. | 09/39 | [LM Po Ad] |
| HEE79 | Gosh Meda (Goshemeda) 11°31'/39°15' 2260 m The primary school (in Wadla awraja) in 1968 had 24 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher. <i>gosh wiha</i> (A) buffalo water | 11/39? | [MS Ad] |
| HDL86 | Gosh Wiha (Gosh Wuha) 09°48'/38°58' 2518 m (near waterfall, with church) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Yetnora) | 09/38 | [AA Ad] |
| HDM81 | Gosh Wiha 09°46'/39°25' 2758 m | 09/39 | [n] |
| HE... | Gosh Wiha sub-district (Gosh Wuha s.) (centre in 1964 = Alamta) | 11/39 | [+ Ad] |
| HDB42 | Gosha (Goscia) 1836/2012 m | 08/35 | [+ MS WO] |
| JDJ41 | Gosha 09°30'/41°46' 1670 m | 09/41 | [n] |
| HC... | Goshgola (sub-district & its centre in 1964) | 07/38? | [Ad] |
| HEE34 | Goshit 11°10'/38°52' 1604 m | 11/38 | [n] |
| HCN15 | Goshkandi (Goshcandi) 07°22'/35°19' 2048 m <i>goshu</i> (Arsi O) kind of large tree in rain forests, <i>Syzygium guineense</i> ; (A) the buffalo | 07/35 | [+ n] |
| HDK62 | Goshu 2406 m, see under Kachisi | 09/37 | [AA] |
| HDM74 | Goshu Ager 09°41'/39°42' 3288 m gosie: <i>gose</i> (A) kind of vulture; <i>gosi</i> (A) large, black vulture | 09/39 | [MS] |
| HDM24 | Gosie, M. (area), see under Sidisto | 09/39 | [WO] |
| HDB28 | Gosobe | 08/36 | [WO] |
| HFE65c | Gossoso, see Gusaso <i>gosu</i> (O) cause to roar /like a lion/ | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|---------------|
| HDK00 | Gosu 2458 m | 09/37 | [AA] |
| HDK19 | Gosu 2648 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HDK30 | Gosu Shenterer (area) | 09/37 | [AA] |
| | <i>gota</i> (A), <i>gotara</i> (O) small granary, sectioned storage bin, often raised above ground; <i>gota</i> (O) brave man, hero | | |
| HCC94 | Gota (Gutta) 06°16'/36°58' 1860 m | 06/36 | [Ro WO n] |
| HEC64 | Gota 11°26'/37°00' 1924 m | 11/36 | [WO Gu n] |
| JDH57 | Gota (Gotta) 09°32'/41°20' 1006/1155 m | 09/41 | [MS WO Gu Te] |
| | Railway station 60 km west of Dire Dawa. The railway bridge near to it was moved and rebuilt after the 2nd World War. | | |
| HC... | Gota Deje (in Sidama awraja) | 06/38? | [Ad] |
| | Norwegian Lutheran Mission school in 1968 had 232 boys and 18 girls in grades 2-6, with 6 male Ethiopian teachers and one female foreign teacher. | | |
| JDJ52 | Gota Marmarsa 09°31'/41°19' 1155 m | 09/41 | [n] |
| JDJ44 | Gote 09°25'/42°01' 2060 m | 09/42 | [MS] |
| HDS04 | Goterat (Got'erat) 10°01'/37°53' 1707 m | 10/37 | [MS] |
| HDL88 | Gotet 09°48'/39°10' 2596 m | 09/39 | [Ad n] |
| | (centre in 1964 of Seyadebir sub-district) | | |
| | <i>gotu</i> (T) kind of wild fig tree, <i>Ficus</i> sp.; | | |
| | <i>Goto</i> , name of a Kefa clan; | | |
| | <i>gotu</i> (Sidamo O) <i>Syzygium guineense</i> , see <i>goshu</i> above | | |
| HDL62 | Goto 2516 m | 09/38 | [AA] |
| HEM50 | Gotot 12°16'/39°22' 2365 m | 12/39 | [n] |
| HCC92 | Gotta | 07/36 | [WO] |
| HDH15 | Gotto Muri 09°11'/36°10' 1266 m | 09/36 | [n] |
| JDK07 | Gottommada (area) | 09/43 | [WO] |
| JDR06 | Goua 09°58'/42°13' 916 m, cf Gwa .. | 09/42 | [n] |
| HDB91 | Goui 08°58'/35°49' 1851 m | 08/35 | [n] |
| HDH.. | Goui (centre in 1964 of Haru Werehino sub-district) | 09/35 | [Ad] |
| ?? | Goulie | ../.. | [It] |
| | In the Italian time a village with a small church among tall <i>Juniperus</i> trees. | | |
| JEH09 | Goum 11°48'/41°34' 713 m, cf Gum | 11/41 | [n] |
| HCC17 | Govase 2420 m | 05/37 | [WO] |
| HCD12 | Govaso | 05/37 | [WO] |
| HER99 | Govatwit, see under Mesfinto | 13/37 | [WO] |
| GDU01 | Govindu 701 m, see under Asosa | 10/34 | [WO] |
| ?? | Gow (mountain and in the 1920s new town) | ../.. | [x] |
| | on the anticline of Welel mountain, cf Gau | | |
| 1920s | "-- a new town on <i>mountain anticline</i> of Wallel, that great giant that dominated all western Abyssinia. Gow mountain was itself no pygmy - a beautiful green mountain, perhaps two thousand feet above the plain. Its crest and slopes for seven hundred feet were covered with the most beautiful green forest that one could ever see. Then came a shelf of cleared land, where the town of Gow was built. Below it, again, were forest and fields, rioting in wild autumn flowers. A dozen ice-cold brooks broke from the forest to run through the town, affording at their very doors all the pure water that the town folk needed, with no water rent to pay. | | |
| | The forest near Gow was well known to everyone in western Abyssinia, for it was here that a certain famous brigand had held undisputed sway for many years. He maintained a sort of rude government, which included church as well as state, for he had robber priests and acolytes, generals and captains. Everyone had to pay tribute to him, and he, in turn, extended a sort of protection from other robbers and from government interference. For years the government had been unable to dislodge him, but a few years before this he had been overcome and slain, and his forest kingdom reverted to the central government. We saw the governor, and then a long journey over a hitherto unknown and but little travelled | | |

path led us, after two weeks, to Gore."
 [T A Lambie, Boot and saddle .., USA 1943 p 56-57]

- ?? *gowa, gowwaa* (O) silly, stupid, ignorant
 Gowa (at Omo river north of Kurum) ../.. [n]
 The Mursi killed six Nyangatom staying as guests in a settlement at Gowa. This provocative act led a few weeks later, in February 1987, to a major attack by the Nyangatom when in one day several hundred Mursi were killed. (This did not happen exactly at Gowa?)
 After the 1987 massacre, the Mursi evacuated the left bank of the Omo south of Gowa, but they returned to cultivate there in the 1989-90 dry season.
 [D Turton in Ethnicity .. 1994 p 24, 26]
- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|-----------|
| HDK49 | Gowa 09°25'/38°22' 2211 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDL71 | Gowa 09°40'/38°34' 2713 m | 09/38 | [AA n] |
| HDK78 | Gowa Ariro 1829 m | 09/38 | [AA MS] |
| HEU50 | Gowdi Hayrat (mountain) 13°07'/39°25' 2479 m | 13/39 | [MS] |
| HEJ34 | Goy 12°04'/36°57' 1762 m | 12/36 | [n] |
| JDR06 | Goyale (Goiale) 09°58'/42°13' 880 m | 09/42 | [+ n] |
| | <i>goye</i> (Gurage) Gurage-type big house, main house | | |
| HEJ34 | Goye Maryam (Goye Mariam, Guai M.) (church) | 12/36 | [+ Ch WO] |
| HEJ34 | Goye Maryam (Guei M.) 2280 m, hill 2310 m | 12/36 | [Ch Gu] |
| JDB28 | Goygoy 08°20'/41°30' 1183 m | 08/41 | [n] |
| GCM66 | Goyka (Goica, Coibu) 989 m | 06/34 | [+ WO] |
| JDD96 | Goyu Ada (Goiu Ada) 08°58'/43°07' 1505 m | 08/43 | [+ n] |
| | <i>Goza</i> , a tribe of the Ari group | | |
| HCC98 | Goza 06°20'/37°21' 1421 m, near map code HCJ08 | 06/37 | [n] |
| HDS.. | Gozamen sub-district (centre in 1964 = Zebab) (-1964-1997-) | 10/37 | [Ad n] |
| HDS42 | Gozamen wereda (centre in 1964 = D.Markos) | 10/37 | [Ad] |
| HDU15 | Goze 10°03'/39°52' 1595 m | 10/39 | [MS] |
| HC... | Gozza (in Gemu awraja) | 06/37? | [Ad] |
- The primary school in 1968 had 68 boys and 2 girls in grades 1-4, with three teachers.