

	<i>gena</i> (A,T) still, yet, even now, not yet;		
	<i>genna</i> (gänna) (A,Gurage) kind of game played at Christmas time		
H CJ99	Gena (Ghema) 1792 m, cf Gana, Genna, Gina	07/37	[MS WO]
H CU55	Gena 2115 m	07/39	[MS WO]
H CJ76	Gena Bosa 07°01'/37°13' 2156 m	07/37	[n]
H CJ76	Gena Bosa sub-district (-1997-)	07/37	[n]
HEL48	Gena Mechawecha (Gena Mech'awecha) 12°09'/39°12' 3252 m	12/39	[MS]
H FF71	Genahitie (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Adigrat)	14/39	[Ad]
H CF72c geol	Genale (Ganale) Amphibolite schist is widespread between the Ganale and Awata rivers, and there are granites which vary from fine-grained, black and white coloured, to coarse-grained. The main contents of the fine-grained rocks are quartz, red feldspar, and dark biotite. A completely different facies is the graphite granite which occurs in the area. Indication of copper was found near Kabessa mountain in 1964. Decomposed serpentinite enriched in nickel was found at that locality in 1965. The gold-bearing triangular area in Sidamo is part of the Ganale drainage system. During prospecting of the Ganale river in its middle course, no gold has been found by 1965, although some had been seen in the tributaries. Minerals with traces of tungsten were found. The limestone on the eastern plateau of Sidamo is interrupted by erosion of the Ganale. [Mineral 1966]	06/39	[Br Mi]
1960s	The Bale rebellion which started in 1963 continued with undiminished force in the lowland districts such as Genale, where a state of emergency was declared in August 1969. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 200]		
1990s	The bus tour through thinly populated countryside makes a meal stop at Genale, which is a pleasant town, situated in the attractive Genale River Valley. Genale is also where regular public transport to Negele Borena picks up; it has a few restaurants and hotels. There is considerable walking and birdwatching potential in the valley and surrounding hills. [Bradt 1995(1998)]		
H CL78	Genale awraja (centre at least 1964-1980 = Dodola)	06/39	[Ad]
H... 1960s	Genale wereda (Ganale ..) Fitawrari Wolde-Mikael Bue was appointed Governor of Genale on 23 September 1960. [News] The Governor of Genale /same or another?/ was killed in 1966 during the unrest in Bale. [Gilkes 1975 p 216]	06/39	[x]
??	Genan Seba (locality in upper Wegda)	../..	[n]
??	Genasere (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
1400s	It was possibly an Awssa market town. The Ethiopian Brother Thomas told Zorzi that this settlement was 25 days' journey inland and 40 days from the Ifat town of Gende Belo. Assuming a day's journey to be around 16 km these distances would be about 255 and 425 km and place Genasere near Lake Abbé, then part of Adäl. [Pankhurst 1997 p 129]		
1500s	It was stated that Indian merchandise such as spices and textiles were carried for twenty-five days from Zeila through Adal to the town of Genasere. [Pankhurst 1961 p 313]		
	<i>genbore</i> (A) red soil		
??	gend beret: <i>beret</i> (bärät) (A) thorn enclosure for cattle Gend Beret (Gend Bärät) (historically recorded) After the rains of 1572 Emperor Särsä Dengel summoned troops from all parts of the	../..	[Pa]

realm to join him at Gend Bärät, and then made his way towards Wäj.

An Oromo group Qäla Gändas in 1693 declared that they were subjects of Emperor Iyasu I. They reported to him that they had driven away his Tuläma and Libän enemies, and had eliminated the former from a wide stretch of country from Halqa to Gend Bärät and Kilolé.

A Libän leader by name of Tigé was elevated by Iyasu I (1682-1706) to the rank of Däjazmach. He was put in charge of three Oromo areas and Iyasu told him also to guard the Libän country, and establish a town in Gend Bärät. To assist him in this task, the Emperor provided him with men who knew how to handle rifles. [Pankhurst 1997]

genda (gända) (A) trough from the trunk of a tree, for animals to drink from; *ganda* (O) village, district

HEJ67	Genda (centre) 1853 m	12/37	[Gu]
	genda abahi: <i>abaki</i> (abaqii) (O) grain chaff		
JDJ15	Genda Abahi (Ganda Abahi) 1793 m, see u. Amuma	09/42	[+ Gu]
JFA39	Gendakoma (Ghendacoma) (area)	13/40	[+ WO]
HER06	Gendawa 12°40'/37°08' 2107 m, near code HEJ95	12/37	[n]
??	Gende (sub P.O. under Addis Abeba)	../..	[Po]
	gende adam: <i>ganda adami</i> (O) village with euphorbia		
JDC85	Gende Adam (Ganda Adami) 1454/1623 m	08/42	[LM WO]

gende belo: *gendebel* (gendäbäl) (A) used to mean holder of state land, but later it changed to indicate the status of auxiliary troops responsible for transport

??	Gende Belo (Gendebelo, Gendebelu, Gendevelu)	../..	[Pa]
----	---	-------	------

In the time of Bä'edä Maryam (1468-1478) it was an important market town in Ifat. It was probably located on the eastern edge of the Ethiopian plateau, and according to O.G.S. Crawford at the foot of the Shäwan escarpment, perhaps as little as 30 miles from Ankobär.

The town was referred to by one of Zorzi's informants as a mercantile city where camel caravans passing through Adäl from the coast unloaded their merchandise in warehouses. Foreign coins were said to circulate there.

"The town handled much of the foreign trade of the region, including the import of textiles and other commodities from India, and was a place where many peoples and cultures mixed."

1520s	When Imam Ahmäd made his first raid into Ifat in 1527, one of his three forces proceeded to the old market town of Gende Belo, whose Muslim population afforded him a warm welcome.
-------	---

While Ahmäd was at Gende Belo he found a number of Christian merchants who were in possession of rich articles belonging to the Emperor. He ordered that they be killed, after which he confiscated their property and beasts of burden. He and his men then returned to their own country.

[Pankhurst 1997 p 115, 191, 224]

"The commercial centre of Gendebelu or Gendebelo -- was also inhabited by Muslim merchants. Brother Thomas described it as a great mercantile city where caravans of camels unloaded their merchandise in warehouses. Articles for sale, imported by way of Zäylä, included spices from Cambay, and various things from the whole of India which the Emperor's merchants purchased partly by barter and partly with 'Hungarian and Venetian ducats and the silver coins of the Moors' -- Grañ's chronicle recalls that the place belonged to Lebnä Dengel, and was inhabited by Muslims who paid him taxes. When the Muslim warrior subsequently visited the town its Muslim population gave him a large amount of gold. This was at first offered to him for his wife Del Wänbära, on whose behalf he refused it, but he took it instead, as he said, for the Holy War against Ethiopian Christendom. The precious metal was accordingly used for the purchase of weapons. Perhaps for this reason the Muslims of the town enjoyed good relations with Grañ's army, and it was there that three bronze and iron cannon were subsequently carried from Zäylä'

by camel."

[Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 57]

Brother Antonio of Urvuar (Warwar or Roha, better known as Lalibela) told A. Zorzi in 1523 about the trading centre of Gendevelu or Gendebelu and about the various kinds of coins. He claimed that Moorish fleets from Cambay in India brought merchandise to Zeila, which was carried thence for twenty-five days through the province of Adal to the town of Genasere. From Genasere the merchandise travelled a further forty days through cultivated land before reaching the 'great mercantile city' of Gendebelu which, according to Crawford, was probably about thirty miles /50 km/ to the east of latter-day Ankober, somewhere near Aliyu Amba.

Arab-Faqih wrote that Ahmad Grañ, on occupying the town, had killed the Christian merchants and seized the Emperor's treasure.

[Pankhurst 1961 p 267, 313]

	gende boreda: <i>ganda bareda</i> (O) village beautiful		
JDC96	Gende Boreda (Ganda Bareda) 1765 m	09/42	[LM WO]
HDT38	Gende Buhe (G. Bune) 10°16'/39°10' 2566 m	10/39	[MS]
HDE70	Gende Bure (village) near Awash river north of bridge	08/38	[x]
	gende dire: <i>ganda dira</i> (O) village of men, male area?		
HDL46	Gende Dire 2656 m	09/38	[AA]
HEF66	Gende Gora 11°26'/39°55' 1295 m	11/39	[n]
	gende jalo: <i>jalo</i> (O) 1. best man, beloved man; 2. kind of tray used at a religious holiday; (Som) not get nourishment		
HDT01	Gende Jalo 2144 m	09/38	[AA]
	<i>gende kiltu</i> , village with large tree? <i>kiltu</i> (qiltuu) (O) kinds of wild fig, <i>Ficus</i> spp.		
HDS08	Gende Kiltu (G. K'ilt'u, Gende Qiltu) 2549 m	09/38	[AA MS q]
	gende liben: <i>ganda liben</i> (O) district of the Liben, a Mecha Oromo tribe		
JDC65	Gende Liben (Ganda Liben) 1450 m	08/42	[LM WO]
	gende sala: <i>sala</i> (O) wooden pole as object of worship or as fence		
??	Gende Sala (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
JDC65	Gende Seyido (Ganda Saído) 1361 m	08/42	[LM WO]
??	Gende Wein (visiting postman under D.Markos)	../..	[Po]
??	Gendebelo (Gendevelu), see Gende Belo		
HFE76	Gendebeta (Ghendebta) (plain) 2251 m (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Reiyu)	14/39	[Ad Gu]
HFE76	Gendefta 14°15'/39°01' peak 2512 m	14/39	[n]
HEJ89	Gendewa (Gändäwa, Gendwa) (area) 2077 m known from the 1600s	12/37	[20 n]
	<i>gene</i> , <i>gennee</i> (O) dame		
HC...	Gene (Gheneh) (mountains)	06/37	[+ 18]
HET99	Genebela (plain recorded in 1868)	13/39	[18]
H CJ46	Genei (Chenei) (mountain) 06°45'/37°11' 1284 m	06/37	[Gz]
JDB89	Genemi (Ganami, Ganame, Aniya Genemi) 08°57'/41°34' 1918/2060/2200 m (centre in 1964 of Aniya sub-district) Founded by Ras Makonnen as a military centre in strategic position to dominate the roads from Arsi and Bale to Harar.	08/41	[MS WO Gu n]
1930s	Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary.		
HES48	Genemora /Arisagh/ (Gememora)	13/38	[WO Ha]

- see under Mekane Birhan
- JDK51 Genesenei, see Jenesenay
- genet* (gänät) *gennet* (gännät) (A,T), *genneta* (O) paradise
while waiting to enter Heaven; *genet atkilt* (A) plantation
- HCR93 Genet (Gennet Limmu), see Suntu
- HDL00 **Genet** (Holeta Ketema, Guenet, Guennet) 09/38 [MS AA Po Ad]
(Holetta, Holota, Oletta, Olete) 09/38 [Ca Gu]
(with sub P.O.) 09°03' or 04'/38°30' 2391 m
(centre in 1964 of Addis Alem wereda)
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
4E Welmera (with church)
5E Welmera (Finnish mission)
8E Botero
9E Menagesha (with church) at main road
9E Arrele (area)
9SE mill
10SE Menagesha (with churches)
2S army training centre
6S Bobe (also a river)
8S Berfata (area)
2W Rada (village)
3W quarry
3NW Leka (Lek'a) 2423 m
6NW Yubo 2453 m
9NW Keresa Boru (K'eresa B.) 2559 m
10NW Aruse
8N Berecha
9N Fiche
10NE Haro Boki 2726 m
- 1900s This was the first place in Ethiopia with a water mill, built in 1909 by the Italian Vaudetto on the Holetta river, a tributary of the Awash. [Guida 1938]
Mohammedally & Co operated the grain mill there in the early 1930s.
- 1910s The defeated Negus Mikael was first kept prisoner on an island in Lake Ziway. Later he was brought, very sick, to Holetta. There he died in 1918, paralysed and without the power of speech, in the arms of his faithful *tshafé taezaz*. Some time after 1930 a delegation of leaders of Wello were permitted to take away the mortal remains of their *negus* for safe keeping. His grand-daughter, the Empress Menen, retired for a period of ritual mourning at Addis Alem.
[R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 144]
- 1934 "In the summer of 1934 General Virgin and the Emperor agreed on a project for an officers' cadet school to be opened at Oletta at one of the Emperor's summer residences /there was also a small church/ -- Just before Christmas a military mission consisting of five Swedish officers arrived to run it. /Mockler includes General Virgin who was actually adviser to the Emperor and not stationed at Genet./ Their leader Captain Viking Tamm -- had simply answered an advertisement in a Swedish newspaper -- the officers were not, unlike the Belgians, seconded officially. -- the Swedish government were paying half their salary. In the strict sense they were less mercenaries than the Belgian officers, who were entirely on the Ethiopian payroll." [Mockler 1984 p 49-50]
The Swedes were Captain Viking S.H. Tamm and Lieutenants A.W. Thorburn, N.E. Bouveng and G.V. Heuman. Their contract said that "in case of war between Ethiopia and another country the contract would automatically be terminated". The official name of the school was *Ecole de Guerre Haile Selassie Ier*. There would be 16 months training, with French as the language of instruction.
- 1935 On 28 January 1935 a cadet school opened to 105 students although the buildings were

not yet completed. The training was led by four Swedish officers under Captain Viking Tamm, and the Emperor inspected the school in April. Mrs Tamm returned to Sweden on 13 April. The rest of the Swedish family members left somewhat later. By September it was obvious that Italy would start a war, and the news correspondents who began to arrive in Ethiopia wrote reports also from Genet in the meantime.

"There were 120 cadets only, chosen from French-speaking pupils of the Tafari Makonnen and Menelik schools, aged 16-20. -- a born leader was Kifle Nasibu, the son of Dejaz Nasibu Emmanuel, aged twenty-one. -- It seems difficult in retrospect to take the Cadet School seriously as an instrument of war, but the Swedish officers did, the cadets did, and later the Italians had to. There were 45 infantry cadets, plus 25 each for the engineers, the cavalry and the artillery. The course was planned for sixteen months. History interrupted the programme --" [Mockler p 50]

"On 15 November Tamm suggested that a special brigade officered by the cadets should be organized. The Emperor accepted the plan, and left Tamm to work out the details with Makonnen Haptewold. It was not a satisfactory arrangement, for Tamm found the Director of Commerce 'inefficient and lazy' and guilty of 'what in Europe would be called sabotage'. Nevertheless it kept the four remaining Swedish officers and the cadets busy." [Mockler p 72]

1936 The first cadets arrived in January 1935, and by May 1936 there were 138 who had completed their training, with ages 15 to 25 years and obtaining ranks from second lieutenant up to lieutenant colonel (there were four of the last-mentioned, of which three were liquidated by the Italians and only Negga Haile Selassie survived to become an important officer later). Of the 138 at least 75 were dead by March 1970 and at least 41 of these in battle or by execution. "It can thus be concluded that the cadets trained by the Swedish Military Mission 1935-1936 have in many cases played important roles in the Ethiopian society, both as civilians and as senior officers. They have not formed a particular group, but have been found on different sides with regard to the political development."

[V Halldin Norberg, Swedes in Haile Selassie's Ethiopia .., Uppsala 1977 p 135-141]

On 17 April 1936 the Ethiopian Government asked Tamm if the brigade of the cadet school was ready to depart for the front. Tamm regretted that it had not yet been properly equipped. There were at most 2000 men, some rifles, six guns without ammunition, 300 mules, and uniforms for less than half of the men. On 20 April two groups under Tamm and Bouveng started from Genet with a dozen decrepit lorries at disposal.

[V Tamm, I tjänst hos Negus, Sthlm 1936]

"-- by mid-March the Brigade -- consisted of 870 NCOs, 4,100 men, 117 riding mules, and 1,298 pack mules. --

Over this ragged half-armed and half-trained band the young cadets reigned with intoxicating titles: Kifle Nasibu, Colonel and Brigade Commander, Negga Haile Selassie, Chief of Staff and Second in Command, and as Battalion commanders two cadets later to become famous, Essayas Gabre Selassie and Mulugeta Bulli, one of the few Galla officers (and therefore invaluable, as a third of the troops were Gallinya-speaking peasants with whom the cadets, their officers, could communicate only by gesture). The two machine-gun companies - which had only 30 machine-guns - were commanded by Abebe Tafari and Assefa Araya. There were six cannon, without shells, and rifles for only 2,000 men. On 17 April Tamm went to the Great Ghebbi and berated the assembled Ministers for having refused to listen to his continual pleas for proper equipment for his brigade. 'It was with a feeling of bitter satisfaction that I told them what I thought.' -- He left the Great Ghebbi with written confirmation of the promises made.

At dusk on 19 April the Brigade Staff, Kifle Nasibu, Negga Haile Selassie, one rifle company, and Assefa's machine-gun company were ready to depart. -- By 1 a.m. sixteen lorries and the machine-guns had arrived; as the journey could only be made by night for fear of Italian planes it was late. Tamm took his convoy into the capital -- [Mockler 1984 p 124-125]

[See further under Debre Sina: Termaber]

About a month later: "At Oletta the small group of remaining cadets - about 40, with 40 machine-guns, mules, and a few camp followers - moved out into the hills as the Italians approached, uncertain what to do and where to go. Most of them, like the senior in rank, Essayas, were from Tigre or the North. -- a small group set off to try to get to Gore. Two days later a smaller group led by Mengistu Neway returned to report that it was impossible to cross Galla lands. Any group of the Amhara however large would risk being massacred, and the rest of their companions including Tekle Gabre Hiwot had been killed.

--

Such natural leaders that remained -- were the focus around which the uncertain groups tended almost automatically to gather. Thus the cadets were joined by Desta Tana, a nephew of Dejaz Yigezu, who advised them to join Mesfin Sileshi at Wormara. -- Another group, also in the West, formed around -- Dejaz Balcha, whose ferocity and hate for the Italians appeared to have been dimmed neither by old age nor by his enforced monastic life. As for the individualist Negga he slept in the Church of Abbo on Entotto -- went to join a chief: in his case Dejaz Fikremariam -- around whom a guerrilla band was forming south-east of the capital." [Mockler p 144-145]

/In July?:/ "-- 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. They had just succeeded in ambushing and killing in Wollega a group of high-ranking Italian officers." [Mockler p 164]

Mockler on p 402-403 has biographical notes on the later life of the following Genet cadets: Abebe Tafari, Aman Andom, Assefa Araya, Essayas Gabre Selassie, Kifle Nasibu, Negga Haile Selassie, Mengistu Neway, Mulugeta Bulli.

- 1936 On 22 October 1936 it was cabled to Italy that the government agency Opera Nazionale Combattenti (ONC) was selected to start agricultural colonization work at Holetta and Bishoftu, on the former Haile Selassie's farms of several thousand hectares. The original plan to create 200 farming units was later reduced to 100. [Sbacchi 1997 p 111]

The Italian occupants used the former gibbi as office. There was one larger and one smaller building, in chicka with lime plaster and fairly much decorated with painting on wood. In the compound there was a little military cemetery for the infantry with five graves of Italians killed on 24 July 1936. [Guida 1938]

Post office of the Italians was opened 27 December 1936 (or effectively not until 31 January 1937?). Its cancellations read OLETTA*ADDIS ABEBA.

- 1937 Azienda Agraria di Olétta dell'Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti had acquired over 8000 hectares, about 500 hectares of which had been property of the Emperor and Empress, and by June 1937 cultivation extended to 3000 hectares, mostly with cereals but also potatoes, peas and vegetables for the market in Addis Abeba.

On 9 December 1937 the first cornerstone was laid for a group of 80 rural homes for Italians. There were experiments to start a tea plantation. [Guida 1938]

- 1938 Population about 1500. *Residenza*, post, telephone.

In the Italian agricultural colony there were 82 dwellings ready by May 1938.

- 1940s The Swedish agronomist Carl Clason arrived to Ethiopia in December 1945. The Minister of Agriculture wanted Holeta to have an agricultural school and a centre for promotion of agriculture for all Ethiopia. There were conflicting ambitions about the level of education, and in the end Clason returned to Sweden on the expiry of his contract, without any other staff having been recruited.

[V Halldin Norberg, Swedes in Haile Selassie's Ethiopia ..., Uppsala 1977 p 264-265]

- 1950s The new Holeta veterinary school was started in 1957/?/ at Genet.

On 15 February 1958 the Emperor unveiled a monument at the Military School at Genet in commemoration of those who fell in the war of 1935-1936.

- 1960s A 25-year jubilee of the Genet cadet school was celebrated 20-30 April 1960. Two of the four Swedish teachers at the start could be present at the jubilee, Captain (now Major General) Viking Tamm and Lieutenant (now Colonel) Gösta Heüman. The Emperor

visited the jubilee on 29 April. [News]

At Dejazmach Mengesha Yilma school 17 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

The corner stone for a military technical school at Holeta was laid by the Emperor in May 1961.

Brig.-General Haile Baikedgn was the Commandant of the Haile Selassie I Training Centre in 1965.

In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Genet, without engaging external consultants.

Population 6,473 as counted in 1967. In that year there were telephones for the military training centre, the veterinary school, Debre Work Tassew and the Israeli building contractors Solel Boneh & Associates.

Dej. Mengesha Yilma primary school in 1968 had 722 boys and 352 girls, with 16 male and 3 female teachers (of which one foreign).

Dej. Mengesha Yilma secondary school in the same year had 135 male and 20 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers of which one foreign.

The Finnish Mission school was closed by 1968.

1970s "From September 1974 to February 1977, class and power disputes swirled around the Dergue. -- Would the graduates of the military academy at Harar or of the Guenet Military School in Holeta dominate? -- The Holeta graduates represented a far more radical approach, tended to be lower ranking junior officers and were not of the aristocracy. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who emerged in 1977 as the absolute and primary leader of the Dergue, was a Holeta graduate. -- At the age of seventeen, he became a cadet at Holeta, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1959. He was then posted to the Third Army position."

[P Schwab, Ethiopia .., London 1985 p 21, 117]

1980s Population about 11,700 in 1984.

1990s Population about 16,800 in 1994 and about 20,600 in 2001.

2000s People tend to say Holletta and not Genet. There is an impressive gateway to the Military College. The town is a major dairy and bee-keeping centre. The Finnish government in particular has put a lot of support into improving dairy livestock and production, and the attractive and well kept fields line the highway.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/25]

picts E Virgin, Abessinska minnen, Sthlm 1936 p 152 landscape view from hill, 153 cadet school, 160-161 four Swedish officers and one of their dwelling houses, 164 Emperor inspects the school; V Tamm, I tjänst hos Negus, Sthlm 1936 p 37 "palace church", 77 cadet school buildings, "Menilek's sleeping house", 87 interior of dormitory, 91,93,95,97,100,101 exercises, 81,107,117 young students, 99 Emperor inspects the cadet school, 126 Thorburn's garden, 127 view toward Menagesha, 129 landscape, 131 Fitawrari Bantirgo, 133,134 Swedes with horses, 143 the four Swedish officers, 144 local Ethiopian officials, 149 driver and motorcar, 165,167 village school children "training for war", 183 Bitwoded Mekonnen, 197 oath to the flag, 205 chief of brigade Kifle Nassibu, 207 chief of staff Negga Haile Sellassie, 208 Ketema Becha, 209 Belai Haileab, 226,227 Crown Prince inspects the brigade, 253 visit by Swedish Red Cross ambulance; Gli annali .., anno I vol II /Roma Aug 1938/ p 446-447[16] visit to the Oletta settlement by General Teruzzi; F Quaranta, Ethiopia, London 1939 p 48 type of house built at the Italian O.N.C. Oletta settlement; Gli annali .., anno IV vol 3, Roma 1941 p 854-855[7] plant nursery of the Milizia Forestale

HDL74	Genet 09°46'/38°47' 1928 m (with church), see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA n]
??	Genet Giyorgis (G. Georgies) (visiting postman under D.Birhan)	../..	[+ Po]
HDT96	Genete 10°48'/39°01' 2386 m	10/39	[MS]
HDT96	Genete 10°46'/39°02' 2394 m	10/39	[MS]
HDU51	Genete 10°26'/39°27' 2289 m	10/39	[MS]
HE...	Genete (Gennete) (district in Yeju)	11/39	[n]
??	Genete Iyesus (Ganeta Jesu) (an easy day's journey from Gorgora) [Mathew 1947 p 51-53]	../..	[+ x]
HED16	Genete Maryam (Guenete Mariam) 11°01'/38°06' (centre in 1964 of Mandura wereda) 2331 m	11/38	[MS Ad]
HEL29	Genete Maryam (Ganata M., Chennete Mariam) (Ghenet Mariam) (monolithic church) It lies about four hours by foot from Lalibela, or 1½ hours by vehicle, with a two-minute walk from the road. [Lonely planet 2000] 30 km from Lalibela on the road to Dilb.	12/39 12/39	[+ Br Gu] [It]
1270s	Yekuno Amlak (1268-1283) caused the church to be cut into rock. "The frescoes which cover the walls and ceiling -- are the earliest datable wall paintings so far discovered in Ethiopia. -- The paintings contain extensive inscriptions. In this respect they differ markedly from the rock-churches of Lalibela." [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 59]		
1940s	"We passed the village of Ghenetta Mariam (Garden of Mary), so called from its impressive colonnaded rock-church which looks like a Greek temple in the distance." [Buxton 1949]		
1990s	About 15 km from Lalibela and apart from the Lalibela churches the only truly monolithic church in the region. The round huts of the small monastery are on a spur of rock. The church is 20 x 16 m and its height is 11 m. The rock has some fissures in the northwest corner of the church, so it could not be regularly hewn there. The yard is 30 x 24 m and in its walls caves serving various uses of the monks have been cut. Opposite the entrance is a kind of tribune with two steps. There is also a cistern. [Äthiopien 1999 p 338] "Turn left off the track to reach a group of straw huts and then climb up onto a platform situated at the foot of the rock into which the church has been cut. This church -- is carved out of a pink-coloured rock. -- Its roof is carved with latin crosses and a colonnade of rectangular pillars decorates its sides. The interior is entirely covered with frescoes whose dominant colours are brown, yellow, green and blue. These frescoes represent the apostles, Ethiopian saints, angels, the Last Supper, two elephants and a great curve of the wise and the foolish virgins." [Aubert 1999 p 180]		
picts	A A Monti della Corte, Lalibelà, Roma 1940 p 103-106 with plan, and seven photos on pl XXXI-XXXII; D Buxton, Travels .., London (1949)1957 P 144-145[10-11] overall view and close-up of south-west corner; D Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 pl 59 corner same photo as above; I Bidder, Lalibela, Köln/Cologne 1958 p 41 colour plate of church 42-44 five black/white photos, 107 (in appendix) plan from Monti della Corte as above; T Pakenham, The mountains .., London 1959 p 160 decorated roof of monolithic church; O A Jäger, Antiquities .., Stuttgart 1965 p 104-105[2]		

gable and end of the roof;

G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968, p 115 plans and sections, p 116-117 drawings of details, pl 130-143 the church and its decorations;

Ethiopia Observer vol XII 1969 no 3 p 147-151 church, murals, courtyard, village in the neighbourhood;

T Pakenham ... 2nd ed 1998 p 152 decorated roof;

K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (Eng.ed. Hong Kong) p 102-103 exteriors, with nuns outside;

M Aubert, Ethiopia, Local Colour, Hong Kong 1999 p 173 interior

genfo (gänfo) (A) porridge

HDF76	Genfugalla, M. (area) 1031 m	08/39	[WO]
HEP25	Genga (Ghenga, Cengia) 12°57'/36°12' 703 m	12/36	[+ Gz Gu WO]
HEP25	Genga, see under Metemma		
HD...	Gengela	09/35	[18]
GDU75	Gengen 10°39'/34°49' 807 m	10/34	[n]
HEE79	Gengena 11°34'/39°15' 2519 m	11/39	[n]
HEF33	Gengera, see Jenjera	11/39	
HED55	Gengis (Ghenghis) 2251 m	11/37	[+ WO]
JEA96	Gengoyta (mountain) 11°40'/40°19' 1062 m	11/40	[n]
HED60	Genj (Gheng) (area) 11°13'/37°40' (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Weybenye Maryam)	11/37	[Ad WO]
HDF53	Genjeb 08°37'/39°37' 1328 m	08/39	[n]
	<i>genji</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, Ozoroa (Heeria) insignis, with resinous bark		
HCI82	Genji (Gangi) 07°07'/36°47' 1759 m	07/36	
HDA98	Genji (Ghenji, Ganji, Gangi) Genji, 09°01'/35°35' or 36' 1834 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	09/35	[MS Ad x WO]
HDB54	Genji (Ganji) 08°40'/36°06' 2058 m	08/36	[+ MS]
HDC16	Genji 08°16'/37°10' 2142 m	08/37	[MS]
HDH95	Genji 09°55'/36°10' 2178 m	09/36	[MS]
HDJ07	Genji 09°07'/37°49' 2169 m	09/37	[MS]
HDJ37	Genji 09°20'/37°49' 1828 m	09/37	[MS]
HDJ47	Genji 09°30'/37°16' 2355 m	09/37	[MS]
HDJ67c	Genji	09/37	[MS]
HDK03	Genji	09/37	[AA]
HDK33	Genji, 2112 m on hill top	09/37	[AA]
HD...	Genji Dangora (in Gimbi awraja) A private school in 1968 had 107 boys and one girl in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.	09/35?	[Ad]
	<i>genji daru</i> : <i>daru</i> (O) to lack clothing		
??	Genji Daru (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>genji keddo</i> : <i>kedo</i> (Som) surprise; quick move		
??	Genji Keddo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HD...	Genji Tenosi (in Gimbi awraja)	09/35?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 135 boys & 12 girls in grades 1-3, with one (!) teacher.		
??	Genji Terame (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>genji yubdo</i> : <i>yubdo</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree with large flower-heads, Protea gaguedi		
??	Genji Yubdo (visiting postman under Nekemte)	../..	[Po]
HDK09	Genjo 2734 m, see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA]
	<i>genna</i> (gänna) (A) Christmas; (A,Gurage) kind of hockey game played at Christmas time; <i>genne</i> (O) lady of royal blood; queen, of which there could be four, of a local Moslem king		

HED82	Genna (Ghenna) (mountain) 2275/2680 m	11/37	[+ WO]
GDU75	Gennagazza (Ghennagazza)	10/34	[+ WO]
HE...	Gennete, see Genete		
HDD36	Geno 2293 m, cf Ganu	08/38	[WO]
HDK88	Geno (Gino) 2570 m (centre in 1964 of Girar sub-district) <i>genta</i> (gänta) (A,Geez) kind of trumpet being a sign of dignity, also a large drum	09/38	[AA Ad]
HCC79	Genta (mountain) 06°04'/37°27' 2487 m	06/37	[n]
HCD61	Genta (Gantar) 06°01'/37°32' 1285 m Coordinates would give map code HCD60	05/37	[LM WO n]
HED64	Genta (Ghenta) (on a hill) 2438 m <i>Genta Afe Shum</i> , mentioned by Baeteman in 1929 as an area in Tigray	11/37	[WO Gu]
HFF71	Genta Afeshum sub-district? (-1997-)	14/39	[n]
HFF71	Genta Afeshum wereda (Ganta ..) (-1964-1994-) (Ghenteafescium) (centre in 1964 = Adigrat)	14/39	[Ad x n]
HEE07	Gente 10°52'/39°07' 3128 m	10/39	[MS]
HEC67	Gentenya 11°28'/37°16' 1965 m	11/37	[n]
HEU44	Genti 13°03'/39°43' 2227 m	13/39	[MS]
JCT65	Genu Gadu, see Gunu Gado		
HDA08	Genud 08°09'/35°31' 1837 m, near map code HCP98 <i>genya</i> (gänya) (Shewa A) old horse; <i>geenyo</i> (Som) mare, female horse; <i>lakku</i> (O) pair, twin	08/35	[n]
KCR83	Genya Laku Gashe (Ghegna Lacu Gascie)	07/46	[+ WO]
HEE57	Genyet (Genyet') 11°19'/39°07' 2140 m	11/39	[MS]
HEC28	Genz (Ghenz, Gänz) (historically recorded) 2456 m	11/37	[+ WO Pa]
1300s	"Gänz was a small tributary state located to the west of Wäj and north of Hadeya. Little documentation on it is available for this period. The territory is, however, known to have been ruled by a local chief with the title of Tata, as evident from a soldiers' song of the reign of Yeshaq /1412-1427/."		
1400s	"Gänz -- was ruled during Bä'edä Maryam's reign /1468-1478/ by a local chief with the title of <i>gärad</i> . The province -- supplied the monarch with cattle but, because of its remoteness, was also a place of detention for the Emperor's sons. They were placed -- in the custody of its governor Matéwos. -- Lebnä Dengel /1508-1540/ evidently considered Gänz of some importance, for it was one of the provinces which he listed in his letter to King Manoel of Portugal as part of his empire." [Pankhurst 1997 p 142]		
1500s	"In the spring of 1532, Ahmääd /Grañ/ ordered his secretary 'Abd en-Nasir to go to Gänz, and fight the inhabitants until they became Muslims or agreed to pay the poll tax. The chief at once marched to the area, and established himself there, after which, it is reported, the inhabitants began to obey him. -- Muslim control of the region was, however, far from complete. Christian forces were soon on the offensive in Gänz as well as in Hadeya. The Imam was obliged to order 'Abd en-Nasir and the latter's brother-in-law, the ruler of Hadeya, to remain in their respective provinces to resist enemy pressure. -- /'Abd en-Nasir/ 'reduced the inhabitants to obedience', and sent word to the Imam of the final conquest of Gänz." [Pankhurst 1997 p 210-211]		
1600s	The name Ganz is included on the map in Legrand's <i>Voyage historique d'Abissinie</i> , Paris 1628. <i>genze</i> (T) cover		
HES74	Geodgabia (=Ihud Gebeya=Sunday Market?)	13/37	[WO]
HES22	Georchisa (area)	12/37	[WO]
HEH66	Georgis (Gheorghis), see Giyorgis & HCT08 HDL31 HDR85 <i>ger</i> (gär) (A) tame, gentle, good-natured, well-worked /soil/;		

- HET54 *geb* (Som) fail to succeed on doing
Ger Geb (Gher Gheb) 13/38 [+ WO]
- gera* (A) kind of shrub or small tree, *Salix subserrata*;
twigs from it are used as tooth-sticks;
Gera, name of a former Oromo kingdom, west of Jimma
on the left slope of the Gogeb valley.
- Gera**
Its former capital was Chala or Cira.
- 1830s "The nucleus of the state of Gera was created by Gunji, a successful war leader who made himself king. -- he died shortly after becoming king and was succeeded by his son, Tullu Gunji (c. 1835). -- Tullu was popular within Gera and famous in the Gibe region. His popularity excited him into bold adventures of expansion at the expense of his neighbours. He is said to have fought against Kaffa, Gomma, and Gumma. His relation with Oncho Jilcha, the king of Gumma, was particularly bad. To the border conflict between Gera and Gumma was added Oncho's ambition to place a man of his choice on the throne of Gera. -- Tullu Gunji seems to have faced a serious challenge from one of his half-brothers, Abba Baso. The mother of Abba Baso was the daughter of Oncho Jilcha. In the struggle between Tullu and Abba Baso, Oncho sided with his grandson. In the battle that followed, it appears that Tullu was captured. -- It is said that Oncho treacherously killed the king of Gera. What this treachery involved is not clear from our sources."
"After the death of Tullu Gunji, Abba Baso became the king of Gera. -- Whether it was because of the way he came to power or not, Abba Baso was an unpopular king. His reign was short-lived. Around 1838, he was overthrown and exiled to Jimma by his brother Abba Rago. Owing to the paucity of information this is all that can be said about the formation of the state of Gera." [Mohammed 1994 p 112-113]
Abba Jifar I (1830-1855) established the kingdom of Jimma. In the 1840s/50s he fought time and again against Gera and the other Gibe states, but almost every conflict was concluded by a peace treaty that maintained the status quo.
"Cecchi described Gera as 'a basin surrounded by softly notched hills with gentle slopes.' The many beautiful streams -- flowed across the valleys to empty themselves in the Naso river. -- Wheat and barley were cultivated on the highlands at an altitude of 2,300 metres and above. Teff, barley, and wheat were sown in July and harvested in late November. Unlike Jimma, Gomma, Gumma, -- where maize was sown in February -- in Gera it was sown in April and harvested in August. The forests of Gera competed with those of Limmu-Ennarya in abundance of coffee. -- Gera was, and still is, the rich land of honey. - - There were eight qualities of honey in Gera. Of these, *Ebichaa*, named after the plant from which the bees extracted the nectar, was the most famous of all honeys in the Gibe region." [Mohammed 1994 p 117]
"Along with Kaffa, Limmu-Ennarya and Gera were famous in what is today the northern Ethiopian region for the good quality of their coffee, which required the minimum of cultivation. -- Jimma, which lacked coffee in the early 1840s, became a great coffee country, far surpassing Gera by the second half of the nineteenth century."
Slavery, among which a politically inspired form called *hari*, was common in the Gibe states. The fear of *hari* may have encouraged the people to embrace Islam. At any rate, the adoption of Islam undermined the *hari* institution. "-- in Gera the tasks of guarding, picking, and carrying the coffee to the royal treasury were performed by the free population." [Mohammed 1994 p 129]
- 1840s There was a merchant village at Challa in Gera, SW of Agaro. In 1846 Antoine d'Abbadie saw pilgrims from Gera and other places gathered in Limmu-Ennarya before their departure on the long journey to the land of Abba Muda.
Gera was the last of the Gibe states to be formed, "and the last to accept Islam, in the late 1840s. The death of Abba Rago, around 1848, was followed by a bloody power struggle between Abba Magal on the one hand and his brothers and cousins on the other. Abba Magal was a formidable and cunning individual who saw his own salvation in an alliance

with Abba Bagibo, the king of Limmu-Ennarya. The latter was even more cunning -- When Abba Magal appealed to him for military assistance, Abba Bagibo promised to help him on the condition that, in the event of victory, Abba Magal would embrace Islam. As soon as Abba Bagibo's support put him on the throne of Gera, Abba Magal fulfilled his promise, yet he remained uncircumcised. This would seem to indicate that his acceptance of Islam did not bring about any profound change in his life. Abba Magal reigned for the next two decades."

[Cecchi:] The most notorious of the kings of Gera was Abba Magal, a cruel man who was suspicious of everybody. He surrounded his house with thick banana plantations in which he hid and listened to the conversations of people who went there, in case anyone should try to plot against him. Near to his house he made two cabins in which he confined his personal enemies shackled to heavy logs; in wet and dry weather alike they lay there half naked and starving in a most pitiable state."

[Trimingham:] Massaia stayed at Abba Magal's court in 1859 when he founded the Catholic missions of Chala and Afallo.

Towards the end of Abba Magal's life, a circular letter from the guardian of the tomb of the Prophet in Al-Medina was brought to Gera in 1866 by Abba Jobir, the son of the King of Gumma. Different from Gumma, the circular letter did not get the response in Gera to embark on the jihad against non-Muslim Oromo. Yet the letter may have contributed to the process of proselytization, which was in full swing by 1879.

1870s "By 1879, when Cecchi was in Gera, the court was thoroughly Islamized and several *fuqahas* and shaykhs taught and prayed at the tomb of Abba Magal. The reigning queen was noted for buying hundreds of copies of the Quran, which she distributed amongst the nobility. Because of the lack of evidence, we do not know much about the spread of Islam and the growth of Muslim education in Gera. The one thing that can be said with certainty is that it was the religious orders that spread Islam and established Islamic education in Gera." [Mohammed 1994 p 161]

Cecchi records that Abba Magal succeeded in converting his brother to Islam by inducing him to eat meat killed according to Islamic rite.

After Abba Magal's death "his widow *genne* Gumitti tyrannized over the country as regent for the last king, Abba Rago, who, with his mother, was made prisoner by Dejjach Besha Abue in 1887 and died in captivity at Jimma."

[J S Trimingham, Islam in Ethiopia, 1952 p 202]

1890s "In Gera many elephants are killed -- they get up to 150 pairs of tusks a year."

[A Bulatovich 1897]

text Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris (1866) p 163-174:

Avanchers, Léon des, Lettre du Père Léon des Avanchers, missionnaire au pays de Gera, à M. Antoine d'Abbadie; Les pays Oromo-Sidama et le royaume de Gera /2 maps/.

HCP24	Gera 07°30'/36°04' 2177 m	07/36	[MS]
HCP37	Gera (Ghera) 07°31'/36°22' 1641 m	07/36	[MS n]
HCP46	Gera	07/36	[MS]
HCP56	Gera (Ghera) (area) 07°46'/36°19' 2128 m	07/36	[MS WO Gu]
HCP67	Gera (Ghera) 07°47'/36°22' 2121 m	07/36	[+ n]
HDC24c	Gera	08/37	[LM]
HDU67	Gera, see Jarra		
HET85	Gera 13°25'/38°57' 1544 m	13/38	[MS]
JEC51	Gera (Ghera) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
??	Gera (which one?)		
pict	Bianchi 1896 p 545 tomb of G. Chiarini		
JDH19	Gera Kela (G. K'ela) 09°11'/41°31' 2176 m	09/41	[MS]
HDU32	Gera Midir sub-district? (-1997-)	10/39	[n]
HDU32	Gera Midir wereda (Giera Midir, Gera Meder)	10/39	[+ Ad x]

(centre in 1964 = Mehal Meda)

Gera Midir is a northern major part of Menz. According to legend, Gera, Mama and Lalo were three men who would be given as much land to govern as they could cross in one day. Gera's horse was the strongest, so that district is the largest of the three.

Gera controlled most of the land of Menz (in the 1400s?). He set aside a large stretch of grassland to be used by local people for grazing cattle and providing thatch for roofs, where still today it is forbidden to plough or build houses.

1600s Towards the end of the 1600s, Negasse Kristos Wereda Qal vanquished the Gera, among others, and became the founder of a ruling family of Shewa.
[Levine 1965 p 31-32]

HEE90	Gera Roves (Ghera Roves) see under Nefas Mewcha	11/38	[+ WO]
??	Gera sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HFE38	Gera Suru 13°54'/39°13' 1669 m	13/39	[MS]
HE...	Gerab Kola, cf Gereb (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Sesela) <i>gerad</i> (gärad) (A?) kind of historical local ruler; <i>gwerade</i> (gwärade) (A) sword	12/39	[Ad]
JDJ30	Gerada (Gerad) 09°22'/41°40' 2121 m, cf Garada	09/41	[n]
HDE72	Gerado 08°48'/38°46' 2147 m	08/38	[n]
HEF..	Gerado (villagization settlement) near Dessie	11/39	[n]
pict	A Dejene, Environment, famine ..., USA (Lynne Rienner) 1990 p 121 result of villagization scheme		
HEM02	Gerado (Gherado) 1826/2122 m, see under Weldiya	11/39	[+ WO]
HEF14	Geradu 11°00'/39°46' 2212 m	11/39	[n]
HFL07	Gerahu Sirnay 14°30'/39°07'	14/39	[MS]
HEU32c	Gerak Sadek (mountain) "on the right side of Amba Alage" see under Amba Alage	12/39	[x]
JEH16	Gerali (Gherali) (area), see under Serdo	11/41	[+ WO]
HFE28	Geralta (Gheralta, Garalta, Gär'alta) (mountain area) 13°48'/39°10' 1732/2140 m November 1935: "There was unrest in the Gheraltà area, where a brigand chief was prowling threateningly about with a number of armed bands." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 22]	13/39	[+ WO x Pa]

Geralta churches here divided into a northern and a southern group.

The area of Geralta rock-hewn churches belongs to Temben awraja and especially to Adi Abiy wereda.

HF...	Geralta churches - northern , all in 13°39°	13/39	[x]
	Distances from the main Dessie-Adigrat road, along a trail branching off 5 km south of Wikro and first crossing the river Sullo at 12 km, are:		
	18 km Mendai		
	22 + 1 Abiy Adi		
	23,5 + 7 Debre Tsiyon		
	28 Degum		
	Within a rectangle of northern Geralta measuring 10 km south-to-north and about 20 km east-to-west there are rock-hewn churches in order from SE to NW (first a list, then details in the same order as the list)		
HFF31	Mendai (Menda'e, Mendah, Menda): Mikael		
"	Mai Tsebari: Arbatu Insisa		

- " Abiy Adi (Abii Addi): Mikael
- " Meakudi (Meaqudi, Maikudi, Ma'acqudi, Meokudi): Kidus Yohannes
- " Matari (with what kind of church?)
- " Yayid (Yaid): Kidane Mihret
- " Temsehul (Tems'hul): Kidane Mihret
- " Gulbisha (Gulbecha, Gulibiscia, Gulisha): Maryam
- " Degum (Digum): Silase (three/?/ with same name)
- HFF30 Debre Tsiyon (D. Tzien): Kidane Mihret & Abune Abraham
- " Degum Ayrefeda (Digum A., Airofeda): Maryam
- " Debre Mear (Dabra Maar, Debra Mahar): Giyorgis & Maryam 2156/2184 m
- " Papaseyti: Maryam
- " Abune Zerabruk (A.Z. Buruk): church of same name
- " Hareguwa: Mikael, cf Debre Harekuwa
- " Korar (Qorar): Maryam Megdelawit
- " Gundo: Arbatu Insisa
- " Kemer (Qemer): Arbatu Insisa
- " Guh: Abune Yemmeata (Abuna Yemata, A. Ymeate)
- HFF40 Korkor (Qorqor): Debre Maryam & Abune Daniel
- HFE29 Tensöhe (Tensoke): Arbatu Insisa & Abune Aragawi
- HFE39 Koraro (Qoraro): Abune Gebre Meskel & Giyorgis
- " Sella (Sella'i): Abba Gerima & Maryam (not church use)
- " Tewliha (Tewulehe): Arbatu Insisa
- " Agoza: Arbatu Insisa
- HFE49 Berakit (Beraqit): Maryam Megdelawit
- 1990s "The cluster of more than 30 rock-hewn churches in the Gheralta region southwest of Hawzen is the largest and most important in Tigre. Unknown beyond their immediate parishes until a few years before the 1974 revolution, these churches remain obscure when compared, say, to the ones at Lalibela, but this looks set to change. Due to recent efforts -- Gheralta is on its way to becoming one of Ethiopia's most popular off-the-beaten-track attractions."
- "The main clusters of churches are around the villages of Megab and Dugem. Megab is 13 km from Hawzen and Dugem a further 9 km. There is -- only a rough road, so you must either hike or else visit in a hired 4x4 vehicle. -- The terrain between Hawzen, Megab and Dugem is reasonably flat, so you can walk through to Dugem in around six hours, but most of the churches can only be reached by a stiff climb -- hikers should bank on spending four or five nights in the area. -- At present, there is no formal accommodation except at Hawzen. EET plan to convert an existing building in Dugem into a hotel."
- [Bradt 1995(1998)]
- Mai Tsebari: **Arbatu Insisa**
- A little south of the village "Matari", mentioned by Tewelde-medhin Josief and Claude Lepage.
- [Roger Sauter, Annales d'Ethiopie, 1976 p 168]
- Debre Tsiyon:** Maryam or Abraham
- In the church is kept a unique ceremonial fan, thought to date from the 1400s.
- [Camerapix 1995]
- "Like a workshop of design, with beautiful, though faded, 16th-century murals. Unusual, large 15th-century ceremonial fan. Situated like a fortress on a hill; one hour's quite steep walk from Dugem." [Lonely planet 2000 p 197]
- pict K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (Eng.ed. Hong Kong)
- p 107 medieval painted fan belonging to Maryam church
- Abiy Adi: **Mikael**
- At 20 minutes south of and above the village. "Basilique hypogée à reliefs intéressants. Traces de fresques." [Sauter p 168]
- Texts: Pearce in Ethiopia Observer 1968 no 2 p 91;
- O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 126;

Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 129;
Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 201.

Meakudi: **Kidus Yohannes**

At one hour walk to the south-east of the village Matari/Mai Tsebari, on the plateau. Highly rated by experts. "Basilique hypogée ayant perdu ses piliers (?). Peintures intéressantes." [Sauter p 168]

Texts: Pearce in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 89;

O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 125;

Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 127;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 202ff;

Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 56,72 and pl;

pict G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 pl 170

two-page colour picture of wall painting.

Yayid: **Kidane Mihret**

At 1½ hour walk from the village Matari/Mai Tsebari which is located at 7 km south-east of Degum. "Hypogée de plan irrégulier, mais avec quatre piliers et des arcs." [Sauter p 168]

Texts: Pearce in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 88;

O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 125;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 200 with plan and photo.

Temsehul: **Kidane Mihret**

North-east of Gulbisha, in another group of isolated rocks. Mentioned by Teweldemedhin Josief.

Gulbisha: **Maryam**

At one hour walk to the east from Degum, in the north face of an isolated rock. "Hypogée fruste composé de trois salles se succédant d'O en E. Porche édifié par devant à l'O." [Sauter p 167]

Degum: **Silase A** (Dugem Selassie)

"Un peu au S de la piste Qorqor-Wuqro, dans un éperon rocheux au S-E du village homonyme. Hypogée funéraire bien conservé mais désaffecté. Abside à trois compartiments, avec ouverture vers l'extérieur à l'E (probablement en relation avec un martyrium). Traces d'un grand narthex en bois par devant." [Sauter p 167]

"Tiny older church lies within the newer one. Large double-tomb chamber with three 'shelves'; look out for the beautifully carved ceiling above the maqdas. Probably converted to a church later. In the village of Dugem, just off the road."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 197]

Texts: Pearce in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 87;

O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 124;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 197;

Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 56 and 72;

Lepage et al, Les monuments rupestres ..., Paris 1971 p 62ff;

Lepage in Cahiers archéologiques vol XXII 1972 p 167-200 with 26 illustrations.

Degum: **Silase B & C**

"A environ 30 m au S de l'hypogée précédent, ces deux excavations lui ressemblent par leur disposition et leur architecture. La chapelle funéraire C (située entre A et B), notable par la crypte et par le baptistère que Claude Lepage y a découverts, est accessible par un vestibule construit par devant, à l'O, et commun aux deux hypogées." [Sauter p 167]

"The church of Selasie Dugem is unusual in that it is situated on a plain. The small size of this church, and a design that Ruth Plant found reminiscent of King Kaleb's tomb in Aksum, have led some experts to think it was originally carved as a tomb."

[Bradt 1995(1998)]

Texts: Plant and Lepage as above.

Debre Tsiyon: **Kidane Mihret**

"Dans un sommet au S-SE de Degum, à 7 km. Basilique hypogée fort impressionnante par

ses belles coupoles peintes et sa façade N ornée de reliefs imitant plus ou moins régulièrement les murs axoumites à poutraison et 'têtes de singe'. Ce monument est également remarquable par la présence d'un couloir l'entourant sur les trois côtés non exposé, sans oublier l'oratoire décoré de jolis bas-reliefs et dédié à Abuna Abraham, juste à côté, à l'Est." [Sauter p 168]

"-- may have been carved as recently as the 14th century, is almost 6 m high, covers an area of 45 m2, and is elaborately decorated with 16th-century murals." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

Texts: Pearce in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 85;

O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 122;

Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 80 with plan;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 194ff with plan and photos;

Buxton, The rock-hewn .., Oxford 1971 p 58ff.

Debre Tsiyon: **Abune Abraham**

At 5 minutes from Kidane Mihret. "Excavation comportant quatre piliers et une abside arrondie, de taille grossière, désaffectée et servant aujourd'hui d'étable." [Sauter p 168]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 196 with plan.

Degum Ayrefeda: **Maryam Ayrefeda**

"A 1½h de grimpée au S de Degum, en position dominante. Basilique hypogée à plafonds plats, architraves et frise axoumite. Plafond de la nef centrale malheureusement effondré à l'E." [Sauter p 168]

Texts: Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 129;

Plant in Eth.Obs. 1970 no 3 p 199 with plan and photo.

Debre Mear: **Giyorgis**

"A 2 h de grimpée, à l'O du plateau de Degum. Basilique hypogée à cinq travées.

Décoration abimée mais intéressante. Narthex construit. Tombes nombreuses à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur." [Sauter p 167]

Texts: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 192ff w plan and photos;

Buxton, The rock-hewn .., Oxford 1971 p 57,69 w plan and photos.

Debre Mear: **Maryam**

Near the previous one. Cave probably natural and serving as shelter. Mentioned by Plant as above.

Papaseyti: **Maryam**

A little to the south of Mikael at Hareguwa, hidden in vegetation. "Excavation servant de maqdas à une église construite." [Sauter p 167]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 189

with plan of the built-up narthex.

Abune Zerabruk

"A quelques km au S de Qorqor, sur une montagne. Basilique hypogée à trois travées.

Plafonds plats et arcs. Narthex construit par devant." [Sauter p 167]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 p 205 with plan and photo.

Hareguwa: **Mikael**

"Au S de Qorqor, en bordure d'une vallée. Eglise de caverne de type le plus simple, orientée N-S. Le roc naturel forme le mur du fond ainsi q'une partie du toit. Fresques primitives." [Sauter p 167]

Korar: **Maryam Megdelawit**

"A environ 1 h au S du village de Qorora (Qorara, Qoro?). Maqdas hypogée précédé d'un narthex construit." [Sauter p 167]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. vol XVI 1973 no 1 p 50.

Gundo: **Arbatu Insisa**

"Très haut dans la montagne, au S de Abiy-Addi. Basilique hypogée bien taillée à 3 travées. M'a été signalée par Ruth Plant en 1972." [Sauter p 169]

Kemer: **Arbatu Insisa**

"Peu au S-O du village de Qorqor, haut dans la montagne, en une position dominant Guh. Hypogée bien taillée à 4 travées mais deux nefs seulement. Arcs, piliers cruciformes,

reliefs aux plafonds." [Sauter p 165]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1973 no 1 p 50ff.

Guh: Abune Yemmeata

"A mi-hauteur d'une aiguille de grès, d'accès difficile, à l'O de Qorqor. Basilique de plan et de taille assez grossière mais très intéressante par sa position élevée et surtout par ses peintures ornant parois et coupoles surbaissées." [Sauter p 166]

"To visit it one must face a distinctly alarming climb up one of the castellated sandstone crags which abound in this district. -- At Guh -- the conditions of the frescoes is even more perfect, their colours deeper and more varied. The two domes attract particular attention. Both are ringed round with a broad band of geometrical ornament within which a number of half-figures are ranged in circle, their haloed or turbaned heads in the centre, books or crosses in their hands. One of these dome-paintings represents nine of the Apostles, the other, eight of the Nine Saints." [Buxton 1970 p 146]

"Stunning views from the top. -- Climb considered most challenging (one hour up, using footholds for the last 20 minutes)." [Lonely planet 2000 p 197]

Texts: Pearce in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 9;

O & E Dale in Eth. Obs. 1968 no 2 p 131;

Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 135ff;

Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 67ff;

Gerster, Aethiopien, Zürich 1974 p 250.

picts G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968 pl 187 pinnacle rock

from below, 188-189 paintings on cupolas, 190-195 details;

Gerster in Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 138 Dec 1970

p 866 air view of mountain, 867 interior paintings of Abune

Yemata, 868 fresco of Enoch and Elijah;

K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (Eng.ed. Hong Kong)

p 94-97 large-size colour photos of the rock and of

mural and ceiling paintings inside Abune Yemmeata.

Korkor: Debre Maryam

"A 1½h de grimpe au-dessus du village homonyme, lequel est à 15 km environ de Hawuzèn, au S-O. Dans la face S-O de la montagne. Grande basilique hypogée dont la partie O, endommagée, a été reconstruite. Reliefs divers ornent parois et plafonds.

Coupoles. Peintures très intéressantes, curieuses et originales même." [Sauter p 165]

Its plan is reproduced in Äthiopien 1999 p 360 and the main room is rather irregular.

"Large impressive church, known for rich decorations: carving, architectural features and fine 13th-century paintings. The smaller Daniel Korkor Church, a few minutes away, can also be visited. Near Megab; 50-minute reasonably steep ascent."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 197]

Texts: Teweldemedhin Josief, with two photos;

Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 79ff;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 186ff with plan and photos;

Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 55ff w plan & photos;

Gerster, Aethiopien, Zürich 1974 p 250;

picts Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 138 Dec 1970 p 856 painting of Eve & serpent;

K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (Eng.ed. Hong Kong)

p 106 interior of Maryam with arches and dome,

107 wall painting of Eve and the serpent.

Korkor: Abune Daniel

"Non loin de Debre-Maryam, sur le versant N-E de la montagne. Petit hypogée composé de deux salles quadrangulaires réunies par un couloir. Peut-être est-ce une grotte aménagée. Notable par ses peintures murales (grande salle) et par sa coupole (petite salle). -- Ruth Plant mentionne en outre une excavation abandonnée, Abuna Ma'anta (ou Mianta) dans les environs." [Sauter p 165]

"The abandoned chapel of Abba Daniel at Qorqor, not far from Guh, also has a singularly effective (and possibly contemporary) design in its rock-hewn dome. There are four

saintly figures, between whom stand four angels with outspread wings, and the angels' wing-tips touch the wing-tips of the adjoining angels over the heads of the saints."

[Buxton 1970 p 147]

Texts: Gerster, Kirchen im Fels p 79 with plan;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 188 with plan and drawing.

pict

Gerster in Nat. Geog. Mag. vol 138 1970 p 857 fresco.

Tensohe: **Arbatu Insisa & Abune Aragawi**

"/Mikaël Aragawi est/ à environ 30 min à pied au S-O des /églises à Qoraro/, au milieu d'arbres immenses. Hypogée précédé d'une construction de type axoumite." [Sauter p 166]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 20 with plan of ext. part.

Koraro: **Abune Gebre Meskel**

"A 3 h au S-O de Guh, en remontant une vallée. Basilique hypogée à neufs de même hauteur, grande et aérée, avec cinq coupoles et 6 piliers reliés par des arcs. Jolies peintures partout." [Sauter p 166]

Texts: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 207 with plan and photo;

Lepage in Archeologia (Paris) vol 64 Nov 1973 p 48,52;

Gerster, Aethiopien, Zürich 1974 p 250.

Koraro: **Giyorgis**

"Auprès d'une source au bas de la vallée, en dessous de la précédente. Petite excavation trilobée à deux piliers et quelques petites coupoles surbaissées." [Sauter p 166]

Text: Plant as above p 208 with plan.

Sella: **Abba Gerima**

"A 2 h à pied au S-O de Guh, le long de l'escarpement formant le côté N-O de Geralta. A ½h de montée au-dessus du village homonyme. Petit hypogée à plan vaguement basilical, délité, ayant perdu trois de ses quatre piliers. Peintures intéressantes cependant." [Sauter p 166]

Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 208ff with plan, drawings and photos.

Sella: **Maryam**

"Hypogée intéressant car il est déaffecté et utilisé de nos jours comme ferme. Peinture d'un archange dans la nef." [Sauter p 166]

Mentioned by Ruth Plant in Eth. Obs. vol XVI 1973 no 1.

Tewiliha: **Arbatu Insisa**

South-west of the following one. Mentioned by Teweldemedhin Josief.

Agoza: **Arbatu Insisa**

Said to be near Sella above. Access by rope. Mentioned by Teweldemedhin Josief.

Berakit: **Maryam Megdelawit**

"A l'O de Guh, dans un mamelon rocheux émergeant du fond de la vallée. Hypogée funéraire de vallée ayant des points communs avec ceux de Hawuzèn ou de Degum: agencement des divers salles bien taillées, élément axoumites antiques, baie à l'E du maqdas semi-circulaire, etc." [Sauter p 166]

Monograph entirely on this church: C Lepage in Annales d'Ethiopie vol IX 1972 p 147-188 with illustrations.

Other texts: Lepage & Gire, Les monuments rupestres .. Paris (CNRS) 1971;

Plant in Eth. Obs. 1970 no 3 p 206.

Geralta churches - northern

picts

G Gerster, Kirchen im Fels, Stuttgart 1968

p 80 plan of Korkor:Daniel

p 81 plan of Debre Tsiyon:Maryam

pl 35-41 Korkor:Maryam

pl 42-43 Korkor:Daniel

pl 46-54 Debre Tsiyon:Maryam

pl 167-169 Degum:Silase

G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974

p 248 location map
 pl 186-188 Korkor:Maryam
 pl 189-191 Guh
 pl 193-194 Koraro
 pl 195-203 various rock-hewn details

HF...	Geralta churches - southern , all in 13°/39°	13/39	[x]
	Within a rectangle of southern Geralta measuring 8 x 11 km there are rock-hewn churches from east to west		
HFF21	Angwa (Anguat): Mikael & Giyorgis		
"	Gundo		
HFF20	Allal (Allat?): Medhani Alem		
"	Tsemena (Tsemuna, Tzemmuna): Mikael		
"	Mengua (Mengudi): Maryam Megdelawit		
"	Tsigniefeda (Tzi..)		
	Angwa: Giyorgis		
	"A 3/4 h au-dessus du village homonyme, dans une oasis, au S de Gundo. Petite basilique hypogée bien taillée. Nef centrale surelevée dans les deux travées ouest. Maqdas éclairé par une ouverture à l'E. Plafonds plats des collatéraux. Chapiteux carrés originaux." [Sauter p 169]		
	Text: Plant in Eth. Obs. vol XVI 1973 no 1 p 52ff w plan & photo.		
	Angwa: Mikael		
	"Proche du village d'Angua. Simple caverne avec un seul pilier au centre. Un mur clôt le maqdas, un autre ferme la grotte." [Sauter p 169]		
	Text: Plant as above p 53 with plan.		
	Allal: Medhani Alem		
	South of Geralta, at 6 hours from Korkor. Mentioned by Teweldemedhin Josief.		
	Tsemena: Mikael		
	South of Geralta. Mentioned by Teweldemedhin Josief.		
	Menguda: Maryam Megdelawit		
	"A 2½h en descendant la même vallée que pour aller à Gundo ou Angua. Basilique hypogée à quatre travées et abside semi-circulaire." [Sauter p 169]		
	Texts: Lepage, Premières recherches ..., Paris (CNRS) 1972 p 94;		
	Plant in Eth. Obs. vol XVI 1973 no 1 p 50.		
HFF20?	Geralta sub-district (Gerealta s.) (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HFF20	Geralta wereda (centre in 1964 = Tsigereda)	13/39	[Ad]
JEC40	Geramalita (Gheramalita) (area)	11/41	[+ WO]
HCS13	Gerame (Gueramo Uataro) (with church) 2166 m	07/37	[LM WO]
HDF91	Gerana (Gherana A.)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEJ91	Gerana (recorded in 1841)	12/36	[Ha]
HDU95	Geranyo 10°46'/39°49' 1451 m, cf Keranyo	10/39	[n]
	<i>gerar</i> (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Osyris abyssinica</i>		
HDL93	Gerar (Gherar)(=Grar?) (area), cf Girar	09/38	[+ WO]
JDJ89	Gerar (Geror) 09°49'/42°25' 1236 m	09/42	[MS]
	<i>gerara</i> (O) hunting song, war song; (<i>gärara</i>) (A) scorching;		
	<i>gerarsa</i> (O) boasting song about a warrior's bravery		
??	Gerara (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	geraro ..: <i>yeer</i> (Som) voice, sound, call		
KCP62	Geraro Yer (Gheraro Ier), cf Giraro ..	07/45	[+ WO]
HEU14	Gerarsa 12°50'/39°46' 1600 m	12/39	[n]
	On 12 September 1989 Gerarsa was bombed, with four wounded. [Africa Watch 1991]		
HEM30	Geras (area)	12/39	[WO]
JDJ02	Gerawa, see Grawa		
GDM02	Geray (Gherai, Ghera Ciocorsa)	09/34	[+ n]

	09°04'/34°31' 1641 m		
HCP78	Geraye (Gherae, Geraya) (area)	07/36	[+ WO Pa]
1610s	Emperor Susneyos (1606-1632) went on a campaign against the Oromo in Geraya, between the Jämma and Mugär rivers. The Oromo, however, took the offensive again in 1616. [Pankhurst 1997 p 294]		
	<i>gerba, garba</i> (O) lake		
HDG73	Gerba 09°41'/35°04' 1527 m, cf Jerba	09/35	[n]
HDM35	Gerba (Gherba)	09/39	[WO 18 n]
2000s	Until recently the rough road from Gerba was completed only up to the market town of Adame, from which it took three hours' walk to the forest of Anabe some 30 km to the west of Gerba. [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/18]		
HDM36	Gerba 09°22'/39°57' 987 m	09/39	[n]
HEF36	Gerba 11°09'/39°55' 1429 m	11/39	[n]
JDG82	Gerba 09°49'/40°01' 1235 m	09/40	[n]
HEL77	Gerbaco, see Amba Gurbako		
HCN87	Gerbadima (Gherba Dima, Gurbadima) 1900 m	08/35	[LM n WO]
HDD96	Gerbe 2303 m, see under Ginchi, cf Garba	09/38	[AA]
HDU27	Gerbe 10°11'/39°58' 1383 m	10/39	[MS]
HDD95	Gerbe Chita (G. Ch'ita) 09°01'/38°02' 2303 m	09/38	[MS]
HDL80	Gerbe Guracha, see Gebre Guracha		
JDK58	Gerbe Hale (Gerbehale) 09°34'/43°19' 1525 m	09/43	[+ n]
JDK68	Gerbe Hale, see Garbahedli		
HCS89	Gerbeber 07°58'/38°22' 2045 m	07/38	[n]
JDH69	Gerbeluku (Garbellucu) 1056 m	09/41	[LM WO]
	Small railway station 40 km west of Dire Dawa.		
JCK02	Gerber Offer (Gherber Offer) 418 m	06/42	[+ WO]
	<i>gerbi</i> (O) 1. cotton; 2. kinds of thorn tree, <i>Acacia abyssinica</i> , <i>A. alba</i>		
JCP17	Gerbi (Gherbi)	07/41	[+ WO]
JDC82	Gerbi 08°55'/41°47' 1434 m, cf Garbi	08/41	[MS]
??	Gerbi (centre in 1964 of Betiho sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
JDB68	Gerbi Dimtu 08°43'/41°25' 1295 m	08/41	[MS]
	<i>gerbicha: garbicha</i> (O) 1. servant, male slave; 2. (Borana O) <i>Chionotrix latifolia</i>		
HDE55	Gerbicha (mountain) 08°40'/38°57' 2142 m	08/38	[n]
HD...	Gerbicha (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Denkaka)	09/38?	[Ad]
	<i>gerbicho</i> (Sidamo O) kind of small tree, <i>Prunus africanus</i>		
HCL21	Gerbicho, see Garbicho		
HEH53	Gerbichu, cf Garbicho	12/35	[WO]
HEM02	Gerbidda (Gherbidda) 1953 m, see under Weldiya	11/39	[+ WO]
HDD46	Gerbo (Garbo) 08°31'/38°08' 2438 m	08/38	[n WO]
HEC46	Gerchek (Ghercec)	11/37	[+ WO]
	<i>gerdasa</i> (gärdasa) (A) thick band tied around the forehead		
HBS56	Gerdasa (Garadase) 1820 m	05/38	[LM WO]
HCC69	Gerdessa 2371 m	06/37	[WO]
JCL32	Gerdi (waterhole)	06/43	[WO]
JCJ08c	Gerdle	06/42	[LM]
	<i>gere</i> (gärä) (A) black and white /animal/;		
	<i>gwere</i> (gwäre) (A) den, lair, burrow, hideout; empty beehive		
HCC73	Gere (Ghere, Chere) 06°02'/36°52' 1092 m	06/36	[+ n WO]
HDJ61	Gere 09°39'/36°46' 1541 m, cf Gare, Giri	09/36	[MS]
HDT04	Gere (Ghere) (area)	10/38	[+ WO]
	<i>gereb</i> (gäräb) (T) tree; <i>kella</i> (O) entrance gate		
	Gereb ..., cf Gerab ..		
HEU41	Gereb Didik (G. Didik') 13°05'/39°30' 2131 m	13/39	[n]

??	Gereb Kella (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
HFE38c	Gereb Tsediya (Ghereb Tsedia) (plain)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEF55	Gereba Abo 11°20'/39°52' 1451 m	11/39	[MS]
HEF55	Gereba Abo 11°22'/39°53' 2008 m	11/39	[MS]
HFE51	Gerebela (Gherebela, Cherebela), cf Gorebela	14/38	[LM WO n]
HFE51	Gerebela (with church) 14°04'/38°37' 2402 m		
HES22	Gerebge 12°52'/37°43' 2760 m	12/37	[MS]
HEK51	Gerecha (Ghereccia) 12°16'/37°37' 2074 m	12/37	[+ n]
JEN89	Gerechibu (Gherechibu) 15 m	13/40	[+ WO]
GD...	Gereda Gere (in Kelem awraja)	08/34?	[Ad]
	A private school in 1968 had 18 boys in grades 1-2 and no girls, with one teacher.		
HEE82	Geregera 11°40'/38°40' 2809 m	11/38	[n]
HEL03	Geregera 11°46'/38°45' 2831 m	11/38	[n]
HET89	Geregidi 13°26'/39°19' 1669 m	13/39	[MS]
	gerem: <i>gerram</i> (gärram) (A) gentle /horse/		
HDT05	Gerem (Gherem)	10/38	[+ WO]
	<i>gerema</i> (gäräma) (A) wild oats, <i>Avena abyssinica</i>		
HDU42	Geremedir (Gheremedir) (area)	10/39	[+ WO]
HDT06	Geren (with church) 1476 m	09/38	[AA]
HDF41	Gerenticha 08°31'/39°28' 1723 m	08/39	[MS]
GDM55	Gererba 09°30'/34°52' 1425 m	09/34	[n]
HBS31	Gerersa (Gherersa) (mountain)	04/37	[+ WO]
	<i>geresa</i> (T) kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Dobera glabra</i> , growing in dry habitat and is often the only one retaining its leaves in the dry season; <i>gereze</i> (gäräzä) (A) to cut; <i>Gereze</i> , ethnic group, see Dache		
HBR54	Gerese (Gorase) 05°04'/37°01' 786 m	05/37	[+ n]
HCC14	Gerese (Gorase)	05/37	[LM WO]
HCC48	Gerese	05/37	[MS]
HCC57	Gerese 05°55'/37°17' 2272 m	05/37	[MS]
HCC58	Geresse (Garasse, Gherezze) 2272 m	05/37	[+ WO Gu]
	With cotton weaving. By the 1970s there was a Norwegian mission station of the NLM. Newly arriving to this station in 1970 were Fritz Larsen (b 1944) and his wife Dorit (b 1947) actually sent from Denmark and nurse Doris Heinesen from the Faroe Islands also partly paid from Denmark. During 1972 arrived Erik Birch Andersen and his wife Lisbeth (both b 1942) and nurse Elise Petersen (b 1925) from Norway. During 1973 arrived doctor Steen Holst Nissen with wife Aase Birk Nissen (both b 1941) once again from Denmark.		
HDE91	Geresu 08°58'/38°31' 2332 m	08/38	[n]
HEF91	Geretot (Geret'ot) 11°41'/39°28' 3688 m	11/39	[MS]
HDK88	Gergas 09°48'/38°19' 2599 m	09/38	[n]
	gergeda: <i>girgidda</i> (A) 1. partition wall; 2. shock of grain, stook; <i>Garjeda</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Mattarri of the Borana people		
GDF96	Gergeda (Ghergheda) 1805 m	08/34	[Ad WO]
	(centre in 1964 of Gergeda Gere sub-district)		
HCH19	Gergeda (Ghergheda) 998 m, cf Gerjeda	06/36	[+ WO]
HCM90	Gergeda (Gargeda) (area)	07/39	[+ WO]
HCD96	Gergedda (Gherghedda) (area)	06/38	[+ WO]
HEU81	Gergember 13°28'/39°31' 2190 m	13/39	[n]
	<i>gerger</i> (O) immediately; (Som) collection to help a person in need; <i>gergaar</i> (Som) help, aid, support; <i>gergara</i> (eastern O) leopard, <i>Felis pardus antinorii</i> , <i>F. P. adusta</i> ; (gärgara) (A) whetstone;		

	<i>geregera, girgir</i> (A) fence of poles, such as around churches; <i>girgira</i> (A) roughness of surface; <i>girgirra meret</i> (A) dry and stony land where practically nothing can be cultivated		
HEE94c	Gegera (Gherghera) <i>Gegera</i> , dialect of Gawata spoken by about 2,500 west of lake Chamo	11/38	[18 Gu]
JDB96	Gergertu, see Jerjertu		
HDB61	Gergo 08°45'/35°51' 2354 m	08/35	[n]
HEF34	Gergora, see under Dessie	11/39	[Gu]
HF...	Gerhu Sirnai (Gergu Sernay) 1837 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) <i>geri</i> (Som) giraffe, <i>Giraffa reticulata</i> , <i>G. camelopardalis</i> ; <i>geri</i> (gäri) (A) animal-tamer; <i>geeri</i> (Som) death; <i>Gerri, Gerri</i> , name of a Somali ethnic group found e.g. at Jijiga and in north-east Kenya	14/39	[Ad n]
JBH75	Gerri (Gheri) (area)	04/41	[+ WO]
JDJ03	Gerri 09°04'/41°57' 1412 m	09/41	[MS]
JDK40	Gerri 09°25'/42°31' 1779 m	09/42	[MS]
??	Gerri Boro (Geriboro) (centre in 1964 of Ge/ge/riboro sub-district)	../..	[+ Ad]
H...	Gerri Dobo (Geridoba) (centre in 1964 of Denbi sub-district)	../..	[+ Ad]
JDE12	Gerri Gowan (Gheri Goan, Gerigoan) (area) 1025 m	08/43	[+ WO n]
HEU52	Gerigab (Gerri'igab) 13°07'/39°37' 2162 m <i>gerire: Manna Gariri</i> (house of Gariri) name of a Nole tribe of the eastern Oromo; <i>geriir</i> (Som) 1. kind of bird; 2. shaking, quake	13/39	[MS]
JCC46	Gerire (Gherirre) (area) 899 m, see under El Kere	05/42	[+ WO]
HEF86	Geriro 11°35'/39°58' 1025 m	11/39	[MS]
JCJ08	Geriyale (Gheriale) 402 m	06/42	[+ WO]
HDD80	Gerje 08°52'/37°34' 2707 m	08/37	[MS]
GDF63	Gerjeda 08°46'/34°38' 1838 m, cf Gergedo	08/34	[MS]
HCB80	Gerjina (Ghergina, Cargina) (area) 06°10'/35°45' <i>gerja</i> (O) bracelet	06/35	[+ WO Gz]
HDH10	Gerjo (Gargio) (in Leka awraja) 1830 m Kidus Mikael church school in 1968 had 55 boys and 6 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.	09/35	[Ad WO]
KCG52	Gerlogubi (Gedlegube, Gherlogubi) (near Somaliland) 06°52'/45°01' or 03' 619 m Was occupied by the Italians on 5 October 1935.	06/45	[MS 18 WO Gu]
HEU50	Germ Kiram 13°11'/39°22' 2116 m <i>germama</i> (gärmama) (A) rollicking, boisterous, frisky	13/39	[n]
HDJ02	Germama 09°07'/36°49' 2145 m	09/36	[n]
HDL07	Germama (Ghermama) (area) 2511 m	09/39	[+ WO Gu]
JDA75	Germama 08°49'/40°16' 1595 m	08/40	[n]
HEE19	Germame 11°00'/39°16' 3213 m	11/39	[MS]
HCP72	Germana (Ghermana) (mountain)	07/35	[n]
HCP72	Germana 07°54'/35°55' 2442 m		
HCT72c	Germana (Ghermana) (mountain)	07/38	[+ Gu]
HDJ31	Germana (mountain) 1524/1820 m	09/36	[WO]
GDM21	Germus 09°19'/34°28' 1646 m <i>gero</i> (O) young soldiers; (Gojjam A) ear	09/34	[n]
H...	Gero (Giero) (centre in 1964 of Dapo Gumbi sub-district)	08/36	[+ Ad]
KCJ74	Geron (Gheron, Gherou) 381 m	07/46	[+ x WO]
JDJ89	Geror, see Gerar		

??	Gerpi (visiting postman under Jimma) <i>gerra</i> (gärra) (A) to tame, train an animal, break in /a horse/	../..	[Po]
HDC..c 1970s	Gerra (in Kefa) An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]	08/37?	[x]
HFE77c	Gerra (Gherra) At the battle of Adwa in 1896 the fighting with Da Bormida's forces took place in this plain. [Guida 1938]	14/39	[+ Gu]
JCE35	Gerrei 238/242 m <i>Gerri</i> , one of the two Somali clans in Sidamo		
GCU30	Gerri (Gherri) 07°31'/34°23' 428 m	07/34	[+ n]
JDA17	Gerri (Gherri) (area) <i>gersa</i> (A) small plant growing in steep places; <i>gersa, gerssa, garsa, gursa</i> (T) kind of tree, <i>Dobera glabra</i> , see <i>gersa</i> above	08/40	[+ WO]
HCE..	Gersa (centre in 1964 of Harsi sub-district) in Jemjem	05/39?	[Ad]
HDL99	Gersa (Ghersa) (area), cf Garsa	09/39	[+ WO]
HE...	Gersa (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	11/39	[Ad]
JC...	Gersa (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Halila)	07/40?	[Ad]
JDA07	Gersa (Guersa) 09°10'/40°25' 1165 m <i>gersat, gerset</i> (T?) kind of tree, <i>Dobera glabra</i> , see <i>gersa</i> ; <i>girzet</i> (A) circumcision	09/40	[+ n]
HFF96	Gersat (Ghersat)	14/39	[+ WO]
HEL01	Gersat (Ghersat), see under Debre Zebit	11/38	[+ WO]
JFA83	Gersat (Ghersat) (area)	14/40	[+ WO]
JBj69	Gersey (Ghersei) (waterhole) 174 m	04/42	[+ WO]
HCR31	Geruke 07°34'/36°46' 1794 m, cf Garuke	07/36	[MS]
HET75	Gerum, see Jerum		
??	Gerwane (with cotton mill)	../..	[n]