

	<i>gir</i> (A) trained /animal/		
HDD42	Gir (Ghir) gir ali: <i>girr ale</i> (A) fly in flocks /birds/, depart in masses /people/	08/37	[+ WO]
KBN93	Gir Ali (area)	05/45	[WO]
HFF22	Gir Hader 13°46'/39°34' 1991 m <i>gira, gra</i> (A) left hand, left direction	13/39	[n]
HDE24	Gira, see Jira		
HF...	Gira Aras (centre in 1964 of Tsehaf Werd sub-district)	14/39?	[Ad]
HES28	Gira Felase 12°52'/38°19' 2211 m	12/38	[MS]
HEM91	Gira Gowa 12°37'/39°28' 2532 m	12/39	[n]
HEU53	Gira Tserhi 13°07'/39°42' 1911 m	13/39	[MS]
HDT93	Girafgotet, see Jirafgotet		
??	Girage (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HE...	Giragne Meda [=Grañ Meda?] (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Asgedo)	11/39	[Ad]
HEM93	Giragoba (Ghiragoba) 12°37'/39°38' 1628 m	12/39	[+ n]
HEU31	Girah Bisuh 13°01'/39°30' 2397 m	13/39	[n]
GDM01	Girai, see Gray		
HEU53	Giram Berom 13°07'/39°40' 2429 m	13/39	[n]
HEM61	Giram Hora 12°18'/39°30' 2363 m	12/39	[n]
HET77	Girame 13°20'/39°06' 1714 m	13/39	[n]
HEF74	Girana 11°34'/39°43' 1445 m	11/39	[MS]
HDL62	Giranch (Giranch') 09°40'/38°37' 2679 m girancha: <i>giracha</i> (girach'a) (A) grey mule	09/38	[MS]
HDL90	Girancha 2203 m	09/38	[AA]
HEL15	Girany Amba [=Grañ Amba?] 11°55'/38°58' 2005 m <i>girar</i> (A) kinds of thorn tree, especially <i>Acacia bussei</i>	11/38	[MS]
HDL63	Girar 2567 m, cf Gerar, Grar (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Geno)	09/38	[AA Ad]
HDS33	Girar 10°19'/37°49' 2415 m	10/37	[n]
HDU01	Girar 09°58'/39°25' 2049 m	09/39	[n]
HEF26	Girar Amba 11°04'/39°55' 1934 m	11/39	[Ad MS]
HEF26	Girar Amba (centre in 1964 of Kotet sub-district)		
??	Girar Jarso sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HEL59	Girara 12°15'/39°16' 2557 m	12/39	[n]
HDU44	Giraray 10°19'/39°42' 3145 m <i>girarge</i> (A) country with thorn trees	10/39	[n]
HDL75	Girarge (with church) 1678 m	09/38	[AA]
HDL75	Girarge, see under Debre Libanos		
HEC42	Girarge 11°16'/36°49' 2128 m	11/36	[MS]
HDL74	Giraro 2518 m, see under Debre Libanos, cf Geraro	09/38	[AA]
JDJ02	Girawa (Giraua), see Grawa		
HE...	Girem (centre in 1964 of Buhoro sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HCR53	Giren, see Jiren <i>girenchi</i> (O) a kind of plant		
HDL51	Girenchi (Girench'i) 2478 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HCD20	Gireshi 05°39'/37°32' 1691 m	05/37	[MS]
HD...	Giret (district in Merhabete awraja)	10/39?	[n]
JCS92	Girgabo (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDE06	Girgabo Corca, see Jirgabo Korca		
JCT94	Girgabo Osta (area)	08/43	[WO]
GDF63	Girgeida (Ghirgeida) 08°46'/34°38' 1838 m	08/34	[n]
HDL85	Girgi (with church)	09/38	[AA 20]

HEJ89	Girgij 12°30'/37°25' 2008 m	12/37	[n]
HDL85	Girgir 09°49'/38°52' 2452 m	09/38	[n]
HFD47	Girgitsya (Ghirghizia) (place) 1850 m	14/38	[+ Gu]
HFD47	Girgitsya, see under Inda Silase		
HCB50	Girgola (Ghirgola) (area)	05/35	[+ WO]
JDK00	Giri (Ghiri) 09°03'/42°32' 1354 m near map code JDD90 In the early 1930s administrative centre of Didu Ale district within Harar province. [Zervos 1936]	09/42	[MS x]
JDL11	Giri Aul (area) 1595 m	09/43	[WO]
JDK50	Giri Kocher (G. K'och'er, G. Qocher)	09/42	[MS q]
JDK50	Giri Kocher 09°31'/42°32' 2007 m		
JEP69	Giriffo (Ghiriffo, Ghiroffo) 13°13'/41°31' 695 m Coordinates would give map code JEP59	13/41	[n WO x]
JDA87	Girime, G. (area) 1925 m	08/40	[WO]
HFC86	Girina, see Jirina		
JCD09	Girit, see Jirit		
HDK05	Girma (mountain) 09°04'/38°00' 2939 m	09/38	[n]
HDE88	Girmi, see Jirmi		
HCR72	Girmo 07°57'/36°51' 1905 m	07/36	[MS]
HDS67	Girniya 10°35'/38°13' 2394 m	10/38	[MS]
JFB02	Girroli -40 m, below sea level	13/40	[Ne]
??	Girru District north of Addis Abeba about 50 km east of Selale. In June 1936 when Abebe Aregai was organising a guerrilla force, he was joined in Girru by about 300 soldiers from the Imperial Guard and some policemen, in addition to those who had already joined him. There was a short nightly battle with Italians coming from Debre Birhan but they were not yet accustomed to fights in this terrain and withdrew. Abebe was left in peace for about four months during the rainy season. [E Leijonhufvud, Kejsaren och hans hövdingar, Sthlm 1938 p 173-174]	../..	[x]
HEE55	Girshit (Girshit') 11°19'/38°53' 1608 m <i>girta</i> (A) kind of parrot-like bird with green plumage	11/38	[MS]
JCE39	Girta Bararato, see Bararato		
JCT18	Girta Garbahaol (G. Garbahad) 770 m <i>girta gulet</i> ..: <i>shinni</i> (Som) 1. bees; 2. seeds	07/44	[WO n]
JCM11	Girta Gulet Shini (G.G. Scini) 562 m	06/44	[+ WO n]
JCS30	Girta Kordillay (Jirta Cordillay)	07/42	[+ WO]
HDG34	Giru 09°24'/35°13' 1531 m <i>girum, grum</i> (A) wonderful, marvellous	09/35	[MS]
HDP05	Girum (mountain) 2140 m	09/36	[WO]
HDJ34	Gis 09°22'/37°01' 2169 m <i>gisa</i> (A) kind of grass	09/37	[n]
??	Gisa (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
HFF11	Gisa 13°40'/39°30' 2157 m	13/39	[n]
HET46	Gisa Dansa (Ghisa Dansa) see under Abergele	13/39	[+ WO]
HEC16	<b>Gish Abay</b> (G. Abbai, Gisc Abbai, Geesh) (Gishe Abay, Gishi A., Ghisc Abbai) 2744 m (sacred spring, with church)	11/37 11/37	[+ Ch Gu Ha] [MS Ad WO]
HEC16	Gish Abay Mikael (Gesh Abai Michael) 10°58'/37°13' (centre in 1964 of Sekela wereda)	10/37	[+ Ad n]
1600s	Pero Paez visited there on 21 April 1618 /also in 1613?/. His account, as cited by Moorehead: "-- together with the king and his army, I ascended the place -- I discovered first two round fountains, each about four palms in diameter -- The two openings of these fountains have no issue in the plain on the top of the mountain, but flow from the foot of		

it."

Jerome Lobo, a Portuguese Jesuit who stayed in Ethiopia from 1624 or 1625 to 1633, was also one of the first foreigners to describe the source of the Abay.

"On the declivity of a mountain -- is that source -- This spring, or rather these two springs, are two holes, each about two feet diameter, a stone's-cast distant from each other. The one is but about five feet and a half in depth, at least we could not get our plummet farther, perhaps because it was stopped by roots, for the whole place is full of trees. Of the other, which is somewhat less /in diameter/, with a line of ten feet we could find no bottom, and were assured by the inhabitants that none had ever been found. -- the ground is always moist, and so soft that the water boils up under foot as one walks upon it -- At a little distance to the south is a village named Guix, through which the way lies to the top of the mountain -- though the mountain rises so imperceptibly, that those who go up or down it are scarce sensible of any declivity."

"On the top of this mountain is a little hill which the idolatrous Agaus have in great veneration. Their priest calls them together at this place once a year; and having sacrificed a cow, throws the head into one of the springs -- after which ceremony, every one sacrifices a cow or more -- The bones of these cows have already formed two mountains of considerable height -- They eat these sacrifices -- Then the priest anoints himself with the grease and tallow of the cows, and sits down on an heap of straw on the top and in the middle of a pile which is prepared. They set fire to it, and the whole heap is consumed without any injury to the priest; who, while the fire continues, harangues the standers by - - When the pile is burnt -- every one makes a large present to the priest."

"-- the waters, after the first rise, run to the eastward for about a musket-shot; then turning to the north, continue hidden in the grass and weeds for about a quarter of a league, and discover themselves for the first time among rocks."

[cited in Pankhurst, Travellers in Ethiopia, Oxford Univ. Press 1965 p 49-50, and also in Ethiopia - the official handbook 1969 p 186]

1700s James Bruce was there on 4 November 1770 together with Luigi Balugani and Strates, a Greek.

The Emperor even gave the governorship of the village of Gish to Bruce as a gift. Bruce mentions the church of Kidus Mikael.

"Late in the afternoon, when they had climbed to 9,500 feet, they came upon a rustic church, and the guide, pointing beyond it, indicated a little swamp with a hillock rising from the centre; that, he declared, was the source of the Nile. -- There was no actual flow to be seen - the water merely appeared to seep through the swamp from several different springs to a point on its downward side where it combined into a tiny brook."

"Determined to be merry, Bruce picked up a half coconut shell he used as a drinking cup. Filling it from the spring he obliged Strates to dring a toast to His Majesty King George III and a long line of princes, and another to Catherine, Empress of all the Russias - this last was a gesture to Strates's Greek origin, since Catherine just then was attacking the Turks in the Aegean. -- It was a strange scene, full of delusions -- Bruce was utterly mistaken in thinking that he was the first European to reach this spot."

[A Moorehead, The Blue Nile, New York 1962 (pocket ed. 1963) p 25-27 (33-35)]

1860s On 26 January 1866 the British consul Hormuzd Rassam, together with Blanc and Prideaux, found Emperor Tewodros encamped in the neighbourhood, on top of a green hill.

1920s Consul Cheesman saw the sacred spring for the first time in 1926. By then it was said that the church was dedicated to "St. Michael and Zarabruk". The priests said that Zarabruk was a saint, but seemed to know nothing about him. It has been suggested that the name is a corruption of Bruce /*zere* means descendant of the one whose name follows?/.

"Very little interest has been taken in the part of the Abbai that flows *into* Lake Tana. I have called it the Small Abbai to distinguish it from the river that flows *out* of the lake." Gish Mountain (Wombata) is close to the sacred spring and restricts the view to the westward. It rises 250 m above the spring. The immediate area of the spring is referred to as Giyon, named after one of the four rivers /Gihon/ flowing out of the Garden of Eden.

When Cheesman saw the spring on 24 March 1926, there was a deep hole a few inches in diameter full of clear water, but with scarcely enough current to flow. It was surrounded by an artificial fence of dry reeds, and hidden on three sides by a fringe of dense scrub thicket. The water "seeps through sedges and forms a protective quagmire of mud all round, so that to reach the spring it is necessary to pass over the swampy ground by a balancing feat on branches of trees laid on the mud by the priests."

At first the direction of the Small Abay is north-east for about 800 m, after which it curves round and goes north, and by yet another bend flows to the west, passing the spring again at a distance of about 1.5 km. Only the priests were allowed to draw the water of the holy spring. Cheesman was told that the holy water must never be drunk after a meal.

"On ordinary occasions holy water called *tabal* is given out at midday, but on Sundays at dawn. The grass plains round about are scattered with the camps of pilgrims who have come long distances to be cured. No regular money charge is made by the priests, nor does the Government levy any tax for water distributed, but people who come with ailments make promise to themselves that if they are cured they will pay a certain sum to the church, and they do so."

The pilgrims protested when Cheesman's wife touched the water with the end of a long stick - because she was a woman.

"The priests agreed that the church was founded in the reign of John I, 1667-1682/ and the Ark in the Holy of Holies came from Gondar. They were certain that John never came to the church himself. This is not the version given by Morie and quoted by Budge, which states that the Emperor Susenyos went to Gish in 1613 with Pedro Paez, the Jesuit Father, and founded the Church of Mikael to commemorate the event. It was, according to my informants, built by the money of a woman of Gondar named Bujet, a maiden who was a relative of the king. She had been brought to Gish by her mother, Iniya, to drink of the sacred spring -- Bujet recovered and fell in love with a chieftain of Sakala, married him, and refused to return to Gondar. - I have not been able to find any reference to Bujet or her mother elsewhere, but there is a small left-bank tributary -- near Gish, which is called the Bugeta." [Cheesman 1936 p 70-74]

1930s In 1933 Cheesman was told that the church had been extensively repaired by orders of Ras Hailu.

Italian description: On a hill about 800 m from the springs there is the church Gisc Abbai Micael Zarabruc. The priests there have reserved the right to distribute the holy water of the spring, and this is done at noon, except on Sundays at dawn. After running from the spring underground for a while, the water forms Little Abay. [Guida 1938]

1960s Dejazmach Zeleke Desta primary school in 1968 had 155 boys and 24 girls, with 5 teachers.

pict R E Cheesman, Lake Tana..., London 1936 p 34 source of Abay

HDD29	Gish Megal (Gesh M.) 08°24'/38°23' 3408 m	08/38	[+ n]
HCP31	Gisha (Ghiscia, Ghescia) (area) 2438 m, cf Gesha <i>gische</i> (Gurage) kind of small tree or shrub, <i>Rhamnus prinoides</i> , with simple leaves and small flowers; (O) hair, usually of goat	07/35	[+ WO Gu]
HDL73	Gishe 09°43'/38°43' 2717 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL82	Gishe 09°48'/38°40' 2995 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA MS]

Gishe (which one?)

During his campaign to Shewa Oct. 1855-Feb. 1856 emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Gishe. [Zänäb 1902]

HDU32	Gishe, cf Menz & Gishe awraja	10/39	[MS]
??	Gishe Gebeta Ber (in Shewa)	../..	[n]

Artist *Aleka Wolde Medhin Yitagesu* (1894-1982) was born in Gishe G.B. He was self-taught but made paintings for some important churches and for the old Parliament building in Addis Abeba. He was also employed in the Ministry of Education and Fine

- Arts. [Eth. Artists p 12-13]
- HD... Gishe Rabel (in Menz .. awraja) 10/39? [Ad]  
The primary school in 1968 had 234 boys and 19 girls, with 3 male teachers of which two foreign.
- HDD74? Gishe sub-district? (-1997-) 10/39 [n]
- HDU74c Gishe wereda (Gishie ..) 10/39 [+ Ad]  
(centre in 1964 = Rabel)
- HDU74 **Gishen** (Geshena) (steep highlands) 10°40'/39°45' 10/39 [n]  
in Ambasel awraja
- pict A Dejene, Environment, famine ..., USA (Lynne Rienner) 1990  
p 20 highland landscape of "severely degraded land"  
Gishen, locality 60 km north of Dessie.  
In the neighbourhood is a mountaintop shaped as a 'natural cross' and at the tip of it is the Kidus Mikael church. Gishen has a population of 1,089 (estimate in 1993) and there is a hotel but no petrol. [Camerapix 1995]  
Circa 1988: "Nowadays a track leaves the main road, and threads up past terraced fields towards the cliff-top monastery. -- For about /16 km/ the track climbed towards it, skirting the bigger spurs, hairpinning, gaining height. -- Beside the track, the bare flaking rock was studded with brighter nodules -- found they were agates encased in copper-green shells. -- The track became a series of steps carved in the rock - 703 according to Thomas Pakenham -- The only access to the monastery is a narrow gap in the cliffs."  
"A hundred years after Alvares -- the Muslims went to Gishen and laid siege. -- Months of sieging brought the natural fortress no closer to submission and Ahmed Grañ said, 'There is nothing to be gained by fighting on this mountain.' He withdrew his troops and went campaigning in other regions. Only when he gained an alliance with the Falashas did Amba Gishen fall. It was never again used as a royal prison."  
Marsden-Smedley interviewed the abbot: "He remembered coming here for the *Maskal* festival, and the hundreds of pilgrims who walked up from Wuchale. He remembered too, in the last years before the revolution, a helicopter bringing the Imperial Family to the festival, flying up the valleys and landing on the *amba* like an outsize insect."  
"The strange thing /about the view from the amba/ is that there are no peaks: the horizon is entirely flat."  
"We walked through the compound of the extraordinary church of Igziyabher Ab. It is a fat white drum sprouting two stunted transepts. The wooden panels of its doors are painted separately in bright yellows, and orange and green. Below the tin roof, the bargeboard is carved in ornate filigree, and on the whitewashed walls there are arabesques and a huge sneering *buda*, the evil spirit."  
The abbot said that the famous Cross was under there. The festival of Mesqel celebrates the finding of the True Cross by Empress Helena in AD 326, but the piece of the True Cross said to be kept on Gishen is supposed to have been brought there by emperor Zara Yaqob (1433-1468). Later they also entered another church.  
"The church of Kiddus /=Kidist?/ Maryam is stone-built, but in plan the same as all the circular wattle churches: two concentric sections around the walls of the square inner sanctum."  
"It seems that Gishen is not so prohibitive to women as the island monasteries of Lake Tana - the abbot's maid lived in the next hut."  
[Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 191-202]
- Gishen Maryam**  
"In 1539 -- Grañ breached the defences at the mountain-top monastery of Gishen Mariam. No account survives of the monastery before Grañ's attack but an extraordinary costume of myths surrounds the mountain. It is certain that the Ethiopian emperors used to imprison their sons there, and Grañ killed them. The Ethiopians claimed to have buried half of the True Cross under its cruciform summit (Grañ didn't find it)." [Marsden-Smedley 1990 p 45]

Gishen Maryam, on the Kutaber road north of Dessie - not the main road - is a major religious shrine for the Orthodox Christians. It is a cross shaped amba with five churches. "With a good car and limited common sense Gishen Maryam can be reached in a long morning from Dessie and back (I did it in 7 hours). -- There is a great waterfall along the way, and a river to ford (don't go in the rainy season), and a 17 km climb up a steep turnoff off the main road." [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/03/10]

HEF72c	Gishen (historical monastery in the 1400s) north-west of Hayk, cf Amba Geshen	11/39	[20]
HDT79	Gishenit 10°37'/39°15' 2475 m	10/39	[MS]
HEL87	Gishman 12°34'/39°04' 2077 m <i>giso</i> (A) kind of communal labour	12/39	[n]
HBR59	Giso, see Jiso <i>git</i> (A) 1. udder; 2. jerk, pull		
HDT26	Gita (Git'a) 10°13'/39°01' 1867 m	10/39	[MS]
GDM31c	Giten	09/34	[LM]
HD...	Giten Muchicho (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Guri)	09/35	[Ad]
HDJ54	Gitilo 09°31'/37°02' 2772 m	09/37	[MS]
HDJ54	Gitilo 09°33'/37°02' 2857 m	09/37	[MS]
HD...	Gitirie (centre in 1964 of Biki Haro sub-district) <i>gito</i> (O) kind of plant that can be used as a broom	09/37	[Ad]
HDB66	Gito (Ghito) (mountain) 2080 m	08/36	[+ WO]
HDM01	Gito (locality in Bulga) 09°05'/39°30' 1524 m	09/39	[n]
HDT00	Gito (Git'o) 1895 m	09/38	[AA MS]
GDM31	Gitun 09°22'/34°28' 1751 m	09/34	[MS]
HEJ05	Giuaschia, see Juasha		
JDK20	Giubasse, see Jubasse		
HDH72	Giubbi, see Jubbi		
HEA94	Giuda, see Juda		
HDE10	Giugar Bale Uelde, see Jugar Bale Welde		
HBM31	Giuldessa, see Juldessa		
JEP64	Giulietti (lake), see Egogi Bad		
??	Giumea Maruf, see Jumea Maruf		
HCH20	Giumo, see Juma		
HDT19	Giur, see Jur		
HDU00	Giurru, see Jihur		
HDL08	Giuru, see Juru		
HEC48	Giv Assra	11/37	[WO]
HEJ86	Givansegh	12/37	[WO]
HEJ97	Givansegh (mountain)	12/37	[WO]
HEU00	Giviyat (Ghiviat)	12/39	[+ WO]
HDU74	Giyache (Ghiacie) (area) <i>giyo</i> , <i>giyyo</i> (A) kind of tree used for making straight poles	10/39	[+ WO]
HDC73	Giyon (Ghio) 08°48'/36°52' 1524 m <i>Giyon</i> , the Biblical river Gihon	08/36	[18 n]
HDD45	Giyon, see Weliso		
HDK55	Giyon (Gion) 08°31'/37°58' 2063 m	08/37	[+ n]
JDC42	Giyon, 08°36'/41°50'	08/41	[MS]
JDD34	Giyon, see Gion Gion <i>Giyorgis</i> , Amharic form for the name of /Saint/ George		
HCT06	Giyorgis 07°16'/39°01' 3007 m	07/39	[MS]
HCT08	Giyorgis (Gheorghis)	07/39	[+ WO]
HDB89	Giyorgis (Ghiorghis) (church)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDE58	Giyorgis (Giorgio,S.) (church) see under Mojo	08/39	[+ WO]

HDL31	Giyorgis (Gyorgis, Gheorghis) (church)	09/38	[+ LM WO]
HDL99	Giyorgis (Ghiorghis) (church) 2770 m	09/39	[+ WO]
HDM82	Giyorgis (Ghiorghis, Z., Enda Gh.) (church)	09/39	[+ WO Gu]
HDR85	Giyorgis (Gheorghis) 1910 m, see under Bure	10/37	[+ WO]
HED68	Giyorgis 11°28'/38°16' 2637 m	11/38	[MS]
HEH66	Giyorgis (Georgis) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
HEJ15	Giyorgis (church)	11/37	[Ch]
HFF11	Giza 13°40'/39°30' 2157 m	13/39	[n]
??	Gizani (river)	../..	[Ch]
	The Lalan river at a sheer cliff "hurled itself off the escarpment. The Gizani River went over at the same place and the two rivers joined in mid-air. It was a magnificent waterfall, 800 feet /250 m/ high. I had discovered the Tiski Falls." [Cheesman 1936]		
GDU48	Gizen (Guzen) 10°35'/34°45' 681 m (centre in 1964 of Bomu Belfudi sub-district)	10/34	[MS Ad]
	An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
GDU48?	Gizen sub-district (-1997-)	10/34	[n]
JDK36	Gjufta Albasa 09°22'/43°07' 1805 m	09/43	[n]
JCL25	Glamagaran 06°31'/43°52' 500 m	06/43	[WO n]
JCS40	Glebi Hardeni (waterhole)	07/42	[WO]
HCN15	Gltmadura, see Gamadura		
HBP51	Gnaculamo, see Loree Afone		
HC...	Gnama (centre in 1964 of Kebena sub-district)	06/38	[Ad]
HDL67	Gnea (Gne'a, Gnaha) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Mute), cf Abichu & Gnea	09/39	[Ad WO]
GCT16	Gneum, see Nyeum		
GCT66	Gniuir 335 m	07/33	[WO]
GDE28	Gnomoli, see Nyomoli		
HFF53	Goaggiem (Goaggiem), see Gwaggyem		
H...	Goal (centre in 1964 of Gimba sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
JDS82	Goaleh 10°45'/42°43' 623/729 m near the border of Somalia	10/42	[Gu n]
HEJ86	Goang, see Gwang		
HEJ44	Goardera <i>gob</i> (Som) 1. kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Z. spina-Christi</i> , "Christ thorn" with short spines; 2. nobles, aristocracy	12/37	[WO]
HCB59	Gob 05°54'/36°34' 1545 m	05/36	[Ad n]
HCB47c	Gob (centre in 1964 of Wub Hamer wereda)	05/36	[Ad]
JCD58	Gob Barro	05/43	[WO]
	<i>goba</i> (O) 1. palissade, fortification; 2. hump of cattle; 3. palm leaf thorn; (Welega Bega) hyena; <i>goba-a</i> (O) bent or stooping /man/; <i>gooba</i> (O) nape		
GDM43	Goba	09/34	[WO]
HBT39	Goba 04°50'/39°17' 786 m, cf Gora	04/39	[n]
HBU82	Goba 05°20'/39°34' 1513 m	05/39	[Wa n]
HCM77	<b>Goba</b> (Gobba) 06°55'/40°10' 2691/2772 m MS coordinates would give map code JCG64 more to the east. 07°01'/39°58' = HCM77. Centre in 1964 of Fasil awraja & Goba wereda and in 1980 of Mendeyo awraja. Mineral spring 6 km to the south-west.	06/40	[MS Br WO Gu]
1500s	"Bali had close contacts with Christians from the north /by the time of Lebna Dengel 1508-1540/. This doubtless led to the founding of many churches, including a notable		

- rock-hewn church, near Goba, which can be seen to this day." [Pankhurst 1997 p 137]
- 1930 Two reconnoitring caravans of the Swedish BV Mission, headed by Axel B. Svensson and by Dr. Frida Hylander, met as planned in Goba on 7 February 1930. They parted again after a week.  
Governor Dejazmach Nassibu had his residence in Goba from 1931. Around 1935 there was a Government pharmacy served by Dr Vassilikiotis, and a primary school. There were five Greeks and Armenians doing trade.
- 1933 At a military training centre established in 1933 there were the three Belgian officers Captain de Meulenaer, Lieutenant van den Driessche, and Lieutenant Deceunynk. [Zervos 1936 p 331]  
"Later /in 1933/, Ethiopia's first two Saint Cyr-trained officers, three of the Belgians, and fourteen noncoms from the imperial guard left for Goba in Bale to train an internal security force for deployment along the frontier. Rome's military attaché in Addis Abeba complained that the new military centre, 230 miles away from the nearest Italian outpost, threatened Somalia."  
[Marcus 1994 p 137-138]
- 1935 The Swedish Red Cross ambulance, one part of it travelling with a single Chevrolet truck on its way southwards, found the road near Goba to be excellent compared with what they had experienced since Mojo. They were told that the Ethiopian army was 8-10 days' travel south of Ginir and that transport from Goba to Ginir was possible only by caravan. Knut Johansson therefore returned on 11 December with the Chevrolet towards Addis Abeba for the purpose to transport another load. The Swedes stayed in a house built for the Belgian officers [photo p 50] within a tall fence. The /Vice-?/Governor, Grazmach Kassa [photo p 81], invited them for a dinner prepared by his cook, who had been trained by Europeans. [K Johansson, På äventyr..., Sthlm 1936 p 49-52]
- 1936 In early January, Johansson arrived a second time in Goba. By the vice-governor Kenyazmach Amara he was given the escort of five mounted police to return to the Lajo mountain, where his Chevrolet had got stuck in the mud. After some adventure they succeeded to bring the truck to Gore, and by 10 January the load had been transported southwards to Goro/Happi.  
[Johansson p 69-72]  
There was telephone connection from Gore to A.Abeba at this time, also a secret telephone post some distance outside the town.  
At the end of February 1936, Carl Gustaf von Rosen flew his aircraft to Goba for the purpose to transport one Beyene, who was an assistant to the Swedish Ambulance and who was seriously ill. The aircraft landed on the open plain Sebros near Goba, and von Rosen was shot at from the ground as the Ethiopians thought he might be an Italian. He was detained for a couple of hours until a messenger arrived from Ginir. [Johansson p 113]  
In March 1936 Count von Rosen arrived with his aircraft to fetch Knut Johansson and his Ethiopian servant because they were both seriously ill.  
On 17 April Knut Johansson arrived in Goba again with a supply caravan of some 40 animals, 10 men and 10 soldiers as escort. Because of illness Johansson had to stay behind and his former servant Kittela was entrusted to become caravan leader as far as Ginir where a change of animals could be expected. The caravan was about to depart on 21 April when Goba was bombed by the Italians for the first time, but the caravan left in the evening. The people of Goba took it as a habit (at least for a week) to hide outside the town in daytime and return for the nights.  
After a second bomb attack at the end of April, the telephone connection was broken. Some robbing and looting along the roads started. Shooting also occurred inside Goba. Once about 4,000 shots were fired when the owner of a building, assisted by police, fought against rebellious and looting Ethiopian soldiers. Knut Johansson tried to do some medical work although he was not well himself. The Swedish Red Cross ambulance retreated through Goba on 30 May and its staff gathered there on 6 June (having seen an Italian statement that A.A. was occupied).

- [K Johansson, På äventyr..., Sthlm 1936 p 120,139-164 w photos]
- 1937 Post office of the Italians was opened 21 December 1937 and closed 3 April 1941. Its cancellations read GOBA\*HARAR, then GOBBA'\*HARAR in 1940.  
[Philatelic source which seems to imply a Goba located at the railway?]  
The Italians built a mosque in Goba.  
Population about 3,000. Italian *Commissariato*, post, telegraph, infirmary.  
Centre of Bale with important market on Thursdays. The former *gibbi* is on a conical height. [Guida 1938]
- 1950s In January 1951 six persons made a tour to Goba. The Canadian teacher Armstrong drove them in his Dodge car. Among the passengers was Johan Lindblom of the Danish mission which had been called by the governor, Colonel Kebede in Goba, to discuss Danish mission schools to be opened in Dodola and Ibano.  
[J F Lindblom, Blandt Ethiopiens stammer, Khavn/Copenhagen 1958 p 55]  
Population 7,304 as counted in 1956.  
Around 1955 Goba had service by Ethiopian Air Lines twice a week.  
The author Birch-Iensen once landed in Goba in tropical heavy rain. He found that there was some regular planning in the eastern part of the town and was told that the governor had forbidden the old type of huts. He describes Goba as being located in a wide basin with mountains on three sides, of which the very high Batu to the south-west. There were large juniperus forests on the slopes of the mountains. On a hill above the airfield there was an almost ruined masonry building from the Italian time.  
Goba prison had two concentrical square palisades of wood, perhaps four metres high and possible to look through. Birch-Iensen saw about 40 prisoners, men and women mixed, some men fettered with chains. He was let inside by an official speaking some English and calling himself 'criminal investigator'.  
At the Sudan Interior Mission he met Mr Ediger, and they made riding tours together. On a little plateau above a narrow pass were some huts and there they visited a female pottery maker. She used a smoking pipe with a long shaft of bamboo.  
[C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecha, Sthlm 1960 p 66-74]  
Sub-province Governor of Bale awraja in 1959 was Dejzasmach Merid Beyene (a close relative of the Emperor), and his representative was Kenyasmach Mamo Seyoum. Merid Beyene was said to have visited Goba only twice by the time of Birch-Iensen's visit.  
Chief of police in 1959 was Lt.Col. Gebray Gebre Egzi and deputy chief was Major Alemayehu Mengistu.
- 1960s In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Goba.  
Raids by the Liberation Front for Western Somalia were made up to the outskirts of Goba in 1966. The only all-weather road of Bale linking Goba with Shashamene and onwards was virtually cut. By late 1966 a state of emergency was declared in the province and a brigade of the 4th Division of the Army operated out of Roba near Goba. [Gilkes 1975 p 216]  
Population 7,304 in 1967.  
Sudan Interior Mission primary school in 1968 had 305 boys and 136 girls, with 9 teachers of which one foreign.
- 1970s The official handbook of Ethiopia printed in 1969 says that "it is only a small town of 7,000 people and is not well connected with other parts of the country".  
Goba in 1970 had the only highschool in Bale, and there were 682 students in that year, of whom 86 were Muslims. This was in a province where Islam claimed over 90 per cent of the population.  
[Markakis 1987 p 292 note 58]  
In 1970 the only non-military doctor in Bale province left Goba. A hospital was under construction, to be larger than the previous one which some years before had been taken over by the provincial administration for officers.  
[Gilkes 1975 p 223-224]

On 1 April 1974 rebel police started shooting. In the evening they captured municipal offices, police headquarters, and the treasury. [News]

Spelling used by the post office was GOBBA around 1975 (the Amharic script corresponded to Goba Bale) and around 1983 it was BALE GOBA.

Population in 1975 was 18,515 - a doubling in about seven years. Only 16.8% of those living there in 1978 were born in Goba, indicating that it was one of the really rapid-growing towns in Ethiopia.

Though the Somali Abo Liberation Front claimed to be in control of most of Bale Province in September 1977, this did not apply to Goba. [Keesing's 28634]

In mid-October 1977 a journalist based in Nairobi published that the Somalis claimed to have killed 124 Ethiopians near Goba. [News]

There were a post office and a petrol filling station of Agip (-1978-).

1980s

Population 25,835 in 1987.

1990s

Population about 28,400 in 1994. Market is on Wednesday.

The airport is 21 km from Goba. There are flights about twice a week, via Dire Dawa. Unpaved runway, length about 2000 m.

The road from Goba south to Dolo Mena passes through the eastern part of the Bale Mountains National Park.

"The capital of Bale region lies at an altitude of around 2,500 m in the cool, breezy foothills below the Saneti Plateau. It's an open, spacious town with no obvious centre - the main residential areas sprawl outwards from a large field, while government buildings and churches are perched discretely on a nearby hill -- a subdued, almost rural atmosphere -- Buses from Shashemene to Bale terminate at Goba, and there is also a steady stream of local transport from nearby Robe. -- There are surprisingly few hotels in Goba, though what hotels there are seem well above average. At the top of the range, the government-owned Goba Ras Hotel lies about 2 km out of town towards Robe. -- Of the private hotels, the Yilma Hotel stands head and shoulders above the competition. -- The Yilma Hotel is signposted in Amharigna only but Nyala Pastry next door is signposted in English. -- There are no buses between Goba and Dola Mena (a source of some relief when you tackle the steep descent of the escarpment) but transport /southwards/ isn't a problem: at least one pick-up truck runs in each direction daily." [Bradt 1995, sketch of town plan p 198]

The top-level hotel is the Goba Wabe Shebele Hotel. Medium-cost hotels are the Hooteela Goobbaa Roobe and the Yimaa Amossaa (Yilma Hotel).

The spectacular road running from Goba to Dolo Mena crosses the eastern part of the Bale mountains and the Sanetti plateau. This is the highest /motor/ road in the whole of Africa. After leaving Goba the road climbs through juniper, cedar and cypress forests before attaining a truly alpine altitude. There is a ruined old rock church in the Bale mountains not far from the town of Goba.

[Aubert 1999]

2000s

Population about 34,900 in 2001.

picts

G Agge, Med Röda Korset., Sthlm 1936 p 41 former house for Belgian officers;

F Hylander, I detta tecken., Sthlm 1936 p 263 ambulance tents, 281,283 returning soldiers, 287 landscape in the neighbourhood;

K Johansson, På äventyr., Sthlm 1936 p 50 house of Belgian officers, 144,145 effects of Italian bombing, 149 Mr Johansson, 155,159 soldiers;

G Gerster, Äthiopien, Zürich 1974 pl 47 *feres gugs* display at the airport

HEM60	Goba 12°20'/39°21' 2185 m	12/39	[n]
JCG64	Goba (area) 06°55'/40°10' 2680 m	06/40	[WO n]
JCG85	Goba (area)	07/40	[WO]
JCN86	Goba 08°01'/40°22' 1183 m	08/40	[n]

JDG16	Goba, G. (area) 1218 m	09/40	[WO]
JDJ48	Goba 09°26'/42°21' 2500 m goba dura: <i>dura</i> (O) in front of /and some other meanings/	09/42	[n]
HFE77c	Goba Dura (w lioness figure), see Gobedra /?/ goba jer: <i>jeer</i> (Som) 1. hippopotamus; 2. time, occasion		
JDR06	Goba Jer (area) 1235 m	10/42	[WO]
HCM77?	Goba sub-district? (-1997-)	06/40?	[n]
HCM77	Goba wereda (-1964-2000-) goba win: <i>win</i> (A) real, true; <i>Gobawein</i> , a Bantu group among Somali in the Juba region	06/40	[Ad 20]
JDR07	Goba Win (Goba Uin) (area) 1477 m	09/42	[+ WO]
HDT46	Gobabit 10°19'/39°01' 1938 m	10/39	[MS]
JDS42	Gobaha (area)	10/42	[WO]
JDJ75	Gobai (Goba'i) 09°41'/42°04' mountain peak 1355 m	09/42	[MS]
HDG18	Gobaka (Gobaca)	09/35	[+ WO]
JDJ89	Gobara (area)	09/42	[Gu]
HDJ74	Gobata (Gobat'a) 09°46'/37°01' 2276 m <i>Gobato</i> , small ethnic group numbering about 1,000 (in the 1980s?) of which one third Christians <i>gobay</i> (T) buffalo	09/37	[MS]
HDJ66c	Gobaya (Swe: Gobaja), cf Gebeya, Gobeya	09/37	[18 Wa]
HC...	Gobaze 7-8 hours by mule from Gidole.	05/37?	[x]
picts	J Hamre, <i>Fra trollkvinne...</i> , Oslo 1982 p 158 NLM mission station, 182 interior of health station <i>gobba</i> (T) <i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> , see <i>gob</i> above		
GDF92c	Gobba, see under Gidami	08/34	[Gu]
HEU14	Gobba 1729 m	12/39	[Gu]
JDB66	Gobba 1279/1410 m	08/41	[WO]
JDB84	Gobba, see Guba Koricho		
JDK30	Gobbi Hamer 09°24'/42°34' 1563 m <i>gobbo</i> (Kefa) kind of bean, <i>Vigna</i> sp.	09/42	[n]
HBM95	Gobbo 1218 m, cf Gobo	04/39	[WO]
HDK00	Gobe 09°07'/37°32' 2493 m	09/37	[AA MS]
HDK20	Gobe 09°19'/37°01' 2146 m	09/37	[MS]
HDL73	Gobe 2645 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA MS]
JDJ34	Gobe 09°22'/42°01' 2048 m	09/42	[n]
HEF33	Gobede Najer (G. Nager), see under Dessie	11/39	[+ Gu]
HFE77c	<b>Gobedra</b> (Goba Dura?) (with lion incision on rock) Hill 10 km /or 4 km?/ west of Aksum, with ancient quarry for monoliths. On the way from Gondar and on the left side of the road, is a high, steep mountain of bizarre, naked red rock, its foot strewn with huge granite boulders. Halfway up nestles a small village with only a few houses, hardly visible from the road, called Gobreda. To the left, facing away from the village, stands the monument. On a huge smooth oblong rock, upright and flatfaced, a lifesize walking lioness has been carved in bas-relief. This figure looks slightly upwards to a disc which bears a cross (or spikes like a wheel) engraved on the stone near the lion's head. [Jäger 1965 p 95]	14/39	[Gu n Ca]
picts	The following pictures all show the antique lioness engraving: Bent 1893 p 195; J Doresse, <i>L'empire ..</i> vol I, Paris 1957 p 210; Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Okt 1966 p 17; G Gerster, <i>Kirchen im Fels</i> , Stuttgart 1968 pl 8; H Helfritz, <i>Äthiopien ..</i> , Köln 1972 p 69		
JDC45	Gobelli (Gobeli) (area) 1112/1174 m	08/42	[WO Mi]

The river and its tributaries with Pre-Cambrian rocks (medium grained Harar granite) were investigated by Texas African Exploration Co. before 1958. [Mineral 1966]

HDJ17	Goben 09°13'/37°17' 2437 m	09/37	[n]
	gobena: <i>gobennya</i> (A) to visit; <i>gubbena</i> (A) lizard		
HDG89	Gobena 1488/2012 m	09/35	[WO]
HDM12	Gobensa (with church)	09/39	[WO]
JCN33	Gobensa 2165 m	07/40	[WO]
JDA65	Gobenti, G. (area) 2225 m	08/40	[WO]
HDA56	Gobera 08°39'/35°22' 1523 m, cf Gaborra	08/35	[n]
HCU30	Gobesa 07°35'/38°28' 1641 m or /39°20' 2420 m	07/39	[n]
HCU41	Gobesa (Gobessa) 07°37'/39°30' 2353 m	07/39	[MS WO Po]
	MS coordinates would give map code HCU42. (visiting postman under Asela) In the 1930s with a mosque mentioned by the Italians. Centre in 1964 of Tena wereda and Shirka sub-district.		
HDS02	Gobetima (Gobet'ima) 10°00'/37°46' 1864 m	10/37	[AA MS]
HDS03	Gobetime (with church)	09/37	[AA]
JBG88	Gobetto (Gobeto) 769 m	04/40	[MS WO LM]
HDE81	Gobeya 08°54'/38°32' 2157 m, cf Gobaya, Gebeya	08/38	[n]
HDK06	Gobeya 09°05'/38°04' 2440 m	09/38	[AA n]
HDL51	Gobeya 09°34'/38°34' 2488 m	09/38	[n]
HFK16	Gobeya Igzi 14°39'/38°06' 1344 m	14/38	[MS]
??	Gobeye (sub P.O. under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
	<i>Gobeze</i> (Goraze), name of an ethnic group living in the south-west and numbering 47,118 (in 1984?)		
??	Gobgob	../..	[n]
	On the "China Road" between Debre Tabor and Nefas Mewcha, with a road sign giving its name. [John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/09/10]		
GDF53	Gobi (in Kelem awraja) 1493/1523 m	08/34	[WO Ad]
	A private school in 1968 had 67 boys and 8 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers.		
HCA88	Gobi 1846 m, see under Maji	06/35	[WO]
HCS12	Gobigia, see Bobija		
HDT04	Gobil 10°01'/38°49' 1747 m	10/38	[MS]
	gobiy: <i>gobiye</i> (T) tortoise; <i>gobay</i> (T) buffalo, <i>Syncerus caffer aequinoctialis</i>		
HEM23	Gobiy (Gobiye, Gobeie, Cobie)	11/39	[MS Po Gu WO]
HEM23	(Gobeie) (pass) 1396/1680 m	11/39	[Gu]
	In Raya & K. awraja. On the main road from Weldiya to Kobbo, after having crossed the bridge over the Alehuwa torrent, the road reaches the Gobiye pass from where it descends to the village of Robit. The primary school in 1968 had 77 boys and 21 girls, with 3 teachers.		
??	Gobiye (northern Wello)	../..	[x]
	As a consequence of the famine years 1971-1975 a population of 8,000 with 55,000 heads of livestock were reduced to 2,000 with 7 camels. [J Gallais, Une géographie politique .., Paris 1989 p 111-112] Gobiye was bombed by government forces on 9 September 1989 with one killed, but when the bombing was repeated the next day on 10 September it was market day, and there were 21 killed and about 100 wounded. [Africa Watch 1991]		
JDK47	Gobiyere 09°28'/43°10' 1699 m	09/43	[MS]
HEM13	Gobiyo (Gobiye) 11°52'/39°42' 1396 m	11/39	[Ad n]
HEM13	Gobiyo (centre in 1964 of Gura Werkie sub-district)		
JDK82	Goble (area)	09/42	[WO]
	<i>gobo</i> (O) 1. shelter; 2. crooked, humpbacked, leaning; (T) mountain, slope, hillside; <i>gooboo</i> (O) bow		

GDF82	Gobo 1659 m, see under Gidami, cf Gobbo	08/34	[WO]
HDD76	Gobo 2430 m	08/38	[WO]
??	Gobo Antaltily (in Tigray)	../..	[n]
	In February 1989 fierce fighting was going on in this direction (among others) between the 4th government army division and the rebel forces. [12th Int Conf 1994]		
HF...	Gobo Atarit (Endaba Woyane Tsen'at)	14/38	[n]
	One of the strategic hills of Shire, in February 1989 held by government forces. After fierce fighting which reportedly cost the TPLF relatively heavy casualties the rebels managed controlling the hill. It was later renamed Endaba Woyane Tsena't. [12th Int Conf 1994]		
JDA65	Gobo Kurkura (G. K'urk'ura, G. Qurqura)	08/40	[MS q]
JDA65	Gobo Kurkura 08°46'/40°15' 1664 m		
HFE38c	Gobo Sheteto (Gobo Sceteto)(high ground)	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEU..	Gobo Zena (Gobozena) (village)	13/39	[+ n]
	see under Mekele		
JDK67	Gobobley 09°40'/43°10' 1648 m	09/43	[MS]
JDC91	Goboenti 09°01'/41°42' 1525 m	09/41	[MS]
	<i>gobol</i> (Som) region, province, part		
HDL62	Gobola 2429 m, waterfalls nearby	09/38	[AA]
	<i>Gobu, Gobbu</i> , a clan of the Digalu of the Borana people		
HDR00	Gobu 2140 m	09/36	[WO]
HD...	Gobu Seyo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Kiejo)	09/36	[Ad]
JEN75	Gobul (Cobul) 379 m	13/40	[WO]
GCM76	Gobus, see Wika		
GCU30	Goc Giangior, see Janjor		
HCJ83	Goca, see Goka		
HBR81	Gocche, see Goke		
HEC96	Gocha	11/37	[Wa]
HEC79c	Gocha (Gocia)	11/37	[Gu]
HBR18	Goche, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
GDE15	Gochel 08°16'/33°53' 416 m	08/33	[n]
HDJ67	Gocher (Goch'er, Gocior) 09°37'/37°17' 2234 m	09/37	[MS WO]
	Gocher, cf Kocher		
HDB42	Gocho (Goccio, Goco) (10 km ESE of Soddo) 1836 m	08/35	[x n]
HEC79c	Gocia, see Gocha		
JDS13	Gocti, see Gogti		
HDM30	God 09°20'/39°22' 2724 m	09/39	[n]
	god adde: <i>god</i> (Som) cave, burrow, hole in the ground; <i>adde</i> (O) term of respect for elder sister		
JCT35	God Adde 879 m	07/43	[WO]
JBT56	God Dere, see Godere		
JBP53	God God (area)	05/40	[WO]
	<i>goda</i> (A) 1. ordinary; 2. kinds of clothes having no coloured hem; 3. harmed, injured; 4. hornless or having horns bent down; (O) 1. grassland, plain; 2. wall /in a traditional house/; 3. (Sidamo O) kind of bramble-like climber, <i>Rubus exsuccus</i> ; 4. lower end, below; 5. plain clothes; 6. Bohor reedbuck, <i>Redunca redunca</i> ; 7. cave; (Ometo) kind of sub-chief among the Ometo people; <i>godda</i> (O) troops, army; <i>gooda</i> (O) valley		
HCC44	Goda, Gebel (mountain) 1391 m	05/36	[WO]
HCH94	Goda (mountain) 2097/2156 m	07/36	[WO]
HDK89	Goda (Gooda) 2557 m, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA WO]
HFE62	Goda (waterhole) 2143 m, see under Aksum	14/38	[WO]

JCR20	Goda 974 m	07/41	[LM WO]
HDJ26	Goda Abamura 09°16'/37°10' 2447 m	09/37	[MS]
HBf82	Goda Banjura 03°30'/39°31' 1202 m on the border of Kenya	03/39	[n]
HD...	Goda Bitilie (centre in 1964 of Mida Kenge sub-district)	09/37	[Ad]
HDF82	Goda Burka (Godaburka, Godeburk'a, Godeburqa)	08/39	[x MS q]
HDF82	Goda Burka (Godoburka) 08°55'/39°34' 1376 m	08/39	[x n]
pict	K Herzbruch, Abessinien, München 1925 p 261 travellers' camp		
??	Goda Godi (area)	../.	[18]
HDJ07	Goda Goro 09°07'/37°19' 2869 m	09/37	[n]
HCH94	Goda Gudu 07°10'/36°04' 2097 m	07/36	[n]
HDK30	Goda Watiyo (Gode W., Uatio) 09°24'/37°34' 1846 m	09/37	[AA MS WO]
HDK30	Goda Watiyo, waterfalls 2 km NW		
HDL52	Goda Werke (G.Werk'e, G. Werqe) 1955 m	09/38	[AA MS q]
HDL52	Goda Werke (with church)		
HCS37	Godachanu (Godacianu) 07°31'/38°13' 1885 m	07/38	[n]
HBS41	Godaimisse (well)	04/37	[LM WO]
HDJ75	Godajewe 09°41'/37°07' 2438 m	09/37	[MS]
HBL00	Godaloni (area)	03/38	[WO]
	<i>godana</i> (O) downwards or from a lower place; <i>Godana</i> , a man's name among the Borana		
HDS33	Godana Mikael 2433 m	10/37	[MS]
	<i>godane</i> , <i>godaane</i> (O) herdsmen's life, to temporarily leave a place and take the cattle somewhere else		
JDK40	Godane (village)	09/42	[WO Gu]
HEL26	Godar (plain)	12/39	[Gu]
JBT56	Godare, see Godere <i>godari</i> (A) <i>godarre</i> (O) cultivated taro, <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> , <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> godat: <i>gudat</i> (A) harm, injury, suffering		
JED10	Godat Tolele (mountain)	11/42	[WO]
HCL12	Godayo (Godaio) (area)	06/38	[+ WO]
JDE89	Godd Risale (area) 1221 m	08/44	[WO]
JBT56	Godder, see Godere		
JEH52	Goddira (area)	12/40	[WO]
	<i>goddo</i> (O) 1. lone, solitary, /baboon/ that leaves the group; 2. dagger; fork; <i>varo</i> (O) wool		
HEU23c	Goddo Varo (pass)	12/39	[Gu]
	<i>gode</i> (A) large rectangular tent made of coarse cotton		
JCD58	<b>Gode</b> (Godi) 05°56'/43°15' (with post office)	05/43	[MS Po]
1960s	Gode in Ogaden expanded much in 1967-1969. A water tower, a church, a mosque, a school, a small palace and an experimental farm were built within a total program of costing about Eth\$ 10 million..		
1965	The new military airfield was constructed in 1965, with Swedish contractor Skanska (Skånska Cementgjuteriet) building the runway. This "Project 101" was kept somewhat secret in the beginning so that even other Swedes did not generally know about it, and Skanska got the contract without public bidding procedure. Machines were transported by truck caravans from Dire Dawa, the first one leaving in the beginning of January but roads being so difficult that it did not arrive until the beginning of March. Only about 200 of the 900 km were proper roads. During construction time a total of eleven such caravans of 20-30 cars made the journey from Dire Dawa with a total of about 400 loads on 10-ton trucks, with full military escort. A few shootings occurred. The formal start for works on Gode airport was on 3 March 1965. Skanska had a camp for 120 men.		

The workers had a special joke because of the heat at Gode: "Pooh it's 40° hot in the shade today!" - "Who asked you to stay in the shade?"

[Skanska source]

1966 The Emperor inaugurated the airfield on 10 June 1966 and Gode air base became publicly known and to some extent used also for civil purposes. Skanska had only done civil engineering works in Ethiopia so far, but being large building contractors in Europe they were now also given the jobs to build the palace and the mosque, as well as the abutments for a prefabricated bridge. The Emperor visited Gode again on 4 August when buildings were under way. By March 1967 Skanska was still occupied with building work for the new Gode town.

The Emperor visited these works once more on 14-15 November 1968 together with dignitaries and some of his family, going by air from Dire Dawa. He was welcomed by Maj.Gen. Abebe Gameda, commander of the 3rd Army Division. The Emperor visited the Medhane Alem church, the new mosque and hospital, the irrigation reservoir, the telecommunications office, and the poultry centre. In the afternoon he visited the Gode school and the recently completed bridge over Webi Shebele river.

[Voice of Ethiopia 1968-11-15]

1970s Before mid-1977 well-armed units of the guerrillas in the Ogaden besieged Gode and other main administrative centres. [Markakis 1987 p 228]

It was reported on 10 April 1977 that Dr. Don McClure, a US missionary, had been killed at Gode. [Keesing's p 28421]

There was an attack by Somali guerrillas on 13 July 1977, when Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen happened to be visiting Governor Belete Ergetie at Gode, a friend of his from years in Debre Zeyt. The visitor von Rosen preferred to sleep outdoors on the verandah because of the heat. Two men wounded in the attack had to be transported away by Belete. When returning he discovered that von Rosen had tried to hide under a mattress but had been hit and killed.

[Interview with Belete Ergetie by Dagens Nyheter]

Count von Rosen had been active in 1974-1977 with "food bombing" of famine-stricken areas.

The Somali army, in the guise of WSLF volunteers /Western Somali Liberation Front/, crossed the disputed frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia on 23 July 1977. Within a week, key towns in eastern Ogaden were in Somali hands, including the air base at Gode.

[Marcus 1994 p 197]

Around 24 July 1977 a co-ordinated military action was launched by the WSLF against Ethiopian garrisons in Ogaden and in particular against the Air Force base at Gode, where the 5th brigade of the 4th division was stationed in five military camps. The attackers succeeded in practically destroying the Ethiopian forces of the 3rd and parts of the 4th division. [Keesing's p 28633]

1980s There was serious famine in 1981.

1990s There was famine again in 1991. On 21 June 1991 the UN High Commission for Refugees announced from Geneva that a food airlift had begun to 80,000 people stranded near Gode.

According to Amnesty International in February 1994 two women Hajio Dama (65) and Korad Ahmed Salal were detained. Both were officials in Gode of the Ogadenian Women's Democratic Alliance (OWDA). There were allegations of ill-treatment in prison.

Airlift repatriation of Ethiopians from Dadaab in Kenya to Gode continued with a total of 801 arrivals during May 1995 aboard 14 flights. [News]

2000s By April 2000 food was flown in by international aid to alleviate the hunger.

1-2 children died daily, but at some earlier time even 3-4 per day died. [News]

"As we got off the plane in Gode, the heat hit us, like we had just opened the door of a hot oven. Dust and heat combined with the dilapidated little buildings of the airport to give a feeling of utter desolation."

"The main claims to fame of Gode are not inspiring - they are famine and war. Gode left

from obscurity in March 2000 when a BBC TV crew broadcast a feeding center where children were dying. The resulting storm of media and donor attention generated sufficient support to quell the problem in Somali Region -- Government and NGO people who had been warning about the growing crisis for months were bemused by the fact it took images of starving babies on TV to get a reaction again."

"By September 2000 the feeding centres were winding down. Instead of 600 children under intensive feeding, the number had declined to under 50."

"The landcruisers of the NGO's constitute most of the vehicles in the streets of Gode. Many people crowd the narrow lanes and dusty boulevards of the town. 90% are Somalis, with the women colourfully garbed in flowing robes, and traditional men with simple turbans, skirts and walking sticks. The other 10% are mostly highlanders, the remains of failed resettlement schemes."

"From the air Gode appears as an oasis of green in a sea of tan desolation. The population has swelled to over 100,000 with migrants from the drought, but you'd never guess it from the small size of the town.

Up close Gode is not nearly so green. It is brown and desolate. -- /though/ almost every plot did have an acacia. -- In the main squares and lanes the ubiquitous rectangular houses with tin roof predominate, as in other Ethiopian towns. The difference here is the sitting area out front, with thatch on a wooden frame stretching out from the front of the house offering shade and place to perch outside to avoid the furnace temperatures inside.

There are also some new buildings - post office and government administration - standing out like spaceships in an alien environment. These are the only signs of progress in the town. -- almost total lack of livestock in the streets due to the drought!"

"-- it was a kilometer drive to the /Wabe Shebelle/ river over a barren field. -- this afforded a ground level view back to the town, where the trees are surmounted by the large new Christian church and the towers of the Mosques. -- in flood times the Wabe Shabelle can rise above the 15 foot canyon wall and flood the plains beyond. This explained the location of Gode town a kilometer away. Large logs washed up on sand banks had come a long way to arrive in this treeless wilderness. -- a crocodile was lurking nearby -- people who washed and gathered water from the river."

"Despite the remoteness, I didn't feel besieged and children generally said a shy 'hello' instead of shouting and running and demanding money. It was nice."

During the Somalia-Ethiopia war of 1976-78, Gode was the first major objective of the Somalis and the main line of defence for Ethiopia. After fierce fighting with jets, tanks, and infantry, Gode fell. Once the Somalis lost, they quickly withdrew. There was no repeat of a major battle at Gode.

"There are still many signs of this military past in Gode. Many broken down military trucks litter the airport area. A fence is made of spent artillery shells, now showing signs of deterioration. This is a great example of swords into plowshares!

The airstrip at Gode is paved and modern -- Accommodation /in town/ is basic and there is very little to do. -- the electricity goes off at midnight, along with the fans. The main entertainment is the loud laughing of the hyenas as they contest the streets with the dogs in the middle of the night."

"Flying out of Gode provides a lovely view of the bridge -- and the straight road south. The river is lined with abandoned square farms from the failed irrigation programmes. Beyond the river it is brown, brown, brown."

[Johan Graham in AddisTribune 2000/10/13]

pict	Addis Reporter vol II Dec 1969 no 1 p 8 newly built Orthodox church		
JCD75	Gode (Godi) 06°05'43°01' 283 m	06/43	[+ n]
JDK01	Gode 09°07'42°36' 1674 m	09/42	[MS]
JCD58	<b>Gode awraja</b>	05/43	[MS Ad]

(at least in 1964-1980 centre = Gode)

1990s In October 1995 Radio Ethiopia published that chemicals had been sprayed in the Gode and Jijiga areas to reduce crop damage and that more than 20 million birds had been killed.

2000s	By February 2000 the volunteer agency Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders) stated concerning famine in Gode that "it is already too late to set up feeding centres; people have scattered in search of water, food and medicine, and often die as they move." [New York Times Int. 2000.02.24]		
	gode bokota: <i>bokota</i> (boqota) (O) traveller's resting place		
HDL93	Gode Bokota (G. Bok'ota, G. Boqota) 1953 m	09/38	[AA q]
HDK30	Gode Watiyo, see Goda Watiyo		
JCD58?	Gode wereda (in the 1990s)	05/43?	[n]
HEP77	Godebe 13°18'/36°19' 882 m	13/36	[n]
	near the border of Sudan		
HER..	Godebe	12/37?	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Tach Armachiho sub-district)		
HBK48	Godebero 04°01'/38°17' 1590 m	04/38	[MS]
HFD82	Godeburka (Godeburk'a), see Goda Burka		
HBK48	Godechicho (Godech'ich'o) 04°01'/38°16' 1660 m	04/38	[MS]
??	Godeey (? in Ogaden, same as some Gode or Godi?)	../..	[n]
	"Since September 1988 the Ethiopian government has seized 2,390 camels, 544 cows, 15,890 goats and sheep, and 70 donkeys from the region of Godeey. Seventeen herd owners have been murdered in the process." [Mohamed Dolal <i>in</i> Beyond conflict in the Horn, 1992 p 186]		
HEM90	Godefena	12/39	[WO]
	<i>godele</i> (godälä) (T) be lacking; <i>godelo</i> (A,T) not full, lacking		
JCS56	Godeli 07°45'/43°04' 985 m	07/43	[MS Gu]
HDU52c	Godembo (Godambo), cf Gedembo	10/39	[LM x]
	In Menz, known from the 1400s.		
HDS33	Godena Mikael (Goduna M.) 10°15'/37°49' 2433 m	10/37	[Ad n]
	(centre in 1964 of Awabel wereda & of Godena sub-district)		
JDK50	Godene 09°31'/42°30' 2169 m, near map code JDJ59	09/42	[MS]
	<i>godere</i> : <i>god</i> (Som) cave, hole in the ground; <i>dheeree</i> (Som) flow of river, rush, go quickly; <i>goderreh</i> (Kefa) cultivated taro, <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> , <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>		
JBT56	<b>Godere</b> (God Dere, Godder, Goddere, Godare)	05/43	[LM WO Gu Mi]
	(with ford) 05°04'/43°58' 408/416 m Swedish EFS missionaries, building engineer John Eriksson (b 1933) with wife nurse Gudrun (b 1933) worked there (1990-).		
JBT77	Godere	05/44	[MS]
JBT..	Godere sub-district (-1997-)	05/4.	[n]
HDD91	Godesa 09°03'/37°40' 1965 m, near map code HDK01	09/37	[AA MS]
HDL92	Godesa 09°56'/38°37' 2008 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDS08	Godeso 09°58'/38°16' 2540 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDE55	Godeti (volcano) 08°37'/38°55' 1831 m	08/38	[MS]
HDE57	Godeti 08°37'/39°04' 1865 m	08/39	[MS]
HDE76	Godeti 08°49'/38°58' 2036 m	08/38	[MS]
	Godeti (which one?): From the little village of Godetti, reached immediately after the shaky bridge which crosses the Awash, a narrow road heads west to the prehistoric site of Melka Kunture. [Aubert 1999]		
HDK25	Godeti (Godetti)	09/37	[+ WO]
HDK74	Godeti 09°46'/37°55' 1627 m	09/37	[MS]
HDK84	Godeti	09/37	[AA]
HDT74	Godety 10°35'/38°49' 2437 m	10/38	[MS]

HDS60	Godever, see under Dembecha	10/37	[WO]
HEK00	Godgwadit 11°49'/37°31' 1838 m <i>godi</i> (A) having the horns turned /or no horns/; <i>Godi</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people	11/37	[MS]
GCM66	Godi (area), cf Gode	06/34	[WO]
JBH74	Godi (area)	04/41	[WO]
JCD58	Godi, see Gode & JCD75		
HCK90	Godiccio, see Gidicho <i>godicho</i> (O?) coral tree, <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> , <i>E. brucei</i> , with ornamental flowers turned upwards		
HCS20	Godicho (Godiccio) 1315 m	07/37	[+ WO]
HCD00	Godigea 1196 m	05/37	[WO]
HBP27	Godinna, G. (hill), cf Godena <i>godir</i> (Som) large antelope, greater kudu, <i>Strepsiceros strepsiceros chora</i> ; also lesser kudu?	04/36	[WO]
JDD57	Godir Aleh 08°40'/43°08' 1450 m	08/43	[n]
HFE62	Godira (Godra) 14°10'/38°42' 2143 m	14/38	[n]
JDK71	Godire 09°43'/42°37' 1533 m	09/42	[MS]
JED03	Godire (area) 870 m	10/42	[WO]
JDD75	Godirrei (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDB09	Godissa <i>godo, godoo</i> (O) small hut, kind of sentry box for those who guard crops; (Som) be bent or crooked	08/41	[Wa]
HBU85	Godo 05°16'/39°46' 1602 m	05/39	[n]
HDH87	Godo 2240 m	09/36	[WO]
HDL81	Godo 2705 m	09/38	[AA]
HEF20	Godo 11°05'/39°22' 2453 m	11/39	[n]
HDF82	Godoburka, see Goda Burka		
JED21	Gododlei (area)	11/42	[WO]
KDA47	Godorkale (area)	08/45	[WO]
HFE62	Godra, see Godira		
HEJ44	Godsha (Godscia) 12°10'/37°01' 1828 m	12/37	[+ n]
JBR52	Godubo (Godudo) 383 m	04/41	[WO n]
HDS33	Goduna Mikael, see Godena Mikael		
HEJ55	Goel 1814 m, cf Gail	12/37	[WO Gu]