

G...	Gug (centre in 1964 of Gugnajor wereda)	08/34	[Ad]
HEC84	<b>Gug</b> A volcanic pile about 150 m high, standing isolated in flat country and visible from far off as a landmark. "It has several bare exposed lava-cores, and there is a satellite hill close by -- indented with caves on the cliff face." [Cheesman 1936]	11/36	[Ch]
	<i>guga, gugaa</i> (O) owl, raven		
HDF91	Guga, M. (area)	09/39	[WO]
HDM01	Guga (Buga) 09°03'/39°25' 2144 m Guga (mountain area) near adjoining map code HDF91	09/39	[Gu WO]
	<i>guge</i> (O) pigeon, dove		
HCC88	<b>Guge</b> (Gughe) (mountain) 06°12'/37°30' 2742 m MS coordinates would give map code HCC89 or HCD80 (06°13'/37°24'? = HCC88) peak 4200 m	06/37	[MS WO]
geol	Mount Guge in Gemu Gofa was formed as a structure very similar to an Hawaiian-type volcano. This implies that much of the basalts of the Trap Series, certainly the later ones, were extruded from pipes as well as fissures. [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 133]		
HCC99	Guge (Gughe) (area) 2742 m H Scott, Journey to the Gughe Highlands (Southern Ethiopia), 1948-49, <i>in</i> Proceedings Limn. Society, London 1952	06/37	[+ WO]
text			
HEC95	Guge Giyorgis (Gughe Gheorghis) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
HEK10	Gugebi (Gugubi) (hill) A volcanic hill with lava-cores exposed, about 180 m high, rising on the lake shore /of Tana/. The sides are precipitous towards the lake, and the foot is in the water. A small church, dedicated to St. Afkarana Egze, is said to be on the summit. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch WO]
	<i>gugga</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, Cassine aethiopica var. pubescens		
JEB73	Gugga Ale (area)	11/41	[WO]
HDH31	Gugiani, see Gujani		
JCM40	Guglu 06°46'/44°19' 521 m near map code JCL49	06/44	[n]
G...	Gugnajor wereda (centre in 1964 = Gug) <i>gugs</i> (A, Gurage) kind of polo-type horse game	08/34	[Ad]
HDR85	Gugsa, see under Bure <i>gugu, guggu</i> (A) avid, ambitious, desirous, gourmand	10/37	[WO]
??	Gugu (in the direction of Asosa) There are outcrops of quartz on the hill. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HDF07	Gugu (area) 08°11'/39°58' 3390/3623 m	08/39	[WO n]
HDF16	Gugu (mountain area) 08°15'/39°55' or 08°19'/39°58' Gugu 3210 m	08/39	[WO Gu n]
JDA33	Gugu (wide mountain area) 2311 m	08/40	[WO Gu]
HBM45	Gugubba, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HDM75	Guguf 3355 m <i>gugufi, gugguffi</i> (O) hunchback; bending, stooping	09/39	[WO]
JDC63	Gugufi 08°46'/41°53' 1540 m <i>gugufi</i> (O) long-necked antelope, gerenuk, Lithocranius walleri	08/41	[n]
JCH20	Gugufi, M. (seasonal waterhole)	06/40	[MS WO]
	<i>guguma</i> (O) mooing, bellowing, murmuring, whispering		

HCL73	Guguma 2571 m (centre in 1964 of Melgie sub-district) The primary school (in Sidama awraja) in 1968 had 40 boys and 4 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.	06/38	[Ad WO]
HFF30	Guh (with rock-hewn church) see under Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
HFE04	Guia, see Guya & JEH55		
HDH74	Guiber, see Gibir		
HDB91	Guie, see Guyi		
HDG65	Guie, see Guye		
HCF63	Guie Dibbe 06°01'/39°37' 1215 m	06/39	[n]
HFE87	Guila, see Gwila & HFF52		
JDD98	Guio .., see Guyo ..		
HEC83	Guisale (village) see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[It]
HCB18	Guista, see Gwista		
JCN23	Gujabe (Gugiabe) (mountain) Gujabe 07°30'/40°04' 1864 m	07/40	[+ n]
HDH31	Gujani (Gugiani)	09/35	[+ WO]
HCE21	Guje 1424 m	05/38	[WO]
HDE92	Guje 2516 m	09/38	[AA]
HDD07	Gujer 08°09'/38°10' 3127 m near adjoining map code HCS97	08/38	[n]
	<i>guji, gujjii</i> (O) tough grass, difficult to uproot; <i>Guji</i> , historically one of three branches of the Borana section of the Oromo, nowadays known for plying on lake Abaya in boats of the very light ambach wood and hunting hippopotamus		
HCD29	<b>Guji</b> (area) Present-day Guji is usually recognized as the cradleland of Oromo culture. [Asmarom Legesse, Gada, 1973 p 9]	05/38	[WO x]
HDE64	Guji (mountain) 08°46'/38°49'	08/38	[MS]
HDG07	Guji 09°04'/35°30' 1547 m, near map code HDA97	09/35	[MS]
HDJ85	Guji 09°49'/37°04' 2423 m	09/37	[MS]
HCT25	Gujicha 07°27'/38°55' 2869 m	07/38	[Ad MS]
HCT25	Gujicha (centre in 1964 of Munesa wereda)		
HC...	Gujurule (rock towers)	06/39	[Ca]
	<i>gul</i> (A) clod of earth; (Som) fortune; earlier the name of a spirit		
JCS34	Gul Anod 07°34'/42°52' 795 m	07/42	[n]
JCR80	Gul Gula 08°01'/41°36' 1229 m near map code JCP89	08/41	[n]
	<i>gula</i> (O) 1. man who has passed out of the Tulama or Mecha <i>gada</i> system; 2. abdomen, genitals; (T) ant-bear; <i>gulla</i> (O) fiery, high-spirited /said of horses/		
HDB45	Gula	08/36	[WO]
HEL53	Gula 12°15'/38°43' 2149 m <i>gula bedesa</i> : <i>bedesa</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Croton macrostachys</i> , <i>Syzygium guineense</i>	12/38	[n]
HDK72	Gula Bedesa 2126 m	09/37	[AA MS]
JDC72	Gula Oda (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Burka) <i>gulba</i> (O) knee	08/41	[Ad]
HEA66	Gulba 669 m	11/35	[WO]
JCG56	Gulbaduma (area) 2168/2987 m	06/40	[WO]
HFF31	Gulbisha (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	13/39	[Ad]

HFF31	Gulbisha (Gulbecha, Gulibiscia, Gulisha) (w rock-hewn church), see u. Geralta churches - northern	13/39	[x]
GDM05	Gulbo 09°04'/34°51' 1518 m	09/34	[n]
HEL93	Guld 12°35'/38°43' 1848 m	12/38	[n]
HFE76	Guldama (valley) 14°15'/39°02' 2385 m	14/39	[Gu n]
??	Guldia (vis. postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
JCB57	Guldima (Galdima) 641 m gule: <i>Guulle</i> (Som) giver of victory, God	05/41	[MS WO]
GDU62	Gule 1478 m, cf Gulle	10/34	[WO]
HDA83	Gule	08/35	[WO]
JDK19	Gule (area) 1700 m	09/43	[WO]
HDJ54	Gulecha (Guleccia) 09°34'/37°01' 2707 m (Gulecha had population 593 as counted in 1956.) gulele: <i>Gulale</i> , <i>Gullalle</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe	09/37	[n]
HDL12	Gulele 09°13'/38°40' 2589 m	09/38	[MS]
HDL23	Gulele, two at 5 km distance, cf Gullele	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL23	Gulele 09°16'/38°43' 2541 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL42	Gulele 09°25'/38°40' 2467 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL72	Gulele 09°46'/38°40' 3102 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA MS]
HDT03	Gulele 10°01'/38°46' 1637 m	10/38	[MS]
HDL62	Gulele wereda (centre in 1964 = Fital)	09/38	[+ Ad]
HD...	Gulem (in Kola Dega Damot awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 167 boys and 6 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 teachers.	10/37?	[Ad]
??	Gulena Tularae (visiting postman under A.A.)	../..	[Po]
JDJ70	Gulet (area)	09/41	[WO]
H CJ04c	Guleta	06/37	[LM]
JDK23	Gulfa 09°15'/42°51' 1657 m	09/42	[n]
JDH60	Gulfa Korena (Gulfa Corena) (area)	09/40	[+ WO]
H....	Gulgolo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Tseniha)	13/38	[Ad]
??	Gulgula (visiting postman under W. Soddo)	../..	[Po]
JBG02	Gulgullo, see Galgallo <i>gulgulo</i> (Som) camel's throat; <i>guulguul</i> (Som) threaten, terrorize		
HBM96	Gulgulo (Gulgullo) (area)	04/39	[+ WO]
JBG92	Gulgutto, see Galgallo		
HBL48	Guli (area)	03/39	[WO]
HEL48	Guli Ba Amba 12°09'/39°10' 3572 m <i>gulih</i> (A) evident, visible, conspicuous	12/39	[MS]
HFE43	Gulih Mili 14°01'/38°47' 2068 m	14/38	[MS]
HFE44	Gulih Mili 14°01'/38°52' 1735 m gulima: <i>gulimma</i> (A) small plot of land /given to somebody/; <i>gulma</i> (O) copper hairpiece of Borana women	14/38	[MS]
JEG98	Gulima (Golima)	12/40	[LM WO]
??	Gulina wereda (in the 1990s, western Ethiopia)	../..	[n]
HDG18	<b>Guliso</b> (Golliso, Golisso, Golaisso) 09°10'/35°28' 1575 m (w sub P.O.; ctr in 1964 of Ayira Guliso sub-district) Coordinates would give map code HDG17	09/35	[MS WO Wa Gu]
geol	The quartzites between Guliso and Chago have a relatively higher iron content than elsewhere in this region. A magnetometric survey was undertaken by Ravnik and Kelhar of the RUDIS Mining Association in 1964. [Mineral 1966] Spelling used by the post has been GULISO.		

	Population 1,038 as counted in 1967.		
	The primary school (in Gimbi awraja) in 1968 had 418 boys and 44 girls, with 4 teachers.		
1990s	During early 1996 the prison in Guliso was filled with political prisoners. [A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärk i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 132]		
text	Takele Cheka & Tsegaye Hailu, Regional geological report of sub-sheets Jarso and Guliso (NC 36-12/Q and W). (Addis Ababa) 1997, EIGS report, 43 p		
HEC53	Gulisti (with church Giyorgis)	11/36	[WO It]
HDS41c	<b>Gulit</b> (ridge) 2380 m, cf Dessie On 6 April 1874 Yohannes IV had his camp at Gulit, as proved by a preserved letter he wrote on that day.	10/37	[Gu n]
??	Gulit (north-west of Debre Markos) In east Gojjam Natale's column had come to a halt at Gulit on 10 March 1941. The Italian High Command was dissatisfied with his performance. Beteen 19 and 24 March the force opposing Wingate on Gulit had been only one company and one battery, and of this Wingate had been quite unaware. By 24 March two battalions under Nuovo had arrived on Gulit as reinforcement. In the early hours of 25 March, unfortunately for the Allies just after Nuovo had returned to Gulit, there took place what both British and Italians agree was the most serious action of the Debre Markos operations. Wingate attacked with 300 Sudanese and Ethiopian regulars in three prongs, Acland with No 2 Patrol Company and some of No 4 against the Addis position north of the road, Johnson with No 1 patrol company against the centre, south of the road, and Clarke with C Company, 2nd Ethiopians against the southern flank. After overrunning a minor position the Allies approached the main position by a narrow ridge and were fired on as they crawled towards it in darkness, Acland leading the company. Three men fell down the ridge and were killed. Acland also fell down but was stopped by a tree. Acland was knocked down by an Italian grenade as he was about to throw a Mills grenade, which he also was able to do. The attack faded out when Acland was knocked out. The battalion against Gulit faced less strong forces than the parallel battalion against Fort Emmanuel, but both inflicted about equal damage on the enemy. Eight <i>ascari</i> were killed and 32 wounded in Wingate's attack on Gulit on 24/25 March. British commanders claimed that it was their attacks that led to the Italian evacuation of Gulit and the retreat to the Abay. However, Maraventano on 30 March received orders about the withdrawal from the High Command, issued because of the Allied advances in the north and south. The Debre Markos operation was the last in which Gideon Force operated together. The final stages at Gulit were very much Boustead's battle. He planned and executed the final attacks and the occupation of Debre Markos. [Shirreff 1995 p 126, 133, 135, 154, 156]	../..	[n]
??	Gulit Wedaj sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
??	Gulji Delme (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HES42	Gullaba (area) <i>gulle, gulleh</i> (T) castor oil tree, <i>Ricinus communis</i> ; <i>guule</i> (O) difficult to handle /said of riding horse/	13/37	[WO]
HCE68	Gulle 1727 m, cf Gule	05/39	[WO]
HDJ53	Gulle (area)	09/36	[WO]
HDE92	Gullele (Gullale) (area), cf Gulele	09/38	[WO x]
HDE92	Gullele, also HDL03 as part of Addis Abeba <i>gullo</i> (O) hyena; person with the evil eye; <i>gullo, gulo</i> (A,O) kinds of shrub or small tree: <i>Maytenus</i>		

	senegalensis; castor plant, <i>Ricinus communis</i> ; <i>gulo</i> (A) golden reddish brown; <i>gulo</i> (O) hat		
H CJ96	Gullo (area), see Kulo		
H FF90	Gulo Mekeda wereda (G. Makda..., G. Mekada...) (centre in 1964 = Fekada) (-1964-1997-) A mission school (in Agame awraja) in 1968 had 36 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-3, with 4 teachers.	14/39?	[Ad n x]
H DL42	Gulole 2471 m	09/38	[AA MS]
H FE68	Gulosgi (Gulosghi) 1928 m	14/39	[+ Gu]
H...	Gulsekecha (centre in 1964 of Diga wereda & of Gulsekecha /Gulsedecha?/ sub-district)	../..	[Ad]
H C...	Gulsho (sub-district & its centre in 1964) <i>gult</i> (A) estate, fief, land given by a ruler to a religious institution as an endowment, or to an individual	07/35	[Ad]
H DU34	Gult 10°16'/39°42' 3212 m	10/39	[n]
H ED05	Gult 2533 m	10/37	[WO]
H EE..	Gult (in Wadla), cf Gulit Debtera Asseggaheñ of that place supplied information to Antoine d'Abbadie in the 1870s. [Acta aethiopica III]	11/38	[n]
H...	Gult Mikael (centre in 1964 of Agot Bes sub-district)	10/37	[Ad]
H FD58	Gult Wedaj wereda (centre in 1964 = Inda Silase)	14/38	[Ad]
H CC94	Gulta, see Gota		
H CD90c	Gulta (former Menilek <i>ketema</i> ) The primary school (in Gemu awraja) in 1968 had 56 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-2, with 3 teachers. <i>gulti</i> (O from A) form of possession of land	06/37	[Gu]
H BP09	Gulti (mountain) 914 m	04/36	[WO]
H EH74	Gulubba (Guluble) (waterhole) 305 m	12/41	[WO Ne]
H DL32	Gulube (with church) 2414	09/38	[AA MS]
H DH32	Gulube, G. (mountain) 1443/1570 m <i>gulubi</i> (O) 1. knee-cap; 2. ankle	09/40	[WO]
H DL63	Gulubi 2628 m, cf Kulubi <i>guluf</i> (Som) 1. small war party of horsemen; 2. stubble or hay given to livestock; <i>gulufa</i> (O) run; <i>gulufu</i> (O) to ride a horse or mule in gallop	09/38	[AA]
H DH94	Gulufa	09/36	[WO]
H DC20	Gulufa (Golufa) (area) 1284/1370 m	08/41	[WO Wa]
H DJ54	Gulufi 09°31'/37°01' 2330 m	09/37	[MS]
??	Guluhomhedda wereda (in the 1990s, NE Tigray)	../..	[n]
H DE68	Gulura gulus: <i>guluus</i> , <i>galuus</i> (Som) button	08/39	[WO]
H EC51	Gulus (area)	11/41	[WO]
H CG69	Gulushi (Gulusci) 06°55'/35°40' 1846 m	06/35	[+ Gu n]
H EE55	Gulya 11°24'/38°55' 1918 m	11/38	[MS]
	<i>gum</i> (A) fog, haze, mist; (T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Euclea schimperii</i>		
H DN86	Gum	10/35	[WO]
H DP79	<b>Gum</b> (mountain) 10°35'/36°34' 1506 m A prominent landmark. The peak of Gum, bigger than that of Abdir, is only about 250 m higher than the surrounding plain but looks more; it is volcanic and has a few pinnacles of bare lava rock. [Cheesman 1936]	10/36	[WO]
H CT37	Gum Guma, see Gumguma		
H DP79	Gum Iyesus (G.Jesus, G.Yasus) 10°39'/36°32' 1609 m	10/36	[n Ch]

A high hill ridge (Cheesman says 1782 m) running out to the Abay.

1927: "Beside the church of Gum Jasus there is a village. The inhabitants spoke Agau and were, I think, pure-bred Christian Agaus." [Cheesman 1936]

*guma* 1. (western Eth) kind of shrub or small tree, *Olinia usambarensis*; 2. (O) kind of stick as symbol or weapon; *guma, gumaa* (O) 1. ear of barley or wheat; 2. (A,O) reconciliation after murder, indemnity; revenge, retaliation, (A) blood money; 3. hunk of meat  
*guma* (T) large bird of prey? (O) fruit;

*Guma, Gumma*, from around 1810 an Oromo state west and north of the Didessa river

GDE99	Guma, T. (mountain) 1783 m	08/34	[WO]
HCP77	Guma (area)	07/36	[WO]
HDA13	Guma (mountain with rocky slopes) 1559 m	08/35	[WO Gu]
HDA13	Guma, see under Bure		
HDB06	<b>Guma</b> (wide area), historically see Gumma The customs administration of Guma province in the early 1930s was under Nagadras Dahnie of Jimma province. [Zervos 1936] There used to be the entry customs, <i>kella</i> , to the small kingdom of Guma. [Guida 1938]	08/36	[WO x]
HDB08	Guma 08°10'/36°25' 2128 m, see under Dembi	08/36	[LM WO Gu]
HED06	Guma (Gumd) 10°55'/38°04' 2623 m	10/38	[WO Gu Ch n]
1920s	A village with a church on a hill-top. [Cheesman 1936]		
JEJ21	Guma (area)	11/41	[WO]
HDA93	<i>guma</i> ...: <i>gudda, guddaa</i> (O) 1. large; 2. respectable /man/ Guma Gudda (G. Guda) (hill) 2007 m <i>gumai daro</i> : <i>daaro</i> (Som) touch lightly; <i>daro</i> (Som) stranglehold in wrestling; <i>dhaaro</i> (Som) swear, take an oath Gumai ..., cf Gumay ..	09/35	[WO n]
HFC29	Gumai Daro (area) 1949 m, see under Adi Remet	13/37	[WO]
HCP98	Gumai Denbi wereda (centre in 1964 = Dembi)	08/36	[Ad]
HCD11?	Gumaide sub-district? (-1997-)	05/37	[n]
HCD11c	Gumaidie wereda (centre in 1964 = Segen)	05/37	[Ad]
??	Guman (historically recorded district near Enarya)	../..	[Pa]
1600s	"Its inhabitants, according to Susneyos's chronicle, in 1609 had taken advantage of the situation to withhold their gold tribute. The monarch, much irritated, had the defaulters bound, and later despatched an expedition, which ravaged their country before he eventually forgave them." [Pankhurst 1997 p 306] When the Oromo attacked Gojjam some time after 1620, half of the Mecha crossed via Guman to attack Gongga and Jigat. [Mohammed 1994]		
HEC88	Gumano Mereb (G. Merev) (church)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>gumar</i> (Som) kind of plant with stinging juice; <i>gumaar</i> (Som) 1. hard, callous skin; 2. groin, pubic region; <i>Gumar, Goumar, Gwemaro</i> , a group of Gurage with many Moslems		
HDR62	<b>Gumar</b> (Gumär) (historically recorded area) 1866 m SE of Enarya and SW or NW of Gurage, map in Mohammed 1994 p 28.	10/36	[MS Ch WO Pa]
1500s	"After the rains of 1549 Emperor Gälawdéwos, according to his chronicle, undertook an expedition to the districts of Wägäm and Gumär -- The inhabitants of the two territories were allies. Wägäm was speedily occupied by the monarch's men, but Gumär is said to		

have succumbed only after three months' fighting."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 256]

"On his homeward journey in 1588, Sarsa Dengel baptized the governors of Bosha and Gumar, along with their people. Here too, Christianity was not destined to succeed because it came too late."

[Mohammed 1994 p 41]

By 1594, the arable land between the main Gibe and Gibe Ennarya had turned into pastures. The Sadacha attack on Gumar and Bosha left these districts enfeebled.

[Mohammed 1994 p 49]

	<i>gumara</i> (Som,O) kind of thorn shrub, <i>Acacia nubica</i> , <i>A. oerfota</i>		
HEK..	Gumara (river)	11/37	[Ch]
	1933: "The lower reaches of the river are level, as it winds over the Fogara plain, and the water is deep, being banked back by the water of Lake Tana, so the nearest ford is several miles upstream." [Cheesman 1936]		
HEK11	Gumara (village)	11/37	[Gu]
HEK10	Gumara Ras	11/37	[Ch]
	1933: According to tradition once the estuary of the Gumara river. "The old bed of the river can still be seen stretching across the level grass-flats of the Fogara plain." [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>gumare</i> , <i>gumarre</i> (A,T) hippo, <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> ;		
	<i>gumere</i> (O) woody climber, bramble, <i>Rubus steudneri</i> ;		
	<i>gumari</i> (O) dark honey; (Som) kind of thorn shrub, <i>Acacia oerfota</i>		
HCR76	Gumari (Gomari) 2459 m	07/37	[LM WO]
HED34c	Gumari	11/37	[Ch]
	A big hill situated on the left bank of the Abay. "It ends in a rounded oblong hill which -- resembles a hippopotamus." [Cheesman 1936]		
HED..	Gumari Wiha (G. Waha), see also Tis Isat	11/38	[Ch]
	About 3 km upstream of the big waterfall.		
	<i>gumaro</i> : <i>gumero</i> (A) thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> spp.; <i>gumaru</i> (A) kind of climbing shrub, <i>Capparis tomentosa</i> ;		
	<i>gumerro</i> , <i>gemerro</i> , <i>gimero</i> (T) kinds of tree;		
	<i>Gumaro</i> = <i>Gwemaro</i> ? name of a tribe, cf Gumar above		
HDA07c	Gumaro (forest and river)	08/35	[18 Gu]
HCK61	Gumasha (Gumascia) (mountain)	06/37	[+ WO]
HEU24	Gumasir, see Amba Gumase		
HD...	Gumay Lembi (in Buno Bedele awraja)	08/36?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 155 boys and 42 girls in grades 1-5, with 3 teachers.		
	<i>gumay</i> ..: <i>gumaya</i> (O) kind of carrot-like wild tuber; <i>shantama</i> (O) fifty		
HCR50	Gumay Sentema (Santamma), cf Sentama	07/36	[LM WO]
H...	Gumay sub-district (-1997-)	08/36?	[n]
HD...	Gumay Toba (in Buno Bedele awraja)	08/36?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 189 boys and 59 girls in grades 1-5, with two teachers.		
HCD21	Gumaydo 05°37'/37°37' 1543 m	05/37	[n]
GDF93	Gumbabi 09°01'/34°37' 1664 m	09/34	[n]
HC...	Gumbacha (Gumbacia)	06/37?	[Mi]
	A ridge in the Kindo area, between the Omo and Deme rivers, about 60 km south of Soddo. Belongs potentially to the Soddo coal fields. [Mineral 1966]		
HEE69	Gumbaji (mountain, recorded in 1868)	11/39	[18]
JCS47	Gumban (Gumbah) 985 m	07/43	[WO n]
	<i>gumbi</i> (O) small granary inside the house;		
	(A) black and white bird with curved beak		
HCR99	Gumbi 08°07'/37°28' 1900 m	08/37	[n]

HDD00	Gumbi, see Kumbi		
HDG94	Gumbi (Gombi) (hill) 09°52'/35°07' 1546 m Coordinates would give map code HDG93	09/35	[WO MS]
JDA94	Gumbi, Gebel (Kumbi) (mountain) 1023/1430 m see under Awash	08/40	[WO Ne]
pict	F Rosen, Eine deutsche ..., Leipzig 1907 p 130 mountains at the horizon		
HDE88	Gumbicho (Gumbiccio, Gumbicciu) (wide area), see under Chefe Donsa, cf Gimbicho	08/39	[WO Gu]
HDL42	Gumbicho 09°28'/38°37' 2167 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL53	Gumbichu, two at 6 km distance (N with church) 09°31'/38°43' 2444 m and 09°34'/38°45' 2535 m	09/38	[AA]
HDL63	Gumbichu (Ghembicciu) (area)	09/38	[AA WO]
HDL63	Gumbichu (with church) <i>gumbur</i> , <i>gunbur</i> (Som) low isolated hill	09/38	[AA]
JDR38	Gumbur Ad (Gumbur-Ad) (area) <i>gumbur bilein</i> , hill of the Bilen people?	10/42	[WO]
JDR11	Gumbur Bilein (area) 736 m	10/41	[WO]
JCD97	Gumbur Ottum (G. Ottun) 325 m	06/43	[WO n]
JDS31	Gumburder (area)	10/42	[WO]
JDK35	Gumburka Hare 09°19'/43°02' 1789 m	09/43	[WO MS]
HEU02	Gumburrada (pass), see under Maychew gumburte as: <i>as</i> (O) here; <i>aas</i> (Som) 1. bury, burial; 2. colourful light of sunset	12/39	[WO]
JDJ91	Gumburte As (area) gumburte bockolo: <i>bokkollo</i> (boqqolloo) (O) corn, maize	09/41	[WO]
JDJ90	Gumburte Bockolo (G. Boccolo) (area)	09/41	[+ WO]
KCA24	Gumburu (area)	05/45	[WO]
KCH52	Gumburu (Gumburro) (hills) 06°50'/45°55' 450/530 m Average rainfall 195 mm per year was recorded in 1951-1952.	06/45	[WO Ad]
HED06	Gumd, see Guma <i>gume</i> (O) elbow, wrist; (A,O) armband; <i>gummeh</i> (T) kind of small to medium tree, <i>Trichelia roka</i> ; (A) headdress made of lion's mane		
HFD83	Gume (area)	14/37	[WO]
HER20	Gumenta 1205 m	12/36	[WO]
	<i>Gumer</i> (gumär), traditionally a Gurage area		
HCS85	Gumer 08°01'/38°01' 2766 m	08/38	[n]
HCS86c	Gumer (Gumar) (mountain?) 07°59'/38°07'	07/38	[Wa Gu]
HCS97	<b>Gumer</b> (Gummer, Goumeur) 08°05'/38°12' 3236 m (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Zinbaro) (-1964-1997-)	08/38	[Ad WO x n]
1930s	With Friday market, where in the early 1930s especially salty earth from Arsi was sold and regarded as good for livestock. [Zervos 1936]		
1960s	The primary school (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) in 1968 had 933 boys and 74 girls, with 7 teachers. The junior secondary school then had 60 male and 3 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopians). An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
HDR63	Gumer (Gumar) 10°30'/36°55' 1866 m	10/36	[n]
JCE19	Gumer (Gumerhe) 229 m, see under Kelafo	05/44	[WO n]
JEC09	Gumer (mountain) 710 m	10/42	[WO]
	<i>gumere</i> (O) woody climber, bramble, <i>Rubus steudneri</i>		
HCR83	Gumet (area)	08/36	[WO]

??	Gumgum (in the Afar region) Limestone dominates there.	../..	[Mi]
??	Gumgum (Gum Gum) (hill) The Bandi river comes from there.	../..	[Ch]
HCT37	<i>gumguma</i> (O) murmur, whispering, grumbling Gumguma (Gum Guma, Gunguma) 07°30'/39°04' 2664/2811 m East of lake Langano, with a mission station? The primary school in 1968 had 271 boys and 28 girls, with 5 teachers.	07/39	[MS Ad WO]
HEC43	Gumidiv Abba (church), see under Dangila	11/36	[It]

*Gumma*, see also *Guma* above

### **Gumma**

One of the Gibe states, situated north of the Didessa river, and with Chirra as its principal settlement. Gumma was formed as a state around 1810.

- 1810s "War made the Gibe kings, and all of them made war the prime business of their administration. However, it should be noted here that all the early Gibe kings found themselves faced by serious rivals, whom they faced with ruthless cruelty. This perhaps helps explain their excessive cruelty towards opponents, cruelty which included the physical elimination of rivals and the enslavement of all members of their families. This was particularly true of Gumma." [Mohammed 1994 p 93]
- Abba Rebu was the most important man among the Limmu and still alive in 1843. Bofo was a self-made successful war leader who became his son-in-law.
- [The tradition according to Antoine d'Abbadie:] "Bofo quarrelled with his father-in-law and was disgraced. Meanwhile, relation with the jealous Gumma neighbours rapidly deteriorated and finally the Gumma invaded Enarea. The Limmu people led by their chief Abba Rebu could not withstand the Gumma attack and they escaped to the mogga /a belt of land circumscribing the country and left uncultivated/. The victorious Gumma who overran the valley of Enarea were celebrating their success when Bofo and a few of his friends penetrated into their midst, took them by surprise, and killed many of them. When the battle was over and the Gumma were completely defeated, the Limmu people returned to Enarea and fell on their knees before Bofo and said, 'We do not want any other master but you'-'"
- The Gumma joined with Abba Rebu against Bofo. Encouraged by the Gumma, Abba Rebu seems to have ignored the strength of his son-in-law. He seems to have expected immediate assistance from the Gumma, but that assistance may have been slow in coming. Abba Rebu resolved too hastily to risk an immediate clash with his son-in-law. Abba Rebu was forced to flee to Gumma, where he seems to have told that his defeat was their own defeat. [Mohammed 1994 p 104-105]
- "Gumma was the second state to be formed in the Gibe region. Like Limmu-Ennarya, the nucleus of the state was formed during the second half of the eighteenth century. However, the process of state formation was completed only around 1810. Accurate description of the process that led to the formation of the state is difficult because information on the early history of Gumma, though relatively rich, is confused and contradictory."
- "-- the power struggle that raged in Gumma during the first decade of the nineteenth century was between Sarbaroda of Dagoye and Jilcha of Chirra. Sarbaroda may have tried to come to terms with Jilcha by giving his daughter in marriage, but the political marriage seems to have failed to unite the rival contenders to the throne in Gumma. In the battle that followed, Sarbaroda was killed and Jilcha became the first king of all Gumma. Chirra, where the main *massera* (royal residence) of Jilcha was located, became the capital of Gumma. It appears that Jilcha faced serious internal opposition, and his sudden death after becoming the king of Gumma may have been caused by it."
- "Jilcha was succeeded by his son, Oncho (c. 1810-1830s). It was Oncho who completed the processes of state formation in Gumma, by mercilessly crushing all internal

opposition. He then involved Gumma in a continuous war against its neighbours, mainly Limmu-Ennarya. -- /Oncho's/ military accomplishments were stained by a licentious indulgence in acts of violence with little regard even for his own people. -- In the sources, Oncho is depicted as a monstrous tyrant, a cruel king who killed or enslaved people for minor offences. Even in 1879, he was remembered as a callous tyrant who caused untold miseries even to his own people." [Mohammed 1994 p 108-109]

"The tableland of Gumma, with its cultivated fields interspersed with wooded pasture, was rich in animals. Gumma's abundant grass and well-watered land supported a large number of cows, oxen, sheep, goats, mules, and horses. Gumma was subjected to constant inroads from her pastoral neighbours, the Arjo in the north and the Nonno in the west, and therefore agriculture did not develop along these two boundaries. Here, Gomma's population practiced pastoralism. The economic consequence was that the land under cultivation in Gumma was smaller than in Abba Jifar and Limmu-Ennarya. However, the central and southern parts of Gumma were intensely cultivated and were very rich in sorghum, wheat, barley, and cotton, but lacked coffee. Thus, the economy of Gumma was based on agriculture and also, to a limited extent, on pastoralism."

[Mohammed 1994 p 115-116]

The goats of Gumma were especially excellent.

The kings of Jimma, Gomma, and Gumma, where coffee did not grow naturally, made it a part of their government policy not only to encourage their peasants to plant coffee, but also to involve themselves in coffee production on their extensive plantations.

1830s Abba Bagibo of Limmu-Ennarya (1825-1841) continued the wars which his father had initiated. During the first few years of his reign, the thrust of his campaigns was directed against Gumma. While he was able to defeat Gumma time and time again, he was not able to reduce it to a tributary status, and it was not long before he abandoned the idea. While this was a wise decision, it was an admission that the energies which he and his father had expended on Gumma had been wasted. Gumma and Jimma formed an alliance against their common enemy, Limmu Ennarya. [Mohammed 1994]

1840s Oncho, the founder of the state of Gumma, was even accused of desiring to eat human flesh. Even in 1842, the king of Gumma was known as the most cruel of all the Gibe kings:

The inhabitants of Gumma were more than those of any other country doomed to slavery, as their sovereign, who has a character of extreme severity, is in the habit of selling whole families for offences - sometimes of the most trifling nature - committed even by a single individual. [Mohammed 1994 p 128]

1850s In Gumma during the reign of Abba Dula (c. 1854-1879), the king was able continually to enlarge and regenerate the ranks of Muslim preachers and teachers by welcoming Islamic scholars from different parts of north east Africa. The king encouraged the Muslim teachers to establish Muslim schools, to teach children, and lead the people in prayer. However, the Gibe kings propagated Islam while offering sacrifices to Waqa, and without stopping the famous pilgrimage to the land of Abba Muda, the spiritual head of the Oromo religion. In 1846 Antoine d'Abbadie saw pilgrims from Gumma and other states gathered in Limmu-Ennarya before their departure on the long journey to the land of Abba Muda. [Mohammed 1994 p 153]

1860s Gumma was the second Gibe state to be formed, the fourth to accept Islam, and the first to declare a jihad in the name of that religion. Islam became the religion of the ruling dynasty of Gumma only in the 1830s. It appears that it was Abba Manno of Gomma who persuaded Jawe Oncho (1840-1854), the king of Gumma, to abolish the festival of butta. Islam took deep roots in Gumma during the reign of Abba Dula (1854-1879), who seems to have believed passionately in the spread of Islam in his country. It was in the 1860s that Gumma experienced intense Islamic fervor. Besides Qdiriya, other Islamic orders also established themselves in Gumma in the 1860s. Abba Boka of Jimma (1859-1861) sent Muslim teachers and preachers to Gumma. Abba Dula received a letter written by the custodian of the tomb of the Prophet at Al-Medina. The letter reached Abba Dula either in late 1865 or early 1866. It urged all the believers that the end of the world was coming

and that they should fortify themselves in their faith. It had its desired impact on Abba Dula and his son and successor, Abba Jobir. Their first jihad was against non-Muslim stateless Oromo neighbours, who lived between the rivers Didessa and Baro. Gumma even succeeded in forming a Muslim League with other Gibe states, but before the league had time to impose its will, Menelik's invasion of the Gibe region changed the course of history.

Even after the Amhara occupation, Gumma remained the hotbed of rebellion and Muslim fanaticism against alien colonial administration. Gumma's resistance was led by Firrisa, the heir to the throne. After the occupation of Gumma, Firrisa fled to Massawa. There he met with Shaykh Abdurahman, a scholar fugitive from Gomma. Firrisa went to the Sudan, where he assembled his followers and returned to the western Oromoland in 1899.

Although support for his call was not lacking, his jihad was short-lived, as the Amhara force which had superiority in firearms defeated his followers and captured Firrisa and Shaykh Abdurahman in 1902. The latter managed to escape, while the former was condemned to death together with many of his followers. Firrisa demanded to be executed holding the Quran in his hands. [Mohammed 1994 p 159-160 + Greenfield 1965 p 108]

JEG55	Gummele (area), see under Sifani	12/40	[WO]
JEG46	Gummeli 12°11'/40°23' 660 m	12/40	[n]
JEG47	Gummeli 12°10'/40°25' 661 m	12/40	[WO Gu n]
	gummo: <i>gumo</i> (O) something round, globe, sphere		
HDB65	Gummo (mountain) 2090 m	08/36	[WO]
HEU51	Gumolo 13°10'/39°28' 2071 m	13/39	[n]
HDR..	Gumr	10/36	[Ch]
1933	"Not many years ago this was a route much used by slave-traders, who bought their victims openly from Southern Abyssinia and crossed the Blue Nile at the ford below Gumr Market."		
	"Gumr is a small village, but its market, held on Tuesdays, is known far and wide, as it is on the main caravan route /from and to provinces such as Wellega/ that crosses the Blue Nile by the Mabil ford. There seemed to be little traffic now -- Our camp was by the Shamet, a strong spring so rich in iron that the water turned our tea black and the rocks and mud in its bed were a rusty red."		
	[Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>Gumuz</i> , a Nilo-Saharan language spoken by an ethnic group of the same name living in an area near Sudan and also in Sudan; numbering 121,487 inside Ethiopia according to the 1994 census		
HEA68	Gumuz (wide area)	11/35	[Ca WO]
	<i>guna</i> , <i>gunna</i> (O) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Olinia aequipetala</i> , <i>O. rochetiana</i> , <i>O. usambarensis</i> , somewhat similar to the coffee tree		
HCU31	Guna 07°31'/39°25' 2663 m	07/39	[n]
HDF16	<b>Guna</b> 08°16'/39°52' 2968 m	08/39	[n WO]
	Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	9E Minne (area)		
	6N amba 2819 m		
	10NE Fagogi (mountain) 3285 m		
	and the long Gugu range of mountains		
	passes Guna in north-south direction		
1930s	Population about 500 in the Italian time, with <i>Residenza</i> . [Guida 1938]		
1960s	The primary school (in Arba Gugu awraja) in 1968 had 214 boys and 37 girls, with 6 teachers.		
	The junior secondary school then had 27 male and 2 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.		
HDF26	Guna 08°22'/39°55' 2706 m	08/39	[n]

HEB82	Guna 1280 m	11/35	[WO]
HED97	Guna (mountain group) 11°43'/38°13'	11/38	[Ch WO Gu]
HED97	Guna, plateau c3000 m, peak 4103/4231 m		
HEL02c	Guna	11/38	[Gu]
HEL50c	Guna (mountain) 2431 m	12/38	[Gu]
JDA12c	Guna	08/40	[MS]
HFD49	Guna Amba 14°00'/38°23' 1935 m	14/38	[WO]
HFE41	Guna Amba	13/38	[Gu]
JDA..	Guna wereda & sub-district (centre in 1964 = Guna) (-1964-1997-) in Arba Gugu awraja	08/40	[Ad n]
	<i>gunaguna</i> (A,T) a variety of ensete		
HFE99	Gunaguna (British camp in 1868) 2977 m	14/39	[18]
HFM00	<b>Gunaguna</b>	14/39	[WO x]
	Village between Senafe and Adigrat, to the east of the main road.		
1940s	"The church of Guna Guna had a still more remarkable situation (plate 82). We could see it, built in a crevice, far up on the face of one of the cliffs which bound the Guna Guna valley. Looking up from below, it appeared quite impossible to reach it. However, we were led to the foot of the cliff, not immediately below the church but some way to the left of it. Here a simple rock-climb took us up to a narrow ledge extending horizontally along the face of the cliff; this could be followed as far as the church. A party of workmen were there, and a number of women puddling large quantities of mud, for the church was (to the detriment of the old fabric) undergoing reconstruction." [D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949 p 141) 1957 p 128]		
HDM73	Gunagunit 09°43'/39°40' 2996 m	09/39	[MS]
H...	Gunakit (centre in 1964 of Zengo sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
	<i>gunch</i> (gunch') (A) cheek		
HED26c	Guncha & Enessie wereda (centre in 1964 = Gunde Weyn Mar)	11/38	[Ad]
HCR86	Gunchi (Gunci) (mountain)	07/37	[+ WO]
HCS92	Gunchire (sub P.O. under A.Abeba) 1966 m	08/37	[MS Po]
HFF94	<b>Gunda Gunde</b> (G. Gunda, Goundé-Goundié)	14/39	[LM WO Gu x]
	"From Adigrat one may take a two or three day's journey on muleback over a difficult path to the monastery of Gunda Gunda, where a rich collection of magnificent manuscripts is preserved. Although women are not allowed to enter, the British painter Beatrice Playne has travelled to this place and was permitted to copy some illuminations - - For this work the books were brought to her at the foot of the mountain." [Jäger 1965 p 102]		
picts	B Playne, Saint George ..., London 1954 at p 89 madonna and child, in colour copied from a manuscript; J Leroy, Ethiopian painting (French ed. 1964) London 1967, frontispice: two abunas from MS, pl IV Elijah etc from MS, V Canons from a gospel book, VI the Virgin from ditto, VII prophets etc from another gospel book, VIII entry into Jerusalem from MS, LVII the Virgin on 2 m high canvas; J Doresse, L'Empire .. vol II, Paris 1957, p 226-227 monastery and mountain, manuscripts		
JD...	Gunda Usman Bulle (village) 1420 m	08/42	[Gu]
JCR66	Gundabella 07°47'/42°12' 957 m	07/42	[Wa n]
HCB06	Gundal 503 m	05/36	[WO]
HFE77	Gundapta (E-W hollow between mountains)	14/39	[Pa]
HEL36	Gundat (Gundet), see Gondat		

	gunde weyn: <i>weyn</i> (Som) big, large , great		
HED26c	<b>Gunde Weyn</b> (G. Woyin)	11/38	[LM]
	Gunde Weyn Mar (.. Woyin ..)	11/38	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Guncha & Enessie wereda and of Siso Enessie sub-district)		
	The turnoff to the famous Mertule Maryam church is in this village, and the distance to the church is 30 km. [Camerapix 1995]		
	The primary school in 1968 had 111 boys and 11 girls, with 5 teachers.		
??	Gunder wereda (in the 1990s in West Shewa Zone)	../..	[n]
	<i>gundi</i> ,(T) trunk of tree; <i>gundhi</i> (Som) lift, raise, jerk		
HDM84	Gundi 09°46'/39°43' 3400 m	09/39	[n]
HFE92	Gundi (waterhole)	14/38	[MS WO]
HDM64	Gundi Giyor (Gundi Ghior, Gandi Gh.) 09°40'/39°43'	09/39	[+ WO n]
	Gundi Giyor 3360 m, see under Ankober, cf Kundi		
HFF15	Gundifru (Gundfru, Gundifiru, Gundefru, Gundufru)	13/39	[x n]
	(with rock-hewn church Silase) 2252 m		
	"A 1 h au N-E d'Amba Mikael. Basilique hypogée à narthex construit. Tranchée avec inscriptions à l'Est du maqdas." [Sauter 1976 p 170]		
texts	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer XIII(Dec 1970) no 3 p 220; J Gire & R Schneider, Etude des églises .., Paris 1970 p 76.		
	<i>gundil</i> (A) capon		
HBR48	Gundile, Gebel (mountain) 1875/1964/2056 m	04/37	[WO Gu]
	<i>gundo</i> (A) large container for measuring honey and butter; (O) basketwork implement for winnowing grain		
HFF21	Gundo (with rock-hewn church)	13/39	[x]
	see under Geralta churches - southern		
HFF30	Gundo (with rock-hewn church)	13/39	[x]
	see under Geralta churches - northern		
HDT23	Gundo Meskel (Dunguomeschel) 2544 m	10/38	[MS Po WO]
	Gundo Meskel (sub P.O. under A.A.), see under Addis Derra		
HBM94	Gundul (Anona)	04/39	[WO]
	<i>gunfan</i> (A) cold /the common infection/		
HET78c	Gunfan (with simple cave church Maryam)	13/39	[x]
	at 1½ hour walk from Gijet		
	"Grotte aménagée en la divisant en deux parties à l'aide d'un mur. Peintures simplistes. Traces d'incendie. Porte de maqdas à reliefs." [Sauter 1976 p 174]		
text	Ruth Plant <i>in</i> Ethiopia Observer XIII(Dec 1970) no 3 pp 43ff with plan		
GDU06	Gunfi, G. (hill) 1505 m	09/34	[WO]
	gungi: <i>Gunji</i> , a man's name among the Oromo		
HDS36	Gungi (Gunghi)	10/38	[x WO]
H....	Gungo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Gesengessa)	10/35	[Ad]
text	Tadesse Worku, Preliminary report on the reconnaissance geological and geochemical exploration of the Gesengesa sub-sheet, (Addis Ababa) EIGS report (in prep.) 1997		
HCT37	Gunguma, see Gumguma		
HFD99	Gunguno 14°26'/38°22' 1584 m	14/38	[n]
GDE23	Gunjang (Gungiang, Guniang) 384 m	08/33	[WO n]
HDD99	Gunjo 2261 m, see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA]
HDD26	Gunma Wolane (Gunma Uolane)	08/38	[+ WO]
??	Gunmara (river flowing into lake Tana)	../..	[x]

After the Little Abay, the Reb and the Gunmara are the most important rivers that flow into Lake Tana; "they run parallel to each other and can only be crossed in the dry season. -- The Gunmara River was deeper than the Reb and made many tortuous curves -- I stopped at one point where the bank fell away making thirty feet of sheer cliff. -- There were bunds and deep ditches that set me off on long detours. Quite suddenly a cattle track appeared ahead and led to the river again. It was wider here and the water ran faster. In the centre a pile of stones made a wet island where men, women and children splashed and played."

"A small boy volunteered to guide me to the other side. He moved ahead, scrambling over the stones as the water curled in high folds over his small body. I drove steadily into the water, keeping my foot on the accelerator, for to raise it for a second would mean trouble -- The car lurched and swerved against the strength of the current -- We crashed over one boulder after the other, bouncing up to the top of the pile of stones -- we finally ran out to the other side. It was just luck that we had not stuck or become straddled on one of the boulders. I roared up the steep side of the muddy bank and the crowd gave a cheer - pleased that I had got through."

[B Toy, In search of Sheba, London 1961 p 168-169, 224]

guno: *gunno* (Kefa) male slave; (Som) bonus, reward

HDK09	Guno 2703 m	09/38	[AA]
HEE64	Gunset 11°28'/38°47' 2539 m	11/38	[n]
HDM93	Gunt Amba 09°55'/39°40' 2648 m	09/39	[n]
HEJ85c	Gunter Egziaverab (village) see under Chilga	12/37	[Gu]
HEJ85	Guntir (Gunter, Contur) 12°34'/37°10' 1683/1828 m	12/37	[WO Gu 20 Mi]
HEJ85	Guntir (with church), see under Chilga Coordinates would give map code HEJ86 <i>gunto</i> (Som) to dress, tie or wrap something around oneself		
JBH88	Gunto (seasonal well)	04/41	[MS WO]
HEK16	Guntur, see under Debre Tabor	11/38	[WO]
JCT65	Gunu Gadu (Genu Gadu) 07°49'/43°53' 856/916 m	07/43	[WO Gu n]
	This locality was bombed on 20 April 1936 with yperite and phosgene poison gas. [Sbacchi 1997 p 62]		
HDE78	Gunufatu	08/39	[WO]
JBN74	Gunwai (area)	05/40	[WO]
HFE78	Gunya 14°13'/39°13' 2376 m <i>Gunza</i> , a small Nilotic tribe living along the border between Ethiopia and Sudan	14/39	[n]
HEB34	Gunza (area)	11/36	[WO]
HEC90	Gunzara 1449 m	11/36	[WO]
H...	Guo Soti	05/37	[18]
HEC88	Guobarua Quosquam, see Gwobarwa Kwoskwam		
HEC76	Guola, see Kwola		
HES45	Guomia 13°04'/37°58' 2404 m	13/37	[n]