

	<i>gur</i> (A) rocky soil, heap or pile of stones, small enclosing wall; (Som) 1. be empty, run dry; 2. collect, pick; 3. left hand; 4. wrong, offence, insult; <i>guur</i> (Som) move away, migrate; 2. marriage		
HBK47	Gur, G. (area)	04/38	[WO]
HEJ68	Gur Amba, see Guramba		
HEL73	Gur Amba 12°25'/38°43' 2577 m	12/38	[n]
HEL73	Gur Amba 12°28'/38°43' 2086 m	12/38	[n]
HEL73	Gur Amba 12°28'/38°45' 1940 m	12/38	[n]
	"At the battle of Gur Amba on 27 November 1852, Goshu was killed, and Kassa's newfangled army easily destroyed the Gojami force. Astonished at the unforeseen turn of events, and with his flank unprotected, Ras Ali hastily evacuated Gonder and with his army and the government made for Debre Tabor." [Marcus 1994 p 61-62]		
HDM84	Gur Selassie (area) 3090/3142 m	09/39	[WO Gu]
HDM94	Gur Selassie (Gur Selase) (with small church) 3090 m, see under Debre Sina <i>gura</i> (A) hill; narrow road, track; <i>gura</i> (western O) <i>Rubus pinnatus</i> , of the Rosaceae family; (O) 1. reputation; 2. grimace; (T) 1. kind of shrub or tree, <i>Strychnos spinosa</i> ; 2. bluff; <i>guraa</i> (O) ear; <i>gurha</i> (eastern O) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia sieberiana</i> ; <i>guuraa</i> (O) gathering for oneself; <i>Gura</i> , a group of Oromo known in the 17th century, cf nowadays Mela /or?/ <i>Gura</i> , <i>Gwera</i> , a tribe of western Gurage with their own dialect	09/39	[Gu WO LM]
HBK07	Gura (area), cf Gurra	03/38	[WO]
HBS88	Gura (area)	05/38	[WO]
HCN74	Gura 07°52'/35°12' 1727 m	07/35	[n]
HCP49	Gura 07°37'/36°34' 2149 m	07/36	[n]
HDD96	Gura 09°01'/38°07' 2264 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA]
HDE71	Gura 08°50'/38°34' 2059 m	08/38	[n]
HDH89	Gura	09/36	[WO]
HDK52	Gura (Gurra) 2406/2489 m, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA Ad]
HDL73	Gura 09°41'/38°45' 2650 m	09/38	[AA n]
HDL78	Gura 09°45'/39°40' 3036 m	09/39	[n]
HEC46	Gura (village with church)	11/37	[It]
HEJ17	Gura (small island)	11/37	[Ch]
??	Gura (which one?) Ismail of Egypt, on learning of the defeat at Gundat in the battle against Emperor Yohannes IV, assembled a much larger army of 15,000 to 20,000 men, armed with the most modern weapons. "Yohannes mauled the invaders at the three-day battle of Gura, between 7 and 9 March 1876. His soldiers -- captured close on twenty cannon, as well as several thousand Remington rifles. His army as a result emerged as perhaps the first really well-equipped Ethiopian force in the country's history." [Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 166]		
HEM24	Gura 11°58'/39°43' 1905 m	11/39	[n]
JCP69	Gura 07°47'/41°31' 1232 m	07/41	[n]
JDA04	Gura, G. (area) 1558/2143 m	08/40	[WO]
HEF73	Gura Arba 11°31'/39°40' 1711 m	11/39	[MS]
HD...	Gura Auatye (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) The primary school (in Sebat Bet Gurage) in 1968 had 232 boys and 77 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers.	08/37?	[Ad]
JCH51	Gura Damole sub-district (-1997-)	06/40	[n]

JCH51	Gura & Demolie wereda (centre in 1964 = Megalo)	06/40	[Ad]
??	Gura Doba (battlefield)	../..	[n]
	The Amara were defeated by the Oromo, in the time of Gobana Dacchie, in a battle at Gura Doba near the Wama river. [Cerulli 1922 p 75]		
HCG53	Gura Ferda .., see Guraferda		
HDL25	Gura Jate 3010 m	09/38	[AA]
??	Gura Midir (a Gurage district)	../..	[n]
HE...	Gura Werkie (Gura Worqie)	12/39	[+ Ad]
	(sub-district, centre in 1964 = Gobiyo)		
??	Gura Midir (a Gurage district)	../..	[n]
HDK53	Gura Weshi 1274 m, see under Kachisi	09/37	[AA MS]
HDM53c	Gurabella, see Gorebela		
	<i>gurach, gurracha, giracha</i> (A) 1. /mule/ with black and white spots; 2. wooded /landscape/;		
	<i>guracha, gurraacha</i> (O) black/dark blue; sky; (Bale O) kararo, kind of timber tree, <i>Aningeria adolfi-friederici</i> ;		
	top-storey tree with a small, rounded crown		
GCS..	Guracha (Gurraccia)	07/33	[Mi]
	This creek, a tributary of the Akobo river, has shown very good values for gold but it is too small for mechanized operation. [Mineral 1966]		
HCK32	Guracha 06°39'/37°45' 1552 m	06/37	[n]
HDG47	Guracha 09°25'/35°25' 1734 m	09/35	[n]
HDL44	Guracha (Gurracia) 2599 m	09/38	[AA Mi]
HEC94	Guracha (Gurasca) (area)	11/36	[+ It]
HDA25	Guracho (Guraccio) (mountain peak) 1324/1920 m	08/35	[LM WO]
HDL74	Guracho (Guracho Wena) 2546 m	09/38	[AA]
HDL74	Guracho, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA]
JCG86	Gurachu 07°07'/40°22' 2013 m	07/40	[n]
HFE49	Guradia, see Guraja		
HED58	Guradit, see Goradit		
HCG53	Guraferda (Gura Farda, Gura Fereda, Gurra Ferda)	06/35	[MS Ad LM]
	(Guraferdo, Gurrafarda)	06/35	[MS WO Gu]
	06°50'/35°04' 1753, 2169 m, peak 2494 m		
	Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	10E Jaruka (Giaruca, Dico) (village)		
	6S Bibata (Dico) (village)		
	5NW Kwonkis (Cuonchis) (village) 2043 m		
	9NE Fukinka (Fuchinca, Degem) (village) 1043 m		
1930s	The area was once inhabited by Shako, but according to the Italian occupants it was almost deserted by the 1930s because of slaving raids which they said were permitted until the arrival of the Italians. A. Hodson proposed that the place could be made into an important market. <i>Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, infirmary.		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 16 boys and 7 girls in grades 1-3, with two teachers.		
HCG53	Guraferda sub-district? (Gura Ferda ..) (-1997-)		
HCG53	Guraferda wereda (centre in 1964 = Guraferda)	06/35	[+ Ad]
	<i>Gurage</i> , a people of south-west Ethiopia, fifth largest in the country, numbering about 2,290,274 according to the 1994 census		
	Gurage (historical area)		
1300s	"The area inhabited by the Guragés, which was doubtless considerably larger than that at		

present, seems to have come under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian empire in early medieval times. Some oral traditions claim that this occurred during the reign of 'Amdä Seyon /1312-1342/ or shortly afterwards. One of the imperial commanders, a certain Azmach Säbhat from the town of Gura'é in Akälä Guzay, is supposed to have settled at Aymälläl in norhtern Guragéland."

"Another tradition linking Guragéland with 'Amdä Seyon is preserved by members of the monastery of Gädamä Iyäsus in the Muhär area. The monarch's forces making their way into the region were accompanied, it is claimed, by one of Saint Täklä Haymanot's followers, a monk called Zéna Marqos. He is said to have remained in the district for forty years. During this time he reportedly converted even the most committed of traditional leaders, among them one Awa Gyät, and established 157 churches. Forty-four were supposedly in Muhär, which is to this day the Guragé area in which the Ethiopian Orthodox Church is strongest. The figure forty-four, in this and most other Ethiopian contexts, should not be taken literally, for it is traditionally used to signify a large number."

"The Guragé area was later the site of considerable missionary activity organised by the renowned Patriarch, Abunä Ya'qob. It was carried out by two of Täklä Haymanot's disciples, Iyosyas, who also preached in nearby Wäj, and Adhani Egzi', who operated in the Selti area and also further west in Damot." [Pankhurst 1997 p 75-76]

1400s "By the fifteenth century the Guragé country had become an established part of the empire. One of the first emperors to visit the area was Bä'edä Maryam /1468-1478/, who made his way to Aymälläl. There, in the district of Dägu Dägumän, he planted vines, sugar-cane, lime- and orange-trees and 'all kinds of sweet-smelling plants'. His chronicle states that he loved the area, and it was there that on one occasion he received the provincial tribute from Gojjam." [Pankhurst 1997 p 138]

1500s "The first written mention of the Guragés by name was in the early sixteenth century narrative of Alvares. He was, however, familiar only with that people's northernmost branch, who lived in the vicinity of the Awash River -- Those whom the Portuguese saw were for the most part -- cave-dwellers. Many of their caves were excavated in the cliffs by the Awash -- Such caves - which can be seen to this day - were situated in the vicinity of Lebnä Dengel's camp, or moving capital. This was located in the neighbourhood of what Alvares describes as the palace of the Guragé kingdom - a structure which has thus far not been located. Because of the camp's proximity to these caves 'many of the lower people of the Court' chose to lodge in them." "The Guragé area to the south, as well as other neighbouring regions, were the site of numerous stone megaliths, smaller but no less interesting than the famous obelisks of Aksum. Though not mentioned by Alvares these megaliths must have been there in his day. Now believed to date from possibly the time of Christ many are popularly thought to have been knocked down during the religious turmoil of the early sixteenth century." [pictures p 140, 146]

"Evidence of a significant Christian presence south of the Awash is -- the fact that it was an area of several rock-hewn churches, one of which, Adadi Maryam, is still currently a place of worship." [Pankhurst 1997 p 139-141]

1530s "Despite its considerable Muslim population, and the difficulties with Guragé marauders - many Christian soldiers from the province served in Lebnä Dengel's army during its struggle against /Imam Ahmääd/. Their presence was referred to in a message of defiance - addressed to the Imam's men after the Muslim victory at Antokya in 1531. -- A Muslim chief, Bälaw 'Abdu, ridiculed the very existence of such troops. -- Reflecting a contemporary attitude to the Guragés, who apparently served as migrant labourers in or around Harär, he exclaimed: 'Their sole occupation in our country is to till the fields, to cut trees and to carry wood; they do not know what a battle is, and have never seen one. We are not afraid of slaves because we know them for what they are'. Though despised by the Imam's men not a few Guragés, who included many Muslims, were hostile to Lebnä Dengel's rule. They were therefore sympathetic to Ahmääd, who was able to take over their country with little difficulty or opposition. The islands of Lake

Zway, on the other hand, seem to have remained under Christian control -- The Adäl occupation of Guragé, as of other provinces, was short-lived, and scarcely survived the Imam's death in 1543." [Pankhurst 1997 p 206-207]

- 1540s Emperor Gälawdéwos soon brought Guragé once more under imperial suzerainty. The province paid the monarch taxes. Data on these dues in the late 1540s is provided by João Bermudes. "He states, plausibly enough, that the annual tax -- consisted of 'one thousand live cows, and many skins of lions, leopards, and antelopes'. Less credence can, however, be placed on the remainder of his account. He claims that the Guragés paid 'every year two golden lions, three golden dogs, an ounce of gold, and some golden fowls with their chickens also of gold'. -- His report of a tax of 'six buffalo loads of impure silver' would also seem improbable, for the metal, as far as we know, was never mined in the area." [Pankhurst 1997 p 250]
- Emperor Särsä Dengel, when travelling to Guragé in 1565, invited the ruler of Bosha to visit him there, and converted him to Christianity.
- 1570s "Continued imperial control over Guragé was asserted during the reign of Särsä Dengel, who paid two visits to the area. The first was in 1570 on his return from an expedition to Hadeya -- 'All the men of Guragé' -- presented their tribute -- it consisted of mules, horses and agricultural produce, as well as wheat and honey. The second visit took place around 1578 when the Emperor waged war and pillaged the area because its inhabitants were in rebellion." [Pankhurst 1997 p 251]
- 1600s Because of its south-central location Guragé came under Oromo pressure at a relatively early stage, though later than provinces further south. Local tradition contends that the continued independence of the Guragés owed much to their reliance on the enset, a staple crop which the Oromos reputedly disliked. "Guragé contacts with the imperial state -- were once more apparent during the reign of Emperor Ya'qob (1597-1607), who chose, or accepted, Ras Zä-Sellasé, a man from the area, as his principal courtier. The chief -- later overthrew the monarch and -- for a time 'held the realm in his hands'. Relations with the Guragé area likewise came to the fore in 1600 when Prince Susneyos, the future Emperor, undertook an expedition -- Crossing the Gudär River to Wäräb, the prince was received, according to his chronicle, by a number of presumably Christian Guragés. He proceeded to Hazo, where representatives of forty-four /traditional expression for 'many'/ Guragé clans came, and showed him that they were men of military prowess. -- They urged him to attack the neighbouring Muslims, with whom they were in conflict. This he agreed to do. After further consultation Susneyos joined with the Christian Guragés in attacking a Muslim army of at least a thousand cavalry and countless foot soldiers. Despite their number the Muslims were reluctant to fight, and remained at a distance, near the Wäri River. Susneyos, who reportedly had only thirty horsemen, was -- soon defeated. His Guragé allies then fled the field --
- The Muslims then launched an attack on the Christian Guragés. Many of the latter, allegedly out of fear, afforded the Muslims a welcome, and concluded a peace treaty with them. Other Christian Guragés -- appealed to /Susneyos/ for help, recalling that they had earlier afforded him assistance.
- Susneyos -- advanced to Ennämor, and thence to Mugär. There, however, the Ennämor people deserted him, and allied themselves with the Muslims. -- The prince -- was at Mugär when the Muslims -- decided to attack. A fierce but inconclusive battle was waged for seven days, after which Susneyos withdrew --"
- "Not long after this Dämä Krestos, the Christian chief of nearby Wäj, decided to make peace with the Muslims, and secretly offered to capture Susneyos for them. Thye prince -- arrested the chief before he could carry out his plan. The arrest of Dämä Krestos, however, greatly incensed the presumably 'pagan' or pro-Muslim Guragés, who rallied in vast numbers to fight for him. -- A fierce battle resulted. Susneyos, hopelessly outnumbered, but holding Dämä Krestos as a prisoner, succeeded in escaping to the Hazo River. The Guragés abandoned the chase, and returned home grieving for the captured leader. Susneyos, having assured his safety, released Dämä Krestos, but only after seizing fifty of his horses and three hundred cattle."

"Susneyos subsequently embarked on an expedition to Enarya, but while he was returning home -- the Ennämor people again attacked him. A bloody battle ensued, in which the Ennämors killed many of his soldiers, and seized five or six hundred of his horses, and many mules. Despite these losses the prince later attempted to advance on the Guragé country, but his army was seriously depleted by further desertions. He nevertheless made his way to Ennämor, where the entire population -- came out to resist him. This caused the bulk of his men to flee. Only two cavalymen are said to have remained with their master.

Susneyos and his two companions rallied his soldiers, who -- consisted of both Oromos and Amharas. They returned to face the Ennämor people, with whom the prince once more did battle. His soldiers are said to have been 'amazed' at the Ennämors' strength and skill in fighting -- Susneyos's men, however, eventually succeeded in breaking into the Ennämor camp. They killed many of its defenders and captured much booty. Just as they were coming out of the camp, however, they heard a great shout from the Ennämors, whereupon the prince's men fled. Susneyos himself reportedly escaped only with difficulty.

For the remainder of Susneyos's reign little more is heard of the Guragés, who with the northward movement of the capital and empire, had become independent of Imperial rule." [Pankhurst 1997 p 329-331]

1850s By 1858, Tewodros's governor of Shewa, Bazabeh, had expanded his territory up to the Gurageland, and demanded tributes from some Oromo tribes who were under the influence and political control of Abba Bagibo of Limmu-Ennarya. The threatened groups appealed to Abba Bagibo for help. "It is not possible to say whether all the Oromo kings participated in the extraordinary gathering held in Limmu-Ennarya, at which it was decided that: All the Galla will unite as one man and they will repay Tewodros's threat with their spears and cavalry at any time, at any place, and on any front."

[Mohammed 1994 p 194]

2000s Many Gurage are Moslem, but there are also Orthodox Christians, retained from the time before they were separated from the Northern Highlands. The ancient rock hewn church of Adadi Maryam /see under this name/ is also a remnant of early Christianity, probably associated with the Gurage's ancestors, although it is now in Oromo territory. The church is probably 600 or 700 years old, but was only rediscovered in the 19th century when Emperor Menilek brought the area back into the Ethiopian Empire.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/09/22]

HCS73	Gurage (Guraghe) (area)	07/37	[+ WO]
HDD19	Gurage (Guraghe) (mountains) 08°17'38°23'	08/38	[LM Gu WO]
	3408/3719 m		

geol The Gurage mountains form an upwarped massif, upwarped towards the Rift Valley which they steeply overlook; they are composed solely of even-layered silicic lavas and tuffs, except for the summit line -- hidden by the Rift Valley tuffs.

HDD45	Gurage, cf Chebo & Gurage awraja	08/37	
HDL64	Gurage 2660 m, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA]
??	Gurage Artubo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]

JCM30 Gurahai, see Korahe
gurais: *guurays* (Som) travelling at night

HBP74	Gurais (Gurais Murel?) (area)	05/36	[WO]
HDE49	Guraja (Guradia), see under Nazret	08/39	[x]
GCM63	Gurajoni (Guragioni) (area)	06/34	[+ WO]

JBP73	Gurale (seasonal well)	05/40	[MS WO]
JEB90c	Gurale (Gurali) (mountain)	11/40	[Ne x]

A mountain north-west of Awsa, sacred to the Afar, and pilgrimages are made to it.
[Trimingham 1952]

JCK32	Guraleh (well) 619 m	06/42	[WO]
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BJJ84	Guralei (Curallei) 04°25'/42°02' 190 m	04/42	[n]
HCL42	Guramba, see Garamba, cf Gur Amba		
HDM04	Guramba, M. (area)	09/39	[WO]
HEJ68	Guramba (Gur Amba) 12°22'/37°22' 1828 m	12/37	[WO Gu n]
	Group of dwelling houses among pastures and cultivations of berbere and nug, with market on Saturdays. [Guida 1938]		
HEJ68c	Guramba (centre in 1964 of Guramba sub-district & of Lai Wido sub-district)	12/37	[Ad]
HED92	Gurambla 11°43'/37°46' 2063 m	11/37	[n]
??	Gurami (village and valley)	../..	[Ch]
1927	"Within half a mile was the conspicuous exposed lava-core of a small volcano called Awus Gedai, that reared a rugged crest of rocks 300 feet /100 m/ high. It had been a useful landmark -- My tent was on the edge of a cliff, looking due east down the Gurami Valley running to the Abbai, the water of which was invisible -- Sharp grass-seed had been a plague for the last few days -- An abundance of spikes on the ground penetrated even the hard soles of my barefooted men." [Cheesman 1936]		
HDL53	Guranda 2345 m	09/38	[AA]
HDT13	Guranda (area)	10/38	[WO]
JCN25	Guranda 07°27'/40°15' 1910 m	07/40	[n]
HDC80	Gurangur (in Arjo awraja), cf Bandira	08/36	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 156 boys and 14 girls in grades 1-4, with two teachers. <i>gurar</i> (Sidamo O) kinds of thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>A. tortilis</i>		
HE...	Gurarba (centre in 1964 of Kallo sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HET58	Gurare 1622 m	13/39	[Gu]
JDN82	Gurarsa 10°43'/40°00' 1537 m	10/40	[n]
HEC94	Gurasca, see Guracha		
KCN15	Gurase 646 m	07/45	[WO]
	<i>gurba</i> (O) young boy; <i>gurbadima</i> (O) red youngster?		
HCN87	Gurbadima, see Gerbadima		
HCN78	Gurbadimo 07°57'/35°31' 1860 m	07/35	[n]
HCL32	Gurbadulle	06/38	[WO]
	<i>gurbe</i> ...: <i>gurbe</i> (archaic O) male slave of marriageable age; <i>dalatti</i> (O) grey /animal/; <i>daljeti</i> (O) female baboon		
??	Gurbe Daleti (visiting postman under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
HEC53	Gurbete 11°20'/36°55' 2022 m	11/36	[MS]
	<i>gurbi</i> (O) <i>Justicia</i> sp.?		
HBT08	Gurbi, G. (mountain) 1059/1244 m	04/39	[WO]
HBL12	Gurbi Sugi 03°43'/38°40' 1414 m	03/38	[MS]
HEM03	Gurbiya (Gurbiagia) 2907 m, see under Weldiya	11/39	[n WO]
HDJ35	Gurbo 09°24'/37°04' 2506 m	09/37	[n]
HDJ73	Gurbo 09°45'/36°55' 1605 m	09/36	[n]
HDK52	Gurbo (area) 2040 m, cf Tulu Gurbo	09/37	[WO]
JCM11	Gurbo	06/44	[WO]
HDK41	Gurbo Tereter (area)	09/37	[AA]
HC...	Gurdam	07/35	[Ad]
	(centre in 1964 of Dido Gurdam sub-district)		
JCU70	Gurdommi, cf Gordommo	07/44	[WO]
HCN78	Gurdono 07°57'/35°34' 1850 m	07/35	[n]
	<i>gure</i> (O) wrinkle; (A) den, lair /of animal/; (Som) ladle, to scoop; <i>guure</i> (Som) nighttime travel; <i>guurre</i> (Som) slow, rhythmic run		
GCU05	Gure (mountain)	07/34	[WO]

HDB91c	Gure (about 16 km south of Gimbi)	09/35	[Mi]
geol	Limonites with iron and high silica content build up accumulations near the boundaries of basalt cover or on basalt. They are of heterogeneous appearance, light to dark brown brittle to earthy masses of vesicular structure. The ore has been exploited in the past on a small scale and smelted in field furnaces. [Mineral 1966]		
HFE63	Gure 14°10'/38°47' 1876 m	14/38	[MS]
JCN29	Gure (Guri, Gusara) 07°27'/40°36' 1937 m	07/40	[MS]
JCN29	Gure (Guri) (place), see also Jara		
JCN37	Gure (area)	07/40	[WO]
JDA24	Gure 08°20'/40°13' 1453 m	08/40	[MS]
KCG08	Gureharago (Guriarago, Guruerago)	06/45	[n WO]
KCG08	Gureharago 06°22'/45°31' 473 m		
JDK72	Gureholad, see Guri Holat gurene: <i>gurenna</i> (A) smell bad; <i>gurenno</i> (A) enclosure /for sheep/		
HDL54	Gurene 09°35'/38°52' 2611 m	09/38	[MS]
HDL62	Gurene 09°37'/38°37' 2642 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL65	Gurene	09/38	[AA]
HEJ17c	Gurer (village on Dek island)	11/37	[n]
	The ferry from Bahir Dar has one of its stops there. "Gurer is little more than a collection of mud huts, but a short walk inland reveals dense thicket, forest and swamp." [Bradt 1995(1998)]		
JDK41	Gures 09°28'/42°38' 1971 m	09/42	[MS]
JDK41	Gures Terara 09°25'/42°40' 2151 m	09/42	[MS]
	guresa: <i>gureza</i> , <i>goreza</i> (A) black and white monkey, <i>Colobus polykomos abyssinicus</i> , <i>C. p. gallarum</i> ; <i>terara</i> (A) mountain		
JDK32	Guresa Terara (mountain) 09°20'/42°42' 2248 m	09/42	[MS]
JDK41	Gureso (Goreis, Gara) (mountain range) 2151/2464 m	09/42	[Gu WO]
	<i>gurey</i> , <i>guray</i> (Som) left-handed person		
JDK10	Gurey (Gurei)	09/42	[+ WO]
??	Gureyon	../..	[18]
	Harris (1844) reports that a number of blacksmiths in royal employ worked in ironworks at the village Gureyon by the Chacha river, outside Ankober.		
JDK32	Gureys 09°20'/42°42' 2248 m	09/42	[n]
??	Gurgad Wiha (G. Hoa)	../..	[+ Gu]
	Corrupt form of Amharic words Gudgwad Wiha? Caravan stop near some natural reservoirs in the rock which keep water until the end of the dry season, but it is hardly drinkable for humans. [Guida 1938]		
HBS70c	Gurgara	05/37	[Wa]
	<i>gurgur</i> (Som) carry or transport things one by one		
JCP59	Gurgur 07°47'/41°31' 1232 m	07/41	[n]
JDR54	Gurgur (area with waterholes) 660 m	10/41	[MS WO]
JDR54	Gurgur (area)	10/42	[WO]
	<i>gurgura</i> , <i>gurguraa</i> (O) merchandise, shop; <i>Gurgura</i> , name of a Nole tribe of the eastern Oromo		
HBR68	Gurgura (area), cf Gorgora	05/37	[WO]
JCP58	Gurgura (Grogora) 1232/1372 m	07/41	[LM WO 18]
JDC56	Gurgura 08°40'/42°10' 1343 m	08/42	[n]
JDJ53	Gurgura, cf Dire Dawa, Isa & Gurgura ..		
JDJ53	Gurgura sub-district (centre in 1964 = D. Dawa) (-1964-1997-)	09/41	[Ad n]
	Gurgura was an administrative district also in the early 1930s,		

	with centre at Dire Dawa in that time. [Zervos 1936]		
JDJ42	Gurgura wereda (centre in 1964 = Kersa) Chief Elder of the Gurgura tribe in 1965 was Ugaz Bah.	09/41	[Ad]
HCP02	<i>gurgure</i> (O) 1. sold; 2. poison Gurguri (hill) 1996 m <i>gurguru</i> (O) to trade, to sell, /figuratively:/ to cheat; <i>gurguuro</i> (Som) crawl, walk on all fours	07/35	[WO]
JDS42c	Gurguru (wide plain) c1100 m	10/42	[Gu]
HCH96	Gurgutto (natural bridge) c 1720 m Gurgutto, see under Anderacha <i>guri</i> (Som) 1. home, house /etc some other meanings/, typically a temporary hut of sticks bent to make an arch and covered with matting; 2. nomad domestic group; (O) 1. ear wax; 2. raw cotton; 3. lump, hard mass (Bale O) Euphorbia depauperata; (Mati O) kind of tree, Clutia kilimandscharica	07/36	[Gu]
HCM85	Guri 07°05'/39°46' 3208 m	07/39	[n]
HCM85	Guri (Gurie) 07°07'/39°47' 3091 m	07/39	[Gu Ro WO]
HD...	Guri (centre in 1964 of Giten Muchicho sub-district)	09/35	[Ad]
JCN29	Guri, see Gure <i>guri addo</i> : <i>addo</i> (O) 1. potter, class of potters; 2. kosso tree; (A) killer of an elephant		
KCN24	Guri Addo 721 m	07/45	[WO]
HCG37c	Guri Gesha (Gurie Giesha) (centre in 1964 of Gesha sub-district) <i>guri holat</i> : <i>hoolato</i> (Som) disease causing loss of hair	06/35	[+ Ad]
JDK72	Guri Holat (Gureholad) (area) 09°43'/42°43' 1751 m	09/42	[WO n]
KCA89	Guriarago, see Balli God		
KCG08	Guriarago, see Gureharago		
HCA43	Guril, see Kuril		
HEK74c	Gurisba Mikaeli (G. Micaeli) 1827 m <i>gurj</i> (A) tall and large wooden reservoir for grain	12/37	[+ Gu]
HDL92	Gurj (with church) 2280 m <i>gurja</i> , <i>gurjaa</i> (O) insomnia, /also:/ sleepiness after sleepless night	09/38	[AA]
HEL48	Gurmayle 12°10'/39°10' 3164 m	12/39	[MS]
??	Gurme Borchota (visiting postman under A.Abeba)	../..	[AA Po]
HDU90	Gurmi Ager (Gurmu A.) 10°46'/39°23' 2766 m	10/39	[MS]
JDG22	Gurmille, G. (area) 821 m <i>gurmu</i> , <i>gurmuu</i> (O) 1. shoulder, scruff of the neck /of cattle/; 2. unity	09/40	[WO]
HC...	Gurmu (sub-district & its centre in 1964) The primary school (in Welamo awraja) in 1968 had 388 boys and 15 girls, with 4 teachers.	06/37?	[Ad]
HDU90	Gurmu Ager, see Gurmi Ager		
JEC62	Gurmudda (area)	11/41	[WO]
HDU23	Gurmui (Gurminy) 10°09'/39°40' 3066 m Gurmui, see under Molale <i>guro</i> (O) 1. raw cotton; 2. lump, hard mass	10/39	[WO n]
HBP97	Guro 05°25'/37°19' 1613 m	05/37	[n]
HDE75	Guro, see under Debre Zeyt	08/38	[WO]
HDJ74	Guro 09°43'/36°58' 1888 m	09/36	[n]
HDM93	Guroberet, see under Sela Dingay	09/39	[WO]

HDM04	Guroch 09°04'/39°42' 1306 m	09/39	[n]
HCC17	Guroza 05°34'/37°16' 2464 m	05/37	[n]
	<i>gurra</i> (O) 1. ear, ear lobe; 2. kind of black spice, <i>Nigella sativa</i> , <i>Calladium sativum</i> ; 3. <i>guuraa</i> , gathering for oneself; (Konso) one of the age classes; <i>gurra</i> (A) boasting, bragging; <i>Gurra</i> , <i>Gurre</i> , <i>Garre</i> , a group of people living between the Webi Gestro and Dumale, of Somali origin but much mixed with other groups; also a clan of the Mecha/Liban/Ammaya Oromo		
HCF60	Gurra (area), cf Gura	06/39	[WO]
HDE84	Gurra 2151 m, see under Akaki	08/38	[WO]
HDK52	Gurra, see Gura		
JBS03	Gurra Ugur (area)	04/42	[WO]
	<i>gurrachu</i> (O) gather together for oneself		
HDL44	Gurracia, see Guracha		
	<i>gurrafarda</i> (O) ear of horse		
GCM76	Gurrafarda (mountain range) 2179 m	07/34	[WO Gu]
HCG53	Gurrafarda, see Guraferda		
HDL52	Gurrale 2162 m	09/38	[WO]
JEA97	Gurrale (area) 1567 m	11/40	[WO]
JCN97	Gurratti (area)	08/40	[WO]
	<i>gurre</i> , <i>gurreh</i> (T) <i>Trianthema pentandra</i> ; <i>Gurre</i> , name, see Gurra above		
HFE64	Gurre 1876 m, cf Gure	14/38	[Gu]
	<i>gurro</i> (O) ear /etc, same as <i>gurra</i> above/; <i>gurruu</i> (O) udder		
JBj68	Gurro (Curro) 04°13'/42°22' 172 m, cf Guro	04/42	[WO n]
	(waterhole near border) <i>gursa</i> , <i>gersa</i> (T) kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Dobera glabra</i> , growing in dry habitat and often the only one retaining its leaves throughout the dry season; <i>guursa</i> (O) wise men? advice? <i>kojjo</i> (O) the four props of a bed, fixed to the ground		
HBM50	Gursa Kojoa (with seasonal waterhole)	04/39	[MS WO]
	gursum: <i>gursuma</i> (O) prostitute, whore		
JDJ38	Gursum (Goursoum, Gursim, Gursun)	09/42	[Te MS Po x]
	(with post office) 09°20'/42°23' 1955 m Between Harar and Jijiga.		
1960s	The post used spelling GOURSOUm around 1959 and GURSUM around 1961. There was no telephone in 1954, 10 in 1956, and by 1967 there were 14 numbers. The 9 numbers for persons were all on Arab-type names. The primary school in 1968 had 495 boys and 220 girls, with 12 teachers of which one foreign. The junior secondary school then had 81 male and 22 female students in grades 7-8, with one teacher (foreign).		
JDJ38	Gursum awraja (Gursim a.)	09/42	[MS x]
	(centre in 1980 = Funyan Bira)		
1941	Soon after the appearance of Ethiopian forces south of Harar in 1941, there were clashes with the Gerri, clansmen in the Gursum hills, and a joint British-Ethiopian pacification and disarmament campaign followed. [Markakis 1987 p 29 note 8] (Is 1942 or 1943 or both valid in the following two extracts?)		
1942	There was a clash in April/May 1942 in the Gursum district. <i>Shifta</i> attacks were carried out on the road and attempts to arrest those responsible led to an attack on the recent Amhara settlements in the area. Gursum was pillaged and burnt. The Somalis were however defeated at the Erer river. [Gilkes p 220]		

- 1943 A section of the Somalis showed discontent under the restored Ethiopian Government by an outbreak in May 1943 in the broken and hilly region round Gursum. Here a section of the Gheri Jarso Somalis drove out the irregular Ethiopian troops and the Amhara residents, burning their villages and sacking the main market of the district, Funyan Bira. At this time British East African troops were still at Harar. A request was sent for some troops trained by the British military mission. Two battalions of these troops with some pack artillery easily restored order and carried out the subsequent difficult pacification with a discipline and moderation which made a great impression upon the countryside. [M Perham, The government of Ethiopia, 1948 p 364]
- 2000s 1,000 metres of terracing along the hillsides were constructed in year 2000, with the assistance of UNHCR.
- map Gursum awraja, by Mapping & Geog. Inst. October 1962
- JDJ38 Gursum sub-district? (-1997-) 09/42 [n]
- JDJ38 Gursum wereda (centre in 1964 = Funyan Bira) 09/42 [Ad]
- gurt* (gurt') (A) toad
- gurto*: *guurto* (Som) movable goods
- HDD72c Gurto 08/37 [Wa]
- KCG08 Guruerago, see Gureharago
- ?? Gurumu (visiting postman under W. Soddo) ../.. [Po]
- HDD24 Gurura 08°25'/37°55' 1879 m 08/37 [n]
- KCG08 Gurwerago (Guruerago) 473 m 06/45 [+ MS WO Wa]