

	Ga., see also Ge..		
	<i>ga</i> (Gurage) time;		
GDF51	Ga Necu 08°39'/34°30' 1185 m, cf Gallachu <i>gaa</i> (O) enough, sufficient; <i>ga-a</i> (O) 1. grown-up /male/; 2. share	08/34	[n]
HDL23	Gaa <i>gaad</i> (O) spy out; <i>gaadh</i> (Som) arrive, reach, almost succeed	09/38	[AA]
JDJ83	Gaad At the railway 25 km north of Dire Dawa.	09/41	[WO]
JDE12	Gaan 08°16'/43°37' 1210 m <i>gaaro</i> : <i>geare</i> (T) roar, thunder	08/43	[n]
HFF91	Gaaro (Gaar) (area) 2589/2905 m <i>gaba</i> , <i>gabaa</i> (O) 1. market, market goers; 2. thorn-like barley stalk or shoot; <i>gaba</i> (A,T) thorny shrub, <i>Zizyphus spina-christi</i> ; <i>arbi</i> (O) Wednesday or Friday, depending on region	14/39	[WO Gu]
HDA15	Gaba Arbi 08°18'/35°17' 1531 m	08/35	[n]
GDM02	Gaba Gandura, see Geba Jandura		
HED14	Gaba Giyorgis (Ghaba Gheorghis) 2555 m, cf Geba	10/37	[n WO]
JCJ48	Gaba Gurali 06°45'/42°21' 581 m, cf Gurale <i>gababa</i> , <i>gabaabaa</i> (O) short, low; <i>gababdu</i> (O) shortly; <i>gabaa ba-u</i> (O) go to the market	06/42	[n]
HER82	Gababu (area) 952 m, cf Gebabu	13/36	[WO]
JCK94	Gabadilli 07°10'/42°52' 776 m	07/42	[n]
JCL62	Gabagaba 711 m, cf Geba Geba	06/43	[WO]
GDM51	Gabagola 09°31'/34°28' 1333 m, cf Kakogulu <i>gabal</i> (Som) portion, piece, part, province; <i>gabbal</i> (Som) spot, circular mark; <i>gebel</i> (T) python	09/34	[n]
JDE60	Gabal Garis (area), cf Gebel <i>Gabala</i> , a probably nomad tribe known since the 1300s; <i>gebela</i> (T) shed, porch, verandah; <i>Gabila</i> (Afar?) tribe	08/43	[WO]
HFF66	Gabala (waterhole)	14/39	[WO]
JEJ56	Gabalti (area) 863 m <i>gaban</i> (Som) small, young; <i>gabbaan</i> (Som) livestock giving little milk; <i>gabanaa</i> (O) one's personal affairs	12/42	[WO]
HDC03	Gabana (Gabano) (mountain) 2097 m, see under Seka cf Kabana, Kabena	08/36	[WO]
JBT77	Gabanjab (Gebangeb, Gabangab) (waterhole)	05/44	[MS LM WO]
HCR67	Gabara (mountain), cf Gabbara <i>gabari</i> (O) lining on the inside of clothes; <i>gabbari</i> (O) dependent person, tenant; <i>gebera</i> (O) wealth; <i>gebbere</i> (gäbbärä) (A) pay tribute, pay tax; <i>Gabaro</i> , <i>Gabbaro</i> , name of Oromo Leqa people, of Sidama origin	07/37	[WO]
JDN85	Gabaro 880 m, cf Gebero "We passed close to a market village of no great importance, called Gabaro --" "We came to the Ija, but did not halt there, and on coming near to the village of Gabaro we left the track by which we had climbed into the mountains --" [Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 161,166] <i>gabar</i> (O) to sacrifice; <i>gabbaru</i> (O) surrender, pay tax	10/40	[WO Ne]
JCE80	Gabas, see Gebas <i>gabata</i> (O) low eating table with four legs, wooden tray		
HCK87	Gabata (area), cf Gebato, Gebeta .. <i>gabba</i> , <i>gaba</i> (A,T) kinds of shrub or small tree, <i>Zizyphus mucronata</i> , <i>Z. spina-Christi</i> ; <i>gabba</i> (O) 1. goal post for "hockey" game;	07/38	[WO]

	2. to be sorry, to repent		
H....	Gabba (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Jiffa)	08/35	[Ad]
HDH12	Gabba, T. (hill), see under Gimbi	09/35	[WO]
JCD91	Gabba 327/355 m	06/42	[WO]
	gabba ..: <i>gaba ballo</i> (O) Tuesday market		
HDB20c	Gabba Ballo (important market), c1700 m	08/35	[Gu]
JCJ66	Gabba Galleccia 06°58'/42°12' 505 m	06/42	[n]
	gabba ..: <i>gaba jimata</i> (O) Friday market		
HDB14	Gabba Jimmati (G.Gimmati) c2100 m	08/36	[+ WO Gu]
	Important village and market on flat ground between the basins of rivers Didessa/Sota and Baro/Gabba. [Guida 1938]		
HCR67	Gabbara (area), cf Gabaro	07/37	[WO]
	<i>gabbaro</i> (Som) tax; <i>gabaro</i> (O) men of low social status because of not being "pure" Oromo /but rather conquered men required to serve/		
JCH49	Gabbenana (area)	06/41	[WO]
	<i>gabbo</i> (Som) hide oneself, dodge		
HC...	Gabbo (centre in 1964 of Alga sub-district)	07/35?	[Ad]
HBK36	Gabbra Algan (area)	03/38	[WO]
	gabbra migo: <i>miigo</i> (Som) choke, have difficulty in swallowing		
HBM50	Gabbra Migo, cf Boran Gabbra Migo	04/39	[WO]
JBG75	Gabdiye (Gabdie) 1064 m	04/40	[+ WO]
JDP35	Gabelli (area), cf Gabolla	10/41	[WO]
JDC28	Gabenaua 08°22'/42°22' 1203 m	08/42	[n]
??	Gaberto	../..	[Gu]
1930s	Pool populated by hippopotami and crocodiles. The area was rich in game and fairly fertile. [Guida 1938]		
	gabeya: <i>gabayaa</i> (O) market		
HDL51	Gabeya, cf Gebeya	09/38	[AA]
JDD85	Gabeyle (Gabeile) (waterhole)	08/43	[+ WO]
HEJ04	Gabgabit (Gabgarbit, Gibgebit)	11/37	[Gu WO Ch It]
	(with church on hilltop) 1828 m		
	<i>gabi</i> (A) thick dress put on in the evening; (O) homemade cotton cloth used as a blanket; <i>gebi</i> (gäbi) (A) income; <i>gabi</i> (Som) all, the whole; <i>gaabi</i> (Som) shortness, to shorten; move slowly; <i>gabby</i> (O) to regret; (Som) to dodge		
JDR25	Gabi 708 m, cf Gebi	10/42	[WO]
JC...	Gabi Muri (mountain)	06/41	[18]
HDA05	Gabia Mata [=Gebeya M?] 08°11'/35°19' 1616 m	08/35	[n]
	gabib: <i>gabiib</i> (Som) flat firm soil		
JDB54	Gabiba (area) 1717 m, cf Gebiba	08/41	[WO]
JDC94	Gabibda (area), cf Gebibda	09/41	[WO]
	<i>gabicha</i> (A) marriage		
HCM30	Gabicho (Gabiccio) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
JCS92	Gabiebie 08°04'/42°45' 870 m	08/42	[n]
JDP78	Gabillelu, see Gebililu		
JEB26	Gabillema (mountain) 11°04'/41°16' 1304 m	11/41	[MS WO]
HEH19	Gabina (area) 921 m	11/36	[WO]
HEU22	Gabir Sagudo 12°52'/39°34' 3054 m	12/39	[n]
	gablay: <i>gabla</i> (T) basin, trough; <i>gabley</i> (Som) kind of bird		
JER12	Gablay (Gablai) (waterhole)	12/41	[+ WO]
JEH04	Gablaitu (Gablaitu)	11/41	[+ WO Gu Ne]
	(mountain with small crater) 468 m		
	<i>gabo</i> (O) kind of runner plant; (Kefa) <i>Ritchiea steudneri</i> ;		

	<i>gaabo</i> (Som) be short; <i>gabbo</i> (Som) hide oneself, dodge;		
	<i>gabob</i> : <i>gaboob</i> (Som) grow old, get old; <i>gaboobey</i> (Som) old, aged		
JBU73	Gabobe (waterhole)	05/44	[WO]
JEB22	Gaboli (area) 637 m	11/40	[WO]
JEB86	Gaboli (area)	11/41	[WO]
JDP35	Gabolla 10°16'/41°12' 672 m, cf Gabelli	10/41	[18 n]
??	Gaboma (village) 2160 m nearby	../.	[Mi]
	In Ilubabor, on the road from Gecha to Inderasha, with volcanic rocks.		
HDA56	Gaborra 1523 m, cf Gobera	08/35	[WO]
	<i>gabra</i> (O) same as <i>garba</i> ;		
	<i>Gabra</i> , ethnic group living among the Borana, speaking Garreh-Ajuran language and numbering about 5,400		
	Gabra .. Gabre .., see Gebre ..		
JCL49	Gabredarre (Gabredahare), see Kebri Dehar		
JCT34	Gabrehor 773 m	07/43	[WO]
JDK16	Gabri (Gabri Baia?) (area) 1732 m	09/43	[WO]
	<i>gabri ali</i> , cf <i>Ali</i> as first part of name		
JCU42	Gabri Ali (Cabri Ali Ghelati)	07/44	[WO Gz]
	<i>gabri munno</i> : <i>munno</i> (muunoo) (O) mongoose		
JDK66	Gabri Munno (area)	09/43	[WO]
JDK65	Gabri Nono 09°37'/43°01' 1693 m	09/43	[n]
JDK07	Gabribaja (Gabribagia) 09°05'/43°10' 1686 m	09/43	[n]
HDC88	Gabriel, S. 1731 m, cf Gebriel	08/37	[WO]
HDH08	Gabriel, S. (church)	09/36	[WO]
H...	Gabriel (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Kimir Dingay)	10/39	[Ad]
HER79	Gabriel (Gabrel) (area) 13°15'/37°28' 2190 m	13/37	[WO n]
	Coordinates would give map code HER69		
HFE15	Gabriel Wukien, see under Abiy Adi	13/38	[n]
HDD98	Gabriele, see Kidus Gebriel		
	<i>gabro</i> (Som) lie down in a group /said of animals/		
JCD98	Gabro 340 m	06/43	[MS WO]
HFC36	Gabta (Ghabta) (wide area) see under Kafta	13/37	[+ WO]
JEP35	Gabule -73 m, under sea level	13/41	[WO]
GDM51	Gabugola, see Katugola		
JFA27	Gabuli (mountain) 13°47'/40°26' c700 m	13/40	[MS WO Ne]
	MS coordinates would give map code JFA25		
JEH11	Gabulle (area)	11/40	[WO]
JDS23	Gabur, B. (area)	10/42	[WO]
JCN24	Gabura	07/40	[WO]
JDD79	Gabureley (Gaburelei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
	<i>gabya</i> (T) cage; <i>gabyaa</i> (Som) poet; <i>hara</i> (O) 1. (ha:ra:) lake, pool; 2. new; 3. anything for common use; 4. broom		
JEJ41	Gabya Hara (Gabia Hara) (area)	12/41	[+ WO]
GCM53	Gac, see Gak		
	<i>gache</i> (O) sling, catapult; <i>Gache</i> , name of a Wello Oromo tribe		
HDB28	Gache, see Gechi		
	<i>gacheena</i> (O) shield		
HCK85	Gachenu (Gacenu) 07°04'/38°01' 1684/1722 m	07/38	[+ Gu n]
HDH12	Gachi (Gach'i) 09°13'/35°55' 1683 m	09/35	[MS]
HCH07	Gachiro (Gaciro) 06°22'/36°23' 874, 2012 m	06/36	[+ WO n]
HCH52	Gachit 06°49'/35°53' 1832 m	06/35	[MS]
HCD70	Gacho 06°09'/37°31' 1843 m	06/37	[n]
HDA66	Gacho 08°43'/35°21' 1396 m	08/35	[n]
	<i>gad</i> (O) down, below, lower		
	<i>gaad</i> (Som) 1. ambush; 2. kind of climbing plant with edible		

??	fruit; <i>gaadh</i> (Som) 1. arrive, reach; 2. nearly succeed Gad (river which falls into a chasm)	../..	[Mi]
	<i>gada</i> (O) 1. age-grade system; 2. kitchen		
HCD59	Gadab, cf Gedeb	05/38	[WO]
	The Gadab river and the Bula join each other in two ravines. [Cheesman 1936]		
??	Gadab Abo	../..	[Ch]
	A place in the Choke mountains where it is said that the Abaya river rises. [Cheesman 1936]		
	<i>gadabi</i> (O) limit, end; 2. conditions, terms /e.g. of marriage/		
HCE40	Gadabi 2116 m, cf Gedabi	05/38	[MS WO It]
	"On April 6th /1936/ a detachment of the troops in the western plain occupied Ethiopian Gadabi, a customs post near the Sudanese frontier. On the 10th a column -- moved from Gadabi and occupied, on the 12th, Gallabat." [Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 155]		
HEP77	Gadabi, see Gedabiet		
HEP59	Gadabiet (area), cf Gedabiet	13/36	[WO]
HDF82	Gadaburka (Gadaburqa) 08°55'/39°34' 1376 m	08/39	[+ MS]
??	Gadam (? in Tegulet & Bulga awraja)	../..	[Ad]
	Medhane Alem Catholic School was closed in 1967/68.		
HDB88	Gadama, see Getema, cf Gidami		
GDF92	Gadame (Gadamo), see Gidami		
	<i>gadami</i> (O) convent, monastery /of missionaries/		
HBE96	Gadamsa, Gara 03°31'/39°01' 1029 m	03/39	[n]
	Coordinates as above would fall inside Kenya on the WO map		
HCK37	Gadano, see Gedano		
JDE75	Gadaueina 08°49'/43°53' 1290 m	08/43	[n]
??	Gadawi (historically recorded area)	../..	[Pa]
	A district in Ifat visited by Bā'edā Maryam (1468-1478) who resided for some time there in Fālāgā Agat. [Pankhurst 1997 p 113]		
HDS71	Gaday 10°37'/37°37' 2443 m	10/37	[n]
	gaddaduma: <i>gadadamu</i> (O) become miserable /from lack of necessities/		
HBf82	Gaddaduma, see Kededuma		
JEH54	Gaddaello (Gadaela, Gaddaclo) (mountain) 745 m	12/41	[Ne n WO]
	gaddal.: <i>gadaal</i> (Som) 1. back, behind; later, afterwards		
JDR43	Gaddalyali (Gaddagliali) (area)	10/41	[+ WO]
??	Gadebyu (Gadebiyu) (in Tigray)	../..	[n]
	In offensive operations launched by the TPLF on January 1st, 1989, they also destroyed government forces stationed at Gadebyu. [Young 1997]		
HCR79	Gadel, cf Gedel	07/37	[WO]
JEA86	Gadele (area)	11/40	[WO]
HDE56	Gadetti, M. (area), see u. Debre Zeyt, cf Gudetti	08/39	[WO]
	<i>gadi</i> (O) 1. excavation, ditch; 2. below, down there, outside; <i>gadi</i> (A), <i>gaadi</i> (O) leather thong to hobble the hind legs of a cow while milking; <i>gaddi</i> (O) luck		
HCR58	Gadi 1840 m, cf Gedi	07/37	[LM WO 18]
	gadid: <i>gadiid</i> (Som) 1. barren or unfertile land; 2. noontime /smallest/ shadow; <i>gadida</i> (eastern O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Rhamnus staddo</i>		
JED04	Gadid (area), cf Gedid ..	10/42	[WO]
	gadidu: <i>gaddiddu</i> (O) 1. shadow outdoors; 2. baneful shadow /cast by harmful being according to superstition/		
JEJ13	Gadidu (waterhole)	11/41	[MS WO]
HDE13	Gadilala (area)	08/38	[WO]

??	Gadilo (in Menz, battle site in 1865) <i>gadim</i> (A) crossbeam, framework of a roof; <i>gara gadim</i> , flat mountain?	../.	[n]
HBK46	Gadim, G. (area)	04/38	[WO]
HEC89	Gadiro (Gadir), cf Geddera Village near the outlet of the Abay from Lake Tana, on the Begemdir side of the river. [Cheesman 1936] <i>gadisa</i> , <i>gaaddisa</i> (O) shadow	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HEE07	Gadisa 10°52'/39°06' 3172 m	10/39	[MS]
??	Gadlo (small island) "Empty and bare except for a few bushes." [Cheesman 1936]	../.	[Ch]
HEJ17	Gadna (landing place with church) see under Dek <i>gado</i> (Som) 1. buy for oneself; rub out, erase	11/37	[Ch Gu WO]
HCK48	Gado, 06°43'/38°15' 1645/1778 m, cf Gedo	06/38	[LM Gu WO]
HCU45	Gado (area) 2485 m	07/39	[WO]
HET82	Gadoben (Gadober) (area) 13°26'/38°37' 1579 m <i>gadu</i> (O) plot against, spy upon; <i>gaddu</i> (O) spy, /recent meaning:/ guerrilla fighter; (A) robber, murderer; <i>gadu</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Maerua sphaerogyna</i> ; <i>Gaddu</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people	13/38	[WO n]
JDN99c	Gadu, 740 m <i>Gadula</i> , <i>Gadulla</i> , name of an Ittu tribe of eastern Oromo, also a lineage of the Sabbo-Mattarri of the Borana people	10/40	[Gu]
HDK20	Gadula 1662 m	09/37	[AA]
HDL68	Gadula	09/39	[WO]
JDJ21	Gadula 09°18'/41°45' 2400 m	09/41	[n]
HDE46	Gadulla (area), see under Mojo, cf Gardulla	08/39	[WO]
JE...	Gadulla (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Tea)	11/40	[Ad]
HET78	Gaela 13°18'/39°10' 2107 m	13/39	[Gu n]
JEB89	Gaerto (area) <i>gafarsa</i> (O) buffalo, <i>Syncerus caffer aequinoctialis</i>	11/41	[WO]
HDD66	Gafarsa 2503 m, cf Gefersa, Kaffarsa	08/38	[WO]
HDE15	Gafarta (Gafartsa) 1757 m	08/38	[WO Gu]
	<i>Gafat</i> , name of a people on the banks of Abay, originally with its own language which is extinct; <i>gefet</i> (gäfät) (A) scum		
HEC69	Gafat, see under Debre May	11/37	[WO 18]
HEK05c	Gafat (historical place) see also under Debre Tabor	11/38	[x]
medvl	"Gafat, on the south-western periphery of the Christian empire, was inhabited by a population speaking a Semitic language related to Adaré and the Guragé tongues. The province, or at least parts of it, became tributary to the empire in early medieval times. -- it is reported, in the <i>Gädlä Yaréd</i> , to have come under Zagwé rule in the twelfth or thirteenth century. -- Gafat was later the site of missionary activity by several of Täklä Haymanot's followers. They included Abba Qäwestos (d. 1340's) -- and Abba Anoréwos (d. 1374). Despite their efforts the Gafat people seem to have remained largely animist. [Pankhurst 1997 p 89]		
1400s	Gafat by the fifteenth century was firmly under imperial rule. - Some conversions to Christianity took place during Zär'a Ya'qob's reign /1433-1468/. - Gafat was situated north of Damot, though south of the Blue Nile. The province was essentially animist. Many conversions were carried out by a holy man called Mäb'a Seyon, but failed to have long- term consequences. The territory was regarded as a place of some importance, and was listed by Lebnä Dengel /1508-1540/ as one of his domains. [Pankhurst 1997]		
1500s	"Gafat -- was pejoratively referred to by Shihab ed-Din as a place inhabited by a nomadic people, who did not know the <u>Qur'an</u> -- At the beginning of /Imam Ahmäd's invasion/		

soldiers from Gafat, together with others -- formed part of Lebnä Dengel's great southern army -- When 'Abd en-Nasir marched into Kāmbata the people of Gafat -- joined in the resistance, but were defeated, and suffered heavy casualties. Lebnä Dengel's son, and future successor, Gälawdéwos, according to Bermudes, later found refuge in the Gafat country.

- 1540s The Gafats, though willing to fight against the Imam's invasion, were reluctant to receive the Emperor's retreating army. They doubtless feared that to do so would result in the customary looting by the soldiers -- When -- Lebnä Dengel's kinsman Daharagot fled into Gafat, the inhabitants -- ordered the chief not to enter their country, but he forcibly did so. The Gafats thereupon gathered to oppose him. Taking up their positions in a muddy area, in which the feet of their opponent's horses would sink, they hid in the nearby trees. Daharagot had no idea of their presence until they suddenly attacked with their spears -- He had with him two hundred cavalrymen, who -- fell victim to the Gafat's spears -- Daharagot and only a few of his followers escaped. -- the fighting doubtless took place in the marshy land of what is now the Chomän swamps --" [Pankhurst 1997 p 215-216] "After Imam Ahmäd's defeat /1543/ Emperor Gälawdéwos, angered -- by the arrogant behaviour of his former allies, the Portuguese, banished Bermudes for a time to Gafat. There the prelate had the opportunity to gather information --" Gälawdéwos returned to Gafat in 1548-49. "This campaign was carried out because the Gafats had been in rebellion since Lebnä Dengel's death, and had refused to pay Gälawdéwos their tribute, or to recognise him as their master. On the arrival of his army the Gafats gathered together, and one morning at dawn suddenly attacked the imperial camp, inflicting many casualties. A group of Portuguese near the monarch's tent heard the noise and, being well armed, easily drove the Gafats away, killing several of them. The Portuguese then pursued the fugitives to their villages - - Gälawdéwos did not remain long in the province, Bermudes reports, because he did not want to do the Gafats 'great damage', but wished 'merely to frighten them'. The rainy season was moreover drawing near --" [Pankhurst 1997 p 260]
- 1560s "-- in 1566 or 1567, Särsä Dengel came into conflict with the Gafats of Béräbabo, who had supported another rebel called Fasilo. Särsä Dengel made war on them, killed many of their soldiers, after which, as was customary, he destroyed the grain of the defeated populace, and reduced their women and children to slavery." [Pankhurst 1997 p 262] "When Sarsa Dengel succeeded to the throne in 1563, Hamalmal, the old general, rebelled against the young king. During the interval between his quarrel with and reconciliation to Sarsa Dengel, Hamalmal settled in western Shawa with his large army. The pagan Gafat tribes of this area became an easy prey and the victims of plunder by his soldiers. 'Hamalmal had overlooked the problems of feeding the continuously increasing regiments. Gafat villages of Endagebatan and the neighbouring district of Gendabarat were wantonly pillaged.' Many Gafat chiefs, who were outraged by the pillage, saw the salvation of their people in submission to Sarsa Dengel. Hamalmal thereupon reconciled himself to the young king, but the plight of the people of Gafat continued. -- In their shortsighted policies, the Christian political and military leaders were not only causing the slow death of the Gafat people, but were creating as well a vacuum into which the pastoral Oromo would move. Thus a few years later, when the first group of Borana cavalry passed through the region, Gafat had no strength left to resist. The Gafat pastoralists who were impoverished, and the farmers who were uprooted against their will, had either to submit to the Oromo and become part of them, or to run *en masse* across the Abbay, to seek refuge in the province of Gojjam. Some did the one, some the other." [Mohammed 1994 p 30-31]
- 1580s Särsä Dengel's main contact with the Gafats took place in 1585, when he attempted the large-scale conversion of much of the south-west. He made his way to the Gafat territory of Shat. Its people tried to resist, but were defeated. After enforced baptism the Emperor allocated the Gafats a bishop, priests and deacons. They soon returned to their old ways. The priests feared for their safety, fled Gafat, and installed themselves in Damot.
- 1590s Around 1591 Särsä Dengel carried out a further expedition to Gafat. This took him to

Wämbärya. After a seven day march his army reached the territory, without the knowledge of the Gafats, and immediately attacked them, and burnt down many of their houses.

"Särsä Dengel announced that he would spend the rainy season in the area. This alarmed many of his men whose only desire was to return to their wives and children. Other soldiers, however, preferred to remain in the area in the hope of obtaining booty. On the following day the monarch ordered his commanders with their troops to loot the country from one end to the other. -- The Emperor then chose a nearby open space, where he and his men set up their camp for the rainy season."

"A month or so later /the Emperor's/ advisers -- decided after much deliberation that it was inadvisable to spend the rains in either Gafat or Damot. -- The Emperor, who was accustomed, as his chronicler claims, to follow good advice, readily agreed. The Gafats, obviously much pleased at the army's imminent departure, paid nominal homage to the monarch, and declared that the looting he had carried out would be their punishment."

[Pankhurst 1997 p 262-264]

1600s "Contacts between the Gafats and the Christian empire came to the fore once more during the reign of Susneyos /1606-1632/, which also witnessed the advent of the Oromos in the area. -- His first encounters with the Gafats were peaceful. During a famine in 1597-8, almost a decade prior to his accession to the throne, he was befriended by a Gafat called Fesen -- The man saved him and his followers from hunger by presenting them with a herd of cattle, which he had stolen in Gojjam. By this gift he established good relations, for the time being at least, between the prince and Gafats living on the borders of Gojjam and beyond the Blue Nile. --

Later, around 1600, young Susneyos made his way to the land of a Gafat group called Abädray -- proceeded to the Gafat area of Yäzämbäl where, however, his soldiers indulged, as was their wont, in extensive looting. -- The prince then set forth for Wämbärma and, encountering a Gafat group called Yasubli, captured many of its cattle. -- in 1600-1601 Susneyos attacked another Gafat group, the Ashmän, from whom he seized much livestock. He then made his way to the Wäläqa River, where several Gafat groups -- came forward to confront him. -- Fighting fiercely his men crossed the river, and were at once faced by another Gafat group, the Harb Akäl, who lived on the other side. -- /After negotiations/ the Harb Akäl received Susneyos in peace, and allowed him to depart with his booty. The Ashmän and Wängé also abandoned the struggle. Realising that they were unable to wrest away the loot, they dispersed, each to his own territory. Susneyos then left Gafat, but soon returned. He is said to have 'destroyed' the Gafat group of Den, as well as 'all the Gafats' beyond the Blue Nile.

It was around this time that the Oromos appeared in the locality. One of their first encounters was with the Gafat clan of Den, who as a result abandoned their former country, and fled into Gojjam. Their old area of settlement was left a wilderness and, the chronicle claims, remained so for a very long time." [Pankhurst 1997 p 344-345]

"-- the Libäns, reportedly the largest of all the Oromo groups, moved forward in 1608-9, and seized many Gafat cattle. -- While returning with their booty they were, however, attacked by Susneyos. A fierce battle was waged, in which the Oromo suffered serious casualties.

Further Oromo attacks on the Gafats were reported around 1621-2. -- By the early seventeenth century a large part of the Gafat territories, according to Almeida, had been occupied by the Oromos. -- Many Gafats -- married Oromos -- Others again fled -- As a result of this northward move the term Gafat, which, like that of Damot, had hitherto applied to the area south of the Blue Nile, came to refer to new areas of settlement north of the river. These were for the most part in Gojjam, but to some extent also in Bägémdér." [Pankhurst 1997 p 346-347]

1850s "Téwodros's -- awareness of the need for mechanical and other innovations in the military field caused him to accept with enthusiasm an offer by the former Protestant missionary Samuel Gobat -- to provide him with missionary craftsmen. These artisans, who were Swiss-Germans trained -- near Basle in Switzerland, consisted of Messrs. Bender,

Kienzlen, and Mayer who arrived in 1855, and were joined three years later by two colleagues, Waldmeier and Saalmüller. Gafat soon became the site of a royal workshop and arsenal."

[R Pankhurst, A social history of Ethiopia, (1990)1992 p 322]

"Several technically-minded foreigners, who had come to Ethiopia independently to seek their fortune, were also settled at Gafat. They included Mauritz Hall, a Polish Jew who was said to have deserted from the Russian army, Bourgeaud, a French gunsmith who had previously lived in Egypt, his compatriot Jacquin, a metal worker, and the enterprising German scientist Dr. Schimper, a renowned botanist who incidentally devised a way of producing local champagne. At Gafat these and other foreigners worked together fairly harmoniously. They served, Heuglin notes /1868/, as smiths, carpenters, engineers, saddlers, carriage-builders, and even armourers and manufacturers of cannon. They were hard-working, and -- before long erected a powerful water wheel to power different kinds of machinery."

"The foundry at Gafat, which deserves an honourable place in the history of Ethiopian technology, made use, according to Waldmeier, of three feet high furnaces, which were operated with the help of traditional skin bellows -- The coal for the foundry came from Chelga and the right bank of the Gälila river where there were six seams -- while the lime was obtained from Däbrä Tabor and Dälanta.."

[Pankhurst 1992 p 322]

1860s

"The foreigners at Gafat were not allowed to leave the country, but were well treated by their royal master, who, whenever in the neighbourhood, paid frequent visits to inspect the progress of their labours. The monarch, Rassam noted in 1866, used to go down almost every day to see his artisans at work. -- The labour force is said to have comprised 200 Christian Amharas, 300 Gallas, and 200 Fälashas, some of whom the proselytising missionaries succeeded in converting."

"The foreign artisans built -- a water-mill capable of cutting wood and grinding and sieving gunpowder, and a fine house with glass doors and windows. The entire compound was protected by a strong wall guarded by four cannon. The remains of these buildings and the surrounding wall can still be seen. Abbäbäw Yégzaw, an Ethiopian scholar from the area who revisited it in 1971-72, claimed that amid the ruins he was able to discern the manner in which water had been made to flow into four compartments. -- remains of iron and glass are still found. The elders of the area know what each compartment was used for. This is where the charcoal was prepared; here was the area for smelting --" [Pankhurst p 323]

"The highlight of the craftsmen's presence at Gafat was the manufacture of cannon -- in 1861 a French metal-caster called Jaquin declared his willingness to make a mortar if assisted by other craftsmen at Gafat. -- a blast furnace was built and a bellows installed. The iron was carried on the back of loyal servants from far away. After much time and many efforts the day for pouring arrived. A great crowd stood around the furnace awaiting the happy result while the others worked the bellows with great speed hoping for a great reward from the King. ... M. Jaquin soon noticed that the work had failed, for the furnace, which was made out of poor material, had melted before the iron reached melting-point. The Frenchman began to lament and weep; he went half-mad, cried wildly, and finally asked the King's permission to leave." [p 323]

After Jaquin's departure, Tewodros asked the other artisans "to devote their attention to making a blast-furnace for the manufacture of guns. At about this time the enterprising Polish Jew, Moritz Hall, succeeded in casting a small mortar and some bullets. -- /Tewodros/ gave Moritz orders to cast a bigger one ... Herr Moritz said, 'I am unable to undertake such a work, but if the Europeans at Gafat help me I hope to be able to oblige your Majesty.' -- Téwodros then ordered Waldmeier and his comrades to help the project in every way." The artisans after "unspeakable effort" succeeded to smelt metal and next to cast a bigger mortar. [p 324]

Gun-making then proceeded apace, and when H. Dufton visited the country in 1962-63 he found that the Europeans "produced a small mortar, which, considering the manner in

which it was made, was a marvel. The metal was melted in some thirty crucibles, on fires in the ground, blown by hand-bellows."

"Téwodros made extensive use of missionary craftsmen -- because he had scarcely any other source of skilled manpower. -- The ruler later, in January 1864, sent Flad to England, in an unsuccessful attempt to engage gun-smiths and other artisans."

"In 1863 Moritz Hall and the missionaries cast a large mortar which, however, -- only whetted the royal appetite for more. -- Waldmeier, whose relations with the monarch had then seriously deteriorated, records, with venom, that toward the end of the year /1866/ the latter 'ordered us to cast a mortar from which a 1,000 pound cannon-ball could be fired. -- The king wanted to put us all in chains and throw us into prison, but because we were busy making this great gun he was prevented from doing us harm --' The making of guns strained the Emperor's resources to the utmost."

[Pankhurst 1992 p 325]

"Brass was collected -- from all parts of the country to be melted down, together with 30 vases from Mäqdäla, after which the Negus manufactured a cannon, which they called *Bomba* -- later christened Sebastopol after the famous battle in the Crimean war -- is said to have weighed seven tons, and required as many as 500 people -- to pull it uphill." /As the mortar still exists on Mekdela, its data can be researched with accuracy./ The transport of the mortar from Gafat to Mekdela also initiated a remarkable project of road building by Tewodros. Clements Markham later reported from Mekdela that there were, among other arms, nine brass mortars, all made in Ethiopia and some with inscriptions in Amharic.

[Pankhurst 1992 p 326]

2001 Going to the hamlet of Gafat, a few kilometres outside of Debre Tabor, involves driving to the east, finding someone to be guide, going off the main road along a dirt track for two kilometres, and walking the final kilometre over farmers' fields.

"The missionaries were held at Gafat, and you can still see the foundations and walls of the buildings they used as foundries. Young children tried to sell us pieces of rock which were supposed to be leftover iron from the many unsuccessful castings of cannons, but they look more like the regular porous heavy rocks of the area than metal castings."

"The story of the missionaries is well known in Gafat, and we quickly found a relatively young farmer who was well informed. Apart from taking us to the recognizable stone walls which he called the foundries, he was able to point out the hill on which he said the missionaries resided. Across the way is another hill, on which he says the soldiers guarding the missionaries were camped. He also pointed out the direction from which the Emperor Tewodros rode in about 5 kilometers over the hills to inspect the progress -- a daily occurrence when the Emperor was not away fighting -- There is not much left, which is unsurprising given that the events occurred over 130 years ago, but there is more physical evidence of the reign of Tewodros here than in Debre Tabor itself. -- Gafat, with its small stone walls, had a greater feel for the period of Tewodros for me than anything in the town."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/10/26]

text Letter from Tewodros to the European community at Gefat in 1862, in *Acta aethiopica* II, document no 108

	<i>gafate</i> (O) illuminated		
HDL02	Gafersa, see Gefersa		
JBS59	Gaff 05°01'43°19' 435 m	05/43	[n]
	<i>gaffa</i> (Konso) "marriage class";		
	<i>gafa</i> , <i>gaafa</i> (O) 1. horn; 2. day, moment		
HDM34	Gaffa Maryam (Gaffa Mariam) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
HEK14	Gaffat (recorded in 1868), cf Gafat	11/37	[18]
JDA33	Gaffite, G. (area) 2738 m	08/40	[WO]
	<i>gafi gaf</i> (O) once in a while; <i>gaffi</i> (O) 1. punishment, visitation; 2. question		

JDP40	Gafi (area)	10/40	[WO]
KCN35	Gafida 673 m	07/45	[MS WO]
JDF53	Gafkaagamurdi (area)	08/44	[WO]
JDJ46	Gafra 09°25'/42°10' 1856 m, cf Gefra	09/42	[n]
??	Gafra (river)	../..	[Mi]
	One of the head rivers of the Gobelli in Harar province. 'Harar granite' extends to there. [Mineral 1966]		
JEA22	Gafra 11°04'/40°01' 2195 m, cf Garfa	11/40	[n]
	<i>gafu</i> (O) 1. to trap, lie in wait for; 2. beg, request;		
	<i>gaafo</i> (Som) plenty; <i>gafuur</i> (Som) muzzle, area around the mouth		
JEB58	Gafu (area)	11/41	[WO]
	<i>gagaa</i> (O) wax;		
	<i>gagab</i> : <i>gaggab</i> (Som) faint, be in a state of shock;		
	<i>gaagaaban</i> (Som) short, small		
JDE04	Gagab (Gagap) 08°10'/43°47' 1057 m	08/43	[Wa 18]
	<i>gagabsa</i> : <i>gaggabsu</i> (O) cause pain; <i>gaggababsu</i> (O) make shorter;		
	<i>gaggabayso</i> (Som) do purification with sand		
	/when there is no water or toilet paper?/		
JDA23	Gagabsa, G.(area) 2950 m, see under Minne	08/40	[WO]
??	Gagama (in Sidamo)	../..	[Mi]
	Conglomerates and sandstones strike north-south following the Gagama valley, which has been prospected for gold. The average content in the gravels is 0.5-2.8 grams of gold per cubic metre, but overall in the 'Upper Gagama placer' there is only 0.03-0.33 grams per cubic metre. 210 test pits were dug there in the 1950s. [Mineral 1966]		
??	Gagami (in Harar region)	../..	[It]
	<i>gaggaba</i> (O) zealous for work		
HDD12	Gaggeba, see Gajjeba		
HDK07	Gaggi Giam Giam, see Gaji Jem Jem		
HCK81	Gaggie 07°09'/37°40' 1571 m	07/37	[n]
HCC80	Gagigalla, see Gajigalla		
JDR83	Gagle (waterhole)	10/41	[MS WO]
HEJ09	Gagn Amba, see Ganj Amba		
	<i>gago</i> (O) vulture; (Kefa) kind of shrub or tree, <i>Maesa lanceolata</i> , its wood gives red colour		
JEC40	Gago (area)	11/41	[WO]
JBR11	Gagoru 04°37'/41°43' 241 m	04/41	[n]
JBN79	Gagrga, see under Filtu	05/40	[WO]
HDT61c	Gagus	10/39	[Ch]
	<i>gahari</i> : <i>gahayr</i> (Som) unripe fruit		
JEB16	Gahari (area)	10/41	[WO]
JDD95	Gaho (with waterhole) 1377/1420 m	08/43	[WO]
HEL19	Gahso, see Gaso		
HCA94	Gai, cf Gey	06/35	[WO]
HER09	Gai (area) 2456 m, see under Gondar	12/37	[WO]
HCP06	Gaia, see Kaya		
HCP44	Gaia, see Gaya		
JEB88	Gaiale, see Gayale & JEB97		
JEJ12	Gaiannabo, see Gayannabo		
JEB91	Gaidaru, see Gaydaru		
JDR60	Gaiel, see Gayel		
HEJ55	Gail 12°16'/37°07' 1814 m, cf Goel	12/37	[n]
	<i>ga-ila</i> (O) age of puberty		
JDN26	Gaila (area)	10/40	[WO]
JEB98c	Gaile	11/41	[Ne]
HEE60	Gaint (area)	11/38	[WO]

HBL61	Gaio, see Gayo <i>ga-isa</i> (O) joke, mockery		
JEB25	Gaisa Lemmaru (area) 501 m	11/41	[WO]
HCF62	Gaiu, see Gayu, cf Geyu		
HBE89	Gaiya (area) <i>gaja</i> (O) water pipe; <i>gajja</i> (A) <i>Andropogon gayanus</i> , kind of large-jointed grass	03/37	[WO]
HDK07	Gaji (Gaggi) 2337 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA It x]
HDK07	Gaji Jem Jem (Gaggi Giam Giam) (area) A timber concession in this forest was obtained in 1924 by Nicolas Aslanides who exploited it until 1930 together with his brother Basile Aslanides. Then a new concession was given for Mecha Gaji Abo. Gaji was bought by Empress Menen, who in 1934 commissioned G.M. Mohammedally & Co. to operate it for her. [Zervos 1936]	09/38	[+ x WO]
HCC80	Gajigalla (Gagigalla) see under Bulki	06/36	[+ WO]
HDD12	Gajjeba (Gaggeba) (area) <i>gajo</i> (O) 1. old woman; 2. kind of top-storey forest tree with buttressed foot, Manilkara butugi	08/37	[+ WO]
HDJ15	Gajo 09°10'/37°04' 1840 m	09/37	[n]
HDL33	Gajo 09°22'/38°46' 2582 m	09/38	[AA n]
GCM53	Gak (Gac) (area) 06°49'/34°38' 672 m gakela: <i>gacaliye</i> (Som) "brother", respectful term of address for beloved male relative; <i>gakalo</i> (Som) love, affection between relatives	06/34	[WO n]
HET76	Gakela (area) <i>Gaki</i> (Kefa) first part of the name of Kefa kings 1710 and 1890-1897	13/39	[WO]
HCB17	Gaki (Ghaki) <i>gal</i> (Som) 1. pond; 2. entrance, to go inside; 3. container, cover, envelope, sheath, scabbard, pillowcase; <i>gaal</i> (Som) non-Muslim, infidel, white man, European man/woman	05/36	[+ WO]
JCT16	Gal Adale (area), cf Gel .. <i>gala</i> (O) arrival; <i>gala, gaala</i> (O) 1. camel; 2. provisions; <i>gala</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Calotropis procera</i> , growing in semi-desert areas; when cut all its parts exude a caustic, milky juice;	07/43	[WO]
HDF72	Gala, M. (hill) 1527/1910 m, see u.Bollo Selassie gala gud: <i>gaalaa</i> (O) camel; <i>gud</i> (Som) 1. almond tree; 2. travel by night; 3. pay back, compensate; 4. cut off, circumcise; <i>guud</i> (Som) mane, spreading hairstyle	08/39	[WO]
JDF23	Gala Gud (area), cf Gela ..	08/44	[WO]
HEK02	Gala Kibe (G. K'ibe, G. Qibe) 11°49'/37°43' 1939 m	11/37	[MS q]
HDF81	Gala Kolkol (G. K'olkol, G. Qolqol) Gala Kolkol 08°52'/39°28' 1750 m	08/39	[MS q]
JEC50	Galaato (area)	11/41	[WO]
HFE99	Galaba (recorded in 1868)	14/39	[18]
JCB69	Galadi, 05°58'/41°33' 545 m, cf Geledi	05/41	[WO Wa]
KCH67	Galadi (Galladi), see Geladi		
JEC93	Galafi (area)	11/41	[WO]
JCH30	Galaia, see Galaya		
JEH65	Galaito (waterhole at river same name) "We halted where the dry torrent entered a ravine, that clove a range of hills bounding the Gohoi plain on the north. The place was called Galaito, and was situated on the frontier of	12/41	[Ne]

	the Aussan Sultanate." [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]		
	galal.: <i>galaal</i> (Som) whitewash; <i>galala</i> (O) grass		
JDD71	Galalcha (Galalcia, Gelalcha) (area) 1603 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	08/42	[+ WO Ad]
	<i>galalchu</i> (O) delay departure		
JEG04	Galaleghifeni (Galaleghifeni) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]
JDH70	Galali (area)	09/40	[WO]
	<i>galalo</i> (western O) 1. kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Bridelia macrantha</i> , <i>B. micrantha</i> ; 2. innocence;		
	<i>galalu</i> (O) shake soil from uprooted grass and throw it to the edge of ploughed land		
JDG88	Galalu (wide plain) 931 m "Presently the valley grew wider, and we came to a water-hole called Dinikale Maru, which lay, a tranquil mirror, in a small volcanic crater. In front of us lay an immense plain called Galalu. In the far distance to the north-eastward, I could see the isolated volcanic mountain of Ayelu, towering over the landscape. Nearer, and to the west of Ayelu, rose two conical mountains of a strange similarity, the Kurbilis, at the foot of which occurred the massacre of the Greeks and their men --" [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]	09/40	[WO Ne]
JDP70	Galalu (plain)	10/40	[WO]
HCU50	Galama (mountain) 3712/3781 m m	07/39	[WO]
JDA77	Galama, G. (area) 2248 m	08/40	[WO]
JDG59	Galamboli (area)	09/40	[WO]
JEH20	Galamo (area)	11/40	[WO]
	<i>galamota</i> (O), <i>galemota</i> (A) prostitute, whore		
JDA78	Galamsa, see Gelemso		
	<i>galan</i> (O) lake; <i>Galan</i> , <i>Galen</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe; <i>Warra Galan</i> is also an Ala tribe of eastern Oromo		
JDJ00c	Galan, cf Gelan	09/41	[Wa]
	<i>galana</i> , <i>galaana</i> (O) river, flood, sea		
JEB52	Galana (area), cf Gelana	11/40	[WO]
HCG82	Galanchi (Galanci) (area)	07/35	[+ WO]
	galane: <i>Galani</i> , second wife of the leader of the Mecha/Liban/Kutai subtribe of the Oromo		
HDE73	Galane (area), see under Akaki, cf Geleni	08/38	[WO]
	<i>galangal</i> (Som) windy or showery weather;		
	<i>galangal</i> , <i>kalankal</i> (T) kind of cactus-like tree, <i>Euphorbia abyssinica</i>		
KCN78	Galangal (area)	07/45	[WO]
GCU63	Galano (area)	07/34	[WO]
	<i>Galantu</i> , a clan of the Fullelle of the Borana people		
HCK12	Galasca 06°28'/37°42' 1529 m	06/37	[n]
HDS71	Galat 10°37'/37°40' 2758 m	10/37	[n]
??	Galat (in the 1970s in Sobiya wereda)	../..	[Yo]
	In late 1978 a meeting was convened at Galat tabia in the centre of Sobiya wereda. There were representatives of each tabia. During four to six hours each day for eight consecutive days peasants debated whether to support the TPLF or the EPRP. [Young 1997]		
HEP38	Galat Arida (area)	12/36	[WO]
	<i>galata</i> (O) praise, giving of thanks;		
	<i>gelata</i> (gälat'a) (A) open, bare /space without trees/		
HDF10	Galata, see Geleta		
HDJ12	Galata 2027/2155 m	09/36	[WO]
JEH84	Galatibar (plain)	12/41	[Ne]
	"At sunset, having filled all our water-skins, we set off along the eastern edge of the		

	Galatibar plain -- Night came, and we still continued to travel fast and comfortably on the smooth surface. So level was it that it might have been artificially prepared for the passage of camels." [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]		
JEB55	Galatu (Galata) (mountain) 867, 1321 m	11/41	[WO Ne]
JDJ71c	Galawe (Galaue) (mountain) 09°46'/41°38' 1373/1417 m	09/41	[+ Gu n]
HE...	Galay (centre in 1964 of Azawr sub-district)	11/38?	[Ad]
JCH30	Galaya (Galaia) 06°40'/40°45' 1200 m, cf Galcha	06/40	[+ n]
JCH48	Galbi, see Gelbi <i>galcha, galchaa</i> (O) votive gift, money entrusted for a purpose; <i>gaalcha</i> (O) probable result		
JCH30	Galcha (Galcia) 06°40'/40°45' 1200 m, cf Galaya	06/40	[+ n]
JDD91c	Galcha, cf Gelcha	09/42	[MS]
HCK85	Galchen (Galcen) 07°04'/38°01' 1684 m <i>galcho</i> (O) troop, band; <i>galchu</i> (O) coming home of the cattle in the evening	07/38	[+ n]
HDA26	Galcho (Galcio) 08°43'/35°21' 1396 m	08/35	[+ n]
JCH40	Galcia, see Gecha, cf Galcha	06/40	[WO]
??	Galda A perennial river. Cheesman found in 1933 that large forest trees had been deposited out in Lake Tana, making perches for water-birds and being a reminder that the river is not always a tranquil stream. [Cheesman 1936] <i>galda-u</i> (O) repose, sit or lie with the limbs spread out	../.	[Ch]
HEJ71	Galdau (area)	12/36	[WO]
JCB57	Galdima, see Guldima		
JDJ22	Galditti, see Gelditi		
HCH07	Galdo 914, 2012 m (Galdogob, town in Somalia near the border, briefly invaded by Ethiopia in July 1982)	06/36	[WO]
J....	Galdumbas <i>gale, gaalee</i> (O) collective word for climbers and lianes, also aloe; <i>gale</i> (Som) 1. escarpment of river bed, open space for meeting; 2. chronic swelling of the lymph glands; <i>galee</i> (Som) cover, put a cover on; <i>gale</i> (galä) (A) be red-hot	05/44	[18]
HBM44	Gale (area), cf Geli	03/39	[WO]
HED43	Gale 11°15'/37°49' 1485 m	11/37	[MS]
JEB79	Gale Ale, see under Asaita	11/41	[WO]
HEH68	Galea (area) 772 m	12/36	[WO]
HCK33	Galecha (Galcia, Galga) (market) 1454/2030 m <i>Galeb</i> (people)	06/37	[MS Gu WO]
picts	K Nomachi, Bless Ethiopia, Tokyo 1998 (Eng.ed. Hong Kong) p 156, 158-159 young men, girl carrying water, 182 girl milking a goat, 186 air view of a large camp near the Omo river		
??	Galeb Bume (plain near Omo) galega: <i>gallaga</i> (Konso) shepherd's flute	../.	[Gu]
JDK28	Galega Deheta (area)	09/43	[WO]
HEH52	Galegu (Ghelegu) 12°11'/35°53' 782, near map code HEH42 Small village at a river with the same name. [Guida 1938]	12/35	[WO Gu n]
H....	Galei, cf Galey	08/38	[18]
JEH45	Galeie (Galeic) (waterhole) L.M. Nesbitt had one of his camps there. "In the evening -- I had a delightful swim in the pool, for the water-skins had all been filled. The water was unusually cool, for the pool	12/41	[Ne WO]

lay deep in the narrow ravine where the direct sunlight reached it only for a short time each day. The pool itself was also deep. Above it, the overhanging walls showed the colourings of metallic compounds, and great caves showed in them here and there. Some of these last had been used as dens by wild animals, for they contained complete skeletons. But they must have been driven there by storms, or some other natural disturbance, for although there was water there was no food, either for vegetarian or for carnivorous animals." [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]

JEJ78	Galellou 12°28'/42°20' 948 m	12/42	[n]
HDT94	Galemot 10°50'/38°52' 2755 m	10/38	[n]
HDL91	Galesa 09°54'/38°34' 2212 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDG06	Galesa 09°04'/35°19' 1633 m	09/35	[n]
HDK06	Galesa 09°05'/38°07' 2948 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA MS]
HDK16	Galesa 09°10'/38°04' 3111	09/38	[AA MS]
HDE76	Galeti (Galletti)	08/39	[WO x]
JDH05	Galeti (Galetti) (river & valley) West-east valley in the Chercher area with affluents Kunni and Rochelle. There are Pre-Cambrian rocks in all three of them. Iron ore occurs in haematite and magnetite. The magnetite in turn occurs in green schist. A crystalline white to brown rock (mainly dolomite, similar to marble) at the confluence of the Kunni and Galetti rivers contains a high percentage of magnesium carbonate. Altitude about 1430 m. Occurrence of copper with nickel and cobalt has been indicated. Minerals are azurite, malachite, erythrite, and cobaltian. Malachite occurs in green sandstone. It is not extensive but forms lenses whose maximum length is 10 m and minimum thickness a few decimetres. Before 1965, one gallery 150 m and four smaller galleries were dug in order to determine the distribution of the malachite-rich sandstone layer. [Mineral 1966]	09/41	[+ Mi]
HD...	Galew (in Gimbi awraja), cf Gelew A private school in 1968 had 128 boys and 13 girls in grades 1-4, with three teachers.	09/35?	[Ad]
JEH45	Galeyich (Galeic) (waterhole)	12/41	[+ WO]
HDL13	Galeyi 09°09'/38°42' 2597 m, see under Sululta	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL35	Galeyi (with church) 09°19'/38°57' 2827 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL82	Galeyi 09°48'/38°38' 3146 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA MS]
HBR28	Galfaya, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HCK33	Galga 06°39'/37°46' 1454 m <i>galgala</i> , <i>galgalla</i> (O) early evening about 6 o'clock; <i>galgal</i> (Som) enter repeatedly; <i>galgaal</i> (Som) barrenness, infertility	06/37	[WO n]
JBG92	Galgallo, H. (Gulgulto, Gulgullo) 04°27'/40°01' 1224 m [H = Hara? Hora?]	04/40	[WO Wa n]
JBR01	Galgallo (area) <i>galgalo</i> (Som) roll over on the ground /done by animals/	04/41	[WO]
JBH37	Galgalo (Didu Gombo)	03/41	[WO]
KCA02	Galgalo 384 m	05/45	[WO]
KCN42	Galgalo	07/45	[WO]
??	Galgida (in the lower Omo valley) in Nyangatom territory, cf Ukuule <i>gali</i> (O) earthenware, pottery; <i>galii</i> (O) hive with bees in it; <i>Gali</i> (Kefa) first part of the names of some Kefa kings 1640-1897; <i>ugaadh</i> (Som) game animal	../..	[n]
JEP34	Gali Damalike (hill)	12/41	[Ne]
JDD56	Gali Ugad (area)	08/43	[WO]
HDR24	Galibe 10°10'/37°00' 1850 m	10/37	[MS]
JEB66	Galido (area)	11/41	[WO]

JEB57	Galifage, see Gallifaghe galika ...: <i>korbi</i> (qorbi:) (O) forked stick for handling sheaves when threshing		
JDG58	Galika Korbi (Galica Corbi) (area) galikoma: <i>koma</i> (O) 1. chest, breast; 2. (qoomaa) instant killing	09/40	[+ WO]
JEG44	Galikoma (Galicoma) (area) 745 m <i>Galila</i> , a tribe of the Ari group Galila, see Gelila	12/40	[WO]
HCT73	Galilee, see Gelila		
HDJ37	Galira 09°24'/37°19' 2196 m <i>galis</i> (O) kinds of small tree, <i>Cassipourea elliottii</i> , <i>C. malosana</i> , <i>C. ruwensorensis</i> , in forests and on river banks	09/37	[MS]
HDA86	Galisa, cf Gelisa	08/35	[WO]
HDL46c	Galiy (centre in 1964 of Gidda sub-district)	09/39	[MS Ad]
KCP70	Galiyelo (Galielo)	07/45	[+ WO]
HCB70	Galkam (Galcam) 06°07'/35°43' 1236 m, cf Gelkam	06/35	[+ n]
HEJ..	Galla mider (village near Gondar)	12/37	[x]
pict	P H G Powell-Cotton, A sporting trip ..., London 1902 p 326 village, 327 rocks nearby <i>galla washa</i> (A) Oromo cave		
HDM42	Galla Washa (Gala Washa, Galla Uascia)	09/39	[LM WO]
HEP35	Gallabat, see Metemma		
GDF51	Gallachu (Gallaciu) (hill) 1185 m	08/34	[+ WO]
KCH67	Galladi, see Geladi		
JCM00	Gallafeladdo	06/44	[WO]
JCE18	Gallafo, see Kelafo		
HE...	Gallager [from Galla Ager?] (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Weynoch)	12/37	[Ad]
JEA46	Gallaha (waterhole)	11/40	[WO]
JCM31	Gallawaf (Gallauaf)	06/44	[+ WO]
JEB57	Gallifaghe (Galifage) 11°22'/41°21' 401 m	11/41	[+ MS]
JEB87	Gallifaghe "We were glad to leave Gallifaghe, in accordance with the permission granted by the Sultan, for the ground about our camp was in a disgusting state, owing to the remains of slaughtered animals which lay everywhere. The accumulation of rotting refuse had been contributed to by the concourse of natives, who had gathered to our camp from every side. By day the carrion birds floated through the tainted air, or fought together on the ground about us, without cease; and at night hyenas and jackals contended with dogs, raising such a pandemonium of yelling, howling, and barking as rendered sleep utterly impossible. - The next morning we loaded early and moved away. We first crossed the remainder of the desert plain, and then came amongst low volcanic hills, where the hot air was stagnant and lifeless." [Nesbitt 1934(1955)]	11/41	[Ne WO]
JEC90	Gallifaghe (area) 488 m <i>gallo</i> (O) kind of shrub, <i>Psychotria</i> sp.	11/41	[WO]
HCR80	Gallo (area), cf Galo, Gello	08/36	[WO]
HEF33	Gallo, 11°12'/39°41', see under Dessie <i>galma</i> (O) 1. dwelling, lodging; 2. ceremonial hut of a <i>kallu</i> /shamanistic ritual expert, <i>galma</i> also a kind of pagan rite?/	11/39	[x]
HCK48c	Galma	06/38	[Gu]
HDJ24	Galma (area)	09/36	[WO]
JCP88	Galmaboe (area) <i>galmo</i> (Som) sexual intercourse	08/41	[WO]
HDL66	Galmo 2574 m	09/38	[AA]

HBK56	Galmud, see Gamud <i>galo</i> (O) kind of large tree with edible fruit, <i>Psydrax schimperiana</i> ; (Som) 1. kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia bussei</i> ; 2. non-Muslim foreigner		
HDK70	Galo 2269 m, cf Gallo, Gello	09/37	[AA]
HDH08	Galo Belocho (G. Beloch'o) 09°07'/36°28' 1936 m	09/36	[MS]
JDG12	Galoch 09°10'/40°02' 745 m <i>galol</i> (Som) kinds of thorn tree, <i>A. nilotica</i> , <i>A. senegal</i> , <i>A. bussei</i> ; <i>galool</i> (Som) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia brucei</i>	09/40	[n]
??	Galola (Gallola) A locality in Bako province east of Omo. [Zervos 1936]	../..	[+ x]
??	Galola (44 km by road from Fadis)	../..	[It]
KDA33	Galolgonle (area)	08/45	[WO]
JDD08	Galro 08°10'/43°16' 984 m	08/43	[n]
HBU10	Galtumma, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HBU70	Galu 05°13'/39°21' 1225 m	05/39	[n]
JDP34	Galufasse (area)	10/41	[WO]
JCE08	Galwen (Galuen) (area) 05°31'/44°12' 592 m	05/44	[+ WO n]
JCE08	Galwen, see under Kelafo		
JCE09	Galwen (Galuen) 05°31'/44°17' 233m		