

??	Gam (historically recorded area)/. [Pa] Emperor Bā'edā Maryam (1468-1478) despatched Jan Zeg, the local ruler of Bali, into the nearby country of Gam, but he was killed and his army routed. [Pankhurst 1997 p 110] <i>gama, game</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Ehretia cymosa</i> var. <i>silvatica</i> ; <i>gama</i> (O) 1. joy, consolation; 2. other side, beyond /the border/; <i>gamaa</i> (O) militant; <i>gama'</i> (Som) fall asleep, sink; <i>gama</i> (T) bandage		
HDG02	Gama 1832 m, cf Geme	09/35	[WO]
HED82	Gama (mountain) 2275/2680 m	11/37	[Gu]
JCT35	Gama (area)	07/43	[WO]
JDK22	Gama (Bur Gul Gama) (hill) 2135/2154 m	09/42	[Gu WO]
JDK22	Gama, see under Jijiga gamaad: <i>gemed</i> (gämäd) (A) string		
JDE73	Gamaad (area)	08/43	[WO]
JEG54	Gamabolu (mountains) 658 m	12/40	[WO]
HCR38	Gamachisa (Gamacisa, Ghemachisa)	07/35	[+ Gu n]
HCR38	Gamachisa 07°31'/37°22' 1949 m <i>gamachisu</i> (O) 1. joy, delight, pleasure; 2. glad, pleased		
HCN15	Gamadura, see Gemadura		
HDG48	Gamalimo, see under Nejo	09/35	[WO]
HEH46	Gamandi Maryam (G. Mariam) (church)	12/36	[LM WO]
HDL79	Gamanya (Gamania) 09°43'/39°19' 2681 m	09/39	[n]
HCF05	Gamara (area) gamarri: <i>gamaari</i> (Som) extinguish, put out fire	05/39	[WO]
JEC92	Gamarri (Gamari) (area)	11/41	[WO MS]
JEB93	Gamarri (lake) coord. 11°40'/41°00' wrong?	11/41	[x]
JEH09	Gamarri (Ounda Gamarri) (high plateau) <i>gamas</i> (O) opposite, across from; (Som) small spear	11/41	[Gu WO]
HDE95	Gamasa (area), cf Gemase	09/38	[WO]
HCK93	Gambata (Gambatta, Cambatta) 07°20'/37°50' 2400 m (mountains) coordinates would give the neighbouring map code HCS03	07/37	[WO Gz]
HCS34	Gambata (area), see under Hosaina	07/37	[WO]
JEG03	Gambato 11°50'/40°02' 913 m	11/40	[n]
	<i>gambela, gambel</i> (A,O) kind of shrub or small tree with soft wood, <i>Gardenia lutea</i> ; <i>gambelo</i> (A?O?) kind of tall millet with white grains		
GDF13	Gambela (Gambella, Gambeila) (with post office) 08°15'/34°36' 410/755 m Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4W Ashuri (Asciuri) (village) 7W Finchian (village) 4N Afillu (area)	08/34	[MS WO Po x]
geol	"The basalts -- north of Gambela are reported to show the following sequence: 3. Porphyritic (plagioclase) basalt, with olivine and magnetite in the groundmass. 2. Non-porphyritic basalt, with the groundmass of plagioclase, augite, olivine and magnetite. 1. Porphyritic (olivine-augite) basalt, without plagioclase phenocrysts. However, this reported succession is probably only of local significance. Occasionally a more silicic type of basalt is developed." [P A Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 135]		
1890s	The second expedition of the Italian explorer Bottego reached this area on 3 March 1897.		

- [Guida 1938]
- 1900s The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, negotiated by Harrington with Emperor Menilek and signed 15 May 1902, contains in Article IV concerning what became the Gambela trading post: "His Majesty -- engages himself to allow His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Soudan to select in the neighbourhood of Itang, on the Baro river, a block of territory having a river frontage of not more than 2,000 metres, in area not exceeding 400 hectares, which shall be leased to the Government of the Soudan, to be administered and occupied as a commercial station --."
- Itang was too far from the Ethiopian plateau, and a new site was selected further up the Sobat, known in Ethiopia as the Baro River. This place was named for Gambela, an hundred year old Anuak chief who lived alone in a hut.
- On 8 October 1904 the British received permission to move their trading post from Itang to Gambela. In November the site was laid in the western angle of the confluence of the Baro and its tributary, the Jajjaba. The area for the post was to be the same as allowed for Itang. An Ethiopian village developed on the eastern side of the Jajjaba. The first Sudan customs inspector, Ahmad Effendi Rifat, arrived in 1905.
- [Ken Doig in Menelik's Journal (philatelic, USA) p 323-324]
- 1910s The primarily Greek and Syrian traders established their businesses under unsettled conditions, aggravated by their own rivalries. Timoleon was the agent for the Greek company of Gerolimato & Co., and the Syrian, Majid Abud, for John Nicholas & Co. In 1912 their antagonistic bidding had doubled the price of coffee and driven up the cost of wax by 30%.
- By 1914 there were about 150 Europeans and 250 Indian, Sudanese and Arabs involved in trade. Political intrigue caused the dismissal of Majid Abud in 1916 in a rare agreement between the Ethiopian governors of Sayo (later Dembidollo) and Gore. The Greeks and Syrians had to later meet competition from Seferian & Co. and the Franco-Ethiopian company, which was granted a salt monopoly in May of 1930.
- From 1910 to 1915 the steamer operated a travelling post office during its few trips. There appears to have been a telegraph line to Gambela, operational in 1912-1913. Wireless telegraphy was introduced into the Sudan in 1914. In 1915 a new telegraph between Gambela and Malakal was inaugurated. Postal service at Gambela was inaugurated that same year. When the steamer was not available mail was carried fortnightly to Nasir by canoe and then taken overland to Malakal.
- "Gambela was a miserable place, a long trek down the mountains from the cooler Sayo or Gore. It was accessible by steamer during the rainy season, when it often became an island. /The steamer traffic represented 70% of the value of all freight carried in the Sudan./ Supplies were needed for the next six months when the river dropped to a trickle, and the trading post was cut off from the Sudan." [Doig *ibid.* p 325]
- In 1916, Lij Iyyasu appointed his Syrian favourite Ydlibi governor of the Gambela region, thereby bringing to an end, if only temporarily, the ancestral feuds of the governors of the adjoining areas of Gore and Sayyo over control of Gambela trade. [Bahru Zewde 1991 p 125]
- Average rainfall per year recorded as 1288 mm in 1914-36 and as 1369 mm in 1947-52.
- 1920s "By 1920 the only 'permanent' buildings were a shed and a house for the customs inspector. During this period an Egyptian mamur (district officer) was at Gambela. The mamur was implicated along with some local Ethiopian rulers of smuggling, primarily in the illegal ivory trade. (Bahru Zewde 1987.) However, no Ethiopian of any authority actually visited Gambela during this early period." [Doig *ibid.* p 325]
- "From Khartum to Gambelah -- there is a monthly steamer from May to the end of November; the time usually taken is 13 days upstream and 10 days down."
- [Cook's Handbook for Egypt ..., 1921]
- "On September 15, 1921 Colonel J.D.H. Marsh arrived to take command as District Commissioner. Marsh was a strong willed man who wanted his own show without interference. He was determined to earn respect for the British in western Ethiopia and began by dismissing the customs officials and their police. The enclave was cleaned up

- and gardens laid out." [Doig *ibid.* p 325]
- 1920s? "At last we reached Gambeila, a small town at the head waters of navigation on the river. Large coffee warehouses lined the fore shore, from which sailors soon began to carry huge sacks of fragrant coffee to our steamer, with its barge flotilla."
 "We three men /Thomas Lambie, Dr J. Kelly Giffen of Khartoum, and Rev. Ralph McGill of Cairo/ were to go to the plateau, which could be seen in the dim distance, to determine if it was suitable place for mission work to be done."
 "The coffee business was entirely in the hands of enterprising Greek coffee merchants, who, for the most part, lived at Sayo, and Gore, another large town, and came down to Gambeila only when obliged to do so, for if ever there was a pestilential spot in the world that spot was Gambeila. Malaria mosquitoes and tsetse flies abounded, as well as dysentery and other tropical diseases."
 "We -- thought it best to leave women and children at Gambeila while we men went on ahead to do preliminary exploration. I am not sure that it was a wise decision, for I have found my wife to be so wise in counsel and advice and not shirking any hardship that we missed her presence very much indeed, and she and the children got full of malaria during those two weeks that we left them at Gambeila."
- 1920s [T A Lambie, *Boot and saddle ..,USA 1943 p 24-25*
 On 9 July 1927 the Greek nationals T. Zewos and A. Donalis were awarded a contract to link Metu and Gore by road with Gambela, a distance of 180 km.
 [Pankhurst 1968 p 290-291]
 Colonel Marsh retired in 1928. At that time the post consisted of the District Commissioner, a Sudanese saraf, 13 Sudanese police, 8 Greek traders, the postmaster with his assistant, and several employees of the Egyptian Irrigation Department. Marsh was replaced by J.K. 'Jack' Maurice, who was to remain at Gambela for 21 years, except during the Italian occupation. His favourite pastime was riding to the hounds on his donkey. The donkey accompanied him into retirement on Cyprus in 1949.
 [Doig *ibid.* p 326]
 The main export through Gambela was coffee, 3,500 metric tons in 1928, plus 120 tons of wax. [Guida 1938]
 The division of Gambela customs became a hot issue between the Ethiopian and Sudan governments in the 1920s. It was finally resolved along lines favourable to the former. [Bahru Zewde 1991]
 A radio telegraph station was constructed in 1929 and communicated via Malakal in the Sudan. Its staff were El Faki Mohamed, Mohamed Farrar, and Zangebar.
 Adrien Zervos drew a simple town plan of Gambela when he visited the region in 1929. It shows the Sudanese enclave west of a seasonal stream Tseptsaba (Khor Djebdjaba), an Amhara village east of it, and premises for the road transport enterprise south of the river Baro. Compagnie de Transports par Camions was founded in 1927. [Zervos 1936 p 370]
- 1930s With the coronation of Haile Selassie I in November of 1930 the situation changed. He was determined to gain political and economic control of Ethiopian territory along the Sudan plains. The Ethiopians began to exert their control in the Gambela area in March of 1931. In April heavy fighting erupted over grazing rights between the Nuer and Anuak. The Ethiopians were unable to control the uprising and called for the British to cross the border to end the war. The area remained unsettled, and in March of 1932 the Anuak crossed into the Sudan on a bloody slave raid against the Murle.
 [Doig *ibid.* p 326]
 "In 1932 the Ethiopian Anuak tribe raided the Beir tribe heavily for slaves seventy miles inside the Sudan frontier. This provoked the Sudan Nuer to follow their example. A meeting was arranged between Sudan officers and Ras Mulugeta in which the Ethiopian Government promised redress and compensation which were afterwards given." [M Perham 1948 p 327-328]
 Shortly after the Bank of Ethiopia had been established in the latter part of 1931 an agency of it was opened at Gambela, with one employee.
 In May of 1934 Majid Abud, former agent for John Nicholas, returned to Gambela with

the new title 'Imperial Agent for the Nilotic Tribes of Ulu Baboor (Gore) and Sayo-Wallega Provinces.' While collecting taxes the Anuak attacked his troops, who were initially saved by their one machine gun. Abud was wounded and lost 60 soldiers in the retreat to Gambela. The remnant would have been overrun, but the Gambela police came to their rescue. The Anuak came to the banks of the Baro, but would not attack British held Gambela. Majid Abud retreated to Addis Abeba with a vow to return, but no troops could be spared because of the increasing Italian threat.

[Doig *ibid.* p 326]

-- the Emperor appointed a Syrian Druse, Magid Abud, as his special agent with the Nilotic tribes on this border. This led to a conflict which a Sudan officer, at great risk, had to cross the frontier to settle. In spite of protests this Syrian was given higher powers by the Emperor in the following year. The Gambela Anuak, however, rose against his extortions. He was wounded and with difficulty fought his way out with a Lewis gun, to the protection of the British police at Gambela, losing all his baggage and taxes and sixty of his men. [M Perham 1948 p 328]

1935 Around 1935 there was mail between Gambela and the Sudan every fortnight, and this postal service was the only one in western Ethiopia for parcels. The post office was staffed by a director and an assistant already by 1929. There was telephone connection with Sayo (Dembidolo), Bure and Gore.

The paved road from Gambela to Baro river at Baro Kala (Baro Kella?) was built by Ethiopian Motor Transport Co. Ltd. The road in direction Sayo (Dembidolo) was built by Birbir Mines as far as Yubdo and it was only for the trucks of the concession holders. [Zervos 1936]

The Amhara and Oromo population was estimated to number around 400. Ethiopian director of customs was Ato Abebe. There was 10% duty when leaving the Ethiopian plateau, 1% export duty at Gambela and 5% import duty into Sudan. The Sudanese police numbered 13. Bank of Ethiopia had a corrugated iron store rented from the Sudanese, with a capacity of about 25,000 bags of coffee. The coffee was stored January-June during the dry season.

There was an agency of Seferian & Co., an export-import firm founded in 1928, having its head office in Khartoum and as staff at its Gambela branch C. Coumenderis and A. Johrian.

Other merchants were S.H.U.N, Ch.P. Moraïtis (with G. Marcellos on the staff), Vas. Anninos, P. Stamatopoulos, C. Caloudis.

Statistics of export, in metric tons, give the following figures:

	<i>coffee</i>	<i>wax</i>
1928	3,499	120
1929	2,556	150
1930	3,730	102
1931	1,946	92
1932	3,103	104
1933	2,716	129
1934	3,858	146

[A Zervos 1936 p 369-372]

1936 At the end of June 1936 the Swedish missionaries at Nekemte were ordered by the Governor to flee towards Gambela (which he also did himself). They were Dr and Mrs Söderström, nurse Karin Söderström, Mr and Mrs Kågebo, and Miss Stina Sköld. "Gambela was captured by the Italians in 1936, when the now-ruined fort near Gambela Hotel was built." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

/After the Italian occupation of the highlands:/ The first steamer in June of 1936 delivered 70 special Sudan police with machine guns and barbed wire. The enclave was defenced against the well armed Ethiopian soldiers who had turned to brigandage. A landing field was finished by September.

On 17 December 1936 two Italian generals, 12 officers, and an hundred soldiers drove into Gambela, while their war planes flew above. Jack Maurice served refreshments, and

it was back to business as usual.

By June of 1937 it became clear that the Italians intended to control the trade at Gambela. They would have thrown the British out, had these not controlled the steamer. The Italians set up shop on the opposite bank of the Baro, opening customs, banking, and 1 October 1937 a post office. With the completion of their own air strip, mail was flown to Addis Abeba. The Italians had come to stay, and they built a fort.

In the fall of 1937 all trade at Gambela was consigned to the Società Anonima Navigazione d'Eritrea and the Società Nazionale d'Etiopia. All trade was done in lire, which was useless in the local area. The traders could no longer do business, and by October 1939 there were only one Sudanese and one Greek merchant remaining in the enclave. The Italians had arranged for the Khartoum firm of Contomichalos, Darke & Co. to handle its steamer service, and trade continued. [Doig *ibid.* p 327]

"On 29 September /1936?/ the British Consulate at Gore was officially closed. The date of departure for the last steamer from Gambeila (where there was also a British Consulate, run by Major Maurice, a bachelor long-installed in his own little trading kingdom of the Baro Salient) had been fixed: 14 October. But when the last steamer arrived -- it carried an unexpected passenger. This was George Herouy, son of Blattenguetta Herouy. He had been with his father and the Emperor at 'Fairfield' near Bath and he had persuaded the British authorities in the Sudan to allow him through for humanitarian reasons. -- George Herouy brought with him a series of letters from Haile Selassie and most encouraging, though entirely fictitious, news: the Emperor would shortly be landing at Gore escorted by fifteen British fighters. -- Haile Selassie had once more outwitted his allies and enemies, and succeeded in raising the morale of his supporters. -- The last steamer sailed from Gambeila on 14 October carrying an ex-British Consul to six months' leave and subsequent obscurity, but leaving the Regent at Gore to face the inevitable Italian attack." [Mockler 1984 p 165-166]

- 1937 Post office of the Italians was opened 1 October 1937. Its cancellations read GAMBELA * GALLA E SIDAMA. Gambela continued to have a post office after the liberation.
- 1938 Population about 500 in the town. Italian *Residenza*, post, telephone, hospital and pharmacy, branch office of Banca d'Italia, shops, *spacci*. The commercial agency of the Sudan covered about one square kilometre. Coffee export in the war year was 5,800 metric tons coming largely from Gore. [Guida 1938]
A feat of the Italians was to build a road from Nekemte to Gambela in the period 1936-1940.
- 1940s Major Colacino was left in charge of the Italians in the Baro plains. He brought order to the Nuer and Anuak, and recruited them for "the impending invasion of the Sudan". The commandant at Gambela was Dr. Cesare Laporì. At 1:30 p.m. on June 10th /1940/ (one source says June 6) two Italian officers called on Jack Maurice across the river and informed him that war was imminent. He and his remaining 20 Sudan soldiers were allowed to evacuate in four canoes, leaving behind their weapons, including four machine guns, and the wireless intact. (Newbold 1953) The British in Khartoum heard the news of the war on the BBC that evening. [Doig *ibid.* p 327]
Against orders, Captain A.H.A. Alban at Akobo and Captain H.A. Romilly at Nasir immediately crossed into Italian occupied Ethiopia to gain the distinction of being the first British forces to fight in enemy territory during this war. The initial forays succeeded in capturing a few outlying posts. Gambela was reoccupied on March 22, 1941 by a mixture of Belgian Congo, South African and Sudanese troops. Jack Maurice found the area burnt and bombed out, including trucks, shops, and the Banco di Roma. His house had been used as a hospital, with blood and empty drugs everywhere.
The wireless was on the air on April 5. A Sudan Defence Force post office number 24 was allocated to Gambela, but no example of mail is recorded. How postal matters were handled during this period has yet to be discovered. [Doig *ibid.* p 327]
Gambela was taken by the 2/6 King's African Rifles on 3 February 1941.
Immediately following the capture of Jimma on June 6th, General Cunningham ordered

the transfer of the Nigerian Brigade to Nekemte. This strategy closed the escape for the Italian remnants from Gambela and the Gore area.

[R N Thompson, Liberation .., Canada 1987]

Lij Tewodros, a son of Lij Iyasu, "surfaced in the Gambela area in 1941 claiming to be the Emperor. His efforts were short-lived and his group were defeated by the Belgian troops in the area who had been operating against the Italians. Tewodros was wounded and captured but what finally happened to him is unknown." [Gilkes 1975 p 231]

In May of 1941 a bastard son of the Emperor Iyasu proclaimed himself Ras Tewodros Iyasu and raised his standards at Gambela. Dallas, a Senior Political Officer, was sent from Addis Abeba with the last contingent of Belgian Congo troops to put the rebellion down. The Congo troop left by February of 1942.

[Doig ibid. p 328]

Visit by Douglas Newbold, Sudan Civil Secretary, around 1942:

"Then I went by car up to the Abyssinian frontier by road along the Sobat river, and then about 80 miles into Abyssinia to a trading post that we have there with an enclave and a District Commissioner, Jack Maurice. You'd like him. He is 57, and must be the oldest D.C. in Africa. He's a great character, full of stories -- the road was so bad it took 3 days. -- It really wasn't a road, as usually people go by steamer when the river's in flood and Gambela is cut off when river's low but the Belgian Congo troops had made a road along the bank. About 3,000 of their native troops went up that way to fight the Italians. Lots died of dysentery and the little cemetery at Gambela had 193 graves of their soldiers. -- the riverside was cultivated with maize and rice by the Anuak, a black naked tribe who were very friendly. The river was full of crocodiles asleep on sandbanks and when we bathed we could only paddle in shallow water as they often take people and drag them under, especially women coming down to fill water pots and fat little babies. We shot several (crocs - not babies). There were a lot of rubber trees."

By November of 1942 the frontier was quiet. The coffee trade now went out through Addis Abeba on roads built by the Italians. Jack Maurice then concentrated on developing the rubber and timber trade in south western Ethiopia. A new Anglo-Ethiopian treaty was signed on December 19, 1944 which virtually eliminated British privileges, but the Gambela enclave continued. Trade became more difficult after December 1946 when the Ethiopian government outlawed the Maria Theresa thaler as legal tender. In January of 1947 all merchants were required to obtain passports in person in Addis Abeba. The hardships continued, and trade into the Sudan through Gambela was essentially over. - Captain Harry Dibble replaced Maurice in 1949.

[Ken Doig, Menelik's Journal (USA ca 1988) p 328]

Missionary Fred L. Russell arrived in Gambela on 19 June 1946 and wrote many letters to his mother in Seattle. His wife Daisy wrote in November 1946 that there was direct truck service to Malakal and that the next steamer was not expected until July. [Doig p 513]

The hospital in 1949 had 25 beds but no doctor.

1950s In 1951 Kenyazmach Asfaw Abega informed Captain Dibble that he could no longer judge or imprison anyone. The remaining merchants were bullied by the Ethiopians. When Dibble departed 30 October 1954, the end of the enclave was in sight. The enclave was still held by the Sudanese on independence 1 January 1956, but they did not agree to hand the enclave back to Ethiopia until 15 October 1956. The Upper Nile steamer no longer called at Gambela. [Doig p 329]

1955 The shipping service to Khartoum that had operated for almost half a century formally ceased in 1955. [Camerapix 1995, Lonely Planet 2000]

Seferian & Co., importers of Volkswagen and exporters of coffee etc. had a branch in Gambela since long ago, and they also operated a coffee cleaning plant there (-1955-). Population 1.636 as counted in 1956.

Dr. Edgar Anderson, the Curator of Useful Plants at the Missouri Botanical Garden U.S.A. conducted research in 1957 in the Gambela area. "During the short time I was in Gambela I saw some yellow corn (maize) which is of another sort, but all that I was able to study carefully had been crossed with the Mexican maize which had come there more

recently." [Pankhurst 1961 p 203]

Sub-province Governor of Gambela awraja in 1959 was Blatta Tsehai Desta.

1965

"Gambela, the village, as contrasted with Gambela the area, is the only place with facilities for serving the tourist in any fashion, other than the mission stations. Gambela is the 'port of entry', the administrative centre and the only place where stores and supplies of any kind are available -- in former time was a prosperous trading community, as the remains of former docks, wharves, and warehouses testify."

"The laid-out street pattern, the massive brick warehouse and stores, the thatched bungalows behind rows of hedges and the prevailing kapok and flame-of-the-forest shade trees remind one of a south Asian village influenced by European settlement. For all its heat, humidity and lack of amenities, Gambela possesses a charm and attraction of its own."

"The river is an integral feature of Gambela, and at all hours of the day one may find people getting water, bathing, washing clothes, fishing, or just idling along the sandy beach. Travel up and down, and across, the river is by means of dugout canoes, which come in assorted sizes, the largest being ten metres in length. Fish caught include catfish, carp, tiger fish, and Nile perch, which have been known to exceed one hundred kilograms in weight."

"Average temperatures in daytime exceed 30 degrees C., and the humidity of the atmosphere makes the temperature seem even higher. Nights are a bit cooler. The rainy season itself does not last very long, perhaps two or three months. However, the rains are much more intense in the adjacent highlands and the resultant runoff exceeds the capacities of the rivers, resulting in a backup of water that floods much of the area from August until November. During this period, travel is possible only by water or by air. The rains and flood produce vast stands of Sudan grass, three metres high and very dense, and little of scenic interest can be seen until the burning of the grasses commences, usually in January. The season for tourist exploration of the area is roughly from January through May."

"The single hotel in Gambela is not recommended for the tourist, except for those who feel that inconvenience makes for adventure. Most visitors arrange beforehand to stay at the resthouse of the American Presbyterian Mission, or at one of the flats or rooms owned by various trading companies. -- Motor fuel is also available -- from Seferian Company. - Ethiopian Airlines provides three flights per week to Gambela the year around."

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 97-99]

On 19 August 1965 the Gambela police caught three men transporting 1,256 bullets /cartridges?/ "to the border to sell them in Akobo region". They were fined by the Regional Court of Gambela, and their names were Louis Deng, Jeremiah Reath, and Daniel Rickbol. [News]

28-29 November 1965 a film team, consisting of Johan and Glory von Bonsdorff (of Finnish origin) and their teenage daughter Desirée filmed for a Swedish benevolent fund Hjälp Etiopiens Spetälska Barn (Help Ethiopia's Leprous Children). They were accompanied by Bernhard Lindahl från the Building College, and they made a tour on the river in a motorboat paid for from the fund, together with health officer Getachew Tekle. The film was never shown in Swedish TV as the initiator, Miss Selma Arnheim, had hoped.

Awraja Governor at this time was Colonel Lemma Gebre Mariam. [B Lindahl]

Also probably in 1965 a few minutes of a cinema film 'The Sailor from Gibraltar' were filmed in Gambela, with Jeanne Moreau as the leading film star. It was the only/?/ case of the century when an international entertainment film used an Ethiopian locality for part of its story. [B Lindahl]

In late 1965 or early 1966 the Ethiopian Tourist Organization arranged a tour to Gambela for the famous Swedish photographer Anna Riwkin together with Dr Edgar Mannheimer and two representatives of the National Geographic Magazine. [Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1966 no 1]

1966

In early 1966 a male American Peace Corps volunteer was killed by a crocodile in Baro

river, and a second crocodile seems to have taken part of the body away from the first one. Health officer Getachew opened the stomach of the crocodile after it had been killed and a number of photos were taken. [B Lindahl]

In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Gambela.

Elly Jannes, reporter for the Swedish magazine "Vi", visited Gambela on 13-15 January 1968.

Ras Gobena primary school in 1968 had 362 boys and 90 girls, with 8 teachers.

Ras Gobena junior secondary school had one female and 28 male students in grades 7-8, with two teachers of which one foreign.

"With independence the Sudan soon broke into revolution, the Christians and pagans of the southern Sudan attempting to break away from control of the Moslem north. Rebels and refugees fled across every border, many into the Gambela area. The Ethiopian government supported these refugees as Christian brothers -- The situation became worse when Haile Selassie's visit to the Sudan in February of 1967 was received by a coalition of Moslem protesters. There were reports of rebel support in the Gambela area -- including flights of arms across Ethiopian territory. By 1969 the Gambela area harboured 20,000 Sudan refugees." [Doig ibid. p 329]

Ethiopian Air Lines had three flights a week to Gambela by 1969. The official handbook printed in 1969 says that "at present there is no good hotel in the town", but Gambela Hotel was about to be constructed in that year.

1970s Only since the late 1970s have government-established schools begun to reach the children of this area. [Bradt 1995(1998)]

"The Ethiopian government has tried since the 1970s to bring an educational system to the region, but recent political problems have prevented the spread of this programme. It is only those children who live in town centres close to a school who are able to attend regular classes." [Aubert 1999]

There was epidemic sleeping sickness during 1970.

The Gambela area was visited around 10 December 1970 by Barbro Alving, well-known in Sweden as the journalist 'Bang', a Danish photographer, and the Director of the Swedish Red Cross. The purpose was to report on refugees from southern Sudan. [Tenaestelin(Sthlm)]

During the Mengistu regime, the port's fortunes further dwindled.

1980s Main hotel around 1982 was Gambella Ethiopia Hotel with 44 beds and manager Hailu Asfaw.

Population about 4,500 in 1984.

Around 1985 there was a project to construct a 25 km long all-weather road between Gambela and Shebel, to provide a better connection to the roads in Wellega.

The flood of Dinka and Nuer refugees increased, and a camp was established at Itang. A road covering the 40 kilometres from Gambela was completed in June of 1988, which brought in joint relief from the UN High Commission for Refugees and the Ethiopian Relief Services. At that time the camp stretched several kilometres along the river, with a population estimated at 60,000. "Travel in the area is ill advised."

[Doig ibid. p 329]

Post master in 1988 was Worku Teka.

1991 By the time the conference on changes in Ethiopia convened in London on 27 May 1991, the EPRDF was announcing capture of Gambela.

Among 59 political parties listed (from source in July 1991?) in October 1994 there were also the Gambella People's Democratic United Party and the Gambella People's Liberation Party.

1995 The first Assembly of the Gambela Peoples Regional Council held its inaugural meeting in Gambela town in mid-July 1995. Ato Okelo Oman was chairman. [News]

"Gambela is an oddity among Ethiopian towns, and a most appealing one. Lying at an altitude of 450m in the swampy, mosquito-ridden lowlands -- Gambela exudes an atmosphere of tropical languor, dictated as much by its lush vegetation and almost

unbearable humidity as by its remoteness from just about everywhere. -- In Gambela, I found the almost absurdly accurate fulfilment of every Western archetype of a tropical river port - nowhere that I have visited in East Africa is so overwhelmingly Conradian, so cinematically African." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

"Entering Gambela across the large, impressive concrete bridge over the Baro -- I found myself deposited at the nominal bus station (a bare patch of ground in front of a Total Garage) with a large roundabout to my right and no obvious evidence of a town in sight. - - what passes for the town centre lies hidden in a well-wooded dip between the main road and the river. -- two wide avenues spasmodically lined with government buildings, and a scattering of small village-like hut clusters kept discrete by patches of forest, swamp and streams /town plan sketch p 245/."

"Two main ethnic groups live in Gambela. The Anuwak -- are fishermen and mixed agriculturalists by tradition. They are strikingly tall people -- Their elegantly enclosed homesteads give Gambela much of its character. The smaller but even more dark-skinned Nuer originated in Nilotic-speaking parts of Sudan, and although they are relatively recent arrivals in this area, they are now the numerically dominant group in Gambela."

Gambela offers little in the way of organised sightseeing -- It is worth devoting some time to the bridge over the Baro (photography forbidden) and, to its west, the shady avenue that follows the river's course - one of Gambela's few apparent British relics. -- In the market, you can buy the woven baskets and bubble pipes that are characteristic of the area. -- There is a recently established tourist office in the maze of government buildings north of the town centre." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

"Ethiopian Airlines flies from Addis Ababa to Gambela three times per week. The government-run Ethiopia Hotel is set in attractive rambling grounds on the bank of the Baro River. -- When I visited Gambela /in late 1994/ the obsolete Mengistu-era restriction on foreigners staying in private hotels was still being enforced. When I asked the police why this was so, they immediately marched me to the nearest private hotel and told them to give me a room. As soon as the police left, I was sent away because the hotel owner was afraid he could be arrested if I stayed there. I then tried the Department of Culture for permission. They sent me to the Regional Headquarters, who referred me to the Tourist Office, where I was told that I definitely couldn't stay in a private hotel."

The private hotels at the time were the Tourist Hotel, Total Hotel and Gambela Hotel.

"All of these hotels were full by the time I had wasted an afternoon visiting various government offices for permission to stay at one of them. I ended up at a nameless hotel on the opposite corner of the Tourist Hotel (it has a corrugated iron fence) which -- turned out to be one of the most pleasant dollar-a-night hotels I stayed at in Ethiopia. -- As far as I could tell, Gambela is the end of the road as far as public transport goes." [Bradt 1995] Gambela National Park is Ethiopia's westernmost game preservation area. Because of the tremendous influx of Sudanese refugees in recent years the once abundant wildlife in the area has reportedly decreased considerably. [Camerapix 1995]

"The indigenous Anuak people are mainly fisherfolk -- There are few large villages, as people prefer instead to group together around a mango grove in an extended family compound of not more than five or six huts. These buildings, used solely as sleeping quarters, have floors of polished, compact mud, extremely low doorways let into walls decorated with engraved patterns depicting animals and magical symbols, and thatched roofs -- that sometimes extend down to almost ground level."

"The women, naked to the waist, wear elaborate bead necklaces and heavy ivory and bone bangles above the elbow, and have their hair closely cropped, sometimes shaven. Both men and women indulge in a further fancy -- of having the front six teeth of the lower jaw removed at about the age of twelve."

Past Itang, the Anuak give way to the Nuer, who are primarily cattle herders. "Nuer are more social in their habits than the Anuak and live together in villages of several hundred at widely spaced intervals. -- Both men and women favour a style of decorative cicatrizing, which raises the skin of chest, stomach, and face in remarkable patterns of bumps and cicatrices. Other forms of personal ornamentation include heavy bone bangles,

bright bead necklaces, and spikes of ivory or brass thrust through a hole pierced in the lower lip and protruding down over the chin." [Camerapix 1995]

Official statistics says that population was 8,043 in 1993 and another source that it was about 18,300 in 1994. The discrepancy is explained if refugees are included in the second figure but not in the first. The higher figure would mean a four-fold increase in ten years' time and corresponds to about 22,500 stated for year 2001.

1998 By the late 1990s there were domestic flights of EAL between Gambela and Dembidolo, Gore, Jimma and four flights a week to Addis Abeba via Jimma. The airport lies 16.5 km outside town. The length of its paved runway was about 2500 m. Instrument approach procedure had been published.

Headquarters of the Kaffa Illubabor Bethel Synod, related to the Bethel Church (Presbyterian), of the Mekane Yesus Church are in Gambela.

1999 It is possible to go by road from Addis Abeba to Gambela via Jimma or via Nekemte. Either way it is wise to allow 2-3 days depending on road conditions. A well-equipped four-wheel-drive is essential, but there is no means of hiring a four-wheel-drive vehicle in Gambela. [Aubert 1999]

A roundabout marks the colonial area; the heart of the town lies between the main road and the river. Malaria is a major problem. Nuer villages on the outskirts of the town are known as 'New Land'.

Hotels, in order from expensive to cheap, are Gambella Ethiopia Hotel, Lem Lem, Alaza, Tourist, Park, Gaba Hotel.

One bus leaves daily for Addis Abeba via Nekemte, two for Gore, two for Itang, and one truck for Dembidolo. There are no taxis in Gambela. Cargo boats occasionally run on the Baro river all the way to Akobo.

"As you leave Gambela on the road to Gore, the road takes you across the Baro River via the longest single-spanned bridge in the country, built by the Mengistu regime in the 1970s. There's a great view from the bridge over the town and the river. Don't forget, however, that photography is strictly prohibited."

[Lonely planet 2000 p 261-265 with town plan, 268]

"Speaking of tourism, it is delightfully underdeveloped in Gambela. You have the place to yourself, apart from the 200,000 people who live there. Although you can fly in on the 50 seater Fokker aircraft -- to the nicely paved runway, there are no tour operators based in Gambela. There are no cars to rent. There are no boat tours down the rivers. Tourists come in four-wheel-drives and take care of themselves."

"The bridge across the Baro River is big, well lighted, and impressive. -- only one vehicle at a time is allowed on the bridge. Armed guards on both sides enforce this rule. Frankly I think the bridge is sturdy enough to handle dozens of vehicles at the same time --"

"As you cross the bridge you are greeted by two sights - to the right is the old and still current port of Gambela, and to the left is the beach where people and cars compete in being washed."

"Guidebooks say that you can't take pictures from the bridge. For whatever reason, I had no trouble with this, and the guard at the bridge even posed for me when I asked if I could take pictures. I should admit that I was in a privileged position -- accompanying the Canadian Ambassador --"

There are the remains of an Italian fort near the river past the beach. Gambela town has wide avenues and an appreciable market. "There are plenty of fairly swish looking government buildings."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/12/31 and 2001/08/10]

picts Addis Reporter 1969 no 28 p 24-27 sixteen photos mostly of women and children;

Addis Reporter 1969 no 30 p 19-20 ten photos of women and houses;

Form (Sthlm) 1976 no 4 p 142-143,145 Gambela Community Development Center and handicraft products;

G Hancock et al, Under Ethiopian skies, London (1983)1987

p 125 partial view at the river, 130-131 men with stabbing spears in the river for catching catfish;
 Camerapix guide 1995 p 197 a central part of the town,
 198 people near Gambela

JDA45	Gambela (valley) 08°35'/40°15' 1760/2752 m Gambela, cf Gembela	08/40	[Gu 18 n]
JDB73	Gambela, G. (area) 1935 m	08/41	[WO]
JDJ37	Gambela (area near Harar)	09/42	[WO Gu]
GDF13	Gambela awraja	08/34	[MS Ad]

(centre at least 1964-1980 = Gambela)

Concerning refugees from Sudan in the 1980s and 1990s, see also under Itang.

During the resettlement programme of the Derg government until 1985 villages of approximately 500 families were erected in clusters in the Gambela area.

This newly settled population made up 85 per cent of the population of Gambela awraja.

[Jansson, Harris & Penrose 1987 p 175-176]

1985 Eyewitness account of resettlement: "We were driven to Mekelle and put in a huge tent. -- More and more people arrived. -- After one month, we were taken by plane to Gambella - - and put in a Resettlement Camp. My husband and I were assigned to a grass hut. -- We were given fifty kilos of flour and some salt. This was supposed to last eight people for a month."

"The place where we were living was surrounded by jungle. There weren't even any visible paths. -- But after two weeks, six hundred and fifty of us escaped after dark to make our way back to Tigray. We had no idea which direction to take, so we just watched the sky. -- Eventually, we got to a river and for the first time since we had left the camp came across some people. They were quite black and weren't wearing any clothes. -- By chance, one member of our party had been to this area some years ago and could speak a few words of their language. He asked them if they would help us to cross the river in their boats. They agreed, but asked us for money and clothes, which we gave them. They seemed a bit frightened of us, perhaps because we were so many in number. But when they had taken about half of us across to the far bank, they refused to take any more and started pushing those who still had to cross into the water. There was nothing we could do to help them and we had to go on. I don't know if any of them survived."

"As we went along, we frequently met other groups of black people. They terrorized us, then killed some of the men and took several of the women away. We were powerless to stop them, for they were armed with bows and arrows. We went on like this for a month -- " Those who survived became a kind of slaves in a village for three years. After a further escape they reached a road and finally ended up in Gedaref from where they were given a lift to Kartoum, where they found contact with the TPLF."

[Hammond 1999 p 122-123]

1990s Around May 1991 some 300,000 refugees returned to Sudan from camps near Gambela (probably including 200,000 from the Itang camp). This followed the overthrow of the Mengistu regime.

2000 A Lions Club medical team from different hospitals successfully gave sight to 402 cataract patients, in an Eye Camp conducted 21-27 December 2000 in the Gambela Region. The Lions Club of Ethiopia also took part in transporting patients to the camp and donated eyeglasses and introcular lenses. [AddisTribune 2001/1/1]

"The idea of taking people from the crowded highlands to the sparsely populated and very lush lowlands of Gambela makes sense on the surface, but requires more resources and organization than the Derg government put into it. The hapless highlanders, many of whom were reputedly forced to resettle, found themselves with few resources and relentlessly attacked by the lowland diseases such as malaria which they had no natural immunity to. Many died. Once the Derg was overthrown many decided to leave and return to their previous homes if they could. Those who stayed seem to be quite happy and mixing well with the local population. When Gambela officials were asked if they

would like more resettlement now, they answered no, it caused too much stress."

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/10]

Gambela National Park

Size 5060 sq km. Established to protect larger mammals of species typical also of neighbouring Sudan. 41 species of larger mammals and 154 species of birds have been recorded. The park suffers from Sudanese poaching and influx of refugees and has not been much developed yet. Accommodation in Gambela or in Gog.

"Travellers are best advised not to come here in search of animals. Birdlife, however, is outstanding." With an altitude ranging from 400 m to 768 m, temperatures are high here, as is rainfall. The park headquarters are found in Gambela town.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 41, 265-266]

"The part of the park I saw was 'mixed use', which means that whatever wildlife was around had to compete with a state farm growing cotton and a series of resettlement areas. There is an unfortunate practice of burning down the grass and undergrowth, which diminishes the wildness."

"Fortunately, Gambela is a large park and it gets a lot wilder after Alwera towards the town of Gog. A new road is under construction to the very remote Akobo in the far Southwest -- Officials assured me that along there you would see elephant and water buffalo, and lions if you were lucky. There are no facilities in the park--"

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/08/17]

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|---------|
| GDF13 | Gambela wereda (centre in 1964 = Gambela) | 08/34 | [Ad] |
| geol | L. Usuni in 1952 prospected the Baro valley for gold from Gambela to Dembidolo. The quartz of this area is glassy and seems to be sterile.
Yubdo may be reached from the Sudan by the Gambela river. Gambela valley, 22 km long, is situated on the Gariboro series of rocks (terrace-type conglomerates with a limonitic matrix), and the content of gold found during preliminary prospecting is discouraging. [Mineral 1966] | | |
| HDC71 | Gambeli (area) | 08/36 | [WO] |
| ?? | Gambeltu (river) | ../.. | [Mi] |
| | It is a left affluent of the Ganale. At least three bodies of serpentinite have been noted along this river, but the contents of nickel have been found to be low. [Mineral 1966] | | |
| JCU46 | Gambisi (Barnbase) | 07/44 | [WO] |
| | <i>gambo</i> (Som) 1. kerchief, head-scarf; 2. type of coin;
<i>Gambo</i> , name of a people historically living east of the Chomen swamps; <i>Gembo</i> (Gämbö) name of a Gafat clan | | |
| GDU91 | Gambo, cf Gembo | 10/34 | [WO] |
| HCT05 | Gambo (wide area) | 07/38 | [WO] |
| | A Catholic mission was started there (in Arussi) early. | | |
| HDG47 | Gambo, see under Nejo | 09/35 | [Mi] |
| | gameda: <i>gamida</i> (T) Helinus mystacinus | | |
| HDC37 | Gameda (mountain) | 08/37 | [WO] |
| ?? | Gamele (in Jimma region) | ../.. | [It] |
| H.... | Gamengna (plain near Ankober) | 09/39 | [n] |
| GDU81 | Gamendu (hill) 1021/1073 m | 10/34 | [WO] |
| HFE39c | Gamer (mountain) 2643 m | 13/39 | [Gu] |
| | <i>Gamili</i> (Gamila) name of an ethnic group, or rather sub-group, related to Boro/Shinasha/Jebelawi and numbering only about 186 according to the 1994 census.
<i>gamma</i> (O) branch, limb of the body; (A,O) mane of horse or mule etc | | |
| HFD87 | Gamma (mountain) 1924/2024 m, see under Adi Daro | 14/38 | [WO Gu] |
| HEM25 | Gammadu (with cave church Maryam) | 12/39 | [x] |
| HCR36c | Gammalucho (in Kefa) | 07/37 | [Mi] |
| | There are outcrops of iron-manganese deposits. From exploration at four points it was | | |

	estimated that there are 55,000 metric tons of ore. [Mineral 1966]		
	<i>gamme</i> (A) 1. hairdo of girls, kind of tonsure; 2. kind of straight lowland tree; (O) grade of the <i>gada</i> system, with a hairstyle that looks like the tonsure of a Franciscan monk; gammi: <i>gam'i</i> (Som) cause to fall asleep, hypnotize		
HDF83	Gammi 1247 m <i>gamo, gemo</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Rhus vulgaris</i> ; (Konso) wood carver; <i>Gamo</i> , ethnic group (sub-group related to the Welayita) numbering about 719,847 according to the 1994 census	08/39	[WO]
HCD71	Gamo (area)	06/37	[WO]
HDD70	Gamo 2519 m (sub-district, ctr in 1964 = Rariesa)	08/37	[Ad WO]
HDJ28	Gamo 09°19'/37°23' 2212 m	09/37	[n]
HDL79	Gamo	09/39	[WO]
HDM70	Gamo	09/39	[WO]
HER68	Gamo	13/37	[WO]
HES70	Gamo 13°22'/37°31' 1303 m	13/37	[WO n]
HCD91	Gamo awraja, see Gemu awraja		
H...	Gamo Inda Maryam (Gamoindamariam) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Adabai) <i>gamoji, gammojji</i> (O) hot lowlands	13/37	[+ Ad]
GDU41	Gamoscia, see Gomosha <i>Gamosha</i> , name of an ethnic group gamra: <i>gemora</i> (gämora) (A) volcano		
HEU72	Gamra 1266 m	13/39	[Gu]
HDF07	Gamsari 08°11'/39°58' 3390 m	08/39	[n]
GDM55	Gamso (area)	09/34	[WO]
HCD66	Gamso (Ganso, Ganzo) (mountain)	06/38	[WO n]
HCD66	Gamso 06°02'/38°07' 1819 m <i>gamu, gamuu</i> (O) 1. be attached to; 2. eat or drink eagerly; 3. become tired; 4. have failing health		
HCD91	Gamu awraja, see Gemu awraja <i>gamud</i> (A) period of hunger or famine		
HBK56	Gamud, Gebel (Galmud) (area) 2206/2578 m <i>gamuda</i> (A) rebel, one with a savage attitude <i>gan</i> (a) clay pot for <i>tella</i> ; <i>gana</i> (O) 1. (<i>ganna</i>) rainy season, 'winter'; 2. plant, tree; 3. (<i>ganaa</i>) palm of the hand; 4. (also <i>ganan</i>) plot, conspiracy	04/38	[WO Wa]
HEJ97	Gana (area) 1995 m, cf Ganna, Gena, Genna	12/37	[WO]
GDU84	Ganaberri (Ganeberri) 10°43'/34°46' 681 m near the border of Sudan	10/34	[n]
HBR95	Ganada 647 m	05/37	[WO]
H...	Ganale wereda, see Genale wereda <i>ganama</i> (O) /early/ morning		
JDB89	Ganami, see Genemi		
??	Ganamit (locality in Tegulet)	../..	[n]
??	Ganat A hot spring said to be the source of a stream. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
??	Ganat Abo (in the Jabi district) Cheesman in 1933 heard of two quarries of limestone in the neighbourhood, used locally for lime-burning. Samples of rock from Ganat Abo were found to be compact cream- coloured limestone with no visible fossils. A church Ganat Abo was near the village where Tekle Haymanot, the father of Ras Hailu, was born. Ras Hailu was having the church rebuilt with local stone and lime. [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]

HEL17c	Ganata Maryam, see Genete Maryam		
HBK93	Gancharo (Ganciaro, G.) (hill) 1520/1904 m <i>ganda</i> (O) village, vicinity, neighbourhood	04/37	[+ WO Wa]
JDC65	Ganda .., see Gende ..		
JDJ15	Ganda Abahi, see Genda Abahi		
JDC96	Ganda Barena, see Gende Boreda		
JCR66	Gandaba (area) 924 m, cf Gandeba	07/42	[MS WO]
JCT74	Gandabal (mountain) 957 m	07/43	[WO]
JC...	Gandabella, cf Gende Belo <i>gandad gudo</i> , Great Gandad; <i>guddo</i> (O) big; <i>gudo</i> (Som) 1. inside, interior; 2. fulfill one's obligations	07/42	[18]
HBM57	Gandad Gudo (area) <i>gandad tiko</i> , Little Gandad; <i>tikko</i> (tiqqoo) (O) small	04/39	[WO]
HBM56	Gandad Tiko, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HEP07	Gandeba (mountain) 12°40'/36°22' 914 m near map code HEH97, cf Gandaba <i>gandi</i> (O) sleeping sickness; (Som) tse-tse fly	12/36	[n]
HEJ22	Gandi (mountain) 1832 m, peak 2410 m, see u. Alefa	11/36	[WO]
HDM64	Gandi Ghior, see Gundi Giyor		
HDC34	Gando 08°26'/37°02' 1584 m	08/37	[WO n]
HDC36	Gando 08°25'/37°10' 1781 m	08/37	[WO n]
HER06	Gandwa (Gandua)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEP08	Gandwar (Ganduar) (area) 830 m	12/36	[+ WO]
HEM84	Gane Geb 12°30'/39°46' 1883 m	12/39	[n]
GDU84	Ganeberri, see Ganaberri		
??	Ganezo (Ganäzo) (hist. recorded area) <i>ganga</i> (A) hollow /like bamboo/	../..	[Pa]
HEE75	Gangale 11°33'/38°55' 1994 m	11/38	[MS]
HCT29	Gangarra	07/39	[Wa]
HDU37	Gangawa (mountain) 10°13'/39°58' 1677 m <i>gange, gaangee</i> (O) mule	10/39	[n]
HCR68	Gangeletta (Gangaletta) 1940 m	07/37	[WO Gu]
HCJ82	Gangi (Gange) 07°07'/36°47' 1759 m	07/36	[n WO Gu LM]
HDA98	Gangi, see Genji		
HDC43	Gangi (Gandji) 08°34'/36°55' 1568 m, cf Genji <i>gango</i> (O) mule	08/36	[n]
HDE67	Gango 08°43'/39°04' 1922 m	08/39	[n]
HDL35	Gango 2934 m	09/38	[AA]
??	Ganj (district) Separated from the Ilmana Densa district by the river Tul.	../..	[Ch]
??	Ganj (river) Cheesman was told in 1927 that the Ganj runs independently into the Abay. Its ravine-sides were almost impossible to cross.	../..	[Ch]
HEJ09	Ganj (Gagn Amba) Cheesman in 1933 found the small island to be about 400 m from the shore of Lake Tana. It was deserted and the church of Mikael was a ruin. [Cheesman 1936] <i>ganja: ganya</i> (O) old /horse/; <i>ganjeh</i> (T) kind of tree, <i>Pittosporum viridifolium</i>	11/37	[Ch Gu]
HDB48	Ganja (Gangia, Gara Laia Gangia?) (area)	08/36	[+ WO]
HDA98	Ganji, see Genji & HDB54		
	<i>Ganjule</i> , name of a farming people living on the shores of lakes Abaya and Chamo, with ancient traditions of hippo hunting, as ethnic group numbering about 1,146 according to the 1994 census.		
HCD51	Ganjule (Gangiula) (island) 1233 m	05/37	[Ca WO]

The Ganjule people on the island of that name around 1990 relocated to Shela Mela on the west shore of lake Chamo, numbering by then about 50 only.

[Summer Institute of Linguistics]

??	Ganka (Ganqa) (historically recorded mountain)/.. [+ Pa] In the early 1600s the military chief of Enarya, Abekan, lived on the steep, strategically located, and "fully inhabited" mountain of Ganqa. This was situated near the frontier. [Pankhurst 1997 p 335] gann dega: <i>dega</i> (däga) (A) highland		
HDU11	Gann Dega (area) <i>ganna</i> (O) 1. wet season; 2. year	10/39	[WO]
HCD44	Ganna 1461 m	05/37	[WO]
HDA08	Gannat 08°09'/35°31' 1837 m, cf Genet near map code HCN98	08/35	[n]
HDS11	Gannat, cf Genet	10/37	[Wa]
HDJ27	Gannate (Ganatie) (area) 2372 m	09/37	[WO Gu]
HCD66	Ganso (Ganzo), see Gamso		
HCC48c	Ganta (ensete culture area), cf Genta	05/37	[x]
HFF71	Ganta Afeshum, see Genta Afeshum		
HCD61	Gantar, see Genta		
HEJ85	Gantaye (Gantaie), see under Chilga <i>ganu</i> (O) to rebel, to betray	12/37	[+ WO]
HCJ82c	Ganu, cf Geno	07/36	[Wa]
HDJ18	Ganu 09°10'/37°22' 2560 m <i>Ganza</i> , as language used near Abay river in Wellega nowadays almost extinct	09/37	[18 n]
GDM61	Ganza (Gonza) 09°37'/34°25' 1212 m <i>gao</i> , <i>ga-o</i> 1. (O) lance; 2. joke, mockery; 3. (Sidamo O) <i>Toddalia asiatica</i> , Teclea? <i>gawo</i> (O) tall grass	09/34	[WO n]
HCR49	Gao <i>gara</i> (A,O) <i>gaaraa</i> (O) mountain, hill /also many other meanings/; <i>gara</i> (Wolayto?) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia sieberiana</i> ; <i>garaa</i> , <i>garan</i> (O) stomach, belly; <i>gaara</i> (O) eyebrow Gara ..., see also second part of name, cf Tulu ..	07/37	[WO]
HDL64	Gara 09°37'/38°49' 2597 m	09/38	[AA n]
HDL73	Gara 09°46'/38°43' 2707 m	09/38	[n]
HDL45	Gara Aba Guda (G. Abaguda) 2590 m <i>gara</i> ..: <i>iya</i> (Som) 1. she, her; 2. they, them	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL32	Gara Aba Iya 2409 m	09/38	[AA MS]
JDJ47	Gara Abdulla (Abdulla) (mountain) Gara Abdulla 09°27'/42°16' 2740/2972 m	09/42	[WO Gu]
JDH79	Gara Adi (mountain) 09°46'/41°34' 951 m <i>gara adure</i> (O) mountain of the cat?	09/41	[MS]
HDL44	Gara Adure 2477 m	09/38	[AA]
HEM43	Gara Aleucia (Garra A.) 12°09'/39°40' 1392 m	12/39	[+ n]
HCT54 geol	Gara Alutu (Alutu, Alatu) 07°46'/38°47' 2369 m Mount Alutu, south of Ziway, shows a well preserved small oval crater, though recent lavas have erupted from the eastern flanks of the mountain. The mountain showed fumaroles in the crater and on its flanks in 1913, and again in 1959. [Mohr 1961 p 222, 228] <i>gara amola</i> : <i>amole</i> (A,O) salt bar	07/38	[WO x Gu]
JDK50	Gara Amola (area) 2666 m <i>gara arawa</i> (O) mountain of open space?	09/42	[WO]

HCM73	Gara Arawa (Gara Araua) (area) 4087 m <i>gara babu</i> (O) dear child mountain?	06/39	[+ WO]
HDL33	Gara Babu 2485 m <i>gara beldan</i> (O) wide mountain?	09/38	[AA]
JDL22	Gara Beldan (area)	09/43	[WO]
HDE83	Gara Bolo (village), see under Sebeta <i>gara borat</i> (O) mountain of the wooden pillow (<i>borati</i>)?	08/38	[x]
JDJ70	Gara Borat (area) 09°45'/41°39' 1425 m <i>gara bube</i> (O) mountain of strong wind; <i>bubbe</i> (O) storm	09/41	[WO]
JDJ68	Gara Bube (mountain) <i>gara buko</i> (O) dough mountain; <i>buko</i> (Som) become sick	09/42	[WO]
HDL54	Gara Buko (G. Boku) 09°31'/38°52' 2658 m <i>gara buro</i> : <i>buro</i> (Som) 1. small container for water or milk; 2. wart; 3. extra, bonus; <i>buuro</i> (Som) grow fatter	09/38	[AA n]
JDH49	Gara Buro (area) 2156 m	09/41	[WO]
HDK70	Gara Chaychayba (Gara Cai-cai-ba)	09/37	[+ n]
HDK70	Gara Chaychayba 09°43'/37°34' 2231 m <i>gara dima</i> (O) red mountain	09/37	[+ n]
HDL24	Gara Dima 3099 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDE39	Gara Era, M. (area)	08/39	[WO]
HDF30	Gara Era, M. (area)	08/39	[WO]
HBK97	Gara Fulli, see Fulli		
HDE83	Gara Furi, see Furi <i>gara gabib</i> : <i>gabiib</i> , <i>gebiib</i> (Som) flat firm soil		
JDD00	Gara Gabib (area) <i>gara garri</i> : <i>garri</i> (O) part of	08/42	[WO]
JDK74	Gara Garri (area) 1892 m	09/42	[WO]
JCP12	Gara Gedil (Gara Ghedil) (area) <i>gara gelgel</i> : <i>gilgel</i> (A) little one of domestic animals	07/40	[+ WO]
HDL65	Gara Gelgel <i>gara gimi</i> (O) glowing mountain? mountain of harvest? <i>gimi</i> (O) 1. embers, firebrand; 2. handful of crops with the whole stalks	09/38	[AA]
GDL18c	Gara Gimi <i>gara gora</i> (O) rose mountain; <i>gora</i> (O) 1. wild rose shrub; 2. kind of raspberry; (A) side of mountain, wide and flat road	09/34	[MS]
JDC97	Gara Gora (mountain)	09/42	[WO]
HBL24	Gara Gorfu, see Gorfo <i>gara gudda</i> (O) large mountain		
HDL72	Gara Guda (mountain) 09°46'/38°37' 3496/3544 m <i>gara gumb</i> (O) mountain of the granary (<i>gumbi</i>)?	09/38	[AA n]
HBR25	Gara Gumb (mountains) <i>gara gungun</i> : <i>gunaguna</i> (A,T) a variety of ensete	04/37	[WO]
JDJ64	Gara Gungun (Garegungum) (mountain)	09/42	[WO n]
JDJ64	Gara Gungun 09°37'/42°00' 1629 m <i>gara guracha</i> (O) black or dark blue mountain		
JDH01	Gara Guracha, cf Chercher, Adal & ...		
JDH..	Gara Guracha awraja (Garagurcha ..) (-1965-)	09/40?	[x]
1960s	In 1965 a 26-classroom new school building was constructed at a cost of E\$ 114,432. [News]		
JDC17	Gara Hussen (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDJ26	Gara Jabbe (with some asbestos) see under Harar	09/42	[Mi]
HCT61	Gara Jabile (Gara Giabile) (area) <i>gara jalla</i> (O) violent or proud or twisted mountain	07/38	[+ WO]
JDH44	Gara Jalla (Gara Gialla) (area) 1547 m	09/41	[+ WO]

HDL18	Gara Jolle Fiche (G. Giolle Ficce) (area) <i>gara karaba</i> (O) mountain of the tweezers or small pliers?	09/39	[+ WO]
JDH44	Gara Karaba (Gara Caraba) (area) <i>gara kolba</i> (O) mountain of the horn	09/41	[+ WO]
JCP27	Gara Kolba (Gara Colba) (area), cf Kolba	07/41	[+ WO]
JCP27	Gara Kolba 07°28'/41°22' 1066 m		
JDH04	Gara Kufa (G. K'ufa, G. Qufa) 09°07'/41°04' 2553 m	09/41	[MS q]
HDB48	Gara Laia (area) 1676 m <i>gara lilmo</i> (O) mountain of the spire, Needle Mountain	08/36	[WO]
GDF24	Gara Lilmo 950 m <i>gara lincha: gara lencha?</i> (O) mountain of the lion?	08/34	[WO x]
HEM44	Gara Lincha (G.Lincia)(hill) see under Zobil <i>gara muka</i> (O) mountain of the wood	12/39	[+ Gu WO]
HDL56	Gara Muka 2645 m	09/39	[AA]
JDH..	Gara Mukdar (with sawmill) see under Kunni	09/40	[x]
	<i>gara muleta: gara mulleto?</i> (O) mountain of the sign? there was a <i>Mulata gada</i> of the Mecha Oromo in 1586-1594		
JDJ21	Gara Muleta (G. Mullata, Garamoulata, Amir Nor) (mountain range) 09°15'/41°43' 2726/3090/3405 m	09/41	[MS Gu x WO]
geol	"At Gara Mullata -- about 350 m of Upper Sandstone strata with conglomerate bands near the base lie upon the Antalo Limestone and beneath the Trap series capping; perhaps there was an early Trap Series eruption in this region, and certainly the horizontal lavas of this high mountain have no preserved equivalents in any direction. A limestone intercalation in the upper sandstones of Gara Mullata contains Aptian foraminifera and pelecypods /as fossils/ -- (see Gortani 1952)." [P A Mohr, Geology .. 1961 p 91] Abate Agde was born there on 18 August 1923. He became Ethiopian ambassador to Sweden in 1963. In April/May 1936 Fitawrari Million withdrew "with little more than an irregular band" to the mountains of Gara Muleta for a last stand against the Italians. [Greenfield 1965 p 226]		
pict	G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 97 church, tombs, telephone lines		
JDJ02	Gara Muleta awraja (centre at least 1946-1980 = Grawa) There was an administrative district in the early 1930s, with centre at Kurfa Chele. Sub-province Governor of Gara Muleta awraja in 1959 was Grazmach Bizuneh Wolde Mariam.	09/41	[MS Ad]
1980s	On 10 June 1989 the Oromo Liberation Front reported that it had "disarmed" an unspecified number of Ethiopian soldiers and freed more than 2,000 Oromo prisoners by destroying five "concentration camps" in Gara Muleta awraja. [Area handbook (USA) 1993]		
HDLG78	Gara Nasa, see Nasa <i>gara nata: nyata</i> (O) 1. food; 2. (nyaataa) fleas, lice		
JDJ63	Gara Nata (area) 1300 m, see under Dire Dawa	09/41	[WO]
JDH03	Gara Nigus (G. Negus) 09°05'/41°01' 2262 m <i>gara ole</i> (O) mountain of walking-stick? <i>ola</i> (O) sheep	09/41	[n WO]
HDL29	Gara Ole (area), see under Sheno	09/39	[WO]
HDL65	Gara Ontu 2669 m <i>gara rabu: rab</i> (Som) narrow place	09/38	[AA]
JDJ56	Gara Rabu (mountain) 2470 m	09/42	[WO]
JDJ56	Gara Rabu, see under JDJ45 Kombolcha		
HCF03	Gara Reata (area)	05/39	[WO]

JDJ36	Gara Sarasherifa (Gara Sarascerifa) (area) 2047 m, see under JDJ45 Kombolcha	09/42	[+ WO]
JDJ47	Gara Serirta (Sarerta) (mountain) 1930/2850 m gara sero: <i>seru</i> (O) penis; <i>seero</i> (Som) mark out for oneself	09/42	[WO Gu]
HCU41	Gara Sero (area) <i>gara tifu</i> (O) mountain of fine rain	07/39	[WO]
HDE38	Gara Tifu (area)	08/39	[WO]
JDC60	Gara Toma (area) 1587 m	08/41	[WO]
HDJ45	Gara Tuke (G.Tuk'e, G.Tuqe) 09°28'/37°04' 2745 m	09/37	[MS q]
??	Gara Wiha (Gara Ua) Some tens of kilometres north-east of Dire Dawa. Small grains of massive galena, a mineral interesting for the metal lead, were found at the boundary between sandstone and limestone, by test diggings in 1965. [Mineral 1966]	../.	[Mi]
HDL71	Gara Yike (with church) 2723 m garab: <i>garaab ad</i> (Som) be sympathetic towards you, be sorry for you	09/38	[AA]
JBP35	Garab Ad, cf Gereb <i>garad</i> (A) thorn tree, <i>Acacia albida</i> , also <i>Osyris abyssinica</i> ; <i>garaad</i> (Som) 1. /respectful title of/ chief, leader; 2. wisdom, judgement; <i>gered</i> (gäräd) (A) maid-servant	04/41	[WO]
HCL47	Garada (area) 3209 m, cf Gerada	06/39	[WO]
HBS56	Garadase, see Gerdasa		
??	Garado (in Bale, with salines)	../.	[Mi]
JDE37	Garadugh 1091 m <i>garaf</i> , <i>gharaf</i> (Arabic) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Cordia gharaf</i> ; <i>garafa</i> (O) coarsely ground corn flour	08/44	[WO]
HEJ57	Garaf (area)	12/37	[WO]
HEL..	Garagara The "Chinese road" from Weldiya passes the village of Garagara 19 km before Debre Zebit.	11/38	[n]
HDC97	Garagona (area), see under Ijaji	09/37	[WO]
JDH..	Garagurcha awraja, see Gara Guracha awraja		
JDD31	Garais (mountain) 08°25'/42°38' 1174 m	08/42	[n]
HEM33	Garajam 13°07'/39°37' 2162 m	13/39	[n]
HEM33	Garajam 13°07'/39°40' 2429 m	13/39	[n]
HEU53	Garajam (Garagiam) (mountain) 2637 m Garajam, see under Debub	13/39	[+ Gu]
HEU54	Garajam (Garagiam) (place) see under Debub	13/39	[+ WO]
HDE18	Garajan (Garagian) (mountain area)	08/39	[+ WO]
HDL39	Garakora 09°22'/39°16' 2830 m	09/39	[n]
HDE56	Garala, M. (area) 2400 m, see under Mojo	08/39	[WO]
HDL54	Garalole 2609 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HFE28	Garalta, see Geralta		
HDJ61	Garamate (Carranate) (mountain)	09/36	[WO Gz]
HDJ61	Garamate 09°44'/36°39' 1864 m		
HDE06	Garamati, M. (area) <i>garamba</i> (Bale O) kind of highland shrub or small tree, <i>Hypericum lanceolatum</i> , <i>H. revolutum</i>	08/39	[WO]
HCL42	Garamba (Guramba) 06°44'/38°39' 3083/3327 m (mountain)	06/38	[LM WO Wa]
pict	J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 112-113[25] bamboo houses and camp at altitude 3200 m <i>garan</i> (Som) animal with head or front of a different colour; <i>garran</i> (Som) accuse, bring a case against; <i>garana</i> (O) on this side		

JEB36	Garanata (area)	11/41	[WO]
JCC23	Garani (area)	05/41	[WO]
JEB35	Garani (area, mountain) gararri ..: <i>gararra</i> (O) chameleon; <i>roba</i> (O) rain	11/41	[Ne WO]
JBP68	Gararri Roba (area) <i>garas</i> (Som) shade-tree with edible fruit, <i>Dobera glabra</i>	05/41	[WO]
J....	Garasbur After some Somali had gathered at Hodayo in June 1963 to plan guerrilla warfare against the Ethiopians, they were intercepted when leaving from there. A clash occurred at Garasbur, south-west of Degeh Bur. The rebel force managed to disengage itself, then dispersed, with each sectoral command heading for its home district. During the next three months, isolated clashes occurred throughout the Ogaden. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 178]	08/43?	[x]
JDP67	Garaselle (=Garas Ele?) (area)	10/41	[WO]
HEJ30	Garasg (Garasgh) (area) <i>garasi</i> (O) from there	12/36	[+ WO]
HEP69	Garasitu (area)	13/36	[WO]
KCA74	Garasle (Ermun)	06/45	[WO]
HCC58	Garasse, see Geresse <i>garba</i> (O) 1. lake; 2. deep place; 3. servant, slave; 4. (Wolayto?) kind of tree, <i>Prunus africanus</i>		
HCD48	Garba, cf Gerbe	05/38	[WO]
HDE62	Garba (arch. site) see under Melka Kunture	../..	[x]
JCB58	Garba Dadajo (seasonal spring) <i>garba daka</i> (O) lowland lake? <i>daka</i> (O) 1. hot lowlands; 2. downwards; 3. (daaqaa) border, boundary; 4. (dhaka:) rock, stone, weight	05/41	[MS WO]
JCJ62	Garba Daka (Garba Daca) 562 m garba dubo: <i>dubo</i> (O) sheep's tail; (Som) bake for oneself	06/41	[+ MS WO]
JCS95	Garba Dubo (area) garba haba: <i>haba</i> (Som) always, in any case	08/42	[WO]
JCB01	Garba Haba (seasonal spring) <i>garba harre</i> (O) donkey lake?	05/40	[MS WO]
JDD79	Garba Harre (area) garba khalifa: <i>Khaliif</i> (Arabic) a man's name	08/43	[WO]
JCR87	Garba Khalifa (area)	07/42	[WO]
HEL77	Garbaco, see Amba Gurbako		
JBR60	Garbadigabato (area)	05/41	[WO]
KCN25	Garbadir	07/45	[WO]
JCE84	Garbagududu	06/43	[MS WO]
JDK68	Garbahedli (Garbadadleh) (plain)	09/43	[WO Gu]
JBT59	Garbahure (waterhole)	05/44	[WO]
??	Garbailek 09°31'/43°24' 1640 m (60 km by road from Jijiga)	../..	[It]
JDS71	Garbale (area)	10/42	[WO]
HCC79	Garbanse	06/37	[WO]
JDK68c	Garbaylle (Garbaille, Garbaillec) (border post) 1560 m	10/42	[+ Gu]
JDK77	Garbeiller (area)	09/43	[WO]
JDH69	Garbellucu, see Gerbeluku		
JDH58	Garbelluko (Garbelluco) (area)	09/41	[+ WO]
JEH18c	Garbena (area)	11/41	[Gu]
JEN87	Garbena (hills) <i>garbi</i> , <i>garbe</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Faidherbia albida</i> , <i>Pygeum africanum</i> ; (Som) 1. kind of thorny plant; 2. push or shove with one's shoulder	13/40	[Ne WO]

HDK78	Garbi	09/38	[WO]
	<i>garbicha</i> (O) 1. servant, male slave; 2. (Borana O) <i>Chionotrix latifolia</i>		
HCL21	Garbicho (Garbiccio, Gerbicho) (area) 06°26'/38°38' cf Gerbichu	06/38	[+ WO x]
	In December 1956 Friedrich Ehm hired skilled workers and bought material in Garbicho to build a Sidamo-type bamboo house for an "open-air museum" of Ethiopian traditional house types at the Building College in Addis Abeba. In the period February 1963-July 1965 the newly established Children's Nutrition Unit used Garbicho as one of four field stations to collect "baseline data" about nutrition in the different parts of Ethiopia.		
picts	Annales d'Ethiopie vol 1, Paris 1955 pl XVIII-XX heads of sculptured stones found on hill		
	<i>garbo</i> (Som) 1. steep bank, deep area hollowed out by water falling from above; 2. shoulders; 3. name of a star constellation		
HDA92	Garbo 09°01'/35°02' 1832 m	09/35	[n]
HDD46	Garbo, see Gerbo		
HDE41	Garbo 08°34'/38°34' 2217 m	08/38	[n]
	<i>garbu, garbuu</i> (O) barley, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		
HEF24	Garbu (area), see under Kombolcha	11/39	[Gu]
JDC53	Garbu (area)	08/41	[WO]
HCC29	Gardala, see Gidole		
??	Gardo (historically recorded area) in the south-west of Ethiopia	../..	[x]
JCU92	Gardor (area) 913 m	08/44	[MS WO]
HES53	Garduko (Garduco) (area) 3002 m	13/37	[+ WO]
HCC29	Gardula awraja (centre at least 1964-1980 = Gidole)	05/37	[MS Ad]
HCC29	Gardula wereda (centre in 1964 = Gidole) <i>Gardulla</i> , name of a negroid tribe speaking Burji-Geleba language	05/37	[Ad]
HCC18	Gardulla (mountain) 2545 m	05/37	[WO]
HCC18	Gardulla, see under Gidole, cf Gadulla		
HCC29	Gardulla (place), see Gidole		
	<i>gare</i> (garä) (A) 1. toil, try one's best; 2. black and white /animal/; (O) member of a team; <i>gari</i> (O) large tree with termiteproof wood; <i>garre</i> (A) injera made of mixed flour /of inferior quality/; <i>Garre</i> , Somali clan of southern Somalia and northern Kenya		
HDD98	Gare 09°03'/38°15' 2249 m, near map code HDK08 see under Welenkomi, cf Gere	09/38	[AA MS]
HDK06	Gare 09°03'/38°06' 2332 m, near map code HDD96 see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA MS]
HDK70	Gare Kakarba 09°43'/37°34' 2231 m	09/37	[n]
HBK51	Garea 863 m	04/37	[WO]
JDD14	Garea (well)	08/42	[WO]
HDE56	Garebobena (Garebabeno) 08°37'/39°00' 1885 m	08/39	[n]
JDJ64	Garegumgum, see Gara Gungun		
HDA59	Garemu	08/35	[WO]
JDH09	Garet Derre (area)	09/41	[WO]
JDH08	Garet Kalala (Garet Calala) (area) garet muti: <i>muti</i> (O) blunt thick needle	09/41	[+ WO]

JDJ21	Garet Muti (area) <i>gareta</i> (garet'a) (A) obstacle such as thorny branches put across a road; <i>garetta</i> (garätt'a) start to become white and ripe /grain/	09/41	[WO]
JEA22	Garfa (area) 2195 m, cf Gafra <i>gargara</i> (O) help, assistance; <i>gargar</i> (O) apart; <i>gargaar</i> (Som) help, assistance, support	11/40	[WO]
HET79	Gargara (Gargaua) (area) 2110 m	13/39	[WO It]
HCM90	Gargedda, see Gergedda		
HED43	Gargimbit 1700 m Consul Cheesman travelled from Agazaba to there in January 1927. Gargimbit at that time was a group of villages of about twenty houses on a hill, with a cultivated plain extending to the edge of the Abay ravine. The passage to Agam Wiha, only 3 km along the Abay, was very difficult even with a detour of 15 km. Cheesman thought that he was the first to cross the Abaya ravine with a caravan of loaded mules. Gargimbit, at 1700 m, was the lowest altitude where Cheesman had seen wheat being cultivated. [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[Ch]
HDH10	Gargio, see Gerjo		
JEC90	Gargori (area)	11/41	[WO]
JEB99	Gargori (lake and shore area) 379 m	11/41	[WO Gu]
JEC90	Gargori (area)	11/41	[WO]
HBU24	Gargull, G. (area)	04/39	[WO]
HCP04	Gari 07°17'/36°07' 2033 m <i>gari</i> (O) large tree with termiteproof wood; (A) horse-drawn cart; <i>gaari</i> (Som) 1. car, truck, transport; 2. good housewife; <i>gaarii</i> (Oromo word meaning what?); <i>garri</i> 1. (eastern O) kind of shrub, <i>Barbeya oleoides</i> ; 2. (O) part of	07/36	[n]
HED23	Garib (mountain) 11°04'/37°47' 2152 m	11/37	[n]
HDF74	Garibaldi Pass (European name only?)(Gariboldi?) 08°48'/39°42' 1335 m (David Buxton, travelling in the 1940s, writes Garibaldi, but Guida dell A.O.I. - by mistake or not? - has the form Gariboldi. Giuseppe Garibaldi, the hero of Italian liberty, lived 1807-82.) Midway between Nazret and Awash Station on the Dire Dawa road. Immediately south of the pass there is a crater with black lava formations. This crater is said to have been active last time about 1810 (Harris). geol "At Gariboldi Pass extremely scoriaceous olivine basalt lavas and cinders are associated with surface cauldron subsidence features." [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 214] 1960s There was an Italian inscription on a stone at the highest point of the road. The letters had been partly cut away, but it was still possible to read the inscription. A church indicated on the War Office map 1940s is the ruin of a small Italian chapel. A naturalist's impression, in Swedish: "Några gamla förfallna hus i typisk italiensk stil markerade platsen. En minnessten över Garibaldi stod farligt nära ett jättelikt stup, som avslutades i en lavakrater ett hundratal meter längre ned. Själva lavakratern var ungefär en kilometer i diameter. En del vegetation spirade trots allt därnere. Några vilsekomna klippspringare -- gav oss en uppvisning i krumsprång där nere, när vi tittade över kanten. Det märkligaste djuret skulle visa sig en stund senare, Det var den s.k. klippdassaren. En underlig kuf som klättrar som en ödla efter klippväggarna. -- Klippdassaren var ett mycket skyggt djur. Vi kunde iaktta den i kikarna på cirka 200 meters avstånd. -- Där nere på kraterbotten gick också stora flockar av jättelika pärlhöns och hackade. Hur djur och växtlighet kunde livnära sig i Garibaldipasset är för mig ofattbart. En stenhård lavabotten kan inte ge mycket av näring."	08/39	[WO]

	[Bush och lustgård, Sthlm 1964 p 32]		
text	P A Mohr, Surface cauldron subsidence and associated faulting and fissure basalts at Gariboldi Pass, Shoa, <i>in</i> Bull. Volc. 24, 1962		
H....	Garika (not far from Mizan Teferi) Limonite has been mined there for local processing of iron.	07/35	[Mi]
JDK61	Garimu 09°32'/42°32' 1671 m	09/42	[MS]
JEB89	Garisana (area)	11/41	[WO]
HDC77	Garjere (Gargiere) 08°49'/37°17' 1729 m <i>garma</i> (Konso) lion; <i>garmaame</i> (Som) training for war, military exercises; <i>garmamu</i> (O) to neigh /as horses do/	08/37	[+ n]
JDH58	Garmam (area), cf Germama	09/41	[WO]
JCM07	Garmuda 558 m <i>garna</i> (O) beyond, outside	06/44	[MS WO]
GDF71	Garna	08/34	[WO]
??	Garno (mountain in Begemdir, near river Arno) <i>garo</i> (O) fermenting substance, leavening; <i>garo</i> (Som) understand, know, recognize; <i>Garó</i> , Oromo name of the people of Bosha, a group of the Sidama; <i>garu</i> (Sidamo O) kind of climber with sharp, curved spines, <i>Pterolobium stellatum</i> , with red-winged fruits at any time of the year	../..	[n]
HCB07	Garó (Caro) (area) 05°27'/36°20'	05/36	[WO Gz]
HCR08	Garó (mountain) 2283 m	07/37	[WO]
??	Garó (town in Bale)	../..	[x]
1960s	By the end of 1965 when virtually the whole central area of Bale province was rebel-controlled, the town of Garó was among the few locations still in Government hands. [Gilkes 1975 p 214]		
HCR45c	Garó (with iron ore) There are iron-bearing outcrops there. The ore is mostly limonite, and some preliminary prospecting has taken place. [Mineral 1966]	07/37	[Mi]
JCD91	Garó	06/42	[WO]
HDM64	Garobela (Gorobela, Goro-Belo)(village) Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 23 weeding a field	09/39	[Gu x]
pict			
HDC10	Garocka (Garocca) (with fort), cf Gorocka	08/36	[+ WO]
JCS95	Garodeh 08°04'/42°58' 1140 m	08/42	[n]
HDU50	Garole 10°25'/39°21' 2649 m	10/39	[MS]
HBT14	Garollo (Corollo Uaraua) 04°39'/38°51' 1325 m	04/38	[WO It]
JER15	Garoyti (Garoit, Garoita) (area) 645 m Garra .., see generally Gara ..	12/42	[+ WO n]
HCL59	Garra Tulle (Gara Tutte?) (pass) 3570 m	06/39	[WO]
HDJ70	Garrante (mountain) 09°43'/36°38' 1864 m	09/36	[n]
JEA48	Garraro (area)	11/40	[WO]
JDL22	Garreydeli Dabe Wine (Garreideli D.Uine) <i>garri</i> 1. (eastern O) kind of shrub, <i>Barbeya oleoides</i> ; 2. (O) part of	09/43	[+ WO]
GCU30	Garri 07°31'/34°23' 428 m, cf Gari garrima: <i>Abba Gerima</i> was one of the "Nine Saints" of the 6th century	07/34	[n]
HCR33	Garrima (Gherima) 2132 m	07/36	[WO Gu]
GDF87	Garro <i>garsa</i> (O) shard of flint or obsidian used as razor; (T) 1. bulrush; 2. kind of medium-sized tree, <i>Dobera glabra</i> , growing in dry habitat and often the only one retaining its	08/34	[WO]

	leaves throughout the dry season		
HBL04	Garsa, Gara 03°42'/38°49' 1472 m, cf Garsa	03/38	[n]
HDC97	Garsa 08°58'/37°15' 1791 m	08/37	[n]
HDF14	Garsa 08°16'/39°42' 2748 m	08/39	[n]
HDF24	Garsa 08°22'/39°43' 2138 m	08/39	[WO n]
JDJ43	Garsa (Carsa) 09°26'/41°52' 1984 m	09/41	[n]
JEA48	Garsaytoli (Garsaitoli) (caravan rest)	11/40	[+ Gu]
HBF80	Garse (area)	03/39	[WO]
JEB42	Garsete 11°16'/40°53' 429 m	11/40	[n]
JDN65	Garsoleda (area)	10/40	[WO]
HCG74	Garu 07°02'/35°13' 980 m	07/35	[n]
HCR83	Garugge 08°01'/36°52' 1817 m	08/36	[n]
HCR51	Garuke (Garucche, Garuqqe) (area) cf Geruke see also under Jimma	07/36	[+ WO x]
1800s	<p>The largest <i>massera</i> of Abba Bagibo (who reigned 1825-1841) was at Garuqqe, near Saqqa, his capital. "This is also the <i>massera</i> about which we have the fullest information. It was the heart of the kingdom, where the king lived most of his time, the political nerve center from which orders radiated to all corners of the country, and the commercial capital of the region, where the largest concentration of Jabarti traders was found. This <i>massera</i> of Garuqqe can be considered as a prototype --"</p> <p>"The <i>massera</i> of Garuqqe was a large village, built to accommodate the king, his family, his bodyguards, his wives, numerous concubines, and slaves. Such a complex and sophisticated settlement could not have been built without the organization of a massive labor force, and the involvement of architects, artists, and craftsmen of all kinds. The labor force was composed of three elements: the king's ever-expanding slave population, the free peasants of Limmu-Enarya who had to work for the king whenever he demanded their labor, and the <i>qubsisa</i>, that is the king's tenant who had to work 'twice a week each Monday and Friday' --" [Mohammed 1994 p 167-168]</p> <p>"As with all other <i>masseras</i> in the region, the Garuqqe <i>massera</i> had three large fences, and at the main gate of the outer fence was a high tower, upon which stood guards who were intended to observe any suspicious movement. -- Within the outer fence lived the elite troops, the bodyguard of the king, numbering around 200 cavalry and the same number of infantry. Within the second fence were found many huts, destined for the use of the king's guests, and for the court of justice. Here the beautiful reception hall was located. -- The reception hall was surrounded by a wide and elegant fence, whose entrance gate was designed with designs of Chinese fashion -- The gate of the third fence was guarded by eunuchs and no one was allowed to go beyond it, especially during the night, without permission from the king. This section of the <i>massera</i> contained three courtyards - for the king, his wives and other personnel of the royal house, including the concubines, the slaves, and the eunuchs, who watched over the king's women. In this section of the <i>massera</i>, the king built a stone house where he deposited his riches and clothes. Probably here, too, he kept his few firearms. It was also in this section of the royal residence that the notorious state prison, the so-called <i>gindo</i>, was located. -- Prisoners who were sent to the <i>gindo</i> were as good as dead. -- The presence of the <i>gindo</i> inside the third fence of the <i>massera</i> of Abba Bagibo reminds one that he was a tyrannical ruler, while the presence of the reception hall within the second fence remains suggestive of his majesty, wealth, generosity, and magnanimity."</p> <p>"One important aspect of the Garuqqe <i>massera</i> which has so far remained unmentioned is that it was the busiest industrial center in the kingdom. Though active and skilled, this industry worked only to provide the necessities of the <i>massera</i> -- The king had a total monopoly of gold, and the work performed on it was in the hands of the king's goldsmiths, who made rings or eardrops only to his order. The carpenters made beds, doors, windows, and above all else stools, for which the Gibe region is still famous. -- Shields were made from buffalo skin, and excellent drinking cups were made from</p>		

buffalo horns."

"Notwithstanding the fact of being a Muslim king, Abba Bagibo remained a believer in traditional Oromo religion."

[Mohammed 1994 p 168-171]

JEN25	Garule (area) 311 m	12/40	[WO]
KCG24	Garumuda	06/45	[WO]