

	<i>ged, gedd</i> (gädd) (A) prediction, luck, omen		
	<i>ged</i> (Som) norm, standard; <i>geed</i> (Som) 1. tree, herb, spices; 2. whats-it /when the correct word is not found/		
JDG99	Ged Bida (Ghed Bida) (area) 936 m	09/40	[+ WO]
	<i>geda</i> (O) humid, soft, freshly green		
HDL74	Geda Amba 2556 m, see under Debre Libanos	09/38	[AA]
	<i>gedab</i> (eastern O) kind of shrub or medium tree in the lower storey of forests, <i>Pittosporum abyssinicum</i>		
HEP99	Gedabi (hills), cf Gadabi	13/36	[WO]
HEP77	Gedabiet (Gadabi, Gadabiet) 13°18'/36°19' 882 m	13/36	[MS WO]
	Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 9N Nahut (Jebel Nahut) (area)		
1940s	Dan Sandford and part of Mission 101 arrived to Getabit (=Gedabiet?) on 5 November 1940 and met Lij Hailu Belaw who signed an agreement in writing concerning opposition to the Italians. "Hailu Belao's activities were a serious worry to the Italians, at least until Ras Hailu returned to Gojjam." [Shirreff 1995 p 55]		
HC...	Gedam (centre in 1964 of Gucha sub-district)	07/36	[Ad]
HDU03	Gedam 10°00'/39°38' 2505 m	10/39	[n]
HEC68	Gedam Abo (Ghedemabo) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
	<i>gedam</i> aimro: <i>gedam</i> (gädam) (A,T) 1. monastery, church served by monks; 2. place of refuge; 3. centre of an army; <i>aimro</i> (A) reason, good sense		
HDL60	Gedam Aimro 1958 m	09/38	[AA]
HDK96	Gedam Neka (G. Nek'a, G. Neqa)	13/38	[MS q]
HDK96	Gedam Neka 13°54'/38°07' peak 1541 m		
HDS62	Gedamayt Rebui Gebeya 10°33'/37°46' 2958 m	10/37	[MS]
HDE82	Gedamba (Gedanba) (village) 08°52'/38°40' 2429 m	08/38	[x n]
HDE82	Gedamba, cf Geda Amba		
GDF92	Gedame, see Gidami		
	<i>gedamge</i> (A) country having monastery		
??	Gedamge (district in lower Wegda)	../..	[n]
??	Gedamso (Ghedamso) (river in Wellega)	../..	[+ Mi]
	An affluent of the Yavon which is a left affluent of the Birbir. A gold eluvial deposit was indicated there and a 10 km long channel was built /during the Italian occupation?/ however, the results were not satisfactory. [Mineral 1966]		
HCK37	Gedano (Gadano) (area) 1482/1764 m	06/38	[WO Gu]
	<i>gedara</i> : <i>geddara</i> (O) buying or selling; <i>gedera</i> (O) boredom, annoyance		
HDS08	Gedara 2528 m, cf Gedera	09/38	[AA]
	<i>gedaro</i> : <i>geddaru</i> (O) to change /in various meanings/ <i>gederu</i> (O) to be bored, annoyed		
HEM43	Gedaro (Ghedaro) (mountain) 1183 m, cf Gedero	12/39	[+ Gu]
??	Gedaye (Gedayä/Gedaya) (historically recorded)	../..	[Pa]
JDK49	Gedballad (Ghedballad) (area)	09/43	[+ WO]
HEC89	Geddera (Gheddera) 1865 m, see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ WO]
??	Gedderech, see Giderach		
HCK32	Gede Gelcha 06°39'/37°46' 1454 m	06/37	[n]
	<i>gedeb, giddib</i> (gädäb) (A) dam, barrage; (A,T) limit		
HCD58	Gedeb 05°55'/38°15' 2275 m, cf Gadab	05/38	[n]
HCL88	Gedeb (Ghedeb) (wide area), cf Gidibbe	07/39	[+ WO Gu]
	Wide area in the lower basin of river Webi, with grass plains and rounded mountains, partly forested. [Guida 1938]		

HCT09	Gedeb 07°19'/39°16' 2809 m	07/39	[n]
HDS79	Gedeb 10°35'/38°21' 2269 m	10/38	[n]
JDK57	Gedeb 09°34'/43°12' 1599 m	09/43	[n]
JDK58	Gedeb 09°34'/43°15' 1571 m	09/43	[n]
HCL88	Gedeb & Asasa wereda (-1980s-)	07/39	[x]
	The Gedeb Asasa primary school in 1968 had 228 boys and 29 girls, with 6 teachers.		
??	Gedeb Iyesus (Ghedeb Iesus)(church) 3430 m	../..	[+ Gu]
HCL..	Gedeb sub-district (-1997-)	07/39	[n]
HFF60	Gedeba 14°10'/39°21' 2489 m, near map code HFE69	14/39	[n]
HES34	Gedeba Amba (Ghedeva Amba) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
	<i>Gedebano</i> , traditionally a Gurage area		
??	Gedebasasa (sub P.O. under Nazret)	../..	[Po]
	gedebba: <i>Gadeba</i> , a predominantly Christian group of Gurage		
HEL02	Gedebba (Ghedebba) see under Debre Zebit	11/38	[+ WO]
HES12	Gedebge (Gedebege, Gedebgi)	12/37	[MS Po WO Ad]
	Gedebge (sub P.O. u. Gondar) 12°50'/37°45' 2760 m (centre in 1964 of Mailko sub-district)		
??	Gedeka Shamere (vis. postman u. Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>gedel</i> (gädäl) (A,T) cliff, steep place, precipice, abyss; <i>gedel silase</i> (A) cliff of the Trinity; <i>gedil</i> (gädil) (A) saint's life, usually written in Geez		
HEL99	Gedel Negedu 13°35'/39°16' 2122 m	13/39	[n]
HDU03	Gedel Selassie (Ghedel Selassie) (church)	09/39	[+ WO]
	Gedel Selassie, see under Sela Dingay gedele: <i>geddele</i> (gäddälä) (A) kill		
JCS56	Gedeli 07°45'/43°04' 985 m	07/43	[n]
JEH74	Gedelu (mountain) 12°25'/41°02' 1404 m	12/41	[MS]
??	Gedem (historical province), cf Gedam	../..	[Pa 20]
	between Lasta and Yifat Emperor Zär'ä Ya'qob (1434-1468) appointed nine princesses as female governors of provinces, among these also Gedem. [Pankhurst (1990)1992 p 68] King Asfa Wossen (1775-1808) expanded into Antsokiya, Gedem and other regions. <i>gedema</i> (gädäma) (A) area, location		
??	Gedema (locality in lower Wegda)	../..	[n]
H....	Gedembo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Adarash)	10/39	[Ad]
	Gedembo, cf Godembo		
HEC53	Gedemma Mariam (church)	11/36	[It]
HEM14c	Gedendis (Ghedendis) (area)	11/39	[+ Gu]
HER22	Gedengye (Ghedenghie) 1476 m	12/36	[+ WO]
	<i>Gedeo</i> (Darasa), ethnic group numbering about 639,905 according to the 1994 census; living in the Sidama region south-west of Dilla and east of lake Abaya		
HCK08	Gedeo awraja (Gede-o .., Gedio ..)	06/38	[MS n]
	(former Derassa awraja) (centre at least 1969-1980 = Dilla) Mengesha Dogoma, leader of the Gedeo People's Democratic Organization, was arrested in 1992 and at the end of 1995 in prison still waiting for court trial. [Amnesty International, 1996 report] Among 59 political parties listed in October 1994 (from source in July 1991?) there was also the Gedeo People Revolutionary Democratic Movement.		
HEK99	Gedeon (Amba Ghedeon) 12°37'/38°22' 1533 m	12/38	[n]
	<i>geder</i> (gedär) (A) young cow or bull		

HEM63	Geder 12°20'/39°37' 1453 m	12/39	[n]
HDM23	Gedera (Ghederra) (area), cf Geddera, Gedara (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Tamo), see under Sidisto	09/39	[Ad WO]
HDS09	Gedera (Ghedera)	10/38	[+ WO]
HEF45	Gedera (Ghederra) (area)	11/39	[+ WO]
JCP91	Gedera 08°05'/40°52' 1523 m	08/40	[n]
JCP92	Gedera (mountain) 08°04'/40°55' 1827 m	08/40	[n]
HEF55	Gedero 11°20'/39°49' 1924 m (in Ambasel awraja, centre in 1964 of Dubeta sub-district)	11/39	[Ad n]
HES32	Gedeta 13°00'/37°46' 2596 m	13/37	[n]
HD...	Gedeya (in Gimbi awraja) A private primary school there was closed by 1968.	09/35?	[Ad]
JDS33	Gedgobley (Ghedgoblei) (area) 1739 m gedi: <i>geeddi</i> (Som) 1. caravan, migration, traveller; 2. kind of thin string; <i>geddi</i> , <i>gedde</i> (A) kind of falcon	10/42	[WO]
HEK91	Gedi (Ghedi) (area) 2443/2889 m, cf Gadi, Gide	12/37	[+ WO]
HDH10	Gedi Adis 09°11'/35°43' 1830 m	09/35	[MS]
HDH86	Gedibben (Ghedibben, Gheddiben) 2115 m	09/36	[+ WO n]
HDH85	Gedibe 09°49'/36°12' 2115 m same as the preceding item?	09/36	[MS]
H...	Gedid (centre in 1964 of Keya sub-district) gedid kale: <i>kale</i> (O) 1. goat; 2. kidney; 3. yesterday; <i>qale</i> (Som) butcher; <i>qalee</i> (Som) chopped meat	10/39	[Ad]
JDR36	Gedid Kale (Ghedid Cale) (area) 701 m	10/42	[+ WO]
HEF66	Gedida 11°26'/39°58' 1401 m	11/39	[MS]
JDE69	Gedidegorega, see Jedidegorega		
JDK56	Gediit Addole (Ghediiit A.) (area) 1887 m <i>Gedimto</i> , a tribe of the Ado Mara of the Afar, living in Ethiopia and Eritrea around Lake Afrera (Lake Giulietti)	09/43	[+ WO]
JEP86	Gedimto (Ghedimto) (area) <i>gedl</i> (gädl) <i>gedil</i> (A) saint's life, acta sanctorum; <i>gedla</i> (T) arable; <i>geddele</i> (gäddälä) (A) massacre, kill; <i>gedle X</i> (A) history of the life of Saint X	13/41	[+ WO]
JDS52	Gedle (area)	10/42	[WO]
KCG52	Gedlegube, see Gerlogubi		
HDD05	Gedleh Adin 08°11'/37°58' 2085	08/37	[MS]
	<i>gedo</i> (O) hair style worn by unmarried girls /Guji, Darassa/; <i>geedo</i> (Som) grass, herbs, spices		
HDC99	Gedo (Ghedo) 08°50'/37°20' 2436/2515 m (with sub P.O.) 09°00'/37°25' = HDC99, cf Gado MS coordinates would give map code HDC78. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4S Wegedi (Gara Uogedi) (hill) 2585 m 3N fort, 2550 m Locality 45 km beyond Ambo on the road to Nekemte. Important centre with communication between two valleys. Market on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and most important on Saturdays.	08/37	[MS Po WO Gu]
1920s	In 1926 a caravan of the Swedish missionary Dr Söderström was attacked somewhere on the plain west of Gedo. Some ten of the Ethiopian members of the caravan were wounded in the fight. [Mission source]		
1930s	A caravan of Swedish missionaries in 1933 found Gedo to be a rather recently established settlement, with customs office and telephone. Post office of the Italians was opened 4 July 1937 and closed 15 April 1941. Its cancellations read GHEDO'(GALLA SIDAMA) which after 1 September 1938 was		

modified to GHEDO*(SCIOA) when the locality was transferred to *Governo dello Scioa*. The sub-post office existing after the liberation used spelling GEDO.

[Philatelic source]

About 2000 inhabitants around 1938. Italian *Vice Residenza*, post, telegraph, outpatients clinic, *spaccio*. [Guida 1938]

- 1960s Population 3,125 as counted in 1967.
Dejazmach Chacha primary school (in Jibat & Mecha awraja) in 1968 had 781 boys and 198 girls, with 12 teachers.
Bete Kihinet church school had 28 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.
- 1980s EELPA in October 1987 awarded a Swedish Crowns 35 million contract to Asea Switchgear for delivery of a complete electrical substation at Gedo.
- pict C F Rey, In the country of ..., London 1927
p 84 general view of village
- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------|---------|
| HDE49 | Gedo 08°34'/39°19' 1509 m | 08/39 | [MS] |
| JBH85 | Gedo (Ghedo) (mountain area) | 04/41 | [+ WO] |
| HDE45 | Gedole (area), cf Gidole | 08/38 | [WO] |
| HDU52 | Gedoye 10°25'/39°31' 2843 m | 10/39 | [MS] |
| HDD05 | Gedre Hader 08°13'/37°58' 1938 m | 08/37 | [n] |
| HEC89 | Gedro 11°37'/37°25' 1865 m
<i>gedu</i> (O) to say; <i>geddu</i> (O) half, middle part | 11/37 | [n] |
| GCM36c | Gedu
gedug as: <i>as</i> (O) here; <i>aas</i> (Som) 1. bury, burial;
2. colourful light of sunset | 06/34 | [MS] |
| JDR99 | Gedug As (Ghedug-As) (area) | 10/42 | [+ WO] |
| HES77 | Geech (national park camp)
"At Geech, there's a long-drop toilet and a convenient nearby waterfall for washing in."
Unfortunately, the excellent stone huts at Geech Camp were destroyed during the war.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 181-183] | 13/38 | [Br Ca] |
| HED61c | Gefasha Giyorgis (Gefascia Gbiorghis)
(church) 2140 m | 11/37 | [+ Gu] |
| HEK05c | Gefat, see Gafat
<i>gefefef</i> (gäfägäf) (A) intermediate region being
not too hot and not too cold | | |
| ?? | Gefefef (Gäfägäf) (hist. mountain fortress)
Emperor Susneyos (1606-1632) appointed Yolyos as governor of Shäwa and Ifat. He had his Ifat headquarters on an amba called Gäfägäf, which he defended against the Muslims of nearby Qächeno. [Pankhurst 1997 p 326] | ../.. | [Pa] |
| H.... | Gefefef (sub-district, ctr in 1964 = Hanna Maryam)

gefersa: <i>gafarsa</i> (O) buffalo; <i>gefersa</i> (gäfersa) (A) who eats
without ever getting satisfied | 10/39 | [Ad] |
| HDL02 | Gefersa (Gafersa) 09°04'/38°40' 2531 m | 09/38 | [AA Br] |
| 1920s | The first landing of an airplane inside Ethiopia was on 18 August 1929. According to one source (Ole Gudm. Nordbø) it landed at Gefersa, but according to a brochure published by Ethiopian Air Lines there was fog and the plane had to land at Bishoftu (later named Debre Zeyt).
Three French military aircraft of the model Potez 25A-2 had been bought and arrived by ship to Djibouti in June. When they were finally cleared from Djibouti, it took the pilot André Mailet and his mechanic Ferdinand Picaber 3½ hours to reach the neighbourhood of the capital with the first aircraft. The other two were sent by railway.
[Nordbø in Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1977 no 1] | | |
| 1960s | A new dam at the Gefersa waterworks was inaugurated by Emperor Haile Selassie on his 75th birthday 23 July 1967. The cost of the dam was Eth\$ 1.25 million. [News] | | |
| 1990s | 18 km from Addis Abeba is the Gefersa reservoir which supplies the capital with water. | | |

"Fed by the Akaki River and surrounded by small forests of eucalyptus trees, the reservoir is home to pelicans, cormorants, and Egyptian geese. Just before the reservoir, also on the left, is the Pineta, an Italian-type restaurant." [Camerapix 1995]

Along the Ambo road "you pass Gefersa Reservoir, a visually bland stretch of water, reputedly good for bird, though I thought the absence of any fringing vegetation other than the odd stand of eucalyptus most unpromising. It is, however, a fairly reliable place to see the endemic blue-winged goose." [Bradt 1995(1998)]

Don't expect to picnic there - there is a large barb wire fence all around. The dam is seasonal, getting very low in the dry times. On the left is a small swamp with quite a variety of waterfowl.

[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/25]

picts Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1
p 12 eucalyptus at lake;
Rakennustaito (Finland) 1975 no 18
p 45 dam, 46 waterworks

HDL02	Gefersa, cf Gafarsa		
HDJ91	Geferso (Gheferso) 1834 m	09/36	[+ MS WO]
JDJ13	Gefra 09°10'/41°57' 1424 m, cf Gafra	09/41	[n]
JDJ37	Gefra Guda 09°24'/42°16' 1707 m	09/42	[n]
JDH80	Gegalu (Ghegalu, Ghegolu) 715/762 m (savanna plain & small village) Wide plain being a kind of steppe and sloping so gently that it is hardly noticeable. [Guida 1938]	09/40	[+ MS WO It]
JED21	Geh (Ghehh, Siding) <i>geha</i> (gäha) (A) kind of clay for pottery	11/42	[+ WO]
HEH74	Gehel Gaula, see Jehel Gawla		
JCS30	Geibi Hardonneh (Gheibi H.) 07°31'/42°31' 672 m	07/42	[+ n]
JDE55	Geido Ayeyu (Gheido Aieiu) 08°41'/43°53' 1272 m	08/43	[n]
HCN87	Geio, see Geyo		
HCP51	Geisha (Geiscia) 07°43'/35°52' 2438 m	07/35	[n]
GDU84	Geissan (area), cf Gizen	10/34	[WO]
HCS63	Geja 07°47'/37°47' 2310 m	07/37	[MS]
HDE62	Geja (Gheggia) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Dikaboneya)	08/38	[Ad WO]
pict	Eth. Geog. Journal 3(1965) no 1 p 22 rocky land		
HDE62	Geja Dera (G. Dehra, G. Derah) 08°46'/38°38' (radio transmitter there from 1966) <i>gejja furi</i> : <i>furi</i> (O) taking turns in doing something	09/38	[MS x]
HDE73	Geja Furi (Gheggia Furi)	08/38	[+ WO]
HDE62	Geja Goye (Gheggia Goie)	08/38	[+ WO]
HER74	Gejan (Gheggian) (area)	13/36	[+ WO]
GDF63	Gejeda 08°46'/34°38' 1838 m	08/34	[MS]
HCA49	Gekele (Gekele Sefer) <i>gel</i> (gäl) (A) piece of broken earthenware; <i>ghel</i> (Som) intermittent stream; <i>geel</i> (Som) camels collectively; <i>adey</i> (adäy) (A) "Meskel flower", <i>Bidens</i> sp.	05/35	[Ca]
JCD62	Gel Adey (Ghel Adei) 383 m	05/42	[+ WO]
JBP50	Gel Gulabis (Ghel Gulabis) (area)	05/40	[+ WO]
JDE44	Gel Lokor (Ghel Locor) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
KCR67	Gel Sormeyo (Ghel Sormeio) (area)	07/47	[+ WO]
JDK62	Gela 09°37'/42°43' 1903 m	09/42	[MS]
??	Gela Oda sub-district (-1997-) <i>gela</i> (gäla) (A) body; <i>wedesa</i> , <i>wadessa</i> , <i>wodesa</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Cordia africana</i>	../..	[n]

HDK13	Gela Wedesa 1974 m	09/37	[AA]
JCH16c	Geladi	06/41	[LM]
JD...	Geladi (Galadi) (in Harar province)	09/42?	[+ Mi]
geol	In 1952 some non-commercial shows of oil were encountered in a deep test at Galadi in Harar province. The well was not abandoned until early in 1955. Later a series of holes were drilled to an average depth of 1200 m. [Mineral 1966] Around 27 July 1977 some soldiers of Ethiopian regular forces were taken prisoners of war at Geladi. They were later shown to foreign journalists at Egeladi fort in Ogaden on 15 September. [News]		
KCH67	Geladi (Galadi, Galladi) 06°57'/46°25' 427/530 m	06/46	[MS WO Gu Wa]
	(with waterhole)		
1930s	"By 1932 -- the Italians had even built a road from Danot to Geladi over terrain that contemporary maps placed in Ethiopia. A clash was inevitable." [Marcus 1994 p 138-139]		
1960s	A Cessna aircraft of the Republic of Somalia, with some high-ranking Somali officials and one American chief engineer on board, force-landed at Geladi 59 km inside Ethiopia in early October 1960. The landing was explained to be due to technical faults and bad weather. The pilot was a Swede. [News]		
KCH67	Geladi wereda (centre in 1964 = Geladi)	06/46	[Ad]
??	Geladin (sub P.O. under Dire Dawa)	../..	[Po]
??	Geladin sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JDD71	Gelalcha, see Galalcha		
HDD72	Gelan 08°52'/37°46' 2462 m	08/37	[Ad n]
	Gelan (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Silto) Gelan, cf Galan		
HEF64	Gelana 11°25'/39°46' 2032 m, cf Galana	11/39	[n]
HED83	Gelawdiwos 11°37'/37°49' 2446 m	11/37	[MS]
	<i>gelba</i> (O) boat; <i>geleba</i> (A) /see below/		
HET43	Gelbi (Ghelbi)	13/38	[+ WO]
JCH48	Gelbi (Galbi) 06°46'/41°27' 1661 m	06/41	[+ n]
JCH57	Gelbi (Ghelbi) (area) 1860 m	06/41	[+ WO]
HEF63c	Gelbo (Guelbo) (with small lake), cf Gilbo	11/39	[+ Gu]
JDK54	Gelbob 09°31'/42°57' 1786 m	09/42	[MS]
HCK43	Gelcha (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Humbo)	06/37	[Ad]
	Gelcha, cf Galcha		
JDR28	Geldabat (Gheldabat, Gheldabbal)	10/42	[+ n]
	10°11'/42°21' 818 m		
HE...	Geldba (centre in 1964 of Aykel sub-district)	12/37?	[Ad]
KCR47c	Geldegob	07/47	[MS]
	<i>geldi</i> (O) heavy		
JCK42	Geldi, see Jeldi & JEA47		
JDJ21	Geldid 09°15'/41°46' 2873 m	09/41	[MS]
KCG94	Geldidis (Gheldidis, Fortino G.) 07°13'/45°07' 684 m	07/45	[+ WO n]
	Coordinates would give map code KCG93		
JDJ22	Gelditi (Galditti) 1931 m	09/41	[LM WO]
JCR07	Geldoh (Malca Dacata) (area)	07/42	[WO Mi]
	The Warandab series of shales is 100-115 m thick at Geldoh. There is also the Gabredarre /Kebri Dehar/ series of Jurassic limestone. [Mineral 1966]		
HDK16	Geldu, see Jeldu		
HDK26	Geldu, see Jeldu Gojo		
JDB68	Gele 08°43'/41°25' 1310 m	08/41	[MS]
	<i>geleb</i> (gäläb) (A) 1. rocky hill, big rock; /2. fishing hook?/; <i>gellebe</i> (A) lift, remove /veil, thatch, etc/; <i>Geleb</i> , name of an ethnic group in the South Omo Zone, see Dasenech, and also of localities in Eritrea		

H...	Geleb (centre 1964 of Misrak Geleb wereda)	05/36	[Ad]
HCC40	Geleb & Hamerbako awraja (centre at least 1964-1980 = Jinka)	05/36	[MS Ad]
1960s	Kenyazmach Negash Roba was appointed Governor in March 1961 /of which area?/.		
H...	Geleb sub-district (-1997-) <i>geleba</i> (gäläba) (A,O) chaff, straw; <i>gelebe</i> (T) stampede; <i>Geleba</i> , an ethnic group speaking Burji-Geleba language; an age group of the Mursi was named so in 1991	05/36?	[n]
HBP27	Geleba (Gheleba) (area)	04/36	[+ WO]
HDT62	Gelebe (Gelebie) 10°33'/38°38' 2412 m (centre in 1964 of Chakata sub-district)	10/38	[MS Ad]
HFE27	Gelebeda 13°49'/39°08' 1732 m	13/39	[n]
HFE28	Gelebeda 13°50'/39°12' 1741 m	13/39	[n]
JCF10	Geledi (Gheledi) (large village) 233 m, cf Galadi	05/44	[+ WO Gu]
JCL78c	Geledid	07/44	[MS]
JDD57	Geleh 08°40'/43°13' 1289 m	08/43	[n]
JBF04	Gelelli, 170 m	13/41	[Ne]
geol	At Gelelli three terraces lie at 180, 120 and 30 m above sea-level. [Mohr 1961]		
JDA78	Gelemso (Ghelemso, Galamso) 1811/1860 m 08°47'/40°28' (08°49'/40°31' = JDA78) MS coordinates would give map code JDA77. Centre at least 1964-1980 of Habro awraja/wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 9E Haro (area) 7SE Gattira (area) 6NW Gore (Gara Gore) (area) 1875 m 8NW Ulaga (village) 7NE Kore (G. Core) (area) 1388/2425 m Almost at the south-west end of Chercher mountains. There is also a stream of the same name.	08/40	[MS WO Gu 18]
1930s	About 1000 inhabitants. Italian <i>Residenza</i> , post, telephone, infirmary. Post office of the Italians was opened 28 December 1938. Its cancellations read GHELEMSO*HARAR but on the day of opening the hand stamp was erroneously set 28.12.28. The later post office used spelling GELEMSO around 1974. [Philatelic source]		
1950s	Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-).		
1960s	Population 3,380 as counted in 1967. The primary school in 1968 had 215 boys and 63 girls, with 6 teachers.		
1970s	An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
1980s	Population about 7,300 in 1984.		
1990s	Population about 10,800 in 1994 and about 13,300 in 2001. In a newspaper survey in March 1996 of cases when foreigners had been attacked in Ethiopia the following was included: "A British citizen employed by the non-government organization CARE was abducted around Gelemso and later released by his abductors."		
pict	Gli annali ..., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 716-717[9] Italian-built Catholic church under construction		
JDP28	Geleni (Gheleni, M.) (area), cf Galane	10/41	[+ WO]
HE...	Gelesha (in Dese Zuriya awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 127 boys & 14 girls in grades 1-3, with 2 teachers. <i>geleta</i> (gäläta) (A) good action deserving same in return;	11/39?	[Ad]

	<i>gelata</i> (gälat'a) (A) open, clear, bare /space without trees/;		
	<i>gellete</i> (gällät'ä) (A) to make public, uncover, explain		
HCC60	Geleta 06°00'/36°36' 2036 m, near map code HCB69	06/36	[n]
HDF10	Geleta (Galata) 1982 m, see under Sire 29 km by road from Sire	08/39	[LM WO]
HER19	Gelevscia, see Jelebsha		
H...	Gelew (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Jubie)	10/37	[Ad]
JDR60	Gelewi 10°30'/41°38' 691 m	10/41	[MS]
JCL34	Gelhalali 595 m <i>geli</i> (Som) cause to enter, insert	06/43	[WO]
JCK55	Geli 541 m, cf Gale	06/42	[WO Wa]
JEP85	Geli Koma (Geli Coma) (hill) <i>Gelible</i> , unit of Somali found nowadays (1980s) in the north-east province of Kenya	13/41	[+ Ne]
JBU41	<i>gelid</i> (Som) entry, entrance; <i>-leh</i> (Som) with, having Gelidle (Ghelidle) (wide area)	04/44	[+ WO]
HCB57c	<i>Gelila</i> (A) the biblical name Galilee, cf ethnic group <i>Galila</i> Gelila The Gelila primary school (in Gofa awraja) in 1968 had 165 boys and 6 girls, with six teachers.	05/36	[LM]
HCT73	Gelila (Ghelila, Chelila, Galilee) 07°55'/38°40' or 45' (island) 1636 m In October 1965 the Swedish Peace Corps built a school at Gelila "near Lake Ziway" as first training for the large programme of ESBU, the Elementary School Building Unit.	07/38	[+ WO Gu n]
HDE37c	Gelila	08/39	[LM]
HDH88	Gelila 09°50'/36°28' 2140 m	09/36	[MS]
HDM43	Gelila (Ghelila, Chelila, Galila) 09°28'/39°37' 2024/2670 m	09/39	[LM WO n]
HDR01c	Gelila (Gelilla) (centre in 1964 of Limu wereda & of Lai Kile sub-district)	09/36	[LM Ad]
HFD69	Gelila 14°10'/38°25' 1864 m	14/38	[MS]
HFF72	Gelila (Gelilla) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Idaga Hamus)	14/39	[x Ad]
HEJ46	Gelila Iyesus (Galila Iyastos) (small island) Consul Cheesman visited the island in April 1933. It took two hours of hard rowing to reach Gelila. There were big pebbles at the shore and a steep path through the high trees leading to the top of the cone-shaped island and the church and monks' houses. The church of Gelila Iyesus was founded in the reign of Amda Seyon (1314-1344) and had been burnt by Gragn in 1537. Emperor Fasiladas (1632-1665), who had received part of his education at this church, rebuilt it. Many died for the faith of their fathers on the island during the persecutions of Emperor Susenyos (1607-1632) who had been converted to the Roman Catholic religion. "We found a typical round church, but the red rocks of which the walls are built are well cut and fit closely -- The doors are massive and the posts are carved with a scroll pattern. Framed pictures by an Abyssinian artist were leaning against the walls -- not well preserved -- /some of the paintins on the woodwork/ were the work of an artist named Aba Gebre Maryam, who had himself recorded the fact. A circle of twelve wooden pillars representing the twelve Apostles surrounds the Holy of Holies. -- A bronze bell hung in a small belfry in the grounds; it was well cast, and had a cross and I.H.S. imprinted on it, but there was no inscription. -- it seemed to be of European origin." Concerning books there were three separate volumes of Arabitu Wengel, copies of an abbreviated gospel Tergwami Wengel, a very old and much-worn volume of Orit, the Old Testament. There was a bible /from Europe/ printed in Amharic in 1840. A copy of Haymanot Abo seemed not very old. There was also a Tamera Maryam with many good	12/37	[+ Ch]

illustrations. The Memhir was about 30 years old and talked freely about his monastery. 'The monastery owns lands on Gorgora and elsewhere on the mainland which are let to tenants who pay rent.' [Cheesman 1936]

Island at about 5 km from the shore of Lake Tana, of conical shape, with the church of Gelila Zakarios. The church was founded by Abba Zakarios, a nephew of Amda Seyon. It was destroyed by Ahmed Gragn and rebuilt by Fasiladas in stone and woodwork. [Guida 1938]

pict R E Cheesman, Lake Tana ..., London 1936
p 208 abbot and monks in the monastery

HEJ46 Gelila Zakarias (Ghelila Zac.) (small island) 1784 m 12/37 [+ WO Gu]
1500s "Ahmad Grañ decided to occupy the islands on Lake Tana -- eight big trees were hollowed into large canoes -- However only three of these boats appear to have been used: Grañ embarked in one and his Arab supporters in the other two, and together they made for the island of Galila where they overcame the Christian monks who were established there."
[Pankhurst 1961 p 277]

pict P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953
pl 44 shore of the island

KCH02	Gelinsor (Ghelinsor)	06/45	[+ WO]
HCD97	Gelissa (Ghelissa) 06°15'/38°08' 1705 m, cf Galisa	06/38	[+ n]
HFC34	Gelita (mountain)	13/36	[WO]
HC...	Geljeba (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/35	[Ad]
HCA79	Gelkam (Ghelcam) 1236 m, see under Maji	06/35	[+ WO]
HCR07	Gella (Ghella) 2010 m	07/37	[+ WO]
JCD44	Gelladeh (Ghellade) 364 m	05/42	[Wa WO]
	gelleyd: <i>geelley</i> (Som) camel owners, camel drivers		
JDJ70	Gelleyd (Ghelleid) (area) 1097 m	09/41	[+ WO]
	gellida: <i>gellada</i> (O?) galada baboon, Theropithicus sp.		
HDL88	Gellida, see Jellida	09/39	
	<i>gello, gelloo</i> (O) 1. song; 2. main farm as opposed to garden around the house; (Shewa A) big stone or rock		
HCR58	Gello (Ghello) (area), cf Gallo, Gelo	07/37	[+ WO]
HDH55	Gello 09°33'/36°12' 955 m	09/36	[n]
JDB91c	Gello, see Jall		
JDS04	Gelloinca, see Jelloynka	10/42	
HDE61	Gelma (village) 2134 m, cf Galma	08/38	[x n]
HEF03	Gelmo Ager 10°56'/39°37' 2281 m	10/39	[MS]
	<i>gelo</i> (Kefa) kind of small tree, Combretum sp.		
JDD89	Gelo (Ghelo) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDE35	Gelokar (Ghelocar) 08°28'/43°53' 1258 m	08/43	[n]
JDA03	Gelolcha, see Gololcha		
KDA39	Gelsadadei, see Jelsadadey		
	gelt: <i>gilt</i> (gilt') (A) clear, open		
HCC60	Gelta 2036 m	06/36	[MS]
	A turnoff at Gelta, 131 km from Soddo, leads to Jinka.		
??	Geltazala (visiting postman under W. Soddo)	../.	[Po]
HCC85	Geltsa (Gelts'a) 06°13'/37°04' 1485 m	06/37	[MS]
HCC94	Geltsa (Gelts'a) 06°16'/36°58' 1860 m	06/36	[MS]
??	Gem (Ghem) (near Mizan Teferi)	../.	[+ Mi]
	Limonite is mined there for local processing or iron.		
	gema: <i>gemma</i> (gämma) (A) stink, smell bad, be rotten		
HEU81	Gema 13°26'/39°28' 2219 m	13/39	[MS]
HCN15	Gemadura (Gamadura, Ghemadura) 07°27'/35°19'	07/35	[+ Gu WO]
HCN15	Gemadura 1559/1615 m, see under Gecha		

GDU20c	Gemalu	10/34	[LM]
??	Gemamae (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
HDL99	Gemameda 09°55'/39°19' 1755 m	09/39	[MS]
HEE06	Gemase 10°56'/39°02' 3936 m, cf Gamasa	10/39	[MS]
HET61	Gemasha (Ghemascia, Ghemscia), cf Gomasha	13/38	[+ WO n]
HET61	Gemasha 13°13'/38°36' 1756 m		
GDU12	Gemba (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Asosa)	10/34	[Ad]
HCN57	Gembaki (Ghembachi) 07°46'/35°27' 2205 m	07/35	[n]
HCR71	Gembe 07°55'/36°45' 1668 m	07/36	[Ad Po MS]
	(in Limu awraja) (with sub P.O. under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	The primary school in 1968 had 252 boys and 98 girls, with 7 teachers.		
HDL44	Gembel 09°25'/35°13' 1561 m	09/35	[MS]
HDH00	Gembela 09°07'/35°45' 1770 m, cf Gambela	09/35	[MS]
HDL60	Gembela 09°41'/38°28' 2353 m	09/38	[AA MS]
H...	Gembela (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Adi Kebaish)	13/39	[Ad]
HEU90	Gembela 13°33'/39°23' 1954 m	13/39	[MS]
HEU91	Gembela 13°31'/39°30' 1989 m	13/39	[MS]
JDA56	Gembela (Gambela) 08°39'/40°21'	08/40	[MS Gu 18]
HDC85	Gembera (Ghembera) (area)	08/37	[+ WO]
	<i>gembi</i> (T) carcass, carrion; <i>haro</i> (O,Som) lake, pool, pond;		
	(A) valley subject to seasonal flooding		
HCR71	Gembi 07°55'/36°45' 1668 m, cf Gimbi	07/36	[n]
pict	G Gudmundsen, 14 år bland ..., Sthlm 1936 p 129		
	Seventh Day Adventist mission clinic		
HCR61	Gembi Haro, see Aro		
	<i>gembo</i> (gämbo) (A) jar, clay pot with long neck and a single handle; <i>Gembo</i> , name of a Gafat clan		
HBS93	Gembo 05°25'/37°49' 1798 m	05/37	[n]
HDJ39c	Gembo (Ghembo, Gombo) 09°19'/37°10' 2270/2480m	09/37	[Po Gu]
	(market, sub P.O. under Jimma), cf Gambo		
1400s	Gembo was one of six districts in the Gafat region, which by the fifteenth century was firmly under imperial rule. The country of the Gämbo, west of the Chomän swamp, seems also to have paid tribute of some kind to Emperor Yeshaq (1412-1427).		
1500s	Gafats were involved in fighting with Daharagot in a swamp in Lebnä Dengel's reign (1508-1540). They were probably of the Gämbo clan. "Gälawdéwos returned to Gafat in 1551-2. There he fought against what his chronicle describes as the 'pagan' peoples of the Gämbo area. -- Gälawdéwos reportedly -- won a great victory, whereupon the Gämbo and their neighbours submitted. He reduced some to slavery, and imposed taxes on others." [Pankhurst 1997 p 262]		
1590s	"Särsä Dengel travelled to the country of the Gämbo, in 1590. -- He established his camp in the area, after which his soldiers looted the countryside, as was their custom, and captured a large booty of slaves. Much fighting followed, but the Gämbo, as the chronicle claims, soon learnt that an attack by them on Särsä Dengel's army was like an attack by a cow on a lion, or that of a sheep against a wolf. They then retired to an <i>amba</i> - - from which they hurled rocks on the Emperor's men below. Not long afterwards the defenders determined to make peace. They sent a messenger to Abba Abreham, head of Däbrä Libanos monastery, asking him to help them to do so. The prelate duly accomplished this task, after which the Emperor informed the Gämbo that they could come down in safety. This they did, men, women and children, only to be attacked by the Emperor's camp soldiers, who seized them all as slaves. Särsä Dengel, furious at what the chronicle calls this act of 'treason', sent his cavalry against the rebellious soldiers, and obliged them to release all the Gämbo slaves they had taken." [Pankhurst 1997 p 266] "In 1590, Sarsa Dengel's slaving raids were directed against the Gambo people, who lived		

in the fertile lands east of the Choman Swamps. The ideological justification for the raids was a punitive measure 'to avenge the Christian blood which had been shed there.' The justification was in reality an excuse, as the Gambo were an easy prey to his soldiers. Since 1564, the king had made a number of slaving raids among the pagans in the regions of the Choman Swamp and Bizamo. The disorganized Gambo proved a soft target. Their men, women, and children were taken captive, their cattle looted, and those who resisted put to the sword." [Mohammed 1994 p 46]

- 1930s Important market. Formerly the main seat of a principality of Jimma Oromo. [Guida 1938]
- HEE68 Gembore 11°26'/39°13' 2245 m, cf Gombore 11/39 [MS]
 GCU23 Geme (Gheme) (area), cf Gama 07/34 [+ WO]
 HDE13 Geme 08°18'/38°43' 1782 m 08/38 [MS]
 HDL73 Geme Shoka (G. Shoke) 2749 m, see under Fiche 09/38 [AA MS]
 GDU70 Gemelie (centre in 1964 of Beshir sub-district) 10/34 [Ad]
gemelli (Italian) twins
 HBK58 Gemelli (area), see under Mega 04/38 [WO]
 HEK55 Gemelz (Ghemelz) 12/37 [+ WO]
 HES48 Gememora, see Genemora
 HEH56 Gemendea (Ghemendea) 12/36 [+ WO]
 GDE98 Gemi (mountain on the border) 2085 m 08/34 [MS]
 ?? Gemo (Ghemo) ../.. [+ Mi]
 River in the north of the Yubdo area.
 H.... Gemo (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Mekane Tsiyon) 10/37 [Ad]
 gemoji: *gamoji*, *gammoji* (O) hot lowlands
 HCU22 Gemoji 07°28'/39°31' 1936 m 07/39 [MS]
- HC... **Gemu** (Gamu, Gämo) (historically recorded area) 06/37 [Pa]
 1300s "Gämo, another small province probably situated to the west of Lake Chamo, was at this time also under imperial rule. The territory seems to have consisted of two separate political entities, Bahr Gämo -- and Suf Gämo." [Pankhurst 1997 p 77]
 1500s Gämo, or Gamu as Alvares called it, lay to the west of Lake Chamo. The Portuguese writer asserts, on the basis of hearsay, that it was almost a kingdom in size, but had no king, only chiefs who ruled separately. It was inhabited by pagans little valued as slaves. [Pankhurst]
 Imam Ahmäd's commander Vizier Mojahid extended his rule westwards. He thus gained control of Suf Gämo and Bahr Gämo. These, the *Futuh* claims, had been under imperial domination only "by convention". Mojahid entered the country, and killed many of its inhabitants. The survivors submitted, and agreed to pay the poll tax. The chief then entrusted the area to his equerry Salih, to whom he allotted a small occupying force of ten cavalymen and a hundred infantry. [Pankhurst 1997 p 209-210]
 The earliest detailed account of the Oromos, the *Zenahu la Galla*, or History of the Gallas, was composed in 1593 by Abba Bahrey, an Ethiopian monk from the southern province of Gamo. The author wrote from bitter experience - for the Oromos of the Dawé, or Jawi, a branch of the Boran tribe had then recently overrun his own native land, Gamo, and "looted all that he possessed". [Pankhurst]
 Fights involving the Jawe/Jawi took place especially in 1586-1588.
 [Mohammed 1994 p 41]
- HCD91 **Gemu** (Gamu, Ghemu, Gamo, Chenchä) awraja 06/37 [MS Ad x]
 (centre at least 1964-1980 = Chenchä)
 1930s In 1934: "After ten days in the saddle we would reach our central station in the province of the Walamo-speaking people. It was called Soddu -- There the Andersons and I would separate. They would go west for another eight days to Gofa, I southeast for three days to Gamo."

We "eventually reached Soddu. 'Uncle Nick is waiting for you,' Harold Street informed me on my arrival. Street was later to join me in Gamo. 'Is that what you call Mr. Simponis?' I asked, referring to the missionary at Gamo. 'Yes,' Street replied. 'Out there we are all uncles and aunts to the missionary children. But Mr. Simponis seems to be a special uncle. --' I learned that Uncle Nick had gone to America from his native Greece when he was about fifteen. He had become a citizen but when he heard Dr. Lambie tell about the many Greek people living in Ethiopia, he decided to go there to give them spiritual help. After making good progress with the Amharic language, he assisted in the increasing work in the provinces, and was now readying the new station at Gamo."

"I continued on my journey to Gamo where I met Uncle Nick. He had a large classic Greek head which could easily have been graced by an olive wreath. In the absence of the latter, his black wavy hair was an excellent substitute."

"Nick led me to an unlikely looking building resembling a haystack with a door. 'This is our house,' he said. 'We bought it from some Gamo people as temporary quarters until we build our own.' -- The room inside was about twenty feet in diameter, the size of a modern living-dining room. A partition of woven bamboo, six feet high, divided the hut into two rooms, each with a little square window resembling a porthole -- There was a small table by the window and a few cupboards lined the walls, which were plastered with mud to a height of about six feet. The air blew through freely above that. I looked up. The walls gradually came together until at the peak, some thirty feet above me, there was scarcely room for a bird's nest. Thirty feet, I recalled, was approximately the height of a three-story house."

"The Gamo people build this way in order to have a long-lasting house,' Nick explained. 'When the termites eat off the bottom or when it rots away, they dig a trench around the house and drop the walls into it. The whole house is lowered by a foot each time they do it. With a house this height, they can lower it many times.'"

"The building of the station had already begun. -- Building the main house would be a full-time job. -- The mornings were always cold in Gamo's mountains. I was shivering. -- The most important item in our diet was coffee. With the rain, the fog, and the loneliness, we needed something to lift our spirits. -- When the corrugated iron was nailed to the roof, a nail hole had been left. This allowed a thin ray of light to describe an arc on the shaded floor -- The boys explained it this way: 'When the spot of light is here, we put the vegetable on to cook. Then at this point we put on the meat, and here the potatoes. When the ray hits the middle of the floor, we put the coffee on. --'"

"As the rainy season came, billows of fog rolled up from the lakes. Other billows descended on us from the tops of the mountains. It was not merely that the weather was bad; at eight thousand feet we were living in the clouds. For weeks on end the sun did not break through."

"We laid out the Mission house to suit our Western mode of living but the manner of construction was Ethiopian. -- The house looked ghastly with its array of split timbers tied together with ropes -- Meanwhile three large pits had been dug, the dirt in them loosened, and water added. -- Before it was applied to the walls, the fine straw of a grass-like Abyssinian grain called teff was added as a binder."

"Lewis was hearty and full of ideas. When some young men appeared on the station and started a simple dance to the tune of a native banjo, he invited them into the new house. 'If they have to dance,' he said, 'they might as well tramp down the dirt floor.' At last Lewis returned to Soddu, leaving Nick and me to finish the building."

[M Forsberg, *Land beyond the Nile*, New York 1958 p 34-41]