

Gi..., cf Ji..
 Gia.. (Italian-derived), see Ja..
 HCD47 Giabassire, see Jabasire
 JCT24 Giadabele, see Jadabele
 HER22 Giadebac, see Jadebak
 JBK61 Giadunlei, see Jadunley
 JCM55 Giaffaie, see Jaffaye
 HED38 Giagada, see Jagada & HEK26
 JDB97 Giaggia, see Jajja
 JDJ80 Giagiaba, see Jajaba
 HEL35 Giaguala, see Jagwala
 HEJ89 Giagui, see Jagwi
 JDD85 Giah, see Jah
 HEB45 Giaio, see Jayo
 HDG89 Gialdessa, see Jaldessa & HDH49 HDH83
 ?? Gialdu, see Jaldu
 GCU15 Giale, see Jale & HDD48
 JDH39 Giallenco, see Chelenko
 HDE57 Giallo, see Jallo & HDH62 JDC41 JDC72
 HEF43 Gialo Caie, see Jalo Kaye
 HCR25 Gialo, see Jalo
 JDB91c Gialo, see Jallo
 HCK49c Giam Giam, see Jam Jam
 JCT52 Giam Ialin, see Jam Yalin
 GCM42 Giamciar, see Jamchar
 HDT03 Giammafit, see Jammafit
 HCH31 Giamo (Giamu), see Jomu
 HFC06 Gian Berchi, see Jan Berki
 JC... Gianagobo, see Janagobo
 JDK51 Gianasse, see Jeneseney
 HED41 Gianchemer, see Jankemer
 HEC83 Gianchit Mariam, see Jankit Maryam
 HER06 Giancuc, see Jankuk
 HER05 Giancue, see Jankew
 HEJ67 Gianda, see Janda
 HCS70c Giangero, see Janjero
 HDG45 Giangiassa, see Janjasa
 HDR06 Giangimen, see Janjimen
 JBR82 Giapto, see Chaptu
 GCU55 Giara, see Jara & HCG73 HDB39
 HCE11 Giari Bule, see Jeri Bule
 HDJ26 Giarra, see Jarra & HDU67
 JDC47 Giarra Giarti, see Jarra Jarti
 HEF43 Giarre Teo, see Jarre Tew
 HEF43 Giarretis, see Jarretis
 JDJ47 Giarsagoro, see Jarsagoro, cf Ejersa Goro
 HBS80 Giarso, see Jarso & HDG19 HDG45 HDJ09 HDJ29
 HDJ95 Giarti, see Jarti
 JCG36 Giarti (spring) 06/40 [MS WO]
 HCG54 Giaruca, see Jaruka
 HDS55 Giasanbat, see Yesenbet
 HCD54 Giascia, see Jasha
 HCR25 Giato, see Jalo
 HDD55 Giattagobi, see Jattagobi
 HDJ14 Giaue (Gioie), see Jawe

	Gib..., see also Jib.. cf Giv..		
H....	Gib Dawit (centre in 1964 of Tach Derra sub-district)	10/38?	[Ad]
HDM83	Gib Uascia, see Jib Washa		
HDC79	Gibatti, see Jibat		
??	Gibba (in Harar province) Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-) gibbira: <i>gibira</i> (O) tax	../..	[x]
HFC56	Gibbira, see Jibbira		
JEC41	Gibdile (Ghibdile) (area) <i>gibe, gibie</i> (A) kind of large tree growing in lowlands, with leaves used to stun fish for catching; <i>gibbe</i> (O) sad, mournful	11/41	[+ WO]
HCR56	Gibe (Ghibbie) (waterfalls) 07°45'/37°10' 1559 m	07/37	[MS Gu]
HDC76	Gibe (Ghibie) 1667 m	08/37	[LM WO]
HDD96	Gibe 09°01'/38°08' 2166 m, see under Ginchi	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL52	Gibe 09°31'/38°36' 1866 m	09/38	[AA MS]
??	Gibella (fortified amba in Gojjam) On 6 August 1888 Emperor Yohannes crossed the Abay River to Gojjam, where Negus Tekle Haymanot took refuge on the fortified amba of Gibella. In early September Ras Alula was reported to be crossing the Abay and joining the imperial forces. Meanwhile, Tekle Haymanot was successfully withstanding the siege of Gibella. With Alula's arrival, an intensive action started, to be finished after three weeks with no success. Gojjam, particularly Damot, was systematically devastated by the angry Tigreans led by the frustrated Emperor. [Ehrlich 1996 p 130]	../..	[n]
HEJ04	Gibgebit, see Gabgabit		
HEJ66	Gibgibba, see Jibjibba		
HCD66	Gibija (Ghibigia) 06°01'/38°04' 1724 m	06/38	[n]
HDJ80	Gibina 09°50'/36°28' 2129 m <i>gibir</i> (A) 1. taxes, tribute; 2. banquet, feast; <i>gibira, gibiri</i> (O) tax	09/36	[MS]
HDH75	Gibir (Guiber) (mountain) Gibir 09°43'/36°07' 1285/1855 m	09/36	[WO n]
JDP59	Gibir (Ghibir) (area)	10/41	[+ WO]
??	Gibisso (Ghibisso) (village)	../..	[+ 18]
pict	Bianchi 1896 p 345 fight at market		
JEA56	Gibitu, see Jibitu gibo: <i>gibbo</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Protea gagedi</i> , with large flower-heads		
HDB32	Gibo 2012 m, cf Gebo	08/35	[WO]
JFA25	Gibre Ale (Ghibre Ale) (area) Gibre Asera ..: <i>asera</i> (A) mat of fibre, bast, reeds or straw which is to be spread on the ground	13/40	[+ WO]
HE...	Gibre Asera Maryam (in Debre Tabor awr.) The primary school in 1968 had 41 boys and 9 girls in grade 1-4, with 2 teachers. <i>gibri</i> (T), <i>gibiri</i> (O) tax, toll	10/37?	[Ad]
JDH87	Gibri (area)	09/41	[WO]
JCG36	Gibri (Gibrille), see Jibrille		
JCG35c	Gibruch, see Jibruk		
??	Gibtarara, see Jib Terara		
HE...	Gibuda (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Zeng)	11/37	[Ad]
HES77	Gich (NW of Amba Ras), see also Geech		

picts	H C Maydom, Simen .., London 1925 p88, 100 very steep valleys, 114 map of area, 120 top of plateau <i>gicha</i> (A) tuft of hard grass; (gich'a) kind of reed, <i>Hemichlaena bulbosa</i>		
JDC72	Gicha (mountain) 08°50'/41°51' 1574 m	08/41	[MS]
HDE56	Gichi (Gich'i) 08°40'/39°02' 1924 m	08/39	[MS]
HDE90	Gichi (Gich'i, Ghice) 2255 m, see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA 18]
HDU64	Gichuma (Gich'uma) 10°34'/39°43' 3043 m	10/39	[MS]
HDG36	Gida 09°19'/35°23' 1528 m, cf Gidda	09/35	[MS]
HDJ60	Gida Ayana (Ghida A.) (centre in 1964 of Gida Ibantu wereda)	09/36	[+ Ad]
HDJ60	Gida Ayana (Ghida A.) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Ayana)	09/36	[+ Ad]
HDJ60	Gida Ibantu wereda (Ghida ..) (centre in 1964 = Gida Ayana)	09/36	[+ Ad]
HDJ..	Gida Kiremu (Ghida K., Gida Keramu) (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Kiremu) (-1964-1997-)	09/36	[n Ad 20]
HDJ..	Gida Kiremu wereda (-2001-) (G. Keramu .. G. Kiremo ..) in 2000 in East Wellega Zone According to a newspaper article in February 2001 the number of Amhara nationals displaced from Gida Kiremu wereda in eastern Wellega had reached 12,000. It said that some Amhara were killed and over 500 houses burnt and over 3,000 cattle looted by armed people /presumably Oromo resenting Amhara <i>neftegnoch</i> /. [Addis Tribune 2001/02/23] "In its 38th report on human rights violations in Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO) expressed concern -- The report listed 100 Amhara nationals killed during the recent conflict in Gida Keramu Woreda, East Wollega Zone. The elite police in the area have used rocket propelled grenades, mortars and machine guns against the Amhara nationals who have very little weapons of defense, according to the report." [AddisTribune 2001/03/02] Citing the same report another news agency reported that 60 Amhara militia members hade been taken to Nekemte and detained there and that when a group tried to disarm the remaining Amhara militia members there was a fight, resulting in the death of the wereda police chief and the wounding of the wereda administrator. The Amhara were forced to flee across the Abay to Bure in Gojjam.	09/36	[20]
HCK49	Gidabo (near Yirga Alem)	06/38	[Wa]
HDK89	Gidabo 09°50'/38°21' 2557 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDK89	Gidabo, see under Gebre Guracha		
HDT00	Gidabo (=Idabo? 2208 m) 09°58'/38°30' 2158 m <i>gidal</i> (Harari) kill	09/38	[AA MS Gu]
HDG39	Gidalo (at a road) 1986 m	09/35	[MS]
GDF92	<i>gidam</i> (T) outside, outdoors Gidami (Gidame, Gedame, Ghidami, Gadame) (Gadamo) 08°58'/34°37' 1776/1928 m Coordinates would give map code GDF93. In Kelem awraja, with sub-post office. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 4SE Ballo (Tulu Ballo) (hill) 5S Komi (Tulu Comi) (hill) 7SW Gobo (village) 1659 m 7W Bata (village) 9NW Aboti (village)	08/34 08/34	[MS Po x WO] [n]

	?NW? Gobba (village)		
	? Dagabora (hill)		
	10N Tilli (village)		
	9NE Manoro (village)		
1930s	In the early 1930s Gidami was an important centre for coffee, with two or three resident foreign traders, of which C Verras was one. [Zervos 1936] During the Italian occupation there was a <i>Residenza</i> , post, telegraph, and infirmary. Large village with many Amhara in an area populated by Leka Kelem Oromo. [Guida 1938] Spelling used by the post office has been GIDAMI.		
1960s	Population 1,459 as counted in 1967. There was established a centre for community development. The primary school in 1968 had 224 boys and 20 girls, with three teachers.		
GDF92	Gidami sub-district? (-1997-)	08/34	[+ n]
GDF92	Gidami wereda (Ghidamie ..) (centre in 1964 = Gidami)	08/34	[+ Ad]
??	Gidan (visiting postman under Dessie)	../..	[Po]
??	Gidan sub-district? (-1997-)	../..	[n]
??	Gidan wereda (-1994-) in north Wello	../..	[n]
HDG39	Gidano (Ghidano) 1986 m	09/35	[+ WO]
HEK84	Gidarwa (Ghidarwa), see under Macha	12/37	[+ WO]
JD...	Gidaye (Gidayä) (historically recorded area)	09/42	[Pa]
1550s	At the time of the great famine of 1559, Oromo warriors devastated a wide stretch of country in the vicinity of Harar, including Gidayä. [Pankhurst 1997]		
HDE25	Gidda	08/38	[WO]
HDG48	Gidda (Ghidda)(w mission?) see under/?/ Nejo	09/35	[+ WO]
HDG56	Gidda 09°34'/35°22' 1817 m	09/35	[n]
HDG64	Gidda (Ghidda) (area) 09°34'/38°53' 2637 m	09/35	[n WO]
HDL46c	Gidda (sub-distr, ctr in 1964 = Galiy)	09/39	[Ad]
HDL65	Gidda 09°37'/38°52' 2593 m Coordinates would give map code HDL64	09/38	[WO n]
HDL66	Gidda, see under Webera	09/39	[WO]
HDR03	Gidda (area) 10°00'/36°52' 2147 m	10/36	[WO n]
HEE77	Gidda (Jitta) (pass), see under Bete Hor gidda aro: <i>aro</i> (O) lake, pool	11/39	[WO 18]
HDJ92	Gidda Aro (area)	09/36	[WO]
HDR12	Gidda Aro (area) gidda dae: <i>da-e</i> (O) dear mother	10/36	[WO]
HDJ60	Gidda Dae (area) <i>gidday</i> (A) trophy giddo bolli: <i>boli</i> (O) excrement, shit; <i>booli</i> (Som) plunder; looted camels	09/36	[WO]
JDC69	Giddo Bolli (area) <i>Giddu</i> , name of a Bantu group in the Shebeli region <i>gide</i> (T) ration, share, part	08/42	[WO]
HDG57	Gide, cf Gedi <i>gider</i> (gidär) (A) calf, heifer; <i>Habar Gidir</i> , a Somali clan name	09/35	[LM]
??	Giderach (Gedderech) (district in Yifat) In 1876 mentioned as a forest being the source of the Awadi river, a tributary of the Awash, and being in the Ankober region. [Acta aethiopica III p 243]	../..	[n]
HDM74	Giderajo 09°46'/39°46' 2452 m	09/39	[MS]
HED74	Giderefej 11°30'/37°55' 2460 m	11/37	[MS]

KCP65	Gideri (Ghideri) (area)	07/46	[+ WO]
JDJ48	Gideya 09°28'/42°23' 2113 m	09/42	[MS]
HEL38	Gidib 12°03'/39°10' 2807 m	12/39	[n]
HEM41	Gidiba 12°10'/39°30' 2179 m	12/39	[n]
HF...	Gidiba (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Hinzat) gidibbe lucho: <i>giddib</i> (A) dam, barrage; <i>lucha</i> (O) crude path on grass; (A) smooth hair	14/38?	[Ad]
HDA57	Gidibbe Lucho (Ghidibbe Lucio) 1644 m, cf Gedeb	08/35	[+ WO]
	gidicho: <i>gidecho</i> (Kefa) cultivated oil plant, nug, Guizotia abyssinica, G. oleifera; <i>Gidicho</i> , an ethnic group within the southern Ometo, with their own language variety		
HCD96	Gidicho 06°19'/38°04' 1338 m	06/38	[MS]
HCK04	Gidicho (Ghidiccio) (island) 06°22'/37°55' 1209 m	06/38	[LM n Gu]
	Contains people who speak Baiso (Alkali) language, but they are bilingual.		
1943	"It was a surprise to find that the lake shores (at least on the eastern side) were devoid of any settled population. Except for a few Galla herdsmen and their cattle we saw nobody, and the lake-shore market at <i>Gidicho</i> point (opposite the island of the same name) was silent and dead." "A very different scene met our eyes next morning. It was market-day - an event that occurs every fourth day from early morning until noon. -- what attracted the eye was the long row of strangely and beautifully shaped boats drawn up along the shore. It was the island fleet." [D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia (1949)1957 p 96]		
1960s	Gidicho is the largest of all the small islands in lake Abaya. It is an hour's journey by the local type of boat, <i>hobolo</i> , from <i>Gidicho</i> point in the east on the mainland to <i>Gidicho</i> island. Most of the islanders own plantations in the low-lying shore where they produce maize and millet and herd their cattle. Their staple diet is primarily vegetarian and they do not eat fish. Ensete and cloth are among the important goods at the market. [Ethiopian Herald 25 March 1969] One smaller and one larger village on the island are seen from the mainland. The visitors noticed near <i>Gidicho</i> point a plant <i>Adenium hongel</i> which is a couple of metres high and has a "swollen" trunk which serves as a water reservoir. It has clusters of large light red flowers. The only coin accepted at the market was the 50 cent "silver shilling" which the State Bank had withdrawn so that its use was strictly speaking forbidden. Ensete mass, <i>kocho</i> , was among the important items at the market. Rather unusual, people did not mind being photographed by the visitors. In an open space near <i>Gidicho</i> point one Signor Piccardo was constructing a building for a factory to produce <i>sanseviera</i> fibre from wild-growing aloe. When visiting the island, it was found that the traditional houses of grass were tall and that their doors were felled instead of being moved on hinges. There were many hippo bones on the ground, but besides hunting the men were also weaving fine cloth sold for about 50 x 50 cents a piece. The hippo hunters lived in the smallest of the three villages on the island. The visitor as a botanist found a rare plant <i>Hydnora abyssinica</i> , which the islanders were unwilling to part with and wanted to keep as a medicinal herb. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 160-163, 167-170]		
1990s	It was estimated in 1995 that there were then about 500 Kachama on the island, speaking their own language. [Summer Insitute of Linguistics]		
picts	D Buxton, Travels..., London (1949)1957 p 64-65[9] wide view of lake Abaya and island; ditto [10] boats of Ambach wood; J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 112-113[27] a boat on the lake, 160-161[35] boatbuilder at work, [36] hippo jaw, [37] spear used for hippo, p 168 kind of "oar";		

Merian Monatsheft: Äthiopien, Hamburg Okt 1966 p 70 boat with
Gidicho people

HCK90	Gidicho (Godiccio)	07/37	[LM WO]
HDJ14	Gidie (area)	09/36	[WO]
HDU45	Gidim (Gidm) 10°22'/39°49' 2812 m (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Bergibi)	10/39	[Ad n]
	An area Gidim was recorded in the 1200s, situated south of Hayk and west of Yifat.		
HE...	Gidin (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Sisai Mesk)	12/39	[Ad]
HES..	Gidir Got 3428 m, in Simen National Park	13/38	[n]
JDC65	Gido Lola Sefer 08°45'/42°07' 1410 m	08/42	[MS]

Gidole, name of an ethnic group numbering about 54,354 according to the 1994 census, living in the south-west; also called Gardulla or Dirasha

HCC29	Gidole (Ghidolie, Gidolle, Gardala, Gardulla) (upper and lower G.) 05°30'/37°30' 1539,2045/2650 m MS coordinates would give map code HCC09. 05°37'/37°25' = HCC29.	05/37	[MS Ad WO Gu]
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Capital of Gemu Gofa Teklay Gizat (province).

Centre at least 1959-1980 of Gardula awraja
and in 1964 of Gardula wereda.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

10E Gasha (Gascia) (village) 1691 m

7SE Kidole (Chidole) (village) 05°35'/37°31' 1626 m

10SW Gardulla (mountain) 2545 m

1930s Post office of the Italians was opened 11 November 1937 (or 17 November?).

Its cancellations read GARDULLA*GALLA E SIDAMA.

1940s Olaf Lie, the first Norwegian missionary to Gidole, arrived after Christmas 1948. He went by air to the Italian-built airport, and from there it took 4 hours by mule to reach Gidole itself. [S Hunnestad]

1950s Diakon Magnus Sture (b 1920) arrived in February 1950 /had visited earlier?/ together with missionary Birkeland. Before the end of that year their families joined them, as well as the teacher Marie Frydenlund (b 1919, transferred from Negele). They did not dare to start constructing buildings at the mission station at first, and it took two years to get the contract for the site approved and registered at the Ministry.

In May 1953 the Norwegian missionaries could move into the first dwelling house they had built themselves, and they named it "Nordfjordheimen". Later in the year an Italian contractor built for them another dwelling house, a school building with four classrooms used also as church premises, and a clinic. With local work five round houses were built to serve as dormitories for the school children. [S Hunnestad]

Missionaries Johannes and Karen Eiken (b 1924 and 1918) arrived during 1954.

[Mission sources]

"The husbandry of the Gidole -- is not so developed as at Konso. There is no terracing, which is indeed less necessary because the ground is for the most part less steep -- They use bullocks pulling crude ploughs consisting of two steel-tipped wooden spikes to make the furrows. -- A favourite crop is onions, the brilliant bluish green of which stood out against the yellow green of meadows and cereals."

"We -- saw beneath us the bustling townlet of Gidole and beyond -- the vast waters of Lake Chamo. By tea time we were snugly encamped behind the house of the Governor-General of the province -- We sat with great contentment in the cool of Gidole. -- It is, however, not ideal, for at some seasons of the year -- it is mist-shrouded and bitterly cold for weeks at a time."

[D Busk, The fountain of the sun, London 1957 p 118, 120]

1959 Provincial Governor General in 1959 was officially Prince Sahle Selassie, and his representative in Gidole was Dejazmach Tsehai I. Selassie. Town officer of Gidole was

- Ato Habte Ab Wolde Mariam.
 Provincial Director of Gemu Gofa Teklay Gizat was Ato Taye Golla, and Secretary General was Ato Kebede Assfaw.
 Sub-province Governor of Gardula awraja in 1959 was Dejazmach Desta Berhe.
- 1960s
 Governor-General of Gemu Gofa province in 1960-1961 was Tsehafe T'ezaz Welde-Giyorgis Welde-Yohannes (born circa 1902).
 Gunnar Almelid (b 1929) arrived to the Norwegian Lutheran Mission in Gidole during 1960. Two years later arrived Doctor Asbjørn Aarsland (b 1930) with his wife Nurse Guri (b 1931) and also Nurse Liv Kleppa (b 1930). In 1963 arrived Nurse Gunnlaug Aae (b 1935, later married Tjåland) and in 1964 Nurse Aase Andreassen (b 1936, later married Wittersø). In 1967 newcomers were a teacher Gerd Sølvi Landro (b 1940) and a nurse Dagny Torbjørg Ramsland (b 1938). Additions to the staff in 1969 were Johan and Bodil Naustvik (b 1942 and 1943) and Alf Haaland (b 1942). Bodil was a nurse, and Alf was trained as a builder and married to Simonette who had arrived to Ethiopia in 1967.
 [Mission sources]
 The population of Gidole was 4,523 as counted in 1967.
 Islam was expanding in the area. A blind Orthodox priest teacher in Gidole said that he was happy not to be able to see the new mosque.
 Borana caravans bring salt to the market in Gidole.
 Gidole Tach is down by lake Chamo.
 [K Pettersen, Etiopia ..., Oslo 1967 p 125-126, 134-135, 146]
 The primary school in 1968 had 500 boys and 31 girls, with 14 male teachers and one female.
 ODD Memorial Mission primary school had 182 boys and 100 girls, with 17 male and 4 female teachers (two of which foreign).
 Norwegian Lutheran Mission primary school had 101 boys and 15 girls, with 8 male teachers and one female (one male and the female were foreign).
 F. Gebeyehu Gidole secondary school in 1968 hade 109 male and 17 female students in grade 7-8, with 5 teachers of which two foreign.
- 1970s
 Nurse Greta Refvik (b 1942) arrived to the NLM station in 1970, and new during next year was Benedikt Arnkelsson from Iceland.
 Governor-General of Gemu Gofa province in the early 1970s was Dejazmach Amero Selassie Abebe, but he was executed by the Derg in November 1974.
- 1990s
 Population about 8,200 in 1994 and about 10,000 in 2001.
- picts
 K Pettersen, Etiopia, Oslo 1967 p 97 church with thatched roof at lower Gidole, 112(a) blind priest, (b) mosque with primitive minaret, 113 overall view of Norwegian mission station;
 S Hunnestad, Nærkamp..., Oslo 1973 p 128-129[1-3] five photos, one showing interior of NLM church
- KCG65 Giebi Berile, see Jebi Berile
 JCT24 Giedabeileh, see Jadabele
 JDD57 Gieleh, see Jele
 HDE54 Giellala, see Jellala
 HDT18 Giemma Fig, see Jemma Fig
 HC... Gienabossa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Bossa) 07/36 [Ad]
 HC... Gienabossa wereda (centre in 1964 = Giena) 07/36 [Ad]
 HDU32 Giera Midir, see Gera Midir
 HCG37 Giesha, see Gesha
 HCS75 Gieti, see Jeti
 gifa (A) push
 JEC81 Gifa (Ghifa, M., Ghifo) 1376 m 11/41 [18 WO Gu]
 Gifa (mountain as isolated amba) 1002 m
 JDK78 Gifa Medir (G. Mehider, Jifu Meider) 09/43 [n WO]
 JDK78 Gifa Medir 09°43'/43°16' 1713, mountain on the border of Somalia

JDS00	Gifgofiol, see Jifgofyol		
HDU35	Gifreye 10°16'/39°49' 2533 m	10/39	[MS]
??	Gift (district in lower Wegda and Tegulet) gifta: <i>giftat</i> (T) width, largeness	../..	[n]
HDD92	Gifta	09/37	[AA]
HET78c	Gifta (with cave/?/ church) at 3 hours walk from Gijet/Djibiet "Balme dominant une plaine aride. L'abri est subdivisé en trois parties par deux murs. Pas de piliers." [Sauter 1976]	13/39	[x]
text	Ruth Plant in <i>Ethiopia Observer</i> early 1973 p 42ff, with plan <i>gifti</i> (O) lady; <i>gofta</i> (O) lord		
HDD92	Gifto 09°01'/37°46' 1838 m	09/37	[MS]
HDR79	Giga (Gigga), see Jiga		
HEC78	Gigadi, see Jigadi		
HEP16	Gigandibba (area)	12/36	[WO]
HEA49	Gigara, see Jigera		
JDK33	Giggiga (Gigh-giga, Giggica), see Jijiga		
HEH99	Gigiebit, see Jijiyebit		
JDH17	Gigif, G. (area) 2940 m	09/41	[WO]
??	Gigiglel (site of power project), cf Gilgel Gibe A US\$ 200 million loan from the International Development Association around year 1999 will finance the Gigiglel power project in the south of Ethiopia. [News]	../..	[n]
JDD55	Gigio, see Jijo		
JBU76	Gigle Amharo (area)	05/44	[WO]
JBP81	Gigli (seasonal spring)	05/40	[MS WO]
HEK10	Gigrrifa /sic!/ Gigyo (Ghighio)	11/37	[Ch]
HDG04	gihana: <i>gehannem</i> (gähannäm) (A,T) Gehennah, hell	09/35	[+ WO]
HEC84	Gihana 2123 m, see under Yismala Giyorgis	11/36	[Gu]
HEC84	Gihana, cf Jahana		
HDL99	Gihaso (area)	09/39	[WO]
HEL53	Gihena (Gihena)	12/38	[+ WO]
HCR60	Gijabi 07°47'/36°40' 1763 m	07/36	[n]
HET78c	Gijet (Djibiet, Gidjet) 13°19'/39°10' 2029 m (centre in 1964 of Sehart sub-district) The primary school in 1968 had 99 boys and 14 girls in grade 1-3, with two teachers. A school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971] "In a place called Gijet is a very big <i>fukera</i> /person highly educated in the Muslim religion, possessing special powers and practicing sorcery/ who is head of the <i>owlias</i> /powerful spirits believed to take possession of certain people." [Hammon 1999 p 82]	13/39	[MS Ad x]
H....	Gijima (centre in 1964 of Gebeta Ber sub-district)	10/39	[Ad]
HDK12	Gijo 1681 m	09/37	[AA]
??	Gike (lake?) 16 km north of the village of Aje in the Abijatta-Shalla Lakes National Park. [Camerapix 1995] <i>gila</i> (eastern O) kudu: lesser kudu, <i>Strepsiceros imberbis</i> imberbis, greater kudu, <i>S. strepsiceros chora</i>	../..	[Ca]
H....	Gila (east of Hawzen)	13/39	[18]
HFE85	Gila (Ghila) (area) 2295 m	14/38	[+ WO]
JDD40	Gila (area) 1450 m, cf Jila	08/42	[WO]
HCT79	Gilalo, see Chilalo		

GDF00	Gilawo 464 m <i>gilb</i> (A) shallow	08/34	[MS]
HE...	Gilbena (in Simen awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 35 boys and 14 girls in grade 1-3, with one teacher. <i>gilbo</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Oncoba spinosa</i> , with small spines and fairly large flowers each separate from the others	13/37?	[Ad]
HEF20	Gilbite (Gilbit'e) 11°05'/39°25' 3150 m <i>gilbo</i> (O) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Oncoba spinosa</i> , with small spines and fairly large flowers each separate from the others	11/39	[MS]
JDE62	Gilbo (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDC41	Gilcia, see Jilcha		
HDH63	Gildessa, see Jeldesa & JDJ75		
HDM96	Gildima 09°52'/39°55' 1391 m	09/39	[MS]
GDF84	Gile 08°55'/34°43' 1775 m, cf Jile	08/34	[MS]
KCR44	Gilfale, see Jilfale		
HBT07	Gilfatu (Gilfaitu) (mountain)	04/39	[MS WO]
HBT07	Gilfatu 04°34'/39°07' peak 1013 m		
HEH35	Gilfu (area) 1526 m	12/36	[WO]
??	<i>gilgel</i> (gilgäl) (A) the young of domestic animals; Gilgel Gibe In Ilubabor 235 km south-west of Addis Abeba.	../..	[x]
1980s	A substation was constructed there on the new 132 kV electric transmission line from Alaba to Agaro, built around 1985. Work on an Eth\$ 420 million dam was started in September 1984. Design was made by an Italian firm. In March 1985 an agreement was made with North Korea eventually to double the capacity of the dam. It was expected to be completed in 1989-90. In April 1985 it was published that unidentified North Korean firms would be contractors. Around September 1991 four persons were arrested for corruption at the Gilgel Gibe Hydroelectric Project. [News]		
	<i>gilgil</i> (Som) shake, rattle; <i>gilgile</i> (T) feather		
HEK70	Gilgil (Ghilghil)	12/37	[+ WO]
HEJ06	Gilgil Abay (Gilgal Abbai) A hamlet on the left-bank promontory where the Little Abay enters Lake Tana. "This resembles a pirates' retreat, for it is on an island: a channel or by-pass has been made through the left-bank promontory by the river, leaving the end of the spit cut off from the mainland." [Cheesman 1936]	11/37	[+ Ch x]
pict	C Söderling-Brydolf, Blommorna vid..., Sthlm 1965 p 88 waterfall		
HCL37	Gilibibbi (pass)	06/39	[WO]
JB44	Gilijo (Ghiligio) 04°04'/41°58' 170 m	04/41	[+ n]
JDE75	Gillabley (Gillablei) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
HDE18	Gille (plain)	08/39	[WO]
HDE34	Gille (area)	08/38	[WO]
JC...	Gillet (Jillet) (mountains)	07/40	[18]
HEC63	Gilli (Ghilli) (with church Kidane Mihret)	11/36	[+ It]
HFF51c	Gillibeto (recorded in 1841)	14/39	[Ha]
GCU22	Gilo (Ghilo) (area) A great deal of prospecting was carried out in the Gilo river valley before World War II and in 1950-1960. Limonitic conglomerates occur in its lower course. The gold content of gravel deposited on gneisses and granites has been indicated to be too low to permit of	07/34	[+ WO Mi]

- commercial exploitation. [Mineral 1966]
- 1960s "You continue until you reach the Ghilo River. -- It is advisable to have a copy of the Magi Chart -- so that when you arrive at the Ghilo River and find people it is possible to determine whether you have arrived upstream or downstream from the Ghilo River Station of the American Presbyterian Mission.
The missionaries always welcome visitors and, when room permits, frequently provide housing facilities. -- The Station has its own airstrip -- With the Ghilo as a source of water, you may camp anyplace, as the entire area is one vast wilderness. There is an abundance of wildlife, but it is difficult to approach near enough for photography. Hunting by locals has made the animals very shy and skittish. For the hunting safari, Ghilo River is a game paradise." [Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 103]
- JDD99c Gilo 09/43 [MS]
 JDK07 Gilo (Gillo) 09/43 [+ Ad]
 (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Kebri Beyah)
 HCF20 Gilta Darar (area), cf Darar 05/39 [WO]
- ?? **Gilto Gobbo** (in Wellega) ../. [n]
 A man Wakgari had a dream in 1980 that he was called to be a Christian, and a year later he heard about the Evangelical "mission" in Gilto Gobbo (actually not a mission but a congregation of the Mekane Yesus Church). When all the other Evangelical churches in the area were closed in 1986 this happened also in Gilto Gobbo. Wakgari continued to preach and was put in prison for three weeks in the first instance. In April 1987 he was fetched by four soldiers, brought in front of the altar in the church hut and asked to show his "sorcery" to those present, among which were six leaders of peasants' associations. They forced Wakgari to carry the pulpit for five hours and also tortured him in other ways.
 He was brought to the wereda governor who asked him to read the Christian commandments from the Bible. Wakgari suspected that "Thou shalt not kill" would be used against him to prove that he was an opponent of the revolution. He was also imprisoned again together with 23 other believers. Wakgari and two others were later brought to the police station in Atnago where he was kept for three months.
 When Wakgari returned to Gilto Cobbo he found that only 13 persons had remained faithful to the congregation during the persecution. They and others started meeting secretly in a rock cave, and despite continuing persecution Wakgari even started two new congregations. He was put in prison for a fourth time but released for lack of witnesses. Then they burnt his house instead.
 The Evangelical movement continued, however, and by the mid-1990s there were eight congregations and almost 10,000 members in the area.
 [A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärg i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 31-36]
- HEL79 Giltu 12°28'/39°16' 1877 m 12/39 [MS]
 HDU60 Gilu 10°34'/39°22' 2683 m 10/39 [MS]
 JDA79 Gilya (Ghilea, G.) (area) 08/40 [+ WO]
 HCB01 Gim Wiha (Gim Wuha) 05/35 [+ Ca]
gima (western O) kind of small tree, *Cassipourea elliottii*,
C. malosana, growing in forests and on river banks;
gime (gimä) (T) fog
- GDU42 Gima 10°22'/34°34' 1314 m, cf Jima 10/34 [n]
 HBM41 Gima (area) 1254/1540 m 03/39 [WO]
 ?? Gimam (village on the Gojjam plateau) ../. [x]
 pict F Rosen, Eine deutsche..., Leipzig 1907 p 329 acacia on plateau
gimat (T) ingot
- HDA28 Gimata, see Jimeta
 HDC90 Gimata, see Jimata & HDH07

	<i>gimb</i> (A) stone wall or tower, castle		
HDU26	Gimb 10°10'/39°53' 1806 m	10/39	[n]
HEJ47	Gimb (palace ruin)	12/37	[Ch]
??	Gimba (in Wello)	../.	[n]
	Emperor Tewodros in July-Oct. 1855 made a campaign in Wello to subdue governors at Läga, Qerqura and Gimba. [Zänäb 1902]		
H....	Gimba (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Goal)	10/39	[Ad]
HE...	Gimba (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Beje)	11/39	[Ad]
HDJ64	Gimbaro 09°37'/36°58' 2115 m	09/36	[n]
HDL40	Gimbias 2388 m	09/38	[AA]
HD...	Gimbe (in Gimbi awraja)	09/35?	[Ad]
	A private /church?/ school in 1968 had 178 boys and 105 girls in grade 1-3, with 3 teachers.		
HEB44	Gimbgya (Gimbghia)	11/36	[+ WO]
	<i>gimbi</i> (O) 1. stone wall or house or fence; 2. garrison, guard; (T) castle, tower		
HDH11	Gimbi (Ghimbi) 09°14'/35°49' 1845/1930 m	09/35	[MS Po Ad WO]
	Centre in 1964 of Gimbi awraja, Gimbi wereda, and Dalo Siba sub-district.		
	Within a radius of 10 km there are at km		
	10E Tulu Gabba (hill)		
	5S Gara Chuta (hill) 1879 m		
	6W Choli (Ciolli) (village) 2012 m		
geol	Between Gimbi and Asosa the dominant rock type is chlorite schist. Between Gimbi and Aroji there are biotite and hornblende granites. Large dioritic intrusions are developed near Gimbi.		
	In 1955 a reconnaissance flight for radioactivity was made by C.C. Towle of the US Atomic Energy Commission. An area east of Gimbi showed five times higher readings than those of its surroundings. [Mineral 1966]		
	Hornblende gabbro is associated with larger bodies of diorite on the west side of the Didessa river near Gimbi.		
	[Mohr, Geology 1961 p 42]		
1890s	An Ethiopian Orthodox church was founded at Gimbi somewhere around 1895.		
1930s	By the early 1930s there were stations of the Italian Catholic Consolata mission and from 1932 a station of the American Seventh Day Adventist mission, with Danish-born missionaries. [Zervos 1936]		
	The teacher Fayisa worked in Gimbi for the Swedish EFS Mission. He also used to sell books and a few medicines at the market. [Varde Ijus! Sthlm 1934 p 45]		
	Gimbi was one of the most important markets of Wellega and a meeting point of roads. The prolongation of the main road to Nekemte had not yet been achieved as far as Gimbi by 1935. Iron had traditionally been produced in the area. Foreign traders at Gimbi were Hassanally Moulla Garafally, Ibrahim Akbarally, Samsoudin Sarafally.		
	Six Swedish missionaries fleeing from Nekemte passed Gimbi on their way towards Gambela around 28 June 1936.		
	During the Italian occupation: About 6000 inhabitants. <i>Residenza</i> outside the town at the road to Asosa, post, telegraph, outpatients clinic, some Greek shops, <i>spaccio</i> . [Guida 1938]		
	Post office of the Italians was opened 8 June 1939. Its cancellations read GHIMBI * GALLA e SIDAMA, alternatively GHIMBI*(GALLA-SIDAMA) and the spelling GHIMBI was still in postal use around 1963. [Philatelic source]		
1950s	Average annual rainfall 2115 mm was recorded in 1954-1960.		
	The American Adventist mission had a hospital in Gimbi (-1949-1955-) with one doctor and 50 beds, and around 1953 had the Swedes Hugo and Alice Lund, with child Anna, among their non-medical staff.		

- 1960s In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Gimbi.
A primary school building constructed at a cost of Eth\$ 40,000 with half of this paid by Swedish assistance through ESBU was inaugurated in mid-May 1966. [News] Population 6,239 as counted in 1967.
In 1954 there were no telephones, but by 1967 there were 58 numbers, of which one for the municipality, three for the awraja administration, one each for the governor's residence, the coffee board, and the schools office. There were also the Commercial Bank and the Adventist Mission. Of telephones on personal names about 30 are Ethiopian-type, 18 Moslem-type, no Greeks, Gino Campagnoli was an Italian, and there was possibly one Armenian.
Dejazmach Gebre Igziabiher primary school in 1968 had 1124 boys and 263 girls, with 20 male and 2 female teachers. A church school had 16 boys and 12 girls in grade 1, with 3 teachers.
Dej. G. Igziabiher secondary school in 1968 had 481 male and 27 female students in grades 7-12, with 14 teachers of which 10 foreign.
In 1968 it was reported in the news that one Mr Mekrditch Avian had committed suicide, reportedly because of financial problems, and that he did this in front of six invited witnesses.
- 1970s A school for blind students was opened in 1972. Its establishment was financed by the Christoffel-Blinden Mission, and it was operated by the Western Synod of the Mekane Yesus Church. [Mission sources]
Professor Mesfin Wolde Mariam was appointed governor in Gimbi in April 1973, but this was regarded rather as a "deportation" from the University.
[A Taube, Uppsala 1976 p 50]
There was a post office and petrol filling stations of Agip and Total (-1978-).
- 1980s By 1981 all Evangelical churches in the Gimbi region were closed, except the one in Gimbi itself. There worked Kes Idossa Adaba who had been a priest for the youth since 1975. There used to be meetings from 4.30 in the mornings so that they could also attend the obligatory political meetings at 7.30 am. The missionary Hartmut Schönherr made a course on how to operate an "underground church", organising small cells. Young people were the most enthusiastic and active in the movement which can be said to have started with a conference in Boji in 1980. Kes Idossa's wife used to feed him a substantial meal late in the evenings, in case he would be fetched by the police at night. He had secretly dug an underground store for keeping bibles etc. and had installed electric light there to keep the moisture away. It even happened that a Norwegian missionary Svein Wolden was imprisoned for two days, but Kes Idossa on the whole was left free to meet members of his congregation.
[A Nordlander, Väckelse och växtvärg i Etiopien, Sthlm 1996 p 55-59]
Population about 13,100 in 1984.
Around 25 November 1985 the head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam together with the North Korean vice-president Yi Chong-ok visited a substantial iron ore deposit discovered in the Gimbi area. A North Korean team was working on the site.
[News]
- 1990s Population about 20,500 in 1994 and about 25,200 in 2001.
In early 1996 the prison in Gimbi and other places in Wellega were filled with political prisoners. [Nordlander 1996 p 132]
- picts F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 52 marketplace;
H Juell, Etiopia, Oslo 1935 p 96 grave monument in the neighbourhood of Gimbi;
Gli annali..., anno III vol I /Roma 1940/ p 716-717[14] church /of Italian-built mission?/, [15] congregation in front of church under construction;
Eth Geog Journal 1(1963) no 2 p 6 the town and its surroundings

HDK64	Gimbi 2491 m	09/37	[AA]
HDL39	Gimbi 09°24'/39°16' 2855 m	09/39	[MS]
HDL49	Gimbi 09°26'/39°16' 2829 m	09/39	[MS]
HDU61	Gimbi 10°30'/39°25' 2632 m	10/39	[MS]
HDH11	Gimbi awraja (centre at least 1959-80 = Gimbi) Sub-province Governor of Gimbi awraja in 1959 was Ato Taddese Markos. Ato Kassa Techane was appointed Governor on 1 May 1961. The area was threatened by smallpox, so a one-month campaign of vaccination was started on 13 February 1967, led by the Swedish Doctor Nils-Olof Hylander. 19,696 received a multiple vaccin BCG and 55,587 smallpox vaccine only. This averted an epidemic of the disease.	09/35	[MS Ad]
text	A Solli: Geological fieldwork on map-sheet Gimbi 1:250 000. Report from work carried out during the days 8/4-8/5 1997. Preliminary, unpublished. 5 p.		
HDH11	Gimbi sub-district? (-1997-)	09/35	[n]
HDH11	Gimbi wereda (centre in 1964 = Gimbi)	09/35	[+ Ad]
HEE09	Gimbia (Ghimbia) 10°52'/39°16' 3599 m	10/39	[+ n]
HEF30	Gimbia (area)	11/39	[WO]
HDL16	Gimbibit (Ghimbibit, Chembibit) 09°15'/39°00' Gimbibit (wide area)	09/39	[+ Gu WO Gz]
HDL92	Gimbicho 1797 m, cf Gumbicho	09/38	[AA]
	<i>Gimbichu</i> , name of an Oromo tribe		
HCS11	Gimbichu (Gimbicho) 07°27'/37°37' 2052 m (centre in 1964 of Timbaro wereda) The primary school (in Kembata awraja) in 1968 had 286 boys and 58 girls, with 3 teachers. In 1976 Catholics had undertaken to be responsible for the building of a road between Gimbichu and Hosaina.	07/37	[MS Ad]
HDE97?	Gimbichu sub-district? (-1997-)	08/39	[n]
HDE97	Gimbichu wereda (Ghimbichu ..) (centre in 1964 = Chefe Donsa)	08/39	[+ Ad]
	gimbo: <i>gimbe</i> (Gurage) small antelope, duiker, <i>Sylvicapra grimmia abyssinica</i>		
HCR61	Gimbo (Ghimbo, Ghembo, Ghembie) 1663/1674 m (centre in 1964 of Dekia sub-district), see under Agaro	07/36	[Ad LM WO Te]
HCP04?	Gimbo sub-district? (-1997-)	07/36	[n]
HCP04	Gimbo wereda (-1964-2000-) (centre in 1964 = Wushwush) "Ato Mohammed Abba Metcha and Ato Ashebir Wolde Tsadik, both Judges of Ghimbo Wereda Court in Keficho Administrative Zone, were at their regular duties on the bench when on October 5, 1995, at 5:00 P.M. the Court was suddenly surrounded by policemen armed with AK-4 automatic guns, under the direction of some members of the Ghimbo Wereda Administrative Council. The two judges were made to leave the court room, whereupon their bodies were searched, the keys to the doors of the court confiscated, and the doors were finally locked and sealed --" "The two judges, along with two prosecutors of the Wereda Court, Ato Woldemariam Adlo and Ato Ghebeyehu Gizaw, were ordered to march to Ghimbo Wereda Police Station where they were thrown in jail. During the night, the judges and prosecutors were abused and urinated on by prisoners whom they had earlier remanded to police custody. The next day, they were released on bail --" "In following procedures the judges and prosecutors were accused of taking bribes. The Zonal High Court's Judicial Administration Commission ruled that those who had closed the court room should be punished but they also ruled that the accused judges and	07/36	[Ad 20]

prosecutors should be dismissed from the bench."
 [Report of EHRCO, Eth. Human Rights Council, January 1996]

HDM97	Gimdere 09°52'/39°58' 1283 m	09/39	[MS]
JDJ25	Gimeda, see Jimeda		
HES37	Gimela 13°00'/38°10' 2651 m	13/38	[n]
	<p><i>Gimira</i> (Gimirra, Bench), name of an ethnic group south of Kefa, "Hamites who mingled profoundly with the Negroes" [J S Trimmingham]. Their number was stated as 100,000 in 1935 and only 10,000 in 1980. Also name of their language. A field study of this people was made by W. Lange in 1973.</p>		
GCM75	Gimira (Ghimirra) 06°58'/35°46' 2039 m	06/35	[+ n]
HCH71	Gimira (Ghimira), cf Shewa Gimira		
HCH95	Gimira (Ghimira) (wide area)	07/36	[+ WO Pa]
	<p>Geology: The iron occurrences of this area are products of laterization of the trachytes. This is similar to examples found at Intoto near Addis Abeba. [Mineral 1966] Early history: One of the most important Käfa monarchs, Tato Gali Ginocho, who reigned around 1675-1710, is believed to have incorporated, or reincorporated, the nearby small Gimira states of Shé, Benesho and Masogo or Mashengo. [Pankhurst 1997] The American Mission had a clinic there (-1955-)</p>		
text	<p>George Montandon, Au pays Ghimirra, Récit de mon voyage à travers le Massif éthiopien (1909-1911), Paris (or Neuchatel?) 1913 (written by a geographer)</p>		
HCG77	Gimira awraja (centre at least 1964-1980 = Mizan Teferi)	06/35	[MS Ad]
	<p>Ato Asfaw Wolde Michael was appointed Governor on 1 May 1961.</p>		
HET07	Gimiza 12°40'/39°04' 2092 m	12/39	[MS]
	<p><i>gimja bet</i> (A) treasury, depot, storehouse; <i>gimja</i> (A,O) silk, muslin, or velvet cloth /for religious use/</p>		
HEC14	Gimja Bet, 11°00'/37°00'	11/37	[MS]
	<p>Is this the Ghingiabiet of Guida del'A.O.I. said to have a population of about 5,000 in 1938?</p>		
HD...	Gimjabet Kidane Mihret (in Debre Markos awraja)	10/37?	[Ad]
	<p>The primary school in 1968 had 343 boys and 207 girls, with 9 teachers.</p>		
HDR93	Gimjabet Maryam (Gimja Bet M.) 10°50'/36°52' 2347 m	10/36	[n MS]
HEC03c	Gimjabet Maryam (Gimja Bet M.) same as HEC14?	10/36	[MS LM]
	<p>Population 1,183 as counted in 1956. The primary school in 1968 had 345 boys and 65 girls, with 8 teachers.</p>		
HCR42	Gimma, see Jimma & HDB57		
JEN24	Gimmeri (Ghimmeri) (area, with hot springs) 541 m <i>gimmi</i> (A) kind of shrub, <i>Chenopodium ambrosoides</i> , with very small flowers	12/40	[+ WO]
HDC97	Gimmi, see Ijaji		
HED24c	Gimonietta, see Jimonyetta		
HED71	Gina 11°34'/37°40' 2275 m	11/37	[n]
HED82	Gina 11°35'/37°42' 2354 m	11/37	[n]
HDM22	Gina Ager (Gina Agir, Ginager) (Ghinna Agher, Ghinna) 3348 m (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja, ctr in 1964 of Assagirt wereda)	09/39 09/39	[LM Po Ad] [WO n]

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km
 9SE Abyegedam (Abieghedam) (village)
 6S Megezez (Meghezez) (mountain) 3596 m
 2SW Ceraro (village)
 4N Guskuste (Guscuste) (village)
 7N Assagirt (Assaghert) (area)
 9N Nebir Washa (Nebur Uascia) (village)

The primary school in 1968 had 142 boys and 28 girls, with 3 teachers.

??	Ginadeko (visiting postman under Jimma)	../.	[Po]
HEM70	Ginara 12°28'/39°21' 2184 m	12/39	[n]
HDU24	Ginb Washa (Ginib Washa) 10°09'/39°43' 3105 m	10/39	[n]

HDD97	Ginchi (Ghinchi, Gintche, Ginsi)	08/38	[MS Po Te WO]
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(with sub P.O.) 08°50'/38°10' 2100/2236 m
 MS coordinates would give map code HDD77 which is 20 km further to the south, so the 08°50' may refer to some other Ginchi as the MS map of 1969 places it at about 09°02'.

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

6E Lege Batu (Legebatu) 2170 m
 7E Yubdo 2170 m
 2SE Chilimo (Ch'ilimo)
 4SE Osole
 5SE Harota 1542 m
 2S Gibe
 3S Kerensa (K'erenza)
 10SW Gatiro 2297 m
 4W Gura 2264 m
 7W Shola 2290 m
 7W Bole
 10W Gerbe 2303 m
 5NW Gare
 5NW Arera
 7NW Abeyi
 8NW Kondaltiti (K'ondaltiti) (village & area) 2339 m
 .NW Kore (K'ore)
 5N Chilimo (Ch'ilimo) (with sawmill) 2166 m
 7N Werebo (area)
 7N Galesa
 5NE Gaji (Gaggi) (with sawmill)
 6NE Chanch'o (Ch'anch'o)
 6NE Abiy

The sawmills above used timber from the Mecha forest.

1960s Population 3,105 as counted in 1967.
 The primary school in 1968 had 400 boys and 136 girls, with 9 teachers. Bete Kihinet church school had 66 boys and 47 girls in grade 1, with one teacher.
 The Government junior secondary school in 1968 had 89 male and 25 female students in grade 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).

1980s Population about 6,500 in 1984.

1990s Population about 10,600 in 1994 and about 13,000 in 2001.

Ginchi: Chilimo

(88 km west of Addis Abeba and 6.5 km north of the Nekemte road)

Sawmilling in the Mecha forest: Two steam-driven frame saws could produce 300 cubic metres per month and were working in 1943. They were owned by the Empress. [W E M

Logan, An introduction to the forests..., Oxford 1946]

Ginchi: Gaji

Post office of the Italians was opened 9 May 1937 and closed 31 May 1939.

Its cancellations read GAGGI (ADDIS ABEBA).

In the 1940s there were three small sawmills with two band saws and one frame saw, all steam-driven. They could together produce 350 cubic metres per month. [W E M Logan, An introduction to the forests..., Oxford 1946]

gind (A) log, trunk of tree, formerly used with a hole for fastening feet of prisoners; *azurit* (A) whirlpool

HCP24	Gind Aba 07°28'/36°08' 1620 m	07/36	[MS]
HED52	Gind Azur (Gindazur)	11/37	[Ch]
	A sharp bend in the course of the Abay river. It is regarded as a "timber catcher". [Cheesman 1936]		
HDT24	Gind Berbere 10°13'/38°47' 1708 m	10/38	[MS]
	<i>ginde, gindo</i> (O) plough, beam of plough; <i>ginde</i> (T), <i>ginda</i> (A,T) "Dead Sea apple", a shrub or small tree, <i>Calotropis procera</i> ; (O) kind of ceremony		
HDL90	Ginde Beli 09°54'/38°28' 2257 m	09/38	[MS]
HDT33	Ginde Meskel 10°15'/38°43' 2544 m	10/38	[n]
	gindebel: <i>gindi bel</i> (gindi bäl) (A) country people charged with transporting the royal tent		
HDE99	Gindebel (Ginidebel) 09°01'/39°16' 2430 m	09/39	[n]
HDM04c	Gindebello (historically recorded from the 1400s)	09/39	[20]
HDK53	Gindeberet (Ginde Beret, Gindabret, Kutai, Cutai)	09/37	[Ad n Ch Gu]
	(Ghindeberet) (wide area) 2556 m	09/37	[WO]
	Consul Cheesman found that Gindabret was the name used by inhabitants of this plateau, while Gojjam people called it Kutai. The first-mentioned name is supposed to be derived from <i>gind</i> (tree trunk) because big trees are found there, and <i>bret</i> (iron). Cheesman in 1933 found three-legged stools of the type from Jimma, otherwise not common in Gojjam, and he was told that a few families had recently come to Gindabret from Jimma. [Cheesman 1936]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 313 boys and 10 girls in the grades 2-6, with 4 teachers.		
HDK53	Gindeberet sub-district (Ginde Beret s.) (-1997-)	09/37	[+ n]
HDK63	Gindeberet wereda (centre in 1964 = Kachisi)	09/37	[Ad]
JBR25	Gindi Labeidir (area)	04/42	[WO]
HER09	Gindi Merewa (Ghindi Merea) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
	<i>gindo</i> 1. (A,O) plough; 2. (O) state prison among the Oromo in former times; 3. heavy beam fastened to the foot, as punishment and to prevent prisoners from escaping		
HDD40	Gindo 1986 m, cf Chando (centre in 1964 of Ameya wereda)	08/37	[MS Ad]
HDL45	Gindo 2589 m	09/38	[AA]
HDM43	Gindossa	09/39	[WO]
HCJ28	Gine 06°32'/37°21' 1521 m	06/37	[MS]
HDL90	Gine Beli	09/38	[AA]
JC....	Ginea	07/40	[18]
HEC77	Ginfat Giyorgis (Ghinfat Gheorghis) (village)	11/37	[+ It]
JCP97	Ginfu (area)	08/41	[WO]
JDJ46	Ginge 09°28'/42°13' 2359 m	09/42	[MS]
HBP17	Gingero, see Jinjero		
HDG39	Gingi (Ghinghi, Tulu) (mountain), cf Janjero	09/35	[+ WO Gu n]
HDG39	Gingi 09°20'/35°40' 1960/2137 m		
HC...	Gingo (in Jimma awraja)	07/36?	[Ad]
	Atse Yekuno Amlak primary school in 1968 had 325 boys and 190 girls, with 15 male		

	and 4 female teachers.		
HD...	Gini (locality in Bulga)	09/39?	[n]
HDU24	Ginib Washa, see Ginb Washa		
HDE99	Ginidebel, see Gindebel		
JCH90	Ginir (Ginner, Ghinnir, Ghinir, Ghimir, Ghiigner) (Ghigner, Giner) (with sub P.O.) 07°09'40°42' 1750/1986 m, hill 2024 m Centre at least 1964-1980 of Wabe awraja, and in 1964 of Ginir wereda. Within a radius of 10 km there is at km 8N Hariro (village) 2280 m	07/40 07/40	[MS Po Gu] [WO x]
1900s	A post route by mule to Ginir existed in 1904 and few places in the south had that kind of service at that time. A post office was opened within the period 1923-1932. Postal cancellation stamping is known from 1928.		
1930s	In the early 1930s caravans from Addis Abeba used to take 15 days, even if it was possible to go in 8 days. There was a telephone connection. The post office received and sent mail once per week. The Governor, Dejazmach Beyene Merid, was sometimes transported by air. [Zervos 1936] Ginir was bombed in late February 1936 by nine Italian aircraft with 350 bombs. The damaged caused by this attack was relatively small. [K Johansson, På äventyr..., Sthlm 1936 p 109] A letter from Doctor Fride Hylander to his wife Naemi in Sweden was post stamped 2.X.28 (Eth.C. = 14 June 1936) at Ginir, that is five weeks after the Italian occupation! Ginir was one of the major commercial centres of Bale, with a much-frequented market on a high plateau, with the former gibbi still higher up on a crest. About 3,500 inhabitants. <i>Commissariato</i> post, telegraph, infirmary, <i>spacci</i> . [Guida 1938] A post office of the Italians to use the spelling GHIGNER or GHIMIR had been foreseen in their administration, but it was never opened by them. The post used spelling GINNER around 1963 and GHINNIR around 1964. [Philatelic source]		
1950s	Around 1955 Ginir had services by Ethiopian Air Lines twice a week. Population 3,603 as counted in 1956.		
1960s	At Ginir school 14 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. By the end of 1965 when virtually the whole central area of Bale province was rebel-controlled, Ginir was among the few locations still in Government hands. Isimi Aba Washah, a former lawyer from Ginir, was one of the leaders of the Bale rebellion 1963-1970. [Gilkes 1975 p 214-215] In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Ginir. Dejazmach Mekuria Tessema primary school in 1968 had 325 boys and 158 girls, with 12 male teachers and one female. Dej. Mekuria Tessema junior secondary school had 94 male and 13 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers.		
1970s	Around December 1975, refugees from Bale were given arms in Somalia and entered Ethiopia again. A group of about 750 men with camel transport reached western Bale and there split into two. One section stayed in Delo and the other, led by Shiraj Hadj Ishaq Dadi, went north to Ginir. The WSLF commenced operations in the first month of 1976. They were led by a Somali officer and they were asked rather immediately to send part of their force to relieve a guerrilla unit besieged on a mountain in Ginir. The mission was successfully carried out despite Ethiopian interception. It was the first and last time there was direct cooperation in the field between the two fronts SALF and WSLF sponsored by Somalia. [Markakis 1987 p 225-226]		
1980s	Population about 8,600 in 1984.		

1990s	Population about 12,100 in 1994 and about 14,800 in 2001. There was an airport called Ghinnir but no scheduled regular flights? Unpaved runway, length about 1200 m.		
pics	F Hylander, Ett år i tält, Sthlm 1934 p 265 very large sycamore; F Hylander, I detta tecken, Sthlm 1936 p 261 Swedish Red Cross tents, 279 telephone station (also in G Agge, Med Röda Korset., Sthlms 1936 p 132 & K Johansson, På äventyr..., Sthlm 1936 p 155); F Hylander, Crabatto, Sthlm 1980 p 197 same photo of telephone station; Svenskmannagärning (album), Sthlm 1936 p 16 market scene, 25 tent camp of the Red Cross in March 1936		
JCH90	Ginir sub-district? (-1997-)	07/40	[n]
JCH90	Ginir wereda (-1964-2000-)	07/40	[20]
HDR94c	Ginjabet (Ghingiabet)2650m, cf Gimjabet ginjibella: <i>gindi bel</i> (gindi bäl) (A) country people charged with transporting the royal tent	10/36	[+ Gu]
GDF70	Ginjibella (Ghingibella, G.) (hill)	08/34	[+ WO]
HDF51	Ginjima (Ghingima, M.) (area) 1680 m	08/39	[+ WO]
JEN33c	Ginnamora (mountain recorded in 1841)	12/40	[Ha]
HDK88	Gino, see Geno		
HDL72	Gino 09°43'/38°40' 2859 m	09/38	[MS]
HDU11	Gino 10°07'/39°30' 2836 m	10/39	[MS]
HDD97	Ginsi (Gintche), see Ginchi <i>gint</i> (gint') (A) 1. scorpion; 2. kind of oat, <i>Avena abyssinica</i>		
HDS54	Ginta Maryam, see Dinta Mariam		
HDH88	Gioganfoi, see Joganfoi		
JDK84	Giogi, see Joji		
HDE48	Giogo, see Jogo		
GCU05	Giogu, see Jogu		
HDK55	Gion, see Giyon		
JDD34	Gion Gion (Giyon) (waterhole)	08/42	[MS WO +]
HEF53	Giorgio (island)	11/39	[WO]
HDJ03	Giorgio, S. (church), see under Sire HDC93	09/36	[WO]
HCS99	Giorgio, S.(church) 2110 m, see under Butajira	08/38	[WO]
JDJ06	Giorre, see Jorre		
H...	Giota, see Jota		
JDK95	Gipril, see Jipri		