

HBL27	Gof (hill) 1322/1636 m, cf El Gof, Goff	03/39	[WO]
JBS59	Gof 05°01'/43°19' 435 m	05/43	[n]
HED99	Gof Gof 11°45'/38°23' 2994 m	11/38	[n]

*gofa* (O) 1. chat plant, *Catha edulis*; 2. bad

*Gofa*, *Goffa*, a sub-division of the main ethnic group Ometo (West Sidama, related to the Welayita) according to the 1994 census numbering about 241,530 of which one third Christians

HBL27	Gofa 03°52'/39°04' 1109 m	03/39	[n]
HCC75	Gofa 06°04'/37°04' 1229 m	06/37	[n]
HCC80c	<b>Gofa</b> (mission station about 3 km from Bulki)	06/37	[x]

1935?: "Gofa Peak still towered hundreds of feet above us but we had to climb no more. -  
- We dropped down the little green slope to the Andersons' thatch-roofed house. They had been alone for three months and they welcomed us joyfully. -- The station was like a saucer with one broken side. Three buildings - two homes and a clinic - were set in the sides of the saucer, halfway up. Clumps of high, flowering thorn trees were scattered around and up the far side. The broken side represented a ravine -- Strung along the edge of the saucer above our homes were the huts of our neighbors, half hidden by the broad leaves of the bananalike stalks surrounding them. -- Enid looked around and up but she kept walking toward the door, a sheet of corrugated iron nailed to a wooden frame."  
"Now Enid and I were moving into a house built by Walter Ohman and Laurie Davidson. They had started the spiritual house, too, and we would build on their foundation. It would not even be necessary for us to struggle with an unwritten language, for Walter Ohman had done most of that work.

Our excursion through the four-room house did not take long. -- The thatched roof had been extended to form a six-foot veranda all around the house. -- This was to be our first home. -- Our goods had arrived from Soddu."

"We turned to the neighborhood children and told them we were ready to begin reading classes. They had attended these under our former missionaries, Walter Ohman and Laurie Davidson, and were clamoring for further instruction. The Andersons joined us and we divided the children into classes according to ability and progress already made."  
"Soon the ones who had studied under the previous missionaries began to read Gofa literature, which consisted of two small pieces - the Gospel of Mark, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a compilation of Scripture verses called *God Hath Spoken*, published by the Scripture Gift Mission."

"Much time was spent in language study. The Gofa language was changing. Its pure form was now spoken only by backwoods people. One of the believers, Saka, had married a girl from a village beyond the mountain and her Gofa speech was unspoiled by contact with Amharas or foreigners. She was a jolly person and spoke in parables and idioms we had never before heard."

"Then suddenly Mussolini swept his hand across the land. -- Dr. Lambie wrote that the American Ambassador had ordered all American citizens to leave the country. This did not mean we missionaries had to leave but it did mean that we could not expect American protection."

The missionaries finally heard from Dejazmach Abebe in Bulki. He said that he was leaving and was going to war.

"The spiritual work on Gofa Station was still in a primitive state when /the Forsbergs/ arrived, but a foundation had been laid, for the Ohmans and the Davidsons and others had preached and taught. Simberu and, shortly afterward, Saka, a serf, had believed though they had not yet been baptized. -- One day Enid and I packed our trek goods and made the trip to Ara country. It was a big day for Dafarsha and his brother, Dabalki, when they welcomed us to their people. -- The men wore loin cloths for the occasion, they did not always have that much on when we met them in their fields. -- Even for Africa they were a backward people."

The Forsbergs found out about Ara customs that they had a platform on four poles on

which they kept the body of a dead persons, sometimes for a year before burial. Only men were permitted to sit on stools, not even the foreign missionary Enid as a woman was allowed to do it - she was given an ensete leaf to sit on.

"Walter /Ohman, nick-named Lefty for being left-handed/ was the District Superintendent for Walamo, Gamo, and Gofa. He and Marcella /born Sholl/ had been on furlough and had but recently returned. They agreed to make the long trip from Soddu and Ray Davis came with them. We found there were now three candidates for baptism /Simberu, Saka and his brother Sonkura/. -- The baptism of these three men would be our first step toward establishing a native church." Although the Andersons and Forsbergs were Presbyterians, they thought of immersion as the proper form of baptism. They built a little dam to get enough depth of water.

"Some of the bystanders screamed, for they had seen only sprinkling by Coptic priests. -- That night we had our first communion service with the three new members of the Gofa church. But the gates of hell would almost prevail against it before we were to see any substantial growth in it."

A few days later the Governor came riding to tell that we was going off to war and that he had left one of his men in charge. "Thirteen years were to pass before we would see him again, and under vastly different circumstances. The war would affect us all."

[M Forsberg, Land beyond the Nile, New York 1958 p 64-70, 74, 77-79]

"With the Governor gone, public security rapidly deteriorated. Old feuds were revived and there were frequent shootings. Merle Anderson was kept busy treating knife and gun wounds. Then an epidemic of unknown origin suddenly swept the community. -- The disease had no outstanding symptoms apart from high fever -- /the newly baptized Simberu died from it; he could not be buried in the Orthodox cemetery/ -- This was one of the biggest funerals we had witnessed in the whole area. The Amhara aristocracy was there, as was the pagan Gofa aristocracy from many surrounding villages. Slaves and peasants had come too, to honor a slave at death!"

Enid Forsberg got appendicitis but survived the long trip to Soddo where Dr. Roberts removed her appendix. Afterwards it was not certain what they ought to do - the Emperor had already fled from Ethiopia - but the Forsbergs nevertheless rejoined the Andersons at Gofa.

"Our friend Geeza was worried about us. He was the Emperor's special representative in Gofa Province -- We heard enough shots fired during every twenty-four hours to cut the population in half. -- There was also the growing possibility that we might have to leave Gofa hurriedly, without warning, so we packed the few essential supplies for the road. -- One morning Merle Anderson came over with the distressing report that Lilian had pains in the region of her appendix. The Andersons loaded their pack animals, mounted their mules, and soon disappeared over the notch in the hill. They reached Soddu safely, never to see Gofa again."

"Our church was slowly growing. The people in Kencho and Baga, behind the mountain to the west, were coming for visits regularly and holding prayers in their villages. -- We had no mail from home for six months -- Enid and I were the only missionaries left in the uncertain areas of the land."

"One morning the Ethiopian wife of one of the two Greek merchants in Gofa appeared at our gate to warn us that her husband and the other Greek were leaving immediately for Soddu because it was rumoured the town was to be looted that night. The Ethiopian wives were to be left behind. -- This seemed to us the final signal. -- As we said our last farewells to the Christians - Shashotie, Saka, and Sonkura - we somehow sensed we would not be returning from this trip."

After riding on a long and difficult journey they arrived to the other Amricans in Soddo and even got mail from America carried there by Italian airplanes.

[Forsberg as above p 81-85, 87-91]

HCC91	Gofa (wide area)	06/36	[WO]
HCJ36	Gofa 06°37'/37°08' 1593 m	06/37	[n]
JDJ19	Gofa	09/42	[WO]

HCC80	Gofa awraja (in 1959-1964: centre = Bulki)		
HCC83	Gofa awraja (in 1969-1980: centre = Sawla/Felege Neway)		
map	1:5000,000 wereda division Nov. 1965		
HCJ26	Gofa Gawla (Ciaula) 1254 m	06/37	[LM x WO]
HCC80	Gofa wereda (centre in 1964 = Bulki)	06/36	[Ad]
HCC80	Gofa Zuriya sub-district (-1997-)	06/36	[n]
	<i>gofar</i> (A) mane /of a lion/;		
	<i>gofara</i> (O) <i>gofere</i> (gofäre) (A) Afro-style haircut		
HCK72	Gofara 07°01'/37°46' 1895 m	07/37	[WO n]
HCK83	Gofara 07°04'/37°49' 1837 m	07/37	[WO n]
HCS47	Gofere 07°40'/38°10' 1937 m	07/38	[MS]
JBS49c	Goff, cf Gof	04/43	[Wa]
JDJ99	Goflol (area)	09/42	[WO]
HCL76	Gofore (area) 2618 m	07/39	[WO]
HDR38	Goftima Sebeke (Goft'ima S.) 10°19'/37°22' 2159 m	10/37	[MS]
	<i>goftumma</i> (O) state of being wealthy		
HEM81	Gofwa (Gofoa)	12/39	[+ It]
	<i>gog</i> (Som) camel's hide		
GCU32	<b>Gog</b> (Gogo) 07°34'/34°30' 518 m 96 km south of Gambela. The primary school in 1968 had 272 boys and 4 girls in grade 1-3, with 2 teachers. Gog was once the best place to see elephants, and some sightings have been made also in recent years. However, sightings are rarer and rarer. At lake Tata, 9.3 km north-west of Gog, 230 species of birds have been recorded. The road to Gog is good and a truck leaves daily from Gambela to Gog. There is the Brehane Hotel for accommodation. [Lonely planet 2000 p 266-268] When going from Gambela it gets wilder after Alwera dam towards the town of Gog, and a new road is under construction to the very remote Akobo in the far southwest on the Sudanese border. [John Graham in AddisTribune 1999/12/31]	07/34	[MS Br]
GCU32	Gog & Jor sub-district (-1997-)	07/34	[n]
	<i>goga</i> (O) dry; <i>goga</i> , <i>gogaa</i> (O,Gurage) skin		
??	Goga (2 places)(visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Goga Afeta Seku (visiting postman u. Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Goga Defo (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Goga Moga (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>goga</i> ..: <i>suus</i> (Som) grain-eating insect		
??	Goga Tebo Suse (visiting postman u. Jimma)	../..	[Po]
	<i>goga</i> ..: <i>wabe</i> (O) stingless bee; <i>kore</i> (O) thorn		
??	Goga Wabe Kore (visiting postman u. Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Gogatta (historically recorded place)	../..	[Pa]
	Ras Sela Kristos in late 1618 crossed the Abay. "Sela Christos took the Matcha (Mecha) by surprise, but killed only a few and captured little booty, because the majority had fled before the attack. The next day he left Bota land at dawn and surprised the Matcha in their forest hideout at a place called Gogatta." [Mohammed 1994 p 67]		
HCP27	Gogeb	07/36	[WO]
??	Gogele (Gogälä) (historically recorded area)	../..	[x]
HDE00	<b>Gogetti</b> (Gogeti, Goggetti) 1873/1942 m cf HDE01 Gwogetti Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	08/38	[+ Gu WO]

	5NW church (Jugar Bale Welde?) c2000 m		
	8N Balesgher (church) 2814 m		
	7NE Nurena (village)		
	9NE Nurena (area)		
1930s	The forces of Dejazmach Gebre Maryam and Beyene Merid were beaten here by the Italians on 19 February 1937. The Italians placed here a <i>Residenza dei Guraghè Orientali</i> . There are some funeral stelae in the neighbourhood. [Guida 1938]		
HDE90	Gogetti (Gogeti, Gojetti) 2180 m	09/38	[+ AA n]
HDE90	Gogetti, see under Addis Alem		
JDK73	Gogeyti 09°43'/42°49' 1910 m	09/42	[n]
HEJ34	Goggia, see Goja		
HDM71	Goggia, see Gojja		
JDK50	Goggiar, see Kocher <i>goggoga</i> (O) dry	09/42	[WO]
HBR79	Goggoga (Gogoga) 05°10'/37°25' 898 m	05/37	[WO LM]
HCL71	Gogi 06°58'/38°34' 1961 m	06/38	[n]
JCN34	Gogiabe, see Gojabe		
HDL36	Gogile 2799 m <i>gogo</i> (O) tobacco leaves	09/38	[AA]
GCU32	Gogo, see Gog		
HCC44	Gogo 05°52'/36°58' 1043 m	05/36	[n]
HCD91	Gogo 2358 m, see under Chencha	06/37	[WO]
JDB93	Gogo, G. (area) 2438 m	08/41	[WO]
JD...	Gogoba (mountain range)	../42	[Gu]
HBR79	Gogoga, see Goggoga <i>Gogola</i> , a man's name among the Mecha Oromo		
HDK15	Gogola 09°10'/38°01' 2810 m, see under Ifeta	09/38	[AA n]
HDL52	Gogola 09°34'/38°40' 1955 m	09/38	[n]
HEU03	Gogolo 12°40'/39°40' 1570 m <i>gogon</i> : <i>goggon</i> (Som) remainder of liquid at the bottom of a container	12/39	[n]
HET88	Gogon 13°25'/39°12' 1903 m	13/39	[Gu n]
JEC02	Gogorrei (area) <i>gogorri</i> , <i>gogurri</i> (O) partridge, francolin bird, <i>Francolinus erckeli</i> , etc	10/41	[WO]
JBP29c	Gogoru (at Ganale Doria)	04/41	[Wa]
JBR11	Gogoru 04°37'/41°43' 241 m	04/41	[n]
GDL99	Gogot, see Golgot		
JDS13	<b>Gogti</b> (Gokti, Gocti) (with small fort) 10°04'/42°52' 1301/1605 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	10/42	[MS Ad x WO]
1930s	With Italian <i>Vice Residenza</i> . To the east is Somalia, to the south are limestone mountains more, like a chain of hills, with Bio Addo. [Guida 1938]  <i>gogu</i> (Som) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Combretum volkensii</i> ; (O) to be dry, to dry out		
HCN13	Gogu 809 m	07/35	[WO]
JDS32c	Gogu	10/42	[x]
JDE77	Gogul Madoneh 08°49'/44°06' 1284 m <i>goh</i> (A) dawn, daybreak; <i>goeha</i> (A) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Salix subserrata</i> , growing near water	08/49	[n]

GDU42	Goha 1314/1640 m	10/34	[WO]
HED81	Goha 11°40'/37°37' 2154 m	11/37	[n]
JDD50	Goha (area and well)	08/42	[WO]
JDD51	Goha 08°34'/42°36' 1014 m	08/42	[WO n]
	Coordinates would give map code JDD41		
HDS08	<b>Goha Tsiyon</b> (Gohazion Mariam, Quozien)	09/38	[MS Gu]
	(Gohation, Quoziem Mariam, Goharsiyon)	09/38	[Po n]
	09°58'/38°15' 2518 m		
	Spelling of the sub-post office has been GOHA TSION.		
	Centre in 1964 of Were Jarso wereda.		
1960s	Population 1,460 as counted in 1967		
	The primary school in 1968 had 425 boys and 104 girls, with 7 teachers.		
	The Government junior secondary school in the same year had 67 male and 2 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (Ethiopian).		
	14 students from there had passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.		
1990s	"A small town on the main road north from Addis Abeba."		
	[Camerapix 1995]		
2000s	In early 2001 an agreement between the governments of Japan and Ethiopia was signed for the second phase of rehabilitation of the 182 km of main road from Addis Abeba to Goha Tsiyon. The cost would be about US\$ 9.8 million and Japan has assisted the road sector in Ethiopia since 1997. [News]		
picts	S Siwertz, En färd..., Sthlm 1926 p 198-199 people, euphorbia		
JDR60c	Gohad	10/41	[MS]
HC...	Gohe (in Gofa awraja)	06/36?	[Ad]
	The primary school in 1968 had 201 boys and 87 girls, with 9 teachers.		
JDJ05	Gohey 09°07'/42°07' 1841 m	09/42	[MS]
HEJ55	Gohil 12°16'/37°06' 1816 m or ..07' 1814 m	12/37	[n]
JCS99	Gohodeh (Goodi) 08°04'/43°22' 903 m	08/43	[MS WO]
JEH65	Gohoi (plain)	12/41	[Ne]
	"From a ravine between Mounts Assa and Askoli, a watercourse, now dry, issued. On coming to the plain, this watercourse divided; one branch, the Gwia, turning south-east, and the other, the Assa, turning north-east. Here and there basalt outcrops showed black on the Gohoi plain.-- To the south-east there was a flat expanse of country called Dagazo, a continuation northward of the Gohoi plain."		
	[Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 241, 246]		
JBS66	Gohule 505/620 m	05/43	[WO]
JE...	Gohum	11/41	[18]
HEC95c	Gohunta Amba (area)	11/37	[Ch]
GCM66	Goica, see Goyka		
HF...	Goila (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	14/39	[Ad]
GDU01	Goindu, see Govindu		
HDA77	Goir, T. (hill)	08/35	[WO]
HEJ34	Goja (Goggia, Godja) (village) 12°10'/37°01' 1828 m	12/37	[Ch Gu WO x]
	A Weyto (Wayt'o) hamlet, but far from the nearest supply of papyrus, so boatmen have to make a long trip to get material if they want to make a <i>tankwa</i> .		
	[Simoons 1960]		
picts	F J Simoons, Northwest Ethiopia, USA 1960 fig.19-20 Wayt'o fisherman-farmer and his wife		
JCJ46	Goja (hills) 990 m	06/42	[WO]
JCN92	Goja (Ghoja, Ghoia) 08°07'/40°01' 2009 m	08/40	[+ n]

JCN34	Gojabe (Gogiabe) (area) 1864 m	07/40	[+ WO]
HC...	Gojeb (Godjeb) (area) river at 07°16'/37°31'	07/36	[+ 18]
pict	F Wencker-Wildberg, Abessinien, Berlin 1935 pl 57 hanging bridge		
??	Gojeb (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
H....	Gojima (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Deldak)	08/37	[Ad]
JCS12	Gojiya (Gojia) (hills)	07/42	[+ WO]
HBM71	Gojja (Goggia)	04/39	[+ WO]
JDK50	Gojjiar, see Kocher <i>gojo, gojjo</i> (A,T) grass hut; bird's nest, cage		
HDK26	Gojo, see Jeldu Gojo		
HCJ83	Goka (Goca)	07/36	[+ WO]
HBR81	Goke (Gocche) (wide area)	05/36	[+ WO]
JDS13	Gokti, see Gogti <i>gol</i> (Som) 1. tamarisk, <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> , shrub or medium tree growing near rivers and standing out by being more blueish green than other vegetation; leaves are reduced to scales only, making tamarisk look somewhat like a conifer		
HDT98	Gol 10°49'/39°13' 2801 m	10/39	[n]
HEE09	Gol 10°55'/39°17' 3224 m	10/39	[n]
HEL09	Gol 11°46'/39°16' 3428 m	11/39	[n]
JBj65	Gol (hill)	04/42	[WO]
H....	Gol gol addo: <i>addo</i> (O) 1. potters, class of potters; 2. kosso tree; (A) killer of an elephant	10/39	[18]
JDE30	Gol Addo (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDD59	Gol Anot (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDE13	Gol Euli (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDE55	Gol Madohe (area)	08/43	[WO]
JDJ88	Gol Madohe (area)	09/42	[WO]
JCK51	Gol Nabadin (mountain range) <i>gola</i> (O) room, kitchen; partition wall inside a traditional house, stable; cave; <i>gola, golha</i> (A,T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Salix subserrata</i> , growing near water	06/42	[WO]
HCP09	Gola (Golla) 2788 m, cf Goila	07/36	[LM WO]
HCU87	Gola 08°01'/39°58' 1523 m	08/39	[n]
HDK27	Gola 09°18'/38°10' 2510 m	09/38	[AA n]
HD...	Gola (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Irefu)	09/39	[Ad]
JDB95	Gola (Golia) 2403 m	09/41	[LM WO]
JDC50	Gola 08°41'/41°38' 1305 m	08/41	[n]
JDD60	Gola (Gola Achu?) (area)	08/42	[WO]
JDG38	Gola, G. (area) 1213 m	09/40	[WO]
JDJ21	Gola 09°19'/41°43' 2807 m	09/41	[WO Gu n]
JDJ32	Gola 09°24'/41°49' 1958 m	09/41	[n]
JDJ65	Gola	09/42	[WO]
H....	Gola (centre in 1964 of Dofer sub-district)	10/38?	[Ad]
HF...	Gola (sub-district & its centre in 1964) gola ardi: <i>ardi</i> (O) earth, world	14/39?	[Ad]
HDR02	Gola Ardi gola garbo: <i>gol garbo</i> (Som) tamarisk bank	09/36	[WO]
JDC54	Gola Garbo (area)	08/42	[WO]
J....	Gola Water (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Water)	08/41	[Ad]
JDD07	Goladerti (area)	08/43	[WO]
HFE81	Golagol 14°18'/38°32' 1549 m	14/38	[n]
HEU50	Golagul 13°10'/39°27' 1836 m	13/39	[n]

HEM72	Golajo 12°25'/39°34' 1471 m	12/39	[n]
JDD71	Golaski (Golaschi) 08°52'/42°40' 1603 m	08/42	[n]
HFF71	Golaw (Golao) 2409 m, see under Adigrat	14/39	[+ Gu]
HDN79c	Golay (Golai) (village)	10/35	[+ Gu]
1930s	Village with some coffee plantations irrigated from the stream Shar which is locally known as Limicha and flows under tall trees. [Guida 1938]		
JBN19	Golb 04°37'/40°37' 573 m, cf El Golbo	04/40	[n]
HBR39	Golba, see Kolba		
HCT95	Golbe 08°03'/38°57' 1655 m	08/38	[n]
??	Golbio (seasonal waterhole) Near the Kenyan border.	../..	[Gu]
JCN89	Golbo 08°01'/40°38' 1538 m	08/40	[n]
HDF41	Golboda 08°31'/39°27' 1592 m	08/39	[n]
JDD88	Golcailo, see Golkaylo		
HCH52	Golda, see Bachuma		
JCL83	Golder 913 m	07/43	[WO Wa]
HCA88	Goldiya, cf Maji & Goldiya awraja		
HCP51	Goldiya (Goldya) 06°46'/35°47' 1831 m	06/35	[+ n]
HC...	Goldiya Bakuma (Goldia Bacuma) The primary school in 1968 had 77 boys and 34 girls in grade 1-4, with 2 teachers.	06/35	[+ Ad]
HCH52	Goldiya sub-district? (-1997-)	06/35	[n]
HCH52	Goldiya wereda (centre in 1964 = Bachuma)	06/35	[Ad]
HCS39	Goldu 07°31'/38°21' 1853 m	07/38	[n]
??	Gole Mekida sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HD...	Gole Sekecha (in Buno Bedela awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 105 boys in grades 1-4 and no girl, with 2 teachers.	08/36?	[Ad]
GCM46	Golecoi, see Erbu	06/34	[WO]
H....	Golejersa (centre 1964 of Hadere sub-district) in Ambasel awraja	11/39	[Ad]
JDH23	Golekeha (Golek'eha, Goleqeha)	09/41	[MS q]
JDH23	Golekeha 09°15'/41°00' 1905 m		
HDM51	Golela wereda (centre in 1964 = Chacha)	09/39	[Ad]
JCN09	Golelcha wereda, see Gololcha wereda		
HCC19	Golele 05°34'/37°25' 1383 m	05/37	[MS]
HDL98	Golele 09°52'/39°13' 2656 m	09/39	[MS]
HDM60	Golele 09°39'/39°21' 2801 m	09/39	[MS]
HDT88	Golelencha (Golelench'a) 10°41'/39°12' 2685 m	10/39	[MS]
HDU91	Golelencha (Golelench'a) 10°46'/39°25' 2707 m	10/39	[MS]
JDC45	<b>Golelola</b> 08°34'/42°06' 1174 m On 10-17 November 1989 the Oromo Liberation Front held its second congress in Golelola. Besides adopting many antigovernment resolutions, the congress promised increased military activities against the Mengistu regime. [Area handbook (USA) 1993]	08/42	[n]
HEU14	Golesha 12°50'/39°43' 1735 m	12/39	[n]
JCE51	goley waga: <i>waga</i> (O) column /supporting a building/ Goley Waga (Golei Uaga) 258/281 m <i>golga</i> (O) kind of bed curtain made of strips of skin; <i>golge</i> (O) enclosed traditional verandah; partitioned part of a room	05/43	[+ WO]
HDS08	Golgi	10/38	[WO]
HCS39	Golgio, see Goljo		
HER74	Golgoda (area) 1071 m <i>golgol</i> (T) field, plain	13/37	[WO]

HFE78	Golgol (Enda Golgol) 2329/2720 m	14/39	[Gu]
JBR02	Golgol (seasonal well)	04/41	[MS WO]
HEL62	Golgola 1783 m	12/38	[LM WO]
	<i>golgola-u</i> (O) become evening, turn to dusk		
HEM92c	Golgolo (plain)	12/39	[Gu]
HFE46	Golgolo 13°58'/39°01' 1925 m	13/39	[n]
GDL99	Golgot (Gogot) (hill) 09°55'/34°15' 595 m on the border of Sudan	09/34	[WO n]
HCP54	Golgota (Golgotha) (mountain) 07°45'/36°06' 2992 m	07/36	[+ n]
H...	Golie (centre in 1964 of Menjigso sub-district)	08/39	[Ad]
HES85	Golima 13°25'/37°58' 1152 m, see under Adi Arkay	13/37	[WO MS]
JEG98	Golima, see Gulima		
HBP28	Golinna (hill)	04/36	[WO]
HDG18	Golisso (Gollisa), see Guliso		
HCS06	Golito, see Alaba Kulito		
	<i>golja, goljaa</i> (O) warthog, <i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus aeliani</i>		
HC...	Golja (visiting postman under Nazret) (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	07/38?	[Po Ad]
HCT66	Golja 07°50'/39°01' 2148 m	07/39	[n]
HCT86	Golja 08°03'/39°00' 1687 m	08/39	[n]
??	Golja ravine In the lake Ziway region, very steep. [Elsa Olofsson, Upplevelser ..., Sthlm 1954 p 100-102]		
JDK65	Goljini 09°40'/42°58' 1821 m	09/42	[MS]
HCS39	Goljo (Golgio) (area) 1853 m	07/38	[+ WO]
HC...	Goljota (town, in the Munesa region)	07/38	[x]
JDD76	Golka (Golca) (area)	08/43	[+ WO]
JDD88	Golkaylo (Golcailo) (area) 1556 m	08/43	[+ WO]
	<i>golla</i> (O) pelt of cattle		
HCP09	Golla, see Gola		
HDG18	Golliso (Golisso), see Guliso		
	<i>gollo</i> (O?) community within which people help each other		
HDT59	Gollo 10°25'/39°15' 2433 m, cf Golo Gollo (centre in 1964 of Jamma wereda)	10/39	[Ad n]
HDJ67	Gollubi, T. (hill) 2479 m	09/37	[WO]
	<i>golma</i> (O) nape, fold of skin between the hump and the neck /of an ox/		
HES76	Golma (area)	13/38	[WO]
JDD36	Golmer (area)	08/43	[WO]
HCR86	Golo 08°01'/37°10' 2139 m, cf Gollo	08/37	[n]
JDB69	Golo Oda 08°46'/41°34' 1529 m	08/41	[n]
	<i>goloba</i> (A) a deadly disease of animals		
HBS74	Golobe (mountain)	05/37	[WO]
	<i>gololcha</i> (O) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> sp.; also <i>Ficus</i> sp.?		
HCD27	Gololcha (Gololcia) (river valley, road bridge) see under Agere Maryam	05/38	[+ WO]
HDL54	Gololcha 2657 m	09/38	[AA]
JCN09	Gololcha (Gololcia) (area)	07/40	[+ WO]
JDA03	<b>Gololcha</b> (Gelolcha, Gololcia, Jarre-Gololcha) 08°11'/39°55' or 08°10'/40°04' 1615/1670 m (ctr in 1964 of Gololcha wereda & Gololcha sub-district) Within a radius of 10 km there are at km 5SE Meto (Gara Mèto) (area) 2025 m 10SE Shek Adare (Scek Adare) (area) 2515/2550 m	08/40	[MS WO Gu x]



	7S	church /name?/		
	5SW	peak 2940 m		
	4NE	Sire (Gara Sirè) (area) 1639 m		
1930s		<i>Vice Residenza</i> of the Italians, post, infirmary. Around 1938 a track was under construction towards Cholle. [Guida 1938]		
1950s		At the foot of the tall mountain Arab Lij Dar, named from an Arab hermit. Birch-Iensen found it to be a typical Amhara colony with a square market place surrounded by continuous rows of houses "where <i>tej</i> was served at least in every second one". There was a big wild fig tree at one side. In a mill he found an old Danish diesel engine from Burmeister & Wain. The diesel fuel was transported by caravan from Nazret. In the evening also six policemen took part in the drinking of <i>tej</i> and as food Birch-Iensen had a quite good omelette. [C Birch-Iensen, Ett okänt Mecha, Sthlm 1960 p 172-179]		
1960s		The primary school in 1968 had 203 boys and 25 girls, with 4 teachers.		
JDJ51		Gololcha 09°33'/41°46' 1267 m	09/41	[n]
JDK61		Gololcha (Gololcia, Golocia) (with church?/mosque?) 1615/1889 m	09/42	[+ WO MS]
KCJ90		Gololcha 07°10'/46°36'	07/46	[MS]
J...		Gololcha sub-district? (-1997-) two?	../.	[n]
JCN09		Gololcha wereda (Golelcha ..) (centre in 1964 = Jara/Jerra)	07/40	[+ Ad]
JDA03		Gololcha wereda (centre in 1964 = Gololcha) (-1964-2000-)	08/40	[Ad 20]
HBK67		Gololcho (area) <i>golole, gololi</i> (O) kind of thorn tree, <i>Acacia</i> sp.	04/38	[WO]
HBR88		Golole	05/37	[WO]
HDK89		Golole 09°50'/38°22' 2588 m Golole, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA MS]
HDK98		Golole 09°55'/38°16' 2537 m, see under Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL10		Golole 09°10'/38°27' 2734 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL21		Golole 09°19'/38°32' 2729 m Golole, 6 km SW of one in HDL32	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL32		Golole 09°22'/38°37' 2543 m Golole, 6 km NE of one in HDL21 or 31	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL40		Golole 09°26'/38°25' 2019 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL64		Golole 09°37'/38°46' 2637 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL72		Golole 09°41'/38°38' 2828 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL92		Golole 09°54'/38°38' 1936 m	09/38	[AA MS]
HDL12		Golole Sengota, 2738 m	09/38	[AA]
JDB04		Gololoia (=Gololcia?) (area) 1670 m <i>golongol</i> (Som) 1. work hard, struggle to make a living; 2. overworked person	08/41	[WO]
JCT73		Golongol 907 m	07/43	[MS WO]
HFD30		Golonko (Golonco) 13°50'/37°31' 940 m Coordinates would give map code HFD20	13/37	[+ WO n]
JDK63		Golorot 09°40'/42°47' 1956 m	09/42	[n]
JDK31		Golosawe 09°22'/42°36' 1544 m	09/42	[MS]
HEE28c		Golta (recorded in 1841)	11/39	[Ha]
JCD34		Goltuga	05/43	[WO]
JDC20		Golufa, see Gulufa		
HCS06		Goluta, see Alaba Kulito		
HCS06		Goluto, see Alaba Kulito		
HEE29		Gom 11°04'/39°19' 2553 m gom halo: <i>halo</i> (O) 1. kind of acacia; 2. grudge, rancor	11/39	[n]
HFK14		Gom Halo (area) 1073 m	14/37	[WO]

	<i>goma</i> (A) hornless		
HBL01	Goma, see Gomo		
HCC64	Goma 06°01'/37°01' 1045 m	06/37	[n]
HDA89	Goma	08/35	[WO]
HDC32	Goma, see Koma		
HEC79c	Goma (with church Goma Giyorgis)	11/37	[Gu]
HCD22	Gomaide	05/37	[x]
	In the 1970s with a Norwegian mission station of the NLM.		
JEB67	Gomaitu (Goma'itu) 11°25'/41°21' 397 m	11/41	[MS]
JEC80	Gomali 11°38'/41°31' 353 m	11/41	[MS]
HCR76	Gomari, see Gumari		
JDD03	Gomarta Garea (area)	08/42	[WO]
G....	Gomasha, cf Gemasha, Gomosha	10/34	[18]
	<i>Gomba</i> , ethnic group living east of Omo river at about HBP96, a very small group possibly numbering about 50. They were described by H Matsuda in 1991 and speak a language of the Omotic group. [Ethnicity .. 1994 p 49]		
HDG74c	Gomba	09/35	[LM]
JDP77	Gombael (area)	10/41	[WO]
	<i>Gombicho</i> , <i>Gombichu</i> , name of a Tulama Oromo tribe; <i>gombisa</i> (O) granary outside /with a thatched roof/; (A, from O) horse race		
JCG35	Gombissa (Gombisa) (area)	06/40	[WO x]
pict	G Filseth, Jordan Brenner, Oslo 1974 p 96-97[3] boy suffering from smallpox <i>gombisso</i> (A) 1. trap for partridges or francolins; 2. game in which mounted men throw staves at each other		
HBL03	Gombisso (Gombiso) (area)	03/38	[+ WO]
JBH37	Gombisso	03/41	[WO]
	<i>gombo</i> (O) small jar vessel for water and beverages; (Welega Bega) lion		
HDA74	Gombo (Camu) 08°50'/35°10' 1520 m	08/35	[Gz]
HDG28	Gombo 09°15'/35°31' 1632 m	09/35	[n]
HDJ26	Gombo, see Gembo		
HDJ81	Gombo, cf Tulu Gombo	09/36	[WO]
HDR86	Gombo, see under Bure	10/37	[WO]
??	Gombo (mountain south of Dalol)	14/..	[Mi]
	There is an occurrence of sulphur at 14°N.		
HDE72	Gombobdu (village)	08/38	[x]
HDJ71	Gomboch (Gomboch') (mountain)	09/36	[MS]
HDJ71	Gomboch 09°45'/36°43' 1695 m		
HDK89	Gombolo 2590 m, see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA]
HER58	Gombolo (G. Amba) 13°10'/37°22' 1467 m	13/37	[n]
	<i>gombor</i> , <i>gombiro</i> (eastern O) kinds of scrambling or climbing shrub, <i>Capparis fascicularis</i> , <i>C. rothii</i> , <i>C. tomentosa</i>		
JDE51	Gombor (area) 1247 m	08/43	[WO]
JDD38	Gombor Tuleh 08°26'/43°19' 1206 m	08/43	[Wa n]
JDD47	Gombor Wadel (G. Uadel) 08°31'/43°13' 1312 m	08/43	[+ n]
	<i>gombore</i> (O) greyish soil; <i>gombore meret</i> (A) meagre, light, stony ground which is difficult to plough;		
HDE62	Gombore, see under Melka Kunture, cf Gembore		
HDE62	Gombore (archaeological site)		
HDL63	Gombore 2518 m	09/38	[AA]

	<i>gomburi</i> (O) tufa, yellow easily broken rock or soil		
HDL51	Gome 1900 m	09/38	[AA]
	<i>gomen</i> (A) cabbage		
HDJ84	Gomen 09°49'/37°00' 2299 m	09/37	[n]
HDU21	Gomen Amba 10°11'/39°25' 2666 m	10/39	[MS]
	<i>gomenge</i> (A) land of cabbage?		
HEE98	Gomenge 11°43'/39°10' 3234 m	11/39	[MS]
HEF73	Gomfo 11°34'/39°37' 2250 m	11/39	[n]
??	<b>Gomit</b>	../.	[Ch 20]
	"The two valleys of the Gomit and Tammi Rivers are close together and allow of an interesting comparison, as they are of entirely different types. The Gomit can be seen to take its rise at springs near Waibela, and its valley deepens gradually until by the time it ends at the Abbai, a few miles farther on, the river is running through a ravine with steep cliffs on either side. The Tammi was already in a narrow ravine -- It -- flows at ground-level across the high plateau, and pitches over the edge into the deep fissure." [Cheesman 1936]		
	Zara Yakob gained in prestige from defeating the Adal ruler Badlay-ad-Din at the battle of Gomit in Dewaro in 1445.		
	[P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 70]		
HCB96	Gomiz 06°15'/36°19' 1463 m	06/36	[MS]
	<i>gomma</i> (A,O) rubber, rubber tyre [loan word from Italian, not applicable here]		
HC...	<b>Gomma</b> (historical small kingdom), cf Agaro	07/36	[x]
	Gomma, south of the Didessa river, surrounded by the other Gibe states Limmu, Jimma, Gera, Gumma, and with present day Agaro at its centre, was formed as a state around 1820. The written information on the early history of Gomma is too sketchy for detailed description. While the Jimma Interview Programme which was conducted in the region in 1974 has produced much information also about the history of Gomma, much remains to be done before knowledge is established on a solid foundation.		
1820s	"A linking thread that runs through /the written/ information is that the founder of the dynasty of Gomma was a Muslim 'holy' man and the dynasty he founded was known as Awuliani ('the holy one'). On the one hand, Cecchi asserts that a Somali shaykh, Nur Hussein, was the founder of the dynasty of Gomma but this is untenable. -- On the other hand, the <i>Amharic History of the Matcha Kings</i> claims that Awuliani -- came from Gojjam. -- This, however, is historically incorrect -- Gomma was the first state in the Gibe region where Islam became the religion of the whole people. -- It was in order to Islamize and exalt the noble origin of the dynasty that did so much to spread Islam in Gomma that the tradition of Awuliani was invented. --		
	According to /oral/ tradition, the nucleus of the state of Gomma was formed by Abba Boke. He ruled over Gomma, except the region of Qattu. -- Careful analysis of this tradition provides us with a clear picture of the way in which the <i>chafe</i> assembly lost its traditional power. -- to lead warriors into battle was the task of the leaders elected by the assembly. Abba Boke was such a leader. His power was founded upon the mandate conferred by the assembly. However, he made himself hereditary leader, thus challenging and ignoring the traditional political wisdom of rotating office. -- It was out of the struggle over possession and control of lands that Abba Boke gained total control of the land between Yacci and Dogaye. --		
	What becomes clear from the oral history of Gomma was that the weak feared attack by and sought protection of the strong, while terrorizing the weak into submission became the passion of the strong. -- Abba Boke effectively controlled the means of protection and offered it in exchange for the appropriation of economic surplus. Nevertheless, Abba Boke died before uniting the region of Qattu with Gomma. He was succeeded by his son,		

Abba Manno (c. 1820-1840), who seems to have gained considerable experience in the army of his father. Abba Manno came to power at a mature age and quickly united the region of Qattu with Gomma, thus completing the process of state formation."

[Mohammed 1994 p 109-110]

1830s "Abba Manno is remembered as the first king of Gomma, who introduced Islam to that land. -- He found in Islam an ideological justification for abolishing Oromo traditional celebrations such as *butta* festivals. -- by the 1830s the entire people /of Gomma/ were already converted to Islam. -- it was in the course of the spread of Islam in Gomma that -- /Abba Manno's/ dynasty gained the immortal name of Awuliani --" [Mohammed 1994 p 110]

"A Somali shaykh was in charge of /the mosque at Shaykh Hussein/, which became the centre of diffusion of the Qadiriya order to the Gibe region. In fact, the Somali shaykh himself is reported to have brought the Qadiriya order to the Gibe region, to Gomma itself. The establishment of the Qadiriya and other orders in the Gibe region in the nineteenth century was the key to the spread of Islam among the people. These orders established themselves in the countryside, where they opened Quranic schools. It was in Gomma that the Qadiriya order was first established and where many *fuqaha* (legal scholars) and shaykhs zealously spread Islam. This explains the connection between the tradition of Awuliani and Shaykh Hussein of Bali, whom the Oromo call Nur Hussein -- In terms of the spread of Islam in Gomma, a revolution took place during the reign of Abba Manno (1820-1840). The Qadiriya order, which arrived in Gomma in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, reached its full development during his reign. Another order, Tijaniya, also established itself in Gomma at this time. Abba Manno provided the orders with land -- By 1841, according to what Harris had heard in Shawa, 'in Gomma the Moslem faith is universal.' -- the rapid spread of Islam was accompanied by mushrooming Muslim education, which marked the definite transition to an Islamized society."

[Mohammed 1994 p 156]

Antoine d'Abbadie recorded the following in 1843: "The hari or sweeping, is [enslavement] confiscation formerly practiced in Limmu, Jimma, Gumma, Gomma and Gera. [It] was abolished after the Gallas adopted or pretended to adopt Islam. While it existed people [were enslaved and] confiscated for the slightest fine." In 1846 d'Abbadie saw people from several states gather for the pilgrimage to Abba Muda. Only Gomma did not send any pilgrims, for alone of all the states at that time, it had been thoroughly Islamized.

The sheep of Gomma were regarded as particularly excellent. There was a merchants' village in Agaro in Gomma.

In Gomma during the reign of Abba Manno (1820-1840) the king was able continually to enlarge and regenerate the ranks of Muslim preachers and teachers by welcoming Islamic scholars from different parts of northeast Africa.

By the 1840s, Islam was the religion of the kings and the nobility in all the Gibe states except Gomma. In the first half of the nineteenth century, all the Gibe kings (except those of Gomma) were indifferent in matters of religion. European travellers and missionaries admired their tolerance. In the 1860s that tolerant generation was replaced by intolerant zealot leaders, mainly as a response to the threat from the Christians in the north.

[Mohammed 1994 p 151]

1850s "Abba Bagibo /in Jimma/ -- formed a solid alliance -- and turned the elite of Abba Rebu's own court /of Jimma after 1855/ against him as well. At the head of an army, the unsuspecting Abba Rebu advanced rapidly towards Gomma, expecting victory in a day. He was surprised to discover that he was surrounded and set upon by an enemy whose force was continually being renewed and increased. Instead of facing only the men of Gomma, he was met by the combined forces of the four /Gibe/ states. To fight was suicidal and only flight held some hope of survival. He chose to fight, and fought bravely, killing many of his enemies. He was able to withstand the formidable enemy for a day, but fell at the hand of an internal enemy who had decided to buy peace with his life. He was mortally wounded by one of his men and died /at the age of 25/ the following day in

- 1859." [Mohammed 1994 p 185]
- 1870s "By the late 1870s, 'both the old and the young always memorize the Quran, which is taught by migrant Muslims. -- Though the kings of Gomma continued selling their non-Muslim slaves, they decisively ended *hari*, the practice of selling their subjects on various pretexts. This may reflect the strong impact Islam had on the rulers of Gomma."  
"According to Cecchi, the wide undulating valley which formed the main part of Gomma produced abundant teff, maize, sorghum, finger millet, cotton, oil seeds, peppers, varieties of beans and peas, coffee, lemons, and vegetables, but it lacked barley and wheat. Grain and coffee were the chief sources of agricultural wealth. No feast and no religious ceremony was complete without coffee. As the most thoroughly Islamized state in the region, Gomma was already substituting coffee for blood in ceremonies."  
[Mohammed 1994 p 116]  
During an epidemic in 1878 two-thirds of the population of Gomma are said to have been swept off.  
The land of Gomma had no coffee around the middle of the nineteenth century, but a few decades later it had become the greatest coffee-producing area in the entire Gibe region, if not in the whole of southwestern Ethiopia.
- 1880s Ras Gobana died suddenly in 1889. "Shortly after his removal from the administration of the Gibe region, the latter was aflame with rebellion. The Oromo leaders of the Gibe region paid dearly for their rebellion. Of the five states, only the kingdom of Jimma survived. The thrones of Limmu-Ennarya, Gomma, Gumma, and Gera lay in dust. The remaining members of the ruling houses spent their last days in the dungeons of Abba Jifar II of Jimma. The common people did not fare any better. Oromo peasants were reduced to landless, rightless, second-class subjects, who suffered much under the deadly weight of Menelik's empire." [Mohammed 1994 p 200]
- HCP69c Gomma, see Kotta
- HCR50 Gomma 07°46'/36°37' 2115 m 07/36 [n]
- HDB62 Gomma, T. (hill) 08/35 [WO]
- H... Gomma (centre in 1964 of Ahiyo sub-district) 10/38 [Ad]
- HCR60? Gomma sub-district? (-1997-) 07/36 [MS]
- HCR60 Gomma wereda (centre in 1964 = Agaro) 07/36 [Ad]  
*gomo* 1. (eastern O) kinds of shrub or small tree, *Rhus abyssinica*, *Rhus vulgaris*; 2. (O) trap, snare, ambush; 3. small pick of wood /for weeding/;  
(Kefa) large trap e.g. for leopard;  
*Gomo*, name of a former Oromo kingdom, conquered in 1886
- HBL01 Gomo (Goma) (area) 03°38'/38°32' 1287 m 03/38 [WO n]
- JCR12 Gomo 07°24'/41°47' 809 m 07/41 [WO n]  
gomole: *Abba Gomol*, 1. a king of Limmu-Ennarya;  
2. a king of Jimma; *gommola* (O) stooping
- HBS19 Gomole 1685 m 04/38 [WO]
- HBT70 Gomole (area) 05/38 [WO]  
*gomosha*, *gomoshaa*, *gumesha* (Som) kind of shrub, *Grewia villosa*; its round leaves have raised veins on the underside, its flowers are yellow and its fruit is delicious;  
*Gamosha*, name of an ethnic group
- GDU41 Gomosha (Gomoscia, Gamoscia) (area) 1390 m 10/34 [+ WO Gu]
- JEG68 Gomoyta (mountain chain) 12°18'/40°31' 813 m 12/40 [MS]
- HDD18 Gomra 08°19'/38°16' 2720 m 08/38 [n]
- HDK04 Gomsa 2103 m 09/37 [AA]  
*gomta*, *gomtu* (O) forms of greeting
- HEJ07 Gomti (small village) 11/37 [Ch Gu]  
Consul Cheesman in 1933 found Gomti to be a place of departure for *tankwas* to Dek Island and elsewhere. "Gomti is a grass-covered headland in the district of Sakalat. It was

a pleasant place to camp in and was close to the lake shore, but the mosquitos were very troublesome." [Cheesman 1936]

*gomu*, *gommu* (O) grieve, be sad, be depressed;

*goomu* (O) recover from illness

JCR12

Gomu (Gomo)

07/41

[MS WO]