

HD...	Ges (district in Menz)	../39	[n]
H....	Gesengessa (centre in 1964 of Gungo sub-district)	10/35	[Ad]
HDD69	Gesere 08°45'/38°21' 2137 m, cf Gasara	08/45	[MS]
HB...	Gesergio (village 16 km from Konso)	05/37	[20]
	Because of its extraordinary landscape of sandstone pinnacles formed by wind and rain it is popularly known as 'New York'. [Lonely planet 2000 p 234]		
HDE82	Gesese (mountain), see under Sebeta	08/38	[x]
JDA89	Geseta 08°52'/40°40' 1828 m	08/40	[n]
HEC16	Gesh Abai, see Gish Abay <i>gesha</i> (gäsha) (A) mantle of straw, used by shepherds against rain Gesha, cf Tiliku Gesha, Tinishu Gesha		
HCG27	Gesha 06°34'/35°28' 1765 m	06/35	[MS]
HCG37	Gesha (Ghescia, Geshe) (mountain) 2438 m Gesha HCG38? cf Geisha, Gisha	07/35	[MS 18 WO Gu]
1930s	Village with an important market for wax, but known also for very good teff and tall sheep. On a plain in the neighbourhood there used to be buffaloes. [Guida 1938]		
HCG37c	Gesha sub-district (centre in 1964 = Guri Gesha) (-1964-1997-)	06/35	[+ Ad]
HCG37	Gesha wereda (Giesha ..) (-1964-2000-) (centre in 1964 = Gesha) King Asfa Wossen (1775-1808) expanded into Gesha and other regions. <i>geshe</i> (gäshä) (T) to travel; <i>geshe</i> (O) Rhamnus, see <i>gesho</i> ; <i>geshi</i> (O) kind of tree, <i>Maesa lanceolata</i> , the wood of which gives red colour	06/35	[+ Ad]
HCN32	Geshi (Gesci) 985 m <i>gesho</i> (A,O,T) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Rhamnus prinoides</i> , with small flowers and simple leaves, used when making beer	07/35	[LM WO]
HEH37	Gesho (area)	12/36	[WO]
GCT48	Gesi, see Gessi		
HEJ87	Gesir (Ghesir)	12/37	[+ WO]
JEB88	Gesisen 11°37'/41°29' 350 m <i>gessa</i> (O) 1. kind of tree, <i>Bersama abyssinica</i> , under-storey tree in highland forests, with leaves up to 70 cm long; 2. accompanying, taking cattle to grazing; (A) belch, burp, roar like a wild animal; <i>gesa</i> (gäsa) (A) mantle of straw, used by shepherds against rain; <i>gwesa</i> (gwäsa) (A) tribe, sub-tribe	11/41	[MS]
GDL67	Gessa	09/34	[WO]
HCM94	Gesse (Ghesse) (area) 3587 m	07/39	[+ WO]
GCT48	Gessi (Tata, Gesi) 353 m (locality north of lake of the same name) The last expedition of Iyasu I against the Shanqellas took place in 1703, when he proceeded by way of Mätäkäl to Gesi near the Dura River. [Pankhurst 1997 p 360]	07/34	[WO MS]
HEM20	Gesta 12°00'/39°22' 3641 m	12/39	[MS]
HCC30	Gesti (Ghesti) (area), see under Jinka	05/36	[+ WO]
HBS36	Gesu 04°52'/38°04' 1857 m	04/38	[MS]
HCK41	Gesuba (Gesuppa) 1552 m Gesuba (sub P.O. under W. Soddo) <i>get</i> (A) (get') ornament, adornment, fine clothes; (gät) kind of harness; <i>geti</i> , <i>geetii</i> (O) ornament, adornment; <i>goye</i> (Gurage) main house of Gurage type	06/37	[MS Po]
JEC19	Get Goyeh (Ghet Goieh) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]

Geta, traditionally a Gurage area

HE...	Geta (Gheta) (in the Kombolcha region) On the way up to the lake with "the Lion of Kombolcha" on a rock the path passes through the village of Geta, a place of pilgrimage for Muslims, and in the past a frontier village between the Christian and Muslim worlds. [Aubert 1999 p 167] Geta is a famous Muslim pilgrimage site, attracting thousands of people for Muslim holidays. The current spiritual leader, Haji Said Bushra, has indeed built a large mosque on the hillside to the south-east of Kombolcha. [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/25]	11/39	[+ 20]
HDM45	Geta Gedel 09°28'/39°52' 1506 m	09/39	[MS]
HE...	Getarra (sub-district, centre in 1964 = Tid Gebeya)	11/39	[Ad]
HCS95	Gete (Get'e) 08°07'/37°58' 2273 m <i>getem</i> (T) Schefflera abyssinica, a massive-looking tree with knotted and contorted trunk; it grows in more or less humid land; (gätäm) a broad-leafed tree with soft wood, Heptapleurum abyssinicum?; <i>gettem</i> (T) Cussonia arborea, small tree, with leaves branching out from a common point on a stalk; <i>gitim</i> (git'im) (A) 1. poetry, rhymes; 2. unison singing; 3. full harness; (T) part/?/	08/37	[MS]
HDS33	Getem Maryam (Ghietem Mariam) 2439 m <i>getema</i> , <i>gatama</i> , <i>gatema</i> (O), <i>geteme</i> (A) kinds of tree, Schefflera abyssinica, S. volkensis, see <i>getem</i> above, Cussonia arborea, see <i>gettem</i> above; <i>getami</i> (A) singer of improvised verses	10/37	[+ WO]
HCT90	Getema 08°07'/38°27' 2038 m	08/38	[n]
HDB88	Getema (Gatama, Gadama, Catama Argio) 08°54'/36°29' 2142/2181 m (large Oromo village, sub-post office) (centre in 1964 of Leka Getema sub-district) Average annual rainfall 1755 mm recorded 1955-60. The primary school in 1968 had 161 boys & 16 girls in grades 1-5, with 4 teachers.	08/36	[MS Po WO Gu]
HDJ64	Getema Losho 09°39'/37°01' 2550 m <i>geter</i> (gät'är) (A,T) countryside, open country, suburbs; sub-parish church	09/37	[n]
HEK17	Geter (Gheter) (area)	11/38	[+ WO]
HD...	Getera (in Buno Bedele awraja) The primary school in 1968 had 152 boys & 8 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.	08/36?	[Ad]
JCB90	Getiftu, M. (seasonal waterhole)	06/40	[MS WO]
??	Getisamani (monastery in the Goncha gorge) In 1973 a triptych found there was discovered to have been painted by Brancalion from Venice around the 1520s. [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 80]	../..	[20]
HDE30	Geto (Gheto) 2987/3249 m (centre in 1964 of Sululta wereda) The primary school (in Chebo & Gurage awraja) in 1968 had 254 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-4, with one (!) teacher,	08/38	[Ad WO]
HE...	Getta Ager (centre in 1964 of Boru sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
??	Getta Geppa (visiting postman under Jimma)	../..	[Po]
??	Gevaiva (Ghevaiva) (=Gebeya?) (village) <i>Gewada</i> , name of an ethnic group living in the south-west and numbering about 33,971 according to the 1994 census	../..	[+ Gu]
HBR96	Gewada (in Gemu Gofa) 05°25'/37°13' 1547 m	05/37	[n x]

1970s An elementary school built of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]

JDN29 **Gewani** (Gewane, Gawani, Gauani) 10/40 [MS Po Ne WO]

10°10'40"39' 618/630 m

Within a radius of 10 km there are at km

6S Ens (waterhole)

9SW Bahadu (area)

7NW Arafa (area)

10NE Atofen (village)

1920s "Before dark we came to a small group of huts in the wilderness of the Gawani plain. We encamped near them, and the villagers, having assured themselves of our peaceful intentions - for we had not approached too close to their dwellings, and we had unloaded our beasts, instead of engaging them in battle - came thronging to make our acquaintance."

"The people of the village had received no news of our approach, and as they had never seen a white man before, their surprise was considerable. Abdul Kader, our interpreter, explained us and our caravan cleverly, and in a short time the whole population was at our service. They assisted our men to unload, and themselves took the animals to some hidden water-holes of theirs, known only to themselves and jealously guarded. They also brought us forage and firewood, and in fact they pleased us highly by their willingness and hospitality. They even gave us milk, though their cows were very few and hardly likely to yield much in such surroundings."

"We thought the least we could do was to have our tent pitched, so that the polite idea of our importance, which the natives had formed, should have a little additional support. This was promptly put in hand, and our men were engaged in the task when we were surprised to see a compact cluster of people approaching us from the village. It was the chief, with his friends. Behind him there walked a man carrying a folding chair, such as is used in public parks in Europe -- It had doubtless reached this place after an endless series of plunderings, and was highly prized, for in the whole of Danakil there is hardly any finer product of civilization than a folding chair."

"The chief's name was Abdul Momi. We offered him coffee, and he told us that only once before in his life had he tasted it, namely, on the occasion of the death of his brother Momi, whom he had succeeded as chief. We also offered him brandy, which was new to him."

"We gave all the villagers gifts of tobacco, sugar, millet, flour, cotton cloth, and so on. The distribution was conducted in an atmosphere of pleasant animation -- for each person wanted what the other had got."

"The next morning we rose early, in the expectation of leaving betimes. We waited in vain for the promised guide, however, and the sun was high in the sky when Abdul Momi arrived with his folding throne. -- he begged us to stay and spend the day with him, because it was such an extraordinary and delightful thing that we should have thus appeared in his country unannounced. -- Had it not been for the chief's pleasant manners, we should certainly not have stayed there. -- Soon after his arrival a kid was brought, his present to us. Then all his wives and children, and his children's children, came to kiss our hands. The older women soon left us to return to their huts, but the younger ones stayed a little longer."

"An electric torch amazed him, and when once we had shown him how to press the button, we could not induce him to stop doing it. He called together all the elders who had come from the adjacent villages, and exhibited the wonder to them. They were much impressed with his power and wisdom, for he was the ruler of a wide district. He understood the wisdom of the Farangi -- Abdul Momi next embarked on an investigation into the properties of the blades of safety razors. The study of these and other metallic objects absorbed his attention for some time. -- The the inquiring fellow expressed a desire to see books. We showed him sheets of an illustrated newspaper, in which we had

wrapped some of our gear. When he began to understand the meaning of the pictures, he proclaimed his delight with roars of laughter. -- The flaps of our tent were raised all round, so that our visitors, sitting in circles outside, might see all that went on within -- "The mirrors were produced, and such was the effect cause by them that it is probable the tale of their advent will be passed on to many succeeding generations of the inhabitants of the Gawani plain. -- a small round mirror was handed as a gift to the chief. He looked at his reflection in it -- and, fairly convinced that the face reflected was indeed his own, seemed to grow downcast, and with a grimace of sadness put the revealing object by." "In the burning heat of Gawani the hours passed, and still we enjoyed the jovial company of that old chief -- He turned to the relation of his feats of war, telling us that he had already killed with his own hand, six men of the hostile Issa tribe. He unsheathed his great curved knife, and showed it to us. The blade was yet stained with the blood of his last victim. In pointing this out to us, he was careful not to touch the marks, for fear they should be obliterated before he had had an opportunity of adding new bloodstains to his trusty blade."

"In the late afternoon we took our departure, after hearty handshakes, during which the chief made us promise to return and make a long stay with him -- We marched through the desolate country to a village called Atofen --"

[Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 128-133]

- 1930s Near river Awash, in a place without good water. The river here is stagnant and turning into swamp. There are several kinds of venomous snakes, including cobra. Italian *Vice Residenza*. There was said to be plenty of game in the Italian time. [Guida 1938]
- 1940s A police post built on a rocky plateau north of Mount Ayelu, with a fine view of that splendid mountain. [Buxton (1949)1957]
- 1960s With a centre for community development.
- 1970s Around 1978 there was a sub-post office using spelling GEWANE and petrol filling stations of Agip, Shell and Total.
The NALM (National Afar Liberation Movement), run by young intellectuals, in April 1976 participated with the Derg in an Afar congress in Gewani /written Gewain in the source of this note/. The principle of complete autonomy was recognised, but this turned out to be a forgotten promise after the Ogaden War. The NALM was wound up but it still had some influence in Afar milieux.
[Indian Ocean Newsletter, 14 April 1990]
- 1990s Yangudi-Rassa National Park is administered from Gewani and visitors may stay there for night quarters. The distance to the park is 60 km. Malaria can be severe in the area.
[Camerapix 1995]
"The hotel at Gewani is quite cheap and the rooms have en-suite bathroom with hot water. There are hyenas in the vicinity of the hotel at night." [Bradt 1995(1998)]
Population about 8,600 in 1994 and about 10,500 in 2001.
The weekly newspaper Tobiya reported in January 1996 that three high ranking employees of the Water Resource and Development Authority had been killed around Gewani.
There are petrol filling stations of Agip and Total and some hotels, but places may be filled when many lorry drivers spend the night in Gewani. [Äthiopien 1999 p 414]
- 2000s A windswept, dusty little town. Malaria is a serious problem in the area. There is an Agip Motel in the town. One bus departs daily for Awash station, but only trucks travel north to Mille.
[Lonely planet 2000 p 292]
- Gewani: Atofen**
- 1920s "-- Atofen, the chief of which, one Abdulla, was a nephew of the Gawani /chief/. All the villagers stood in a crowd awaiting our arrival -- We encamped at a hundred yards' distance from the huts, and the chief came to call on us, dressed in a khaki tunic and a loin-cloth. He was a middle-aged man, tall, thin, and rather sinister-looking. He was a very powerful chief, being the supreme head of the Assaimara tribe, one of the sub-chiefs of which was his uncle, our Gawani friend."

"We were alarmed to hear that there was a dania in the village. The inconvenience the dania at Kortumi had caused us was still fresh in our minds. This man was of a different character, however; he did not come from the Plateau, but from the borderlands on the opposite side of Danakil, to the south-east of where we were. He was obliged to treat the natives with great tact, for he and his armed escort could exert little authority over Abdulla and his numerous following. He lived in a hut apart, and had very slight contact with the villagers. He had come on a periodical visit, to induce Abdulla to pay certain contributions to the government, and to deliver them at the border. Abdulla appeared little inclined to comply, and it is hardly likely that the Abyssinian central government could have enforced compliance with its will in that remote place."

"We showed /the dania/ some papers, in order to forestall a possible demand to see our passports. They were mere letters, private correspondence, written in Amharic. We knew that neither the dania nor anybody else for many miles around could read. Yet the official pored over the sheets, showing signs of being fully satisfied with our credentials, and finally returned our papers to us."

"-- both the dania and Abdulla spoke of the danger of proceeding to the north. They said the people were hostile to all strangers -- the inhabitants of several adjacent villages had collected about our camp. The noise they made was distracting, and they would even intrude into our tent where we were conversing with their chief -- They were all armed with lances, and were without exception the most impudent of all the natives we had yet met on our journey."

"When they finally went, we prepared to sleep. We had been obliged to place our lamp on a table at some distance from the tent, for the bright light had attracted quantities of white scorpions. Our beds had become filled with these creatures, and we had had them shaken out and made up anew."

"On the morrow we rose at sunrise, but the whole of the village remained fast asleep. -- the extreme laziness of these savages -- is often the cause of the massacre of an entire village."

"Presently the dania came to see us. We offered him presents -- It surprised us to find that this dania declined to accept our presents -- Abdulla was studying to avoid the possibility of catastrophe overtaking us while we remained in his lands. His concern was to get us out of them, for we were a potential source of danger to him and his tribe. The recollection of the government's reprisals, after the massacre of the Greeks near Mount Kurbili, was still fresh in lower Danakil."

"The sun was high in the heavens when at last Abdulla came, accompanied by a brother of his from another village. This new member of the ruling family looked a bad man. -- At dusk Abdulla's brother came for his share of presents, and if we had disliked him since his first appearance in the morning, he now showed himself to be even more unpleasant than we had thought him. His greed knew no bounds. -- Before departing, he informed us that he was organizing a plundering raid against some neighbouring tribes. It was time to take place as soon as the dania left their territory."

"At daybreak we were ready to proceed. -- We were so disgusted at having been compelled to waste a whole day at Atofen, that we scarcely returned the parting salutations of the villagers -- Abdulla himself accompanied us for some distance, as he wanted to see that we passed the boundary of his territory without mishap."

[Nesbitt 1934(1955) p 133-136]

Gewani: Bahadu

1940s

"About seventy miles /110 km/ from Miesso the road came near to the Awash and was confined for some distance to a narrow strip of land between swamps on the one hand and impassable rocky hills on the other. This bottle-neck was the Mataka pass, considered as the gateway to Bahadu, and until recently a dangerous place. The track now continued over mostly stony ground to the foot of Ayelu, and skirted the mountain for some distance. From time to time, away to our left, we could see the green plains of Bahadu proper. -- Bahadu is a great flood-plain in the middle course of the Awash, and its very extensive grasslands remain green throughout the year. So most of the population of

southern Danakil concentrates here in the course of the dry season, when nearly all other grazing is exhausted. I was surprised at the density of population that we found there. Within a short distance of our camp were many temporary villages and thousands of cattle, and yet the luxuriant pasture showed no sign of over-grazing."

-- before long the crowds that besieged us at every hour of the day became something of a pestilence. -- They used to sort themselves into groups, men together, women together and young girls together, and there they would crouch for hours, observing us intently. -- Their very slender physical type was remarkable -- When squatting on the ground with legs drawn up - a favourite posture - I often noticed that their knees came well above the shoulders. Their arms were long and slender in proportion, and it was astonishing to see the women slipping their brass bangles on and off their wrists. I have some of these bangles, and find that no European woman can get them on at all."

"The married women, distinguished by a black cloth over their heads, seemed to fade very early in life -- But the unmarried girls were an enchanting lot -- They had their hair in ringlets and wore becoming ornaments made of brightly-coloured beads."

"The huts here were built of grass mats on hoops as in Aussa, but their shape was different - a long oval instead of the round bee-hive form. They were low - much too low to stand up in, and one had to crawl through the doors on hands and knees. -- Inside the huts there was a low platform of thin sticks occupying about two-thirds of the total space; this was their bed at night and seat by day. -- milk is their staple food -- It is only at rare intervals or on special occasions that they eat grain or kill animals for meat. Nor do they mix blood with their milk as is done by the Somalis --"

"The Danakil of Bahadu were not a very busy community, at least not at that season. There was little to do beyond tending and milking the cattle. At milking time both men and women were occupied for a while. They milked into large deep bowls ingeniously made of tightly-woven grass. While a cow was being milked its calf was held close by, for cows here -- will not otherwise give any milk. A stuffed calf was kept to deceive the mothers of calves which had died."

"During the remainder of the day it was mainly the children who herded the village livestock. The smallest children were made responsible for the smallest beasts -- Thus from the age of three or four they earned their living. -- Once a day the women fetched water from the river in a skin. And they were often to be seen churning surplus milk, also in skins, which they pommelled and sloshed about -- They sold the resulting ghee at the railway markets of Afdem and Miesso. The men, as often as not, had nothing whatever to do --"

"Once a week there was something of a stir on the plains, when the camels were brought in to the river to drink. Between times we never saw a camel, the pastures by the river being reserved exclusively for cattle. But on the appointed day it was an impressive sight to see the long files of camels - many hundreds, if not thousands of them - converging on the watering places from every side. They would -- drink a little (but they did not seem very thirsty) and the herdsmen drove them off again for another waterless week in the desert."

"Many of the Bahadu warriors -- both old and young, wore the insignia reserved for those who have killed. Some had split ear-lobes, others feathers in the hair, others wore ivory armlets. All these are evidence of one or more kills, but I did not study the exact significance of each. -- Between the grassy flood-plain and the foot of Mount Ayelu lay a strip of stony country where sundry monuments erected by the Danakil to their dead could be studied. Some of these, simple saucer-shaped mounds, marked the graves of ordinary people. Others, carried up like a tower in the centre, and usually placed conspicuously on rising ground, were warriors' graves."

[D Buxton, Travels in Ethiopia, London (1949)1957 p 149-153]

JDN29

Gewani (Gewanie) wereda & sub-district
(centre in 1964 = Gewani) (-1964-1997-)

10/40

[MS Ad]

The Awash river caused severe flooding in this area in September 1995.

Two Italian textile companies were investing US\$ 10 million in a cotton mill in Gerwane

/=Gewani?/ around 1999. [News]

HDE95	Gewasa 2236 m	09/38	[AA]
??	Gewata sub-district (-1997-), cf Gewada	../.	[n]
HDM96c	Geweha (east of Debre Sina)	09/39	[x]
picts	P M Sutton, Ethiopian journal, USA 1986 p 12 general wide view, tents of Church World Service camp, p 26 team of 6 relief workers		
HDM96c	Geweha (east of Debre Sina)	09/39	[x]
??	Gewera (Gewwerra) (district in Gojjam)	../.	[n]
HDE73	Gewera Tina (G. T'ina) 08°48'/38°43' 2036 m	08/38	[MS]
GDM07	Gewil 09°03'/34°58' 2081 m, near map code GDF97	09/34	[MS]
JEH22	Gewlo 11°59'/40°56' 417 m	11/40	[n]
JDS50	Gewrir (Gheurrir) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HDU31	Gey 10°16'/39°30' 2852 m	10/39	[n]
HFE89	Geyges 14°22'/39°21' 2183 m, near map code HFF80 <i>geyi</i> (Som) land, country, world	14/39	[MS]
JDC93	Geyle 09°03'/41°52' 2496 m	09/41	[MS]
HCN87	Geyo (Geio) (Swe: Gejo) 1830 m	08/35	[+ WO]
JCG74	Geyu 06°58'/40°12' 2662 m <i>geza</i> (gäza) (T) house, home; <i>gezza</i> (gäzza) (A,T) 1. buy, purchase; 2. govern, rule	06/40	[n]
HFC45	Geza Agel (area) 1603 m, cf Gaza ..	13/37	[WO]
HDD16	Geza Ber (Gezaber) 08°15'/38°04' 2208 m <i>geza washa</i> , cave dwelling?	08/38	[+ n]
HDL85	Geza Washa (with church) 2103 m	09/38	[AA]
HF...	Gezeiti (centre in 1964 of Deireka sub-district)	14/39	[Ad]
HDM04	Gezuma (Ghezuma)	09/39	[+ WO]
??	Gezzan (in Jimma region)	../.	[It]
HDU22c	Gezzet (Ghezzet) 2800 m Gha..., see Ga.. or Ge..	10/39	[+ Gu]
HED14	Ghaba Gh., see Gaba G.		
HFC36	Ghabta, see Gabta		
HCB17	Ghaki, see Gaki		
HCR66	Gharsa Ghesce, see Garsa Geshe Ghe.. (Italian-derived), see Ge.. except when still used on maps later than 1960; may occasionally be derived from Somali spelling gheb dari: <i>dari</i> (O) border, boundary		
JCM35	Gheb Dari (seasonal waterhole)	06/44	[MS WO]
GDU61	Ghebeila, see Gebeyla		
HCN26	Gheccia, see Gecha		
HER73	Ghecciau, see Gechaw		
HDM25	Ghecir, see Gechir		
HDA15	Ghedamie Ghebea, see Kidame Gebeya gheddo ...: <i>siiro</i> (Som) character, nature of person [cf gedo]		
JBN87	Gheddo Siro (seasonal well)	05/40	[MS WO]
HEL89	Gheddus (=Kidus?) (area)	12/39	[WO]
HES81	Gheddus Minchiel, see Kidus Minkiyel		
HFD36	Ghedem Maca, see Amba Gedem Maka		
HEC68	Ghedemabo, see Gedam Abo		
HER22	Ghedenghie, see Gedengye		
HDM23	Ghederra, see Gedera & HEF45		
HEC35	Ghedes Micael, see Kidus Mikael		
HES34	Ghedeva Amba, see Gedeba Amba		

JDS33 Ghedgoblei, see Gedgobley
 JDR36 Ghedid Cale, see Gedid Kale
 HDC99 Ghedo, see Gedo & JBH85
 JDR99 Ghedug-As, see Gedug As
 HDE73 Gheggia Furi, see Geja Furi
 HDE62 Gheggia, see Geja
 HER74 Gheggian, see Gejan
 KCR83 Ghegna Lacu Gascie, see Genya Laku Gashe
 JED21 Ghehh, see Geh
 JCD62 Ghel Adei, see Gel Adey
 JDE44 Ghel Locor, see Gel Lokor
 KCR67 Ghel Sormeio, see Gel Sormeyo
 HET43 Ghelbi, see Gelbi & JCH57
 HCA79 Ghelcam, see Gelkam
 HEH42 Ghelegu, see Galegu
 HCT73 Ghelila, see Gelila & HDM43
 HEJ46 Ghelila Zacarias, see Gelila Zakarias
 KCH02 Ghelinsor, see Gelinsor
 JCD44 Ghellade, see Gelladeh
 JDJ70 Ghelleid, see Gelleyd
 HCJ99 Ghema, see Gena
 HCR38 Ghemachisa, see Gamachisa
 HCN15 Ghemadura, see Gemadura
 HET61 Ghemascia (Ghemscia), see Gemasha
 HDL63 Ghembicciu, see Gumbichu
 HCR61 Ghembo (Ghembie), see Gimbo
 JFA39 Ghendacoma, see Gendakoma
 HEP25 Ghenga, see Chenchu
 HED60 Gheng, see Genj
 HED55 Ghenghis, see Gengis
 HDL31 Gheorghis, see Giyorgis & HDL99 HDM82 HDR85
 HET54 Gher Gheb, see Ger Geb
 HCP56 Ghera, see Gera & JEC51
 GDM02 Ghera Ciocorsa, see Geray
 HCP78 Gherae, see Geraye
 HDL93 Gherar, see Gerar, cf Girar, Grar
 H... Gherari Medanie Alem, see Grari Medhane Alem
 KCP62 Gheraro Ier, see Geraro Yer
 JCK02 Gherber Offer, see Gerber Offer
 HEC46 Ghercec, see Gerchek
 HFE38c Ghereb Tsedia, see Gereb Tsediya
 HEK51 Ghereccia, see Gerecha
 JEN89 Gherechibu, see Gerechibu
 HCC58 Gherezze, see Geresse
 GDF96 Ghergheda, see Gergedda
 HCD96 Gherghedda, see Gergedda
 HEE94c Gherghera, see Gergera
 HCB80 Ghergina, see Gerjina
 JDE12 Gheri Goan, see Geri Gowan
 JCJ08 Gheriale, see Geriyale
 HCR33 Gherima, see Garrima
 HCT72c Ghermana, see Germana & HDL07
 KCJ74 Gheron (Gherou), see Geron
 HEL01 Ghersat, see Gersat & HFF96 JFA83
 JBJ69 Ghersei, see Gersey

HCG37 Ghescia, see Gesha
 HCP31 Ghescia, see Gisha
 HCC30 Ghesti, see Gesti
 JEC19 Ghet Goieh, see Get Goyeh
 JDS50 Gheurir, see Gewrir
 HEK73 Gheveta Medi
 HES34 Ghevtaie, see Gebtaye
 Ghi.. (Italian-derived), see Gi..
 HDU74 Ghiacie, see Giyache
 HCR57c Ghibbie, see Gibe
 JEC41 Ghibdile, see Gibdile
 HDC76 Ghibie, see Gibe
 HCD66 Ghibigia, see Gibija
 JFA25 Ghibre Ale, see Gibre Ale
 HDB66 Ghidani Meret, see Kidane Mihret & HDD67
 HEK84 Ghidaroa, see Gidarwa
 HDG48 Ghidda, see Gidda & HDG64
 HDA57 Ghidibbe Lucio, see Gidibbe Lucho
 HCK04 Ghidiccio, see Gidicho
 HDS33 Ghietem Mariam, see Getem Maryam
 JEC81 Ghifa (Ghifo), see Gifa
 HDG04 Ghighio, see Gigyo
 JCH80 Ghigner, see Ginir
 HEL53 Ghihena, see Gihena
 JDA79 Ghilea, see Gilya
 HEK70 Ghilghil, see Gilgil
 JBJ44 Ghiligio, see Gilijo
 JCH90 Ghimir (Ghinir), see Ginir
 HES47 Ghina Chid. Meret, see Jima Kidane Mihret
 HDK53 Ghindeberat, see Gindeberat
 HER09 Ghindi Merea, see Gindi Merewa
 HDG39 Ghinghi, see Gingi
 HDR94c Ghingiabet, see Ginjabet
 GDF70 Ghingibella, see Ginjibella
 HDF51 Ghingima, see Ginjima
 HDM22 Ghinna Agher, see Gina Ager
 JCH90 Ghinnir (Ghinir), see Ginir
 HDC73 Ghio, see Giyo
 HDD45 Ghion, see Weliso
 HDB89 Ghiorghis, see Giyorgis
 HFD47 Ghirghizia, see Girgitsya
 JEP69 Ghiroffo, see Giriffo
 HET46 Ghisa Dansa, see Gisa Dansa
 HEC16 Ghisc Abbai, see Gish Abay
 HCP31 Ghiscia, see Gisha
 HEU00 Ghiviat, see Giviyat
 JCN92 Ghoia (Ghoja), see Goja
 JDF70 Ghol Redabardale (area) 1183 m 08/44 [WO]
 GDU51 Ghomasha, see Komesha