

JEJ95	Harsa (area) harshin: <i>hashin</i> (T) iron	12/42	[WO]
JDE94	Harshin (Harscin) (area, with seasonal waterhole)	08/43	[Ad WO]
JDL11	Harshin 09°13'/43°35' 1559 m	09/43	[Gz]
JDE94?	Harshin sub-district? (-1997-)	08/43	[n]
JDE94c	Harshin wereda (ctr in 1964 = Harshin) (-1964-2000-)	08/43	[Ad 20]
H....	Harsi sub-district (in Jemjem) (centre in 1964 = Gersa) <i>Harso</i> , ethnic group numbering 6,636 (in 1984?) <i>harti</i> (O) all of; (Som) 1. man, husband; 2. old-fashioned shotgun, musket; <i>Harti</i> , name of a Somali clan /warre/	../.	[Ad]
JDK19	Harti Shek (Hartishek, Hartisheik) 09°09'/43°21' 1590 m (sub-district & its centre in 1964) There was a refugee camp around year 2000. UNHCR arranged for each refugee to receive an average of 13 litres of water per day.	09/43	[+ Gz Ad 20]
JCC70c	Harti Warre  <i>haru</i> (O) 1. to sweep the floor; 2. to be tired; 3. to smoke; 4. to confiscate; 5. (Mati/Alabdu O) medium-sized wild fig tree, <i>Ficus mallotocarpa</i>	06/41	[Wa]
GDF92	Haru, see Ihud Gebeya		
HCD77	Haru 06°08'/38°08' 2049 m	06/38	[Gz]
HDD82	Haru 08°56'/37°43' 2137 m	08/37	[Gz]
HDH02	Haru, 1881 m, cf Haru	09/35	[WO Gu]
HD...	Haru sub-district (-1997-)	09/35	[n]
HDH..	Haru Weregibie sub-district (centre in 1964 = Macha)	09/35	[Ad]
HDH..	Haru Werehino sub-district (centre in 1964 = Goui)	09/35	[Ad]
JDC25	Harujo (Harugio) (area) 1220 m harunta: <i>xarunta</i> (Som) place of pilgrimage /or centre of some other kind/; <i>harumta</i> (T) kind of shrub, <i>Barbeya oleoides</i>	08/42	[+ WO]
JCL54	Harunta Kelial 06°48'43°47' 715 m	06/43	[WO Gz]
JDJ94	Harvana (area) 777 m	09/41	[WO]
	<i>hasa</i> (O) talk, discussion; (T) a herb, <i>Trifolium campestre</i>		
HDB17c	Hasa	08/36	[Wa]
JDK67	Haseade (Hase'ade) 09°40'/43°12' 1615 m	09/43	[Gz]
JDJ42	Haseliso 09°27'/41°47' 1978 m, south-west of Dire D.	09/41	[Gz]
JDJ51	Haseliso 09°35'/41°44' 1195 m	09/41	[Gz]
HFE09	Hasemen 13°37'/39°20' 1925 m	13/39	[Gz]
JBj46	Hashim (Finangiuba) 09°27'/42°09' 2169 m	09/42	[Gz]
JBN59	Hashlik, see under Filtu	05/40	[WO]
JCE09	Hasi (Assei, A. Marco) 05°28'/44°17' 218 m south-south-east of Kelafo	05/44	[Gz]
JDP39	Hasnadera Kubi (recorded in 1841) haskul: <i>xaskul</i> (Som) aloe plant; <i>hashkul</i> (T) inform; squeal	10/41	[Ha]
JDF54	Haskul (Hascul) 08°43'/44°42' 1073 m Coordinates would give map code JDF64	08/44	[+ WO Wa Gz]
KDA42	Haskul (area)	08/45	[WO]
JDP39	Hassandera Kebir (Cassandera Chebir) 10°15'/41°35' 662 m, near map code JDR30 hassay: <i>hasay</i> (T) nasty	10/41	[Gz]
JCN06c	Hassay (Hassai)	07/40	[+ Wa]
JED03	Hassem Gadoche 10°52'/42°48' 699 m	10/42	[Gz]

	near map code JDS93		
HEE14	Hast, see Asit		
HEL03c	Hastere	11/38	[Gu]
HET56	Hatami 13°11'/39°04' 1694 m, north of Fenerwa	13/39	[Gz]
HDK87	Hatchiame (Hatchamie), see Kecheme		
HFE29	Hatemti 13°46'/39°18' 2099 m	13/39	[Gz]
HEF76	Hatesa (Hat'esa) 11°30'/39°53' 1629 m, cf Hatsa hatiri: <i>hatere</i> (hat'ärä) (T) fatten; <i>hatari</i> (O) pea	11/39	[Gz]
JEH36	Hatiri (waterhole)	12/41	[WO]
HC...	Hatiro sub-district (centre in 1964 = Atiro)	07/35?	[Ad]
JDN57c	Hatowie circa 10°25'/40°28' Stream in the Central Awash Complex, north-west of Gewane. The area was investigated for geology and fossils in July 1976 by John Kalb, Doug Cramer and others. Alemayehu Asfaw was antiquities representative. "During the rainy season, the lower Hatowie was full and looked like thick, brown gravy" but they carried their equipment across the river. For two weeks they walked and mapped the 350 sq.km eastern flank of the Central Awash Complex. Near their camp, they found fossil beds extending for 12 km along the eastern margin of the Hatowie graben. "The sediments immediately beneath the basalt were baked, which meant that the lava flow had cooked the underlying layer and, therefore, was younger than the fossils contained in it. Nearly everywhere we looked below the basalt there were fossils." "All together -- we located dozens of fossil localities and sampled 28, throughout six stratigraphic levels within perhaps 200 metres of sediments and basalts. We estimated that the entire sequence was lower Pliocene, ranging from about 4.0 to 5.0 million years old." [Kalb 2001 p 219-221]	10/40	[20]
HCJ65	Hatsa (Haisa) 06°54'/37°04' 2118 m, cf Hatesa <i>hatu</i> , <i>hetu</i> (O) kosso tree, <i>Hagenia abyssinica</i> ; its huge bunches of flowers are dried and used against tapeworm; <i>hatuu</i> (O) to steal; <i>hattuu</i> (O) thief, robber, /murderer/; <i>hatu amba</i> , kosso mountain? mountain of robbers?	06/37	[Gz]
HES07	Hatu Amba 12°40'/38°10' 1558 m near map code HEK97	12/38	[WO Gz]
JDS42	Hauada, see Hawada		
HES87	Hauasa, see Awasa		
KCS41	Haud, see Hawd		
JCC81	Haudo (mountains), see Audo		
HFE52	Hauista, see Hawista		
HFF55	Haulio, see Hawliyo		
HFF40	Hausien (Hauzien), see Hawzen		
	hawa: <i>Hawwa</i> , a Moslem name for /Adam and/ Eve		
G....	Hawa (in Kelem awraja) A private school in 1968 had 324 boys and 57 girls in grades 1-2, with 5 teachers.	08/34	[Ad]
??	Hwa Gelan sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
JDS42	Hawada (Hauada) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
JDJ55	Hawale 09°31'/42°03' 2051 m	09/42	[Gz]
G....	Hawana Yemaloggi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Mucho)	08/34?	[Ad]
	hawara: <i>hawaar</i> (Som) special cattle brand		
HDL92	Hawara 09°53'/38°36' 2483 m (with church Amanuel)	09/38	[AA Gz]

	<i>hawarya</i> (A,T) apostle; <i>hawaryat</i> , apostles		
HC...	Hawassa (centre in 1964 of Habiela Wendo wereda) cf Awasa	06/38	[Ad]
HCL70	Hawassa, see Awasa		
JC...	hawato: <i>Hawattu</i> , a clan of the Haroressa of the Borana prople Hawato Daro (mountains)	07/40	[18]
	<i>hawd</i> (Som) forest, jungle thicket /the disputed Haud area between Ethiopia and Somalia is written Hawd in Somali/		
KCS41	Hawd (Haud) (wide area)	07/47	[+ WO]
JDK91	Hawedukad (Haeducad) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
HEJ57	Hawelt, see Hawilt		
HFE54c	Hawelti Melazzo (Haoulti, Hawulti) (archaeological site) at some 10 km from Aksum In the midst of a plain rises a hill of basalt where a team of archaeologists under Henri Contenson observed some twenty rude limestone stelae. Work there was carried out in January-March 1959. The site proved to be that of an ancient pre-Christian temple, believed to date from the second or third century A.D. The archaeologists found no indication of to which deity the temple was dedicated. [Ethiopia Observer, April 1960 vol IV no 3 p 69-75]	14/38	[n x]
picts	Eth. Obs. 1960 no 3 p 67-75 one photo of the archaeological site and ten of objects found (also cover photo); B. Davidson, Africa .., London (1966)1972 p 61-63 sculpture of sitting woman and altar; Etiopien - dess kristna kultur, Sthlm (EFS) 1974 plate 2 stone chapel (reproduced from Annales d'Ethiopie 5).		
JDC82	Haweysa (mountain chain) 08°56'/41°49' 1484 m	08/41	[Gz]
HES86	Haweza (Auasa) (mountain) 13°25'/38°04' 1476 m	13/38	[Gz]
HES86	Haweza 13°24'/38°07' 1608 m	13/38	[Gz]
HEU90	Hawho 13°31'/39°23' 2083 m	13/39	[Gz]
??	Hawila Assaraw Village with archaeological finds in its neighbourhood. The village is in the Mekele region, at six hours by mule east of Edaga Fara'un.	../..	[x]
HFF53	Hawile 14°04'/39°43' 3039 m, see under Atsbi	14/39	[Gz]
HEJ57	Hawilt (ancient monument) 12°14'/37°17' west of Gorgora hawista: <i>haawis</i> (Som) 1. fast gallop /of horse/; 2. airing /of vessel/	12/37	[Gz]
HFE52	Hawista (Hauista) 14°01'/38°42' 2034 m	14/38	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HFF66c	Hawita Assaraw (archaeological site, JFA63?)	14/39?	[x]
JDJ18	Hawiya 09°11'/42°22' 1569 m <i>hawla</i> (Konso) ceremonies related to death	09/42	[Gz]
HFF55	Hawliyo (Haulio) <i>hawo</i> (Arabic,Som) 1. air, weather; (Som) 2. desire	14/39	[+ WO]
??	Hawo (in Bale) In February 1967 a large force from the 7th Brigade accompanied by police and militia advanced towards Hawo and other places. The Liberation Front for Western Somalia tried to hold this town but it was captured. However, the guerilla forces were able to regroup fairly fast. [Gilkes 1975 p 217]	../..	[x]
HCS13c	Hawora, about 20 km south-south-west of Hosaina <i>hawu</i> , <i>hawwu</i> (O) to desire, to envy	07/37	[20]
HDK70	Hawu 09°46'/37°33' 2256 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDK80	Hawu 09°49'/37°35' 2097 m	09/37	[AA Gz]

- H.... Hawule (Hawulie) 13/39 [+ Ad]  
(sub-district & its centre in 1964)
- HFE54c Hawulti, see Hawelti
- JDJ27 Hawuya Guda 09°16'/42°18' 1709 m, east of Harar 09/42 [Gz]
- hawzen* (in Harar:) screened-off portion of the house for storing grain
- HFF40 **Hawzen** (Hawsien, Hausien, Hauzien, Hawzien) 13/39 [Br Te WO Gu]  
(Housien, Hawuzien, Hawuzen) 13/39 [Br n x]  
13°58'/39°26' (14°00'/39°20') 2105/2234 m  
Coordinates would give map code HFE49 further to the west.  
With sub-post office, and church Tekle Haymanot.  
Centre in 1964 of Hulet Belesa wereda.  
Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
5SE Enda Mariam Sebela (village)  
10S Debre Zien (with church)  
..W Amba Debre Mahar, 2488 m  
10W Kenata (Adi Elo) (village) 1947 m  
7NE Maryam Setta (Mariam S., Setta) (village)  
There are rock-hewn churches approximately at km  
2N church of Abune Tekle Haymanot  
3NW Suta (Sut'a, Sika)  
5NW Mai Kado  
3N Ambesset (Amberset, Anbesset)  
3N Kellele (Qellele): Abune Gebre Mikael
- 1800s King Niguse Welde Mikael's presence at Hawzen on certain dates is proved by preserved letters which he wrote to France in Sep.-Nov. 1859 and Aug. 1860.  
[Acta aethiopica II]
- 1892 In Hawzen on 8 March 1892, before the rases of Tigray and Ichege Tewoflos, Dejazmach Sebhat Aragawi, carrying a stone on his neck, was ceremonially pardoned by Ras Mengesha Yohannes. The latter appeared dressed as a *negus* and stood under a royal, red umbrella. Two days later, by appointing Sebhat *ras*, he left no doubt about his claimed status.  
The combined Tigrean forces of Sebhat, Mengesha, Hagos and Alula were estimated at 10,000 troops, "by far better trained than the Shewans." Those assembled at Hawzen addressed Mengesha as *janhoy*, the appellation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and demanded that he lead them to Shewa.  
(The economically ruined Tigray, however, could not sustain a military expedition to Shewa.)  
[Ehrlich 1996 p 172]
- 1895 By March 1895, Ras Mengesha collected about 4,000 men in Hawzen for an attack on Adigrat. General Baratieri reacted by gathering 3,144 soldiers near Senafe to march to the support of the Italian-appointed governor of Hawzen, Ras Hagos Tafari. When Baratieri entered Adigrat on 25 March, Mengesha withdrew into Tigray for protection.  
[Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 161]
- 1914 In 1914 the government was told that Dejazmach Gebre Selassie in Tigray was intriguing with the Italians with the intention of defying Iyasu. In this context, Dejazmach Aberra occupied Hawzen in February 1914.  
[Marcus (1975)1995 p 262-263]
- 1936 "The 'Pusteria' Alpine Division, which had completed its disembarkation at Massawa on January 20th /1936/ -- moved rapidly up by a difficult mule-track and with only a proportion of its pack-animals, reaching Hauzien at the end of the month, whence it continued its way, partly by lorry transport, to Macallè."  
The *Intendenza* by the end of February 1936 arranged to concentrate at Hawzen all the necessary supplies not only for the Eritrean Corps, but also for the IIIrd Corps, which, on

reaching the Abiy Adi area, would have to change its own line of supply.

[Badoglio (Eng.ed.) 1937 p 70, 104]

Post office of the Italians was opened 6 November 1936, using spelling HAUSIEN \* ERITREA.

1937 Rainfall per year 512 mm recorded in 1937.

1965 The road to Hawzen leaves the main road from a small village and cuts across the plains to the west for about 50 km. This road can only be driven with a four-wheel drive vehicle; there are two river gorges to cross, one by driving several hundred metres downstream. The road itself is not bad, but most of the way it is a mere dirt track, not passable during the rainy season.

Hawzen is a very important commercial and agricultural centre, but since it is not connected with the outside world by a serviceable road, it remains just a large village.

[Welcome to Ethiopia, A.A. ca 1965 p 137-138]

1967 Population 2,059 as counted in 1967.

1968 The primary school in 1968 had 123 boys and 36 girls, with 5 teachers.

1988 In the centre of the town are four roughly hewn stelae. The Italians brought them there from west of the town. Three of them were damaged at the very mortal air attack on 22 June 1988.

[Äthiopien 1999 p 360-361]

"Hausien stands at a junction of four 'counties,' Agame, Adwa, Enderta, and Kilte Awalalo, and its market attracted traders and buyers from a wide area. The day of the bombing, Wednesday June 22, was market day and the population of the town was swelled by the huge weekly influx of visitors. No one expected a bombardment, because there was no reason for it. Maybe this was foolhardy. There had, after all, been eight or nine air attacks since the beginning of March, but the area had no military significance, was not controlled by the TPLF, and most of the traders came from areas controlled by the government. There were no fighters or people with guns in the town and the people felt safe enough to hold their market in daylight, unlike markets in the liberated areas. The market square was packed, not only with people, but also with oxen, sheep, goats, and donkeys. These factors made for difficulties in the recovery operation and there is disagreement about the numbers who were killed. The official figures were eighteen hundred dead, but although about thirteen hundred were lost from Hausien itself, the presence of so many from outside and the fragmentation and mingling of both human and animal remains meant that no exact count could ever be made."

"The bombers had used high explosives and cluster bombs. The helicopters used machine guns and rockets. The survivors described a 'burning liquid,' which fell from the planes onto people and cattle and which would not stop burning. This has been identified as either napalm or phosphorus. -- Cluster bomb technology originated in the USA; it has been alleged and never disapproved that they were supplied to the Ethiopian airforce by Israel: they were dropped by Soviet-supplied MiG 23s on an entirely civilian target."

[Hammond 1999 p 215-216]

"-- the Worst single atrocity of the entire war, counting from the Eritrean insurrection in 1961." [Young 1997]

The ruins of Hawzen were filmed by TPLF fighters after the incident.

[12th Int Conf 1994]

1989 Visit by reporter Jenny Hammond: "My days in Tigray were numbered if I were not to be trapped by the rains. -- unexpectedly, I was offered a landcruiser for one day.

We set off early in the morning, northwards on the Adigrat road and three hours later we were in Hausien. To get to it, we had to leave the main road at Sinkata and cross a wide plain. -- From close to, it was clear that not much of the town was left standing. What from a distance looked like buildings were piles of rubble. Not a soul was to be seen. A deserted village. Then, two figures emerged from somewhere or other and began to walk towards us across the open space. One was the mayor who took us first for a tour of the town. We photographed ruin after ruin, some reduced to rubble, some roofless, others partially demolished. Here and there a house stood miraculously intact, next to a shell; a

few buildings showed signs of repair and reconstruction.

In the school yard lay an unexploded, but defused, cluster bomb."

[Hammond 1999 p 215-217]

"There were more people still living in Hausien than I first thought. They emerged out of half-built dwellings as we passed; children ran out of alleyways -- They didn't dare follow us into the mayor's house when we went in for coffee -- Men and women slowly gathered in the room until the benches around the walls were crammed with people."

"The first to speak was Berihu Deress, a man of fifty-five, whose large two-story house in the market place became a refuge for over sixty people: -- It started at eleven thirty and went on until six in the evening. There were four MiGs, flying two-by-two. They were bombing in the town, but two helicopters were circling the town and if people tried to run away the machine guns on the helicopters killed them."

"In June, all the farmers come to Hausien to buy seed, so the market is very crowded. -- Even now, when we dig in the rubble to rebuild, we find bodies and parts of bodies. At that time, on the school side of town, from Debagai, there were fires and a lot of people from Sinkata, Wukro, Adigrat. -- In my house, after digging, we found, out of sixty people, only two alive. So many people ran into the house from the market because it was a strong two-storied house and they thought it would protect them. --"

"In the house of Haile Selassie Berhe, fourteen people died, including Haile Selassie Berhe himself, with his sons, his wife, and his family, who had come from their village because it was market day. Almaz Gerezighier: her house was near the market place and eight people died in it. -- In another home, Almayo Desta's, they were all dead."

"My wife's name was Haddas Asfaw. /Three of my children died./ I have two other children who were not here at the time. -- My boy is now in Asmara and my daughter is now married. After the bombing, the MiGs even came the next morning, without bombing, just circling."

There may have been more than four MiGs -- The people only know they returned in pairs -- They must have meticulously planned a series of sorties from Asmara.

"An old woman called Kidan began to speak again. Her father had been in the big building in the market-place. She dug him out and he had survived. He was eighty-six."

"Negisti -- was pregnant and when she heard the MiGs she ran to her house, which was so packed with people that she was crushed and began to bleed from her mouth."

"Even the birds, added Ababa. After that, we didn't see any birds for two days. They were killed not by the MiGs, but by the helicopters."

"Berihu estimated at least two thousand five hundred died, including thirteen hundred from Hausien itself. -- After about four hours in Hausien, we drove back to Mekelle."

[Hammond 1999 p 217-219]

1990s The small town of Hawzen lies 22 km west of the Adigrat-Mekele road, and is reached by a side road that branches from Sinkata. There is no regular transport between Sinkata and Hawzen, but a few light vehicles and trucks do the run every day.

Hawzen is the gateway to the churches of the Geralta region, and is also of some historical interest in its own right. There are two hotels.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 314]

#### **Hawzen : Abune Tekle Haymanot**

Tekle Haimanot lies in the town just above the river, comprises a tiny rock-hewn church, thought to be one of the oldest in Tigary, enclosed within a more modern building. [Bradt p 314]

"The outer church here is comparatively modern and uninteresting, except for its finely carved west door -- The inner church is rock-hewn and tiny. It has no windows, but rough ventilation shafts, which were probably also escape holes, had been made in the little chapels of Saints Mikael and Gabriel. Carefully excavated, there are all the traditional architectural features in miniature. It is only about eight feet at its highest point, while the nave itself is perhaps four feet wide. -- It is, in one way, a unique and fascinating place, but I could find no paintings, other than crude attempts at fresco done by an Italian in the

outer church."

[Beatrice Playne, Saint George for Ethiopia, London 1954 p 83-84]

"Au-dessus de la rivière de Hawuzèn. Basilique hypogée régulièrement taillée, comme l'on s'y attend dans une église de vallée. Frise de nef et autres éléments de style axoumite; plafonds plats (dalles sur la nef centrale!). Grand qené-mahlet érigé par devant, à l'O. Relevé complet de Claude Lepage à paraître." [Sauter p 161]

texts

Ivy Pearce *in* Ethiopia Observer 1968 no 2 p 95;

Otto & Elizabeth Dale *in* the same issue p 127;

Claude Lepage *in* Cahiers archéologiques vol XXII 1972 p 197 ff.

Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 255 ff with plan and drawing.

**Hawzen : Ambeset** (Amberset, Anbesset)

with rock churches Abune Libanos and Mikael

Abune Libanos church: "A 5 mn à pied d'Ambasset, -- au pied d'une falaise, auprès d'une source. -- l'extérieur de l'église offre l'aspect traditionnel au Tigré."

[Sauter p 160]

text

Leclant & Miquel *in* Annales d'Ethiopie vol III p 110 only mentioned.

Mikael church: "A 3½h de marche à l'O de Suta, assez bas dans la plaine. L'hypogée forme le maqdas de l'église construite.

text

Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 258 visible part described.

**Hawzen : Mai Kado** with rock church Giyorgis

"A 1½h à pied de Hawuzèn, vers le N-E, dans la face N d'une pente. Basilique hypogée aux ornements intéressants, par exemple les curieux blocs suspendus aux solives." [Sauter p 161]

texts

Georg Gerster, Kirchen im Fels 1968 p 19, 128;

Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 257 with plan and photo;

David Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 57;

Claude Lepage, Premières recherches ..., Paris 1972 p 100, fig 17.

**Hawzen : Suta** (Sut'a) with rock church Maryam

The rock church is hidden behind a modern facade.

The small temple has two rows of columns that divide the chamber into three sections.

The middle section has a higher ceiling and a series of Aksumite windows carved in the wall above the pillars.

"A 1 h de marche au N de Hawuzèn, au sein d'un bosquet dans la plaine. Hypogée apparemment fruste servant de maqdas à une église comportant un narthex construit devant la lalaise." [Sauter p 161]

text

Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 258 visible part described with name Sita.

Hay..., see also Hai..

hay: *xay* (Som) kind of white flower

HET70

Hay (mountain) 13°21'/38°31' 2233 m

13/38

[WO Gz]

*haya* (O) 1. saline soil; 2. all right, okey /as answer/;

*hayya* (O) opportunity; *haya* (A) twenty

HBK57

Haya, G. (area)

04/38

[WO]

HEU01

Haya 12°43'/39°30' 2950 m

12/39

[Gz]

south-west of Maychew

HEU02

Haya Olel (area recorded in 1868)

12/39

[18]

JBN73

Hayasifta (Haiasifta)

05/40

[+ WO]

hayay: *hayaay* (Som) call for help

JFA69

Hayay, see Halai

HCL66c

Haycho (Haiccio) (w sacred *hujuba*)

06/39

[+ Gu]

JCG74

Haydro 07°02'/40°14' 2510 m

07/40

[Gz]

HF...

Hayhaile, see Hahayle

HCT61

Hayikoch ..., see Haykoch ..

*hayk* (A) lake

- HEF53 **Hayk** (Hayk', Hayq, Haik, Haic, Haix, Lago Haich) 11/39 [Gz Ro Gu It]  
 11°18'/39°41' 2030 m, lake at 11°19'/39°42' = HFE53  
 Place with school, sub-post office and church Yohanis.  
 Centre at least 1956-1980 of Ambasel awraja.  
 Within a radius of 10 km there are at km  
 -- Giyorgis (Giorgio) (island = Estifanos?)  
 -- Istifanos (Daga Estifanos, Dega Estefanos, Stefanos)  
 (small island in the western part of the lake)  
 6SW Tejjok Genda (Teggiocc Ghenda) (village)  
 7SW Moletlis (village)  
 8SW Jarre Tew (Giarre Teo) (village)  
 9SW Arkisa (Archisa) (village)  
 9SW Jarretis (Giarretis) (village)  
 10SW Tabor (village)  
 5W Wene Babo (Uene B.) (village)  
 6W Wiha Helo (Uaha H.) (village)  
 7W Cherkwa (Cerqua) (village) 2222/2876 m  
 8W Afda (village)  
 10NW Beirat  
 ?? Bile 2124 m  
 ?? Tehule Dere (long valley)
- geol Travertine for building purposes has been worked on a minor scale from the area of lake Hayk.  
 [Mohr 1961]
- 800s Two important churches were built at the lake as early as around 870 A.D. One of the last kings of Aksum is believed to have lavishly endowed the church of Saint Stephen, and to have built himself a palace nearby /cf Hayk Istifanos below/.  
 [D N Levine, Greater Ethiopia, USA (1974)2000 p 72]  
 Emperor Dil Na'od, the last of the Solomonic line in many Ethiopian king lists, is associated with the founding of the famous monastery of Debre Egziabeher on a mountain overlooking lake Hayq, which is believed to have occurred around the end of the ninth century. Lake Hayq later became a base for evangelization of the central and southern part of the country.  
 [P B Henze, Layers of time, London 2000 p 48]
- 1600s Shortly prior to his accession to the throne in 1606, Susneyos made his way to the lake Hayk area, where he expelled a group of Oromo who had infiltrated into the vicinity of the monastery of Iyäsus Mo'a.  
 [Pankhurst 1997 p 293]
- 1930s Italian *Residenza*, post, telephone, infirmary.  
 In the neighbourhood there was a military graveyard of the Blackshirt division "3 Gennaio". [Guida 1938]  
 The Italian Giuseppe Camozzi started a grain mill near the lake in 1939 but abandoned it in 1940 to take part in the war on the Eritrean front.  
 [G Puglisi, Chi è? 1952]
- 1950s An expedition of nine Germans around 1953/?/ wanted to travel to Danakil. They were given a security escort which joined them at Hayk. Ato Warq/?/, the former *tsehafi taesas* of Ras Mikael was stationed in Dessie, and he provided an escort of 200 men on horse and 200 on foot, with one *fitawrari* and seven *grazmach*. Ato Warq himself also joined.  
 [P Hartlmaier, (Amba Ras 1953) Golden Lion, London 1956 p (143) 125]
- 1960s Sub-province Governor of Ambasel awraja in 1959 was Kenyazmach Kebede Aliyu.  
 At the Hayk junior secondary school 4 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960. Population 2,665 as counted in 1967.  
 There was no telephone in 1954 but by 1967 there was for the governor and the police and one number for Dejazmach Kebede Ali Wolie.  
 The primary school in 1968 had 310 boys and 133 girls,

with 9 male and 3 female teachers.

The junior secondary school then had 65 male and 14 female students in grades 7-8, with two teachers (foreign).

1970s There was a petrol filling station of Mobil (-1978-).

1980s Enrollment in the Sweden-supported Wello Environment Education Project at Hayk secondary school was 72 in 1985/86 and 935 in 1986/87.

1990s The small town of Hayk lies in the rolling green hills that are characteristic of Wello and, although you wouldn't know it approaching from Dessie, there is a large lake only 2 km from the town. Buses between Hayk and Dessie run all day and take about one hour each way.

There are several dollar-a-night hotels. The nameless blue-painted hotel above a shop next to the bus park looks the best, and there are great views across the hills from the balcony.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 338-339 with sketch plan of the town]

Lying 28 km north of Dessie on a well-wooded peninsula is the little town of Hayk. The lake and its environs, 2 km from the town, is an excellent spot for bird-watching.

Minibuses and buses run to Hayk every 15 minutes from Dessie.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 212]

### **Hayk : lake**

HEF54 Hayk (Hayek') (lake) 11°21'/39°43' 2030 m 11/39 [Gz]

To get to the lake from the main circle in the town, take the side road that runs almost parallel to the main road, with a mosque to your right. Turn right at the first fork. At the second fork, keeping to the right will bring you to an abandoned cafeteria next to a trio of large, gnarled fig trees on the lake shore. The left fork descends to the lake and then follows the shore for about 2 km before bringing you out at Hayk Istifanos.

The area is good for birds - a variety of bee-eaters, sunbirds and weavers, including the uncommon chestnut weaver.

[Bradt 1995(1998) p 338]

picts Beckingham & Huntingford, The Prester John .. vol I, Cambridge 1961

p 241[pl XIII] view of the lake, reproduced from Lefebvre;

D Buxton, Travels ..., London 1949(1957) p 64-65[10] crude rafts of bamboo,

P Hartlmaier, Amba Ras, Frankfurt am Main 1953 pl 50 general view;

Ethiopia Observer 1958 no 8 p 263 the lake;

Camerapix guide 1995 p 49 part of the lake.

HEF53 **Hayk Istifanos** (monastery) 11°20'/39°42' 11/39 [Gz]

cf Estifanos

An almost triangular island with the circular church of Inda Istifanos at the top It can be reached by a walk of 7 minutes through gardens of lemons, coffee etc.

The church of recent times has no visible antique parts.

[Guida 1938]

800s According to legend the first church was built around 850 by a king who brought an altar stone from Jerusalem. He is supposed to have named the place Monastery of Thunder, Debre Negwadgwad, and to have brought 300 churchmen from Aksum.

Close by he built himself a palace. The remains of early constructions with simple carvings have in fact been found in this vicinity.

[J Doresse, Ethiopia (1956)1959 p 91]

1200s In about 1248 a young monk, Iyasus Mo'a (c.1211-1292) came to lake Hayq and opened a small monastic school at the island church of Istifanos. He was an outstanding calligraphist and during a number of years at Debre Damo he apparently copied many books. He is renowned for having left a large collection of manuscripts when he died at Hayq in 1292.

[The Church of Ethiopia, A.A. 1997 p 20-21]

Tekle Haimanot, who was with Iyasus Mo'a as a monk, later founded Debre Libanos

- which acquired greater importance.
- 1300s Recorded *gult* grants were given by Yagb'a S'eyon (1285-94), then by Amdä S'eyon (1314-44) and in his time also by *Aqabé Sä'at* Bäkimos, in the time of Sayfä Ar'ad (1344-72) by *Aqabé Sä'at* Krestos-Mo'a, in Wedem Asfäre time (1372-82) by *Aqabé sä'at* Hezbä-S'eyon, in Dawit time (1382-1411) by *Aqabé Sä'at* Benyam, in Yeshäq time (1414-29) by *Aqabé Sä'at* Yoséf, by Zär'a Ya'qob (1434-68), and by Eskender (1478-94).  
[Crummey 2000 p 45-47]
- 1500s The Portuguese journey described by Alvares passed near the lake on 21 September 1520. "This lake has in the middle a small island, on which is a monastery of Saint Stephen with many monks. This monastery has many lemons, oranges and citrons. They go to and from this monastery with a boat of reeds, with four large calabashes."  
Alvares mentions hippos and catfish in the lake.  
[Beckingham & Huntingford, *The Prester John*, vol I 1961 p 249-250]  
The Muslim army which almost completely destroyed the mediaeval heritage of Christian Ethiopia in 1531-1543 also sacked Hayq, as cited here:  
"They carried off the gold ... there were crucifixes of gold in great quantity, books with cases and bindings of gold, and countless idols of gold; each Muslim took 300 ounces; each man had sufficient gold plate to satisfy three men. They also took a vast quantity of cloth and silk ... The next morning (the Muslim chief) sent the Imam three rafts loaded with gold, silver and silk; there were only five men on board, two in front and three at the back, the rest of the raft being covered with riches though it could have carried 150 persons. The cargo was unloaded in front of the Imam who marvelled at it and forgot the treasure which he had seen before. The rafts returned to the island and were a second time loaded with riches. They came three times, on each occasion loaded; they then returned to the island and the men went on board to return to the mainland. On the following day Ahmad partitioned the spoil; he gave one part to the Arabs and ... one to the troops who had gone on the water; the rest he divided among the Muslims."  
[The Church of Ethiopia, A.A. 1997 p 28]
- 1800s Louis Krapf in 1842 crossed over to the convent on the local type of raft, "composed of a thick stratum of reeds. The raft was about twelve or fifteen feet in length, and about three or four feet in breadth. The whole stratum of reeds is tied together with ropes at both ends, and in the middle. Two rowers moved this curious machine, which carried about six men to the island.."  
[Routes in Abyssinia, London 1867 p 125]
- 2000 "-- a little blue sign saying 'Hayk Monastery'. The road takes you to a lakeshore drive, which gets you to the two sites on the lake. The big site is the monastery -- The church and monastery are on a peninsula that almost cuts the lake in two. To the west you can see an unexpectedly large expanse of water previously not visible.  
Like most older church grounds it is heavily treed and very lush. There is a small gate beyond which no human females, or cows or even chickens are allowed to pass. -- There are a lot of priests and monks around, some in gorgeous get up and some in rags."  
"Predictably there is a large graveyard and lots of small rooms for the monks. The church is a fairly typical tukul style, less than 100 years old, with corrugated iron roof and decorated in the Ethiopian colours - red, yellow, green."  
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/02/18]
- HFF26 Hayk Mesihäs (Haik M) 13/39 [+ Ad n]  
(centre in 1964 of Bohale sub-district)
- HFF24 *hayk meskel* (hayq mesqel) (A) lake of the cross  
**Hayk Meskel** (Aicamessal, Haiki Messahal) 13/39 [+ WO Ad n]  
(Hayki Meshal) (in Hulet Awlalo awraja) 2135/2225 m  
with rock-hewn church at Amba Mikael.  
The primary school in 1968 had 30 boys and 9 girls in grades 1-4, with 2 teachers.

**Hayk Meskel : Amba Mikael**

"A 2 h à pied du village de Haïki-Messahal, au sommet de l'Amba Mikaël -- Eglise semi-monolithe, à l'instar d'Abreha-Atsbeha et Wuqro, différant pourtant de ces dernières par l'absence de reliefs décoratifs et de peintures." [Sauter p 169]

- texts B Playne, Saint George for Ethiopia, p 75 ff;  
Ivy Pearce *in* Ethiopia Observer 1968 no 2 p 115;  
Otto & Elizabeth Dale *in* ditto p 148;  
D Buxton, The rock-hewn ..., Oxford 1971 p 46 ff;  
Ruth Plant *in* Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 218 ff with plan and photos;  
J Gire & R Schneider, Etude des églises rupestres ..., Paris 1970 p 75 plan & section.
- picts D Buxton, The Abyssinians, London 1970 pl 62 Aksumite forms in south arm;  
Ethiopia Observer 1970 no 3 p 131 ff with air view;  
Claude Lepage, Premières recherches ..., Paris 1972 fig 6.
- haykoch* (A) lakes
- HCT61 Haykoch & Butajira awraja (Hayikoch ..) 08/38 [Gz]  
07°50'/38°30'  
(centre in 1964 = Adami Tulu, in 1969-1980 = Ziway)  
In 1978 its population density was estimated at 53 persons per square km.  
*hayl* (A) strength, force, power; (Som) 1. cardamom;  
2. mark cut into the ear of an animal for identification;  
*hayli* (O) intelligence
- JCR38 Hayle Terra (Haile Terra) (area) 07/42 [+ WO]
- HDM34c Haylu Amba, see Aliyu Amba  
*haymanot* (A,T) belief, religion, faith;  
*hayt* (T) lion; *koma* (O) 1. chest, breast;  
2. (qoomaa) instant killing); (A) 1. sterile /land/; 2. kind of large tree
- JEB59 Haytan Koma (Haitan Coma, Haytankoma) (mountain) 11/41 [+ WO Gz]  
11°21'/41°35' 310 m, near map code JEC50
- JDA90 Hayu 08°59'/40°33' 1709 m 08/40 [Gz]  
about 10 km from the railway
- JDG08 Hayu 09°06'/40°32' 1285 m, at the railway 09/40 [Gz]
- JEH19 Hayu 11°55'/41°34' 470 m 11/41 [Gz]
- ?? Haza 08/36 [x]  
Locality in Guma west of Didessa river. [Zervos 1936]
- HET27 Hazako Mikael (Hazak'o M.) (church) 12°53'/39°08' 12/39 [Gz]
- JDJ.. Hazalo (battle site) 09/42? [x]  
The battle of Hazalo in 1559 dealt a *coup de grâce* to the Muslim military power of Harar. This centre of Islamic learning, the political capital of the mighty Muslim empire for fifteen years, now suddenly found itself reduced to a town exerting little influence beyond its walls.  
[Mohammed 1994 p 27]
- ?? Hazo (historical place, different from the following?) ../. [Pa]  
In 1600 Prince Susneyos undertook an expedition against the ruler of Hadeya. Crossing the Gudär river to Wäräb, he proceeded to Hazo, where representatives of forty-four Gurage clans came and showed him that they were men of military prowess. They urged him to attack the neighbouring Muslims, with whom they were in conflict. This he agreed to do. Later when pro-Muslim Gurage rallied to fight for Dämä Krestos, Susneyos was outnumbered but succeeded in escaping to the Hazo river.  
[Pankhurst 1997 p 239-330]
- HF... Hazo (centre in 1964 of Seburä sub-district) 14/39? [Ad]