

HCL54	Hebano, see Ibano		
HCK81c	Hebecho	07/37	[x]
JFA16	Hebehela (Hebchela) (waterhole)	13/40	[MS Ne WO LM]
H....	Heben sub-district (Hieben ..) (centre in 1964 = Ilala)	08/37	[+ Ad]
HDL43	Hebeno 09°29'/38°45' 2530 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL44	Hebeno 09°27'/38°52' 2588 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HC...	Hechota (Hiechota) (centre in 1964 of Dienshi sub-district)	06/38	[+ Ad]
	<i>hed</i> (Som) specific /period of/ time; <i>heed</i> (Som) species of small millet		
JDS21	Hed Hed (area)	10/42	[WO]
KCR02	Hedabo (mountain) 07°18'/46°51' 492 m	07/46	[Gz]
??	Hedaitoli (in the Afar depression) 1928: "-- we had, immediately ahead of us, five waterless marches, in order to cross the deserts called Hadaitoli and Olelailo-Hela, parts of the immense region known as Rorum, which extended to the north-west. We therefore had the prospect of at least twenty-five hours of forced marches, through those deserts." [Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 289]	../..	[Ne]
HBU84	Heddalo 05°18'/39°42' 1633 m	05/39	[Gz]
HCD64	Heetu (near shore), cf Heto	06/37	[Br Ca]
HDL33	Hefo 09°23'/38°42' 2448 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDE64	Hei Gurumu (He'i Gurmu, Boffata) 08°44'/38°48' 2075 m, south of Akaki heilo modo: <i>mooddo</i> (Som) assumption, opinion, belief; mode, fashion	08/38	[Gz Gu]
JCC21	Heilo Modo (area)	05/41	[WO]
HCD49	Heira, see Heyra		
JBG77	Heisolloch	04/40	[WO]
HDL33	Heko 09°22'/38°45' 2621 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
JBN28c	Hela (at Dawa Parma river)	04/40	[Wa]
JEH76	Hela (mountain chain) 12°31'/41°11' 596 m Coordinates would give map code JEH85, cf Hella	12/41	[WO Ne Gz]
JDJ50	Helcho (plantation) 09°34'/41°36'	09/41	[Gz]
HDF36	Hele 08°28'/39°55' 1825 m	08/39	[Gz]
JDC16	Helenadur (Elenadur) 08°18'/42°10' 934 m	08/42	[Wa Gz]
JDK52	Helendera (wide plain) 09°32'/42°46'	09/42	[Gu Gz]
HC...	Hella (mountains)	07/36	[18]
JBS99	Helmedo wereda, see El Medo wereda		
JDH95	Helmind (Jebel H.) (mountain recorded in 1841)	09/41	[Ha]
	hemberti: <i>himbirti</i> (T) centre, middle, nucleus; navel		
HFC37	Hemberti (Hembirti, Himbirti, Himbirti) (mountain) 13°55'/37°09' 1571/1890 m	13/37	[WO Gz Wa Gu]
HEP98	Hembirt, see Himbirt		
	hen: <i>heen</i> (Som) fat floating on top of broth		
JCT63	Hen 07°49'/43°46' 915 m hena: <i>henna</i> (Arabic,O,etc) kind of shrub or small tree, <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> ; it gives a reddish-orange colour used for dyeing nails, hair, etc; <i>hina</i> (A) same as <i>henna</i>	07/43	[WO Gz]
HDG48	Hena 09°25'/35°34' 1844 m south-east of Nejo, cf Henna	09/35	[Gz]

HDJ23	Hena 09°19'/36°57' 1974 m	09/36	[Gz]
JDA53	Henchar (Hench'ar) 08°39'/40°05' 1632 m	08/40	[Gz]
GD...	Hencho (different from next one? in Kelem awraja)	08/34?	[Ad]
	A private school in 1968 had 75 boys and 10 girls in grades 1-3, with one teacher.		
HBU71	Hencho (Hencio) 05°13'/39°29' 1277 m	05/39	[+ Gz]
HDG39?	Henna (area), cf Hena	09/35	[x]
	District in Western Wellega with an important project for rural development administered by the Mekane Yesus Church. It was started early and more or less copied by other similar projects. The Ministry of Agriculture took part through EPID. There was some support from Sweden by SIDA and its volunteers.		
	Egil Sanna, a Norwegian, worked for about ten years in the Ethiopian countryside and at the Henna project as long as the original program lasted 1972-75.		
	[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) 1987 no 2 p 16-19]		
	When land was redistributed after the revolution, about 9,500 farmers in the Henna district lost their oxen because the former landowners took them away. About 8,000 families were given aid to buy new oxen before the rainy season 1975, through the Lutheran World Federation and Mekane Yesus Church.		
	[Tenaestelin (Sthlm) no 2 p 25]		
text	E Sanna <i>in</i> Tenaestelin 1987 no 2 p 16-19 with two photos of the rural project.		
picts	Tenaestelin 1981 no 2 p 7 farmers gathered for an EPID project;		
	Tenaestelin 1992 no 1 p 23 cutting away a termite nest.		
HEU61	Hentald, see Hintalo		
??	Her (plain in the Afar depression)	../.	[Ne]
	1928: "-- the grassy plain of Her, in the Rorum region. Our starved camels lowered their heads and tore at the thick tufts, and had we not urged them on constantly they would have come to a halt and remained grazing. The mules gorged themselves ravenously."		
	[Nesbitt (1934)1955 p 302]		
	<i>hera, sera</i> (O) 1. law /in a more formal sense than 'custom'; 2. scar		
HDF10c	Hera, cf Hara	08/39	[Ro]
HDF10	Hera, M. (area)	08/39	[WO]
	heragal: <i>herraga</i> (O) hope		
JCM53	Heragal, cf Heregel	06/44	[WO]
JCE45	Herch Malayko (Herch Malaico) (area)	05/43	[+ WO]
KCS61	Herdey (Herdei) (area)	07/47	[+ WO]
JDA77	Herdim 08°48'/40°26' 1827 m, near Gelemso	08/40	[Gz]
JDK64	Heregel 09°39'/42°53' 1914 m, cf Heragal	09/42	[Gz]
HDE86	Herer, see Erer & JDH58		
HCS70	Heret	07/37	[WO]
HCS80	Hereto 07°58'/37°33' 2136 m	07/37	[WO Gz]
HEC74	Heri (on hilltop) 1984 m	11/36	[It]
	Hero, cf Haro		
JCE25	Hero Ferenji (Hero Ferengi) (area) 05°40'/43°50'	05/43	[+ WO Gz]
JDE69	Hero Ferenji (Hero Farenji) (area)	08/44	[+ WO]
HCU70	Herosa, see Erosa		
JDJ18	Herreder (mountain) 09°10'/42°23' 1537/1768 m	09/42	[Gu Gz]
JBH38	Herrer, cf Erer	03/41	[WO]
JFA08	Hertale, see Ertale		
HDC01	Hesa (mountain) 08°14'/36°41' 1718 m	08/36	[Gz]
HCS01	Hetema (Het'ema) 07°18'/37°36' 2324 m	07/37	[Gz]
	<i>heto</i> (het'o) (O) 1. kosso tree, see <i>hatu</i> above; 2. tapeworm;		
	<i>heeto</i> (O) competition; <i>hetto</i> (O) kind of food		

HDJ11	Heto (Het'o) 09°11'/36°42' 2479 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDL32	Heto (Het'o) 09°20'/38°39'	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL22	Heto Beker (Het'o B.) 09°17'/38°38' 2667 m	09/38	[Gz]
HDF14	Heto Ferda 08°15'/39°44' 2741 m	08/39	[Gz]
	<i>Hetossa</i> , a major Oromo clan in Arsi		
HCT99	Hetossa sub-district (-1964-1997-) (centre in 1964 = Ligaba)	08/39	[Ad n]
HCT99 text	Hetossa wereda (Hetosa .., Hittosa ..) (-1996-) Girma Negash, The historical evolution of land tenure and mechanization in Hetosa Warada, Arssi Region (1880-1974). BA thesis at HSIU 1972.	08/39	[n]
HCD49	Heyra (Heira) (area)	05/38	[+ WO]
HBT56	Hibeno (Hibono) 10°28'/39°00' 2116 m	10/39	[Gz]
HBR05	Hichenni, see Inchini		
HBL29	Hichunni (Hiciunni) (hill) 03°49'/39°17'	03/39	[+ WO Gz]
KCR32	Hid (area) <i>hida</i> (O) root, vein, origin; (Shewa O) climber, liane; <i>hidda</i> (O) string bow for teasing/carding cotton; <i>hidda, hidha</i> (O) 1. sheaf; 2. leash, tether; 3. captivity	07/46	[WO]
HEM27	Hida 11°56'/39°59' 950 m	11/39	[Gz]
JCH00	Hidabo 07°13'/40°45' 1887 m north of Ginir, cf Hidebu <i>Hidabu</i> , a clan of the Mecha-Liban-Kutai-Galani Oromo	07/40	[WO Gz]
JCH..	Hidabu Abote sub-district (-1997-)	07/40	[n]
HFk08	Hidaga Barya 14°30'/38°20' 1230 m near the border of Eritrea	14/38	[Gz]
	<i>hiddi</i> (O) kinds of shrub, <i>Solanum</i> spp., with tomato-like yellow fruit, "Sodom apple"; they have spiny stems and are regarded as troublesome weeds; <i>hidde</i> (Som) custom, culture, tradition, heritage; <i>biro</i> (O) net, bag of ropes		
HCD..	Hiddi (valley) About 50 km south-east of Agere Maryam. Seven test pits out of fifteen gave positive results concerning gold. [Mineral 1966]	05/38	[Mi]
HBT58	Hiddi Birro (Hiddi) 05°02'/39°05' 881 m Coordinates would give map code HBT57	05/39	[WO Gz]
??	Hiddi Dima (Laga Adunia) in Mormora area in Sidamo/. The area has been exploited for gold in handwork operations. [Mineral 1966]		[Mi]
HBL13	Hiddilola, see Hidilola		
HDP17	Hide, see Hinde		
HDL91	Hidebu sub-district (centre in 1964 = Sire)	09/38	[Ad]
JDJ63	Hidenu 09°40'/41°56' 1103 m north-east of Dire Dawa <i>hidi</i> (O) 1. (Borana O) <i>Solanum incanum</i> ; 2. (Sidamo O) <i>Girardinia</i> sp., <i>G. bullosa</i> ?, of the nettle family, with large leaves; <i>hidhii</i> (O) lip, edge of cup or table or bed, etc	09/41	[Gz]
JDG92	Hidi 09°56'/40°00' 1369 m	09/40	[Gz]
HDK07	Hidi sub-district (centre in 1964 = Kusaye) (visiting postman under A. Abeba) hididelli: <i>hididdiilo</i> (Som) expectation, aspiration	09/38	[Ad Po]
JCE90	Hididelli 06°17'/43°29' 350 m	06/43	[WO Gz]
HBL13	Hidilola (Hidilalo, Idilola, Hiddilola)	03/38	[Gz Ad WO x]

	03°44'/38°35' 1264 m		
	Coordinates would give map code HBL 12 (sub-district & its centre in 1964)		
	When Ethiopian police and army were "cleaning" in direction of Mega in late 1966 there were some smaller fights in the Hidilola area.		
1970s	With a Norwegian mission station of the NLM. An elementary school building constructed of concrete elements and with Swedish assistance through ESBU was completed around 1970. [SIDA 1971]		
2000s	About 25 km further southwards on the main road to Mega after the turn-off for the Soda Crater there is another turn-off to the little town of Hidilola, 17 km off the main road. "Wandering through the market I felt like a freak or a celebrity, they don't see many white faces there. People were very friendly as I wandered through, poking at the wares they had." [John Graham in AddisTribune 2000/08/18]		
JCE42	Hidilola (Ididole, Iddidole) 250 m	05/43	[LM Ro WO]
HEU62	Hidmo 13°13'/39°32' 2101 m (with church Kidane Mihret)	13/39	[Gz]
JDB67	Hie, see Dikile		
H....	Hieben, see Heben		
H....	Hiechota, see Hechota		
KCH69	Higler 06°57'/46°31' 406 m	06/46	[WO Gz]
	<i>higlo</i> (Som) kind of large thornless evergreen tree; <i>xigaalo</i> (Som) kinfolk, close relatives		
JDR88	Higlo (area)	10/42	[WO]
JCF..c	Higlole	06/44c	[x]
	After the Somali had made the first planning for a guerrilla movement at Hodayo in June 1963, the rebel leadership reassembled three months later at Higlole, another watering place between Kebri Dehar and Kelafo. The overall leader Makhtal Dahir was unable to come. The others reviewed the experience of the previous months, and took stock of the resources at their disposal. The number of the multiplying guerrilla ranks was now estimated at 3,000. The need for weapons had become acute. The rebels stepped up their attacks in the autumn of 1963 at various parts of the Ogaden. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 179]		
??	Higo, in land of the Borana	../..	[n]
	According to oral tradition in Borana the camp of the American explorer Donaldson Smith was attacked by the Borana on 8 April 1895 at Dukke Higo, not far from the Higo wells, at a small hill even nowadays called the Goro Daara, "the hill of ashes". [Johan Helland 1996]		
HEU02	Higumrda 12°40'/39°32' 2799 m	12/39	[Gz]
JCE74	Hilala 06°06'/43°50' 571 m	06/43	[WO Wa Gz]
HCK94c	Hilfata	07/37	[20]
	Locality less than 20 km south of Angacha.		
JE...	Hilhuala	11/41	[18]
	hilin: <i>hillina</i> (A) mind, reason; <i>wal</i> (Som) each, every; (O) each other, one another; <i>waal</i> (Som) age-mate		
JDS52	Hilin Wal (Hilin Ual) (area)	10/42	[+ WO]
HFL07	Hilmilo (Sefo) 14°29'/39°06' 1846 m	14/39	[Gz]
	<i>hilo</i> (Som) place on a river-bank where livestock are watered; <i>hiillo</i> (Som) partisanship, taking sides;		

	<i>Hillu</i> , a people living at the upper course of the Awash		
JDC36	Hilo Hafata (area)	08/42	[WO]
HEU93	Hilsha 13°29'/39°42' 2647 m (with church Mikael)	13/39	[Gz]
HEU93	Hilshe 13°32'/39°40' 2504 m (with church Mikael)	13/39	[Gz]
KCP94	Hiltu 08°08'/46°06' 724 m	08/46	[Gz]
	WO has Hiltu nearby at KDB04		
HF...	Himali (stream) 14°12' to 14°27'	14/--	[Mi]
	To the west of the salt plain in Dankalia. Copper minerals have been found between Himali and Mussley. [Mineral 1966]		
GDF74c	Himbi (forest at western foothills of Welel)	08/34	[x]
	"I was riding to the Himbi forest that clothes the slopes of the western foothills of that great mountain massif, Tula Walel, that stands in majestic state guarding the Province of Wallega -- and that is visible for more than a hundred miles in every direction."		
	"The ground beneath was covered with beautiful ferns, and the leaf mould thick on the ground cushioned every sound. Over a great distance stretched this mighty forest, where fugitives from justice might hide a lifetime and never be found. Parasitic growths hung from the trees and streamers of Spanish moss in the dampest places gave a shaggy look to gigantic trees."		
	"In certain localities lurking forest brigands had organised themselves into bands, who seldom departed from the forest glades, except to make a cowardly foray upon some poor peasants living near the forest or to ambush a mule train laden with trade goods from the Sudan."		
	[T A Lambie, <i>Boot and saddle ...</i> , USA 1943 p 38-40]		
	"One of the wood sawyers, probably one of those Italians sent out by both the Roman Catholic Church and the state to spy out the land, was lying ill at the little sawmill by the mountainous brook. The Italians were not doing any religious work yet, nor did they wear their priestly garments, but they looked like simple Italian peasants, with grave, sad faces that never knew a smile. They had made a rough home for themselves and piles of freshly sawn boards and sawdust were lying about everywhere."		
	"These were the vanguards of the Italian missionaries, who often acted as spies for their government in Africa, for Italy was even then preparing for the Italian-Abyssinian war of 1935-36, and they laid their plans and checked them carefully. I do not mean to infer that the Italian missionaries were spies, pure and simple. Rather were they Roman Catholic missionaries, a few of whom had a real flair for espionage."		
	"Then. or later. I found out that the price that they, the Italian missionaries, paid for the sawmill was not money, but two knock-down frame houses, lined inside with rare and costly woods, for two high officials in Addis Ababa. The houses were made in sections that could be bolted together and carried over hundreds of miles of the roughest of rough trails to Addis Ababa. Hundreds of men were levied to carry them, and when at last they reached their final destination and were erected, they were much appreciated. Himbi forest never missed the few trees that it took to build them."		
	"-- wild symphony coming from the dark forest glades. But nothing was yet visible. The singers were nearing the edge of the forest by this time, and so were we, and almost at the instant that the beautiful white horse and I emerged from the forest the singers themselves left the dusky shades on a converging path, forty or fifty of them, a very short distance away."		
	"What on earth are they carrying on the ends of their long poles? Three long poles, and each one with something stuck on it. Dear me, can it be ..? Yes, indeed it is - three human heads, freshly severed and with faces horribly grimacing down."		
	"It was explained that these were murderers and bandits who had hidden in the forest and the Galla peasants had taken rude justice into their own hands, and these were the trophies. What trophies! What grimacing gargoyles of barbaric justice! or was it vengeance?"		
	[T A Lambie, <i>Boot and saddle ...</i> , 1943 p 41-43]		

	<i>himbirt</i> (T) being central?		
HEP98	Himbirt (Hembirt, J.) (area)	13/36	[+ WO]
HFC37	Himbirti, see Hemberti		
JEJ31	Himminu, see Imminu		
HFC71c	Himora, see Humera		
JCT52	Hin 07°44'/43°40' 824/920 m	07/43	[WO Gz]
HBM36	Hindali (area)	03/39	[WO]
	hinde: <i>hindi</i> (O) deep blue colour, indigo; <i>hind</i> (A) India		
HBU30	Hinde (Hindi) 04°48'/39°21' 760 m	04/39	[WO Gz]
HDP17	Hinde (Hindie, Hindi, Hide, Nefro) 10°04'/36°24' 1830 m (centre in 1964 of Ibanu sub-district)	10/36	[Gz Ad WO]
JDJ51	Hindeysa 09°34'/41°44' 1190 m west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
	<i>hine</i> (T) vengeance, reprisal		
HDK26	Hine 09°17'/38°06' 2683 m, waterfalls nearby	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL00	Hine 09°08'/38°25' 2557 m, near Genet see under Addis Alem	09/38	[AA Gz]
HFE77	Hinfilo 14°14'/39°10' 2453 m, near Inticho	14/39	[Gz]
	hinna: <i>hina</i> (T) acceleration		
JCJ16	Hinna, see Imi		
JEA44	Hinna (area) 1070 m	11/40	[WO]
H...	Hinnario, see Enarya		
	<i>hinneh</i> (O) kinds of highland shrub or small tree, <i>Hypericum lanceolatum</i> , <i>H. revolutum</i> , <i>H. quartinianum</i> ;		
	<i>hinni</i> (Som) forest; (O) they, those /referring to males/		
JBP87	Hinni (seasonal spring)	05/41	[MS WO]
	<i>hintalo</i> , <i>intalo</i> (O) 1. red corn; 2. term of address to a girl or young woman		
HEU61	Hintalo (Hint'alo, Antalo, Entalo, Int'alo, Hentald) 13°19'/39°28' 2102 m (with church Medhane Alem a little to the north-east) In Inderta awraja.	13/39	[Gz WO x n]
geol	The place has given the name of Antalo Limestone. Between the Adigrat Sandstone and the Upper Sandstone in Thigray there lies a fossiliferous marine horizon, the Antalo Limestone. The Antalo Limestone formation comprises many lithological types of limestone, and includes layers of marl and silt, and occasionally arenaceous bands especially near the top. The Antalo Limestone formation varies in thickness from zero to 800 metres. G. Merla (1937) has described fossils belonging to 4 orders with a total of 59 species. Its geographical area is a wide belt in the Adigrat-Aksum direction. [P A Mohr, The Geology of Ethiopia, Asmara 1961 p 67-69]		
1930s	As war area in February 1936, see under Amba Aradam. The Italian occupants described it as a place with crossroads in four directions and having telephone. There is, however, no telephone listed under Antalo or Hintalo in the 1967 directory.		
1940s	British bombing because of the "weyane revolt" in September-October 1943 was carried out with three Blenheims from Aden. 16 bombs were dropped over Antalo. [Gilkes]		
1960s	The primary school in 1968 had 44 boys and 16 girls, with 2 teachers.		
HEU61	Hintalo sub-district? (-1997-)	13/39	[n]
HEU61	Hintalo wereda (ctr in 1964 = Hintalo) (-1964-1994-)	13/39	[Ad n]

HF...	Hinzat (centre in 1964 of Gidiba sub-district)	14/38?	[Ad]
HFD85	Hiret 14°28'/37°59' 1486 m	14/37	[Gz]
HFK05	Hiret 14°34'/38°02' 1497 m	14/38	[Gz]
HEU23	Hirka 12°52'/39°40' 1813 m	12/39	[Gz]

hirmata, hirmaata (O) share, part that someone receives

- HCR42 **Hirmata** (w sub P.O.), see u. Jimma for modern time 07/36 [Pa]
- 1800s Abba Magal of the Diggo group captured from the Badi group the fertile land around the great market of Hirmata. His son Sanna had his power base in the region of Hirmata. [Mohammed 1994 p 111-112]
- 1850s The Thursday market of Hirmata was "the greatest in all southern Abyssinia" by the second half of the nineteenth century. The state of Jimma eclipsed the state of Limmu-Ennarya politically, and Hirmata eclipsed Saqqa's commercial importance. [Mohammed 1994 p 135]
- A large number of Muslim traders abandoned Saqqa in favour of Hirmata, which was also near Jiren and there developed a leading Muslim capital, famous for the learning of its scholars.
- Abba Jifar I (1830-1855) had as his long-term aim to change the centre of commercial exchange from Saqqa to Hirmata. [Mohammed 1994 p 158, 181]
- 1880s The trade of much of the south-west, including Jiren, the capital of what is now jimma, was carried out in the olden days at Hirmata. Its market was an hour's ride away from the palace at Jiren.
- The Hirmata market, called Gifti, "mistress", took place weekly on Thursdays. It has been described by the French traveller Jules Borelli and the Italian traveller Leopold Traversi. The principal merchandise sold consisted of coffee, cotton, cloth, civet, and ivory; cattle, mules and horses; provisions of all kinds; handicrafts such as jewellery, shields, saddles, baskets, chairs, tables and sacks; imported beads and pieces of copper, zinc and tin to be used for local manufacture of objects, and numerous slaves. Borelli on one occasion counted three hundred slaves. [Pankhurst in AddisTribune 2001/09/28]
- JDH14 *hirna: hirenna* (O) fine, penalty
- Hirna** (Irna) MS: 09°12'/41°10'; Gz: 09°13'/41°06' 09/41 [MS Gz Po WO]
1763/1768 m (with post office and church Silase)
MS coordinates would give map code JDH15.
30 km south-south-east of the railway at Afdem, about 93 km west-south-west of Dire Dawa, along a straight line, with church Silase, post office, and schools as detailed below.
Centre in 1964 of Tulo wereda & sub-district.
- 1880s In late November 1886, Dejazmach Welde Gabriel and a mixed force of Amhara, Gondari riflemen, and Oromo marched towards Harar and camped at Hirna. This army was in poor shape, reduced to a relatively small number by sickness and desertions. In a night attack the Turkish general of the Emir of Harar shot off fireworks and mounted an assault. Welde Gabriel's army broke and fled, demoralized by the unfamiliar pyrotechnic display and the enemy's modern firearms. [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 91]
- 1920s A letter sent in December 1926 and date stamped in "Irna" is known.
- 1930s The post used spelling IRNA in Latin script but the equivalent of Hirna in Amharic. The artist Alemayehu Bizuneh was born in Hirna town in 1934. He studied in France and Germany 1966-70, 75-76 and became employed at the National Museum in Addis Abeba around 1980. [Eth. artists p 230-231]
- During the Italian occupation there was a *Vice Residenza*, post, telephone, infirmary. The

Italians described Hirna as a centre for the collection of coffee, in a beautiful position at the upper part of the stream having the same name. At one kilometre to the west there was the villa of Tekle Hawariat which was taken and used by the Italian officials. [Guida 1938]

- 1960s The road past Hirna from the Harar direction and Kulubi towards Asbe Teferi (with petrol) and to Mieso at the railway was classified as "passable but difficult" by the Highway Authority in 1962.
Hirna was the centre of Tulo wereda and Tulo sub-district, in Chercher awraja. In 1966 it was decided that the Ministry of Interior would design a master plan for Hirna, without engaging external consultants.
- 1967 Around 1954 there was no telephone, but by 1967 there were 17 numbers. The official ones were for the Municipality and for Telecommunications. Of those on personal names (mostly traders?) there were 7 on Ethiopian-type names: Aseffa Teklie, Ayele Mulat, Birru & Gebre Tsadik, Isayas Bellihu, woizero (Mrs) Mulunesh Tesemma, Tsefaye Adnew, Tesfaye Jimma.
There were 8 on Arab-type names: Abdulla Ali, Abdul Aziz Dusso, Abdulkadir Shamsan, Abdul Reshid Ahmed, Ahmed Hadgi Said, Mohammed Abdulla Ocsede, Mohammed Abdo Hadji, Said Abdo Abdulla.
Population 3,829 as counted in 1967.
- 1968 The primary school in 1968 had 410 boys and 153 girls, with 9 male teachers and one female
The junior secondary school then had 24 male and 11 female students in grades 7-8, with 3 teachers of which one foreign.
- 1970s Spelling used by the post office was HIRNA around 1975.
- 1990s Population about 9,400 in 1994, and about 11,500 in 2001.
"Asbe Teferi is a strange little place. -- Past Asbe Teferi, the Harar road climbs into the cool, moist air of the Arba Gugu Mountains -- The hills are densely cultivated, mostly with sorghum, and there are patches of juniper and eucalyptus forest, as well as stands of giant euphorbia on rockier areas. And, after about 60km of this, you'll be deposited at Hirna."
"Hirna seems exceptionally cheerful and colourful, and it has a genuinely friendly atmosphere. Possibly this is a reflection of the fact I was there on market day, but more likely it is due to the glistening green hills and fertile valleys that surround the town. This is the sort of bountiful, beautiful setting that cannot help but bring a lightness to your step. Just strolling out of town along the main road is visual bliss, and footpaths lead from the town in all directions. This would be fantastic walking country..."
"Of the scattering of accommodation in Hirna, the Wegegan Hotel is far and away the best option. Clean rooms cost US\$2, there's a good restaurant and bar, and a gushing communal shower (the light fitting in the shower is destined to kill somebody sooner or later, but that's not much of a deterrent after a dusty day on a bus). The hotel is on the Harar side of town - it's not signposted, but anybody will show you the way."
"Buses for Dire Dawa and Harar leave Hirna at around 5.30am and take six to seven hours." [Bradt 1995(1998) p 175-176]

HDE71	Hiro (village)	08/38	[x]
HDG33	Hirpei, see Shayi <i>hirpu</i> (O) aid, support /in time of emergency/ <i>hirre</i> (O) arm; muscle power hirri burre: <i>hirribera</i> (O) having become awake, being revived; <i>burre</i> (O) dappled, multi-coloured		
JDG64	Hirri Burre (area) 807 m <i>hirriba</i> (O) sleep <i>hiru</i> (O) a low social caste among the Oromo; <i>hirru</i> (O) not full	09/40	[WO]
HDF..	Hiruta (town, 1980s in Dodota wereda)	08/39	[x]

HDF..	Hiruta Hetosa (model village 3 km from Hiruta town)	08/39	[x]
HDU45	Hirute (Hiruth, Fureuta) 10°22'/39°48' 3523 m (centre in 1964 of Aradima sub-district)	10/39	[Gz Ad WO]
HEK06	Hiruy (Uaher, Waher) 11°52'/38°03' 2628 m see under Debre Tabor	11/38	[Gz WO]
HBT..	Hisfutu (in the Borana region) There were violent clashes in the Hisfutu area between Borana and Somali Garre tribes in late 2001. [AddisTribune 2001/12/14]	04/39	[20]
HER46	Hisha (Hiscia) (area) <i>hissa</i> , a sub-division or kinship group among the Beni Amir, having their own sheikh hisso: <i>xiiso</i> (Som) interest, fascination, liking	13/37	[+ WO]
JEH39	Hisso (plain) 12°03'/41°40', see also Iso Meda	12/41	[WO Gz]
HFE76	Histi (mountain) 14°15'/39°02' 2512 m north-east of Adwa	14/39	[Gz]
JCG95	Hisu (Hissu) 07°10'/40°15' 2475 m (centre in 1964 of Sinana wereda) The primary school (in Fasil awraja) in 1968 had 68 boys and 4 girls in grades 1-2, with 2 teachers.	07/40	[Gz Ad]
HEF30	Hita (Hit'a) 11°12'/39°20' 2387 m west of Dessie, near map code HEE39 hitilo daga: <i>daga</i> (O) hot lowlands; <i>dhaga</i> (O) rock, stone, weight	11/39	[Gz]
HDJ43	Hitilo Daga (area)	09/36	[WO]
HCT99	Hitosa (Hittosa), see Hetossa <i>hiwa</i> (A,Giiz) atmosphere; (A,T) space, void		
HEU41	Hiwane 13°06'/39°29' 2106 m (with church Gebriel) <i>hiya</i> (A) willow tree, <i>Salix subserrata</i> (S. safsaf)	12/39	[Gz]
HFF45	Hiya (centre in 1964 of Dera sub-district) <i>Hiyo</i> , name of a Kefa clan; <i>Manna Hiyo</i> , <i>Hayu</i> (house of Hayu), name of a Jarso tribe of the eastern Oromo hoba: <i>hobay</i> (Som) area full of acacia trees	13/39	[Ad]
GDM43	Hoba 09°29'/34°38' 1578 m	09/34	[Gz]
HFE57	Hoba 14°05'/39°05' 2029 m (with church Mikael)	14/39	[Gu Gz]
HEM42	Hobat (Cobat) (mountain) 12°12'/39°34' 1716/2374 m hoboda kulla: <i>kulla</i> (qulla) (O) naked, without clothes	12/39	[Gu WO]
HBK63	Hoboda Kulla, G. (hill)	04/37	[WO]
HBK53	Hobodda (El Hobodda) (mountain) 04°07'/37°47' 1183/1578 m	04/37	[WO Gz]
HBJ87	Hobok, see El Hobok		
HBJ96	Hobok (wide area)	04/37	[WO]
HCE..	Hobone A valley north-east of Kibre Mengist which has been prospected for gold. [Mineral 1966]	05/39	[Mi]
HCU87	Hochecio, see Gola		
HCU85	Hochecto, see Haji Komcha		
HCE56	Hocu, see Hoku		
HCE97	Hocu Darima, see Hoku Darima		
HEK10	Hod Gebeya (Hodgebeya, Legas, Lega)	11/37	[Gz Ad WO Gu]

	11°54'/37°35' 1790 m, near shore of lake Tana, cf Ihud Gebeya (centre in 1964 of Fogera sub-district) <i>hoda, hoda, oada</i> (O) large wild fig tree, <i>Ficus sycomorus</i> ; <i>hooda</i> (O) truth; <i>hoodaa</i> (O) small quantity		
GDU41	Hoda (caravan stop) 1425 m	10/34	[Gu]
H...	Hoda Geralta sub-district (centre in 1964 = Gudela)	13/39	[Ad]
HDD33	Hoda Mela 08°25'/37°48' 1762 m south-west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
JEH60	Hodale (mountain) 12°22'/40°44' 1363 m	12/40	[Gz]
HDR88	Hodancy (Codanci) (area) c2100 m	10/37	[WO Gu]
	<i>hoday</i> (Som) deceive, cheat, betray; <i>xoday</i> (Som) kind of medicinal plant; <i>weyn</i> (Som) big, large		
KCN43	Hodayu Wen (Hodaiu Uen) 07°40'/45°05' 780 m A rebellion was launched on 16 June 1963 at Hodayo, a watering place north of Warder. About 300 people made their way there and spent a week making plans and choosing their leaders. They planned a long guerrilla campaign, the aim of which was to make the Ogaden ungovernable. Overall leadership was entrusted to Makhtal Garad Dahir, the chief of Rer Ishak, "a red-bearded giant with a reputation to match." The Ogaden was divided into four operational sectors. Unwisely, they left Hodayo as a group, and were intercepted by the Ethiopians. Makhtal Dahir with a group of about fifty headed for the far west of the Ogaden. [J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 178] Makhtal Garad Dahir was born in 1907 and became a chief of the Rer Ishaq in 1928. He fought on the Ethiopian side against the Italians but fell out with the Ethiopians again by joining the Somali Youth League in the 1940s. He was arrested in 1948 by the British and turned over to the Ethiopians, who sentenced him to death in 1949 in Jijiga. He won an imperial reprieve and was consigned to the prison in Addis Abeba until 1958. He was allowed to return to the Ogaden in 1962 and fled to Mogadisho in 1963. [Markakis p 291 note 20]	07/45	[+ WO Gz]
HEK11	Hodgebeya, see Hod Gebeya <i>hofa</i> (O) wooden spear without metal point; <i>hoffa</i> (O) dry stalk of sorghum or corn		
HBR68	Hofa	05/37	[LM WO]
HDE62	Hofi (archaeological site), see under Melka Kunture hofta boran: <i>booraan</i> (Som) deep or large hole		
HBR27	Hofta Boran (area) <i>hofti</i> (O) snake	04/37	[WO]
HEJ76	Hog 12°27'/37°12' 1846 m	12/37	[Gz]
JDK70	Hoga 09°43'/42°32' 1507 m	09/42	[Gz]
JCC72	Hogdu (Hogda, Houda) (mountain) 06°06'/41°51' 1261 m hogiso: <i>hogeysa</i> (Som) bake or cook food in an earth oven	06/41	[WO Gz]
HCL53	Hogiso (Hoghis) 06°51'/38°42' 2680/2713 m	06/38	[+ WO Gu Gz]
HDD26	Hoho 08°24'/38°03' 2008/2414 m (Oromo village) (this one?:) The explorers Cecchi and Chiarini in the second half of 1878 passed one village Hoho which at that time was regarded as the eastern limit of the Soddo-Oromo region.	08/38	[Gu 18 Gz]

hoia: *hoy* (Som) home, shelter; *hoyad* (Som) place to spend

	the night		
HFL06	Hoia, see Hoja <i>hoja, hojja</i> (O) height, stature, size, length; (A) shell of coffee bean; <i>hojja</i> (Harar A) title deed; (O) infusion made from coffee rind or green leaves, being a common beverage among Moslems		
HFL06	Hoja (Hoia) 14°31'/39°10' 1936 m	14/39	[Gu Gz]
??	Hokdu (Hocdu) Locality in Bale with salines. [Mineral 1966]	../..	[Mi]
HCU87	Hokecho, see Gola <i>Hoko</i> , name of one of four Oromo groups making up the Afre in the 1500s <i>hoku</i> (hooquu) (O) to scrape, to scratch		
HCE56	Hoku (Hocu) (area), see under Kibre Mengist	05/38	[+ WO]
HCE97	Hoku Darima (Hocu Darima) (area)	06/39	[+ WO]
HDC17	Hola (mountain) 08°16'/37°15' 2746 m	08/37	[Gz]
JBN19	Hola 04°39'/40°38' 783 m	04/40	[WO Gz]
HDL00	Holata (Holeta), see Genet		
JEJ54	Holaytu (Holaitu, Holoitu) (well) 12°12'/41°55' <i>hole, hola</i> (O) sheep; <i>Holle</i> , a lineage of the Sabbo-Karrayyu-Dayyu of the Borana people	12/41	[+ WO Gz]
HDD82	Hole 08°53'/37°42' 2402 m, near Inchini		
HDK23	Hole 09°14'/37°49' 1831 m	09/37	[AA Gz]
HDL70	Hole 09°45'/38°26' 2243 m (with church Silase) see under Gebre Guracha	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDK34	Hole Tereter (area) holeta: <i>hoolota</i> (O) sheep /in plural/	09/37	[AA]
HDL00	Holeta Ketema (Holetta, Holota), see Genet holla: <i>hola, hoolaa</i> (O) sheep /in sing./; (A) reddish /sheep/		
HBM92	Holla	04/39	[WO]
HBR46	Holla (spring) 04°56'/37°10'	04/37	[WO Gz]
HDL00	Hollatta, see Genet		
HCL41	Holo (mountain) 06°44'/38°34' 3080 m east of Yirga Alem	06/38	[Gz]
JEJ54	Holoitu, see Holaytu <i>homa</i> (O) many; nothing		
HDB60	Homa 08°45'/35°45'	08/35	[MS]
HDJ64	Homa 09°36'/36°58' 2297 m, north-west of Shambu	09/36	[Gz]
HDK61	Homa 09°37'/37°40' 1559 m	09/37	[Gz]
HDL62	Homa (Homma) (sub P.O. under Gimbi) (this Homa?:) An elementary school building, south-west of Gimbi, constructed with assistance from Sweden was completed by 1966. The cost was Eth\$ 26,000 of which half was paid from Sweden, and inauguration was in mid-May 1966. [News] Population 1,029 as counted in 1967. The primary school in 1968 had 361 boys and 38 girls in grades 1-4, with 5 teachers.	09/38	[AA MS Po Ad]
HCS42c	Homacho (locality north-west of Hosaina)	07/37	[20]
GDU92	Homba <i>homi</i> (O) kinds of tree, <i>Prunus africanus</i> , <i>Pygeum africanum</i>	10/34	[WO]
HCN26	Homi 07°29'/35°22' 1689 m, near Gecha	07/35	[Gz]
HDK13	Homi 09°13'/37°49' 1882 m	09/37	[AA Gz]

HDJ75	Homi Bayo 09°42'/37°06' 2436 m, north of Shambu	09/37	[Gz]
HBM87	Homuwe (Homueh)	04/39	[+ WO]
??	Honeshaka	14/39	[20]
	The Border Commission in The Hague ruled in April 2002 that Honeshaka, on the Mereb-Belesa front, shall be Ethiopian (and not Eritrean) territory. [AddisTribune 2002/04/12]		
HCS42	Honena (Darrito) 07°36'/37°41' 1984 m	07/37	[Gz]
HCL11	Honku (Gebel H.) (mountain)	06/38	[WO Gz]
	06°27'/38°33' 2740/2761 m, see under Agere Selam		
JDR96	Hood Ali, see Hud Ali		
	<i>hor</i> (Som) 1. front; 2. time before; 3. organize animals in groups for watering; <i>xor</i> (Som) 1. free person; 2. edge, fringe of garment		
GDU76	Hor Kelifa (Hora Califo, Horkelifa, Corcalifa) cf Horakelifo	10/34	[MS LM WO]
1930s	In the Italian time the population of Hor Kelifa district was about 3,500 and its chief was Amir Rabbu.		
	<i>hora</i> (O) /source of/ mineral water; (A) mineral water; Hora, see under Debre Zeyt : lakes		
GDU23	Hora 10°08'/34°40' 1392 m	10/34	[Gz]
HCU04	Hora (mountain chain) 07°15'/39°45' 2991 m	07/39	[Gz]
HCT42	Hora Abyata (H. Abgiata), see under Abyata		
HDE..	Hora Arsedi, see Debre Zeyt : lakes		
JDD77	Hora Califo, see Horakelifo		
	<i>hora dibba</i> (O) hundred springs?		
HES00	Hora Dibba (area)	12/37	[WO]
	hora haud: <i>hawd</i> (Som) forest, thicket		
JCS42	Hora Haud (area), see under Segeg	07/42	[WO]
HBU92	Hora Kelo (Hore K.), see Harokelo		
JCR38	Horabidar (area)	07/42	[WO]
JCR68	Horahawen (area)	07/42	[WO]
JDD77	Horakelifo (Hora Califo, Oracolifo) 1330 m cf Horkelifa	08/43	[LM WO x]
HCL23	Horancha (Horancia, Orangia) 06°31'/38°44' 1861 m	06/38	[+ Gz WO Gu]
	At Ganale river, the one which under the name of Juba is the only Ethiopian river to reach the Indian Ocean. There was in the 1960s a "fairly good" bridge over it below the town of Horancha. The river runs in a deep ravine of red earth, with blue-black lava cliffs jutting up from the water. [J Eriksson, Okänt Etiopien, Sthlm 1966 p 142] The Sweden-based Philadelphia Church Mission had one family at Horancha around 1970.		
JCL72	Horashega (waterhole)	06/43	[WO]
HEU13	Horda 12°47'/39°40' 1711 m, near Korbeta	12/39	[Gz]
HCR64	Hore 07°47'/37°02' 1705 m	07/37	[Gz]
HBU92	Hore Kelo, see Harokelo		
JDK44	Horefedi (Orafadi) 09°28'/42°55' 1784 m	09/42	[Gz]
JDK52	Horeley (Korale, Coralei) 09°35'/42°46' 1869 m	09/42	[Gz LM WO]
JDD80	Horete 08°55'/42°35' 1416 m	08/42	[Gz]
GDU76	Horkelifa (Horokelifa, Corcalifa, Karkalifa) 10°38'/34°56' 715 m, cf Horakelifo	10/34	[Gz Ad WO]

	(sub-district & its centre in 1964) hormat sheleko: <i>sheleko</i> (shäläqo) (A) valley, gorge; inside corner of wall		
HDK31	Hormat Sheleko (H. Shelek'o, H. Sheleqo) (valley) 09°22'/37°37'	09/37	[AA Gz q]
G....	Horo (centre in 1964 of Jimma Hor sub-district)	08/34?	[Ad]
HDH86	Horo 09°50'/36°18' 2061 m	09/36	[Gz]
HDJ63	Horo (area), see Horro		
HDL34	Horo 09°22'/38°50' 2663 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDL36	Horo 09°24'/38°58' 2644 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HD...	Horo (area)	09/37?	[Ch]
	The Finch river makes a wide gash between the great land masses of Gudru and Horo. The next large mass of mountain downstream of Horo is Amoro (Amuru). [Cheesman 1936]		
HDJ55	Horo Amuru wereda (centre in 1964 = Shambu)	09/37	[Ad]
HDJ80	Horo & Gudru (Guduru, Gudru, Gudirru) awraja 09°50'/36°40' (centre in 1964-1980 = Shambu) Fitawrari Kidane Mariam Wolde Yohannis was appointed Governor of Gudru awraja on 1 April 1961. There was a campaign for mass vaccination in the awraja lasting November 1966 - January 1967. It was led by Dr Nils Olof Hylander and Ato Getahun Jaffero. Vaccine against smallpox was given to 118,890 people and BCG to 99.098.	09/37	[Gz Ad x]
GDU76	Horo Kelifa (Horokelifa), see Horkelifa and Hor Kelifa		
H....	Horo Seka sub-district (Horoseqa ..) (centre in 1964 = Ziew Mikael)	10/37	[+ Ad]
??	Horo sub-district (-1997-)	../..	[n]
HDK54	Horo Tereter (area) horre: <i>horree</i> (Som) be in front, be earlier, be first	09/37	[AA]
JDJ74	Horre (area) <i>horri</i> (O) cattle <i>Horro</i> , name of a Mecha Oromo tribe	09/42	[WO]
HDJ63	Horro (area), cf Horo	09/36	[WO]
1870s	"Gojami expansion and domination did not pass unresisted, as the case of the defiant Abisé Gerba of Horro testifies. Because of the protracted resistance Abisé was able to put up, Gojami expansion into Leqa was blocked, and even their influence in Horro was in jeopardy. Finally, with political means of persuasion exhausted, Ras Adal (the latter-day Negus Tekle Haimanot) of Gojam sent the full weight of his army, and Horro was pillaged and devastated. But in the ensuing battle between the Gojami army (led by Ras Derresu) and that of Horro (led by Abisé) the former were routed. The defeated Gojami general entered into negotiations with Abisé. -- Qadida of Wannabé, an Oromo chief and Gojami puppet, in his capacity as go-between, succeeded in achieving the surrender of Abisé." "When he reached the Gojami camp his forces were suddenly ambushed and 4,000 of his horsemen were put to the sword. Abisé himself was taken prisoner, and he later died in Gojam." [Addis Hiwet, Ethiopia, London 1975 p 5]		