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|--------|---|-------|---------------|
| 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, Himberti, 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] |

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|--------|---|--------|-----------|
| 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 | | |

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| 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 13/39 [Gz]
(with church Kidane Mihret)
- JDB67 Hie, see Dikile
- H... Hieben, see Heben
- H... Hiechota, see Hechota
- KCH69 Higler 06°57'/46°31' 406 m 06/46 [WO Gz]
- higlo* (Som) kind of large thornless evergreen tree;
xigaalo (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: *hillina* (A) mind, reason; *wal* (Som) each, every;
(O) each other, one another; *waal* (Som) age-mate
- JDS52 Hilin Wal (Hilin Ual) (area) 10/42 [+ WO]
- HFL07 Hilmilo (Sefo) 14°29'/39°06' 1846 m 14/39 [Gz]
hilo (Som) place on a river-bank where livestock are watered;
hiillo (Som) partisanship, taking sides;

- Hillu*, 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, Boot and saddle .., 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, Boot and saddle .., 1943 p 41-43]

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| | <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, Hypericum lanceolatum, H. revolutum, H. quartinianum; | | |
| | <i>hinni</i> (Som) forest; (O) they, those /referring to males/ | | |
| JBP87 | Hinni (seasonal spring) | 05/41 | [MS WO] |
| | <i>hintalo, 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] |

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|-------|--|--------|------|
| 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 datestamped 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]

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|-------|--|-------|------|
| 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 <i>hirri burre</i> : <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] |

| | | | |
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| 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 | 13/39 | [Ad] |
| | <i>hoba</i> : <i>hobay</i> (Som) area full of acacia trees | | |
| 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)
hoda, hoda, oada (O) large wild fig tree, *Ficus sycomorus*;
hooda (O) truth; *hoodaa* (O) small quantity
- GDU41 Hoda (caravan stop) 1425 m 10/34 [Gu]
H... Hoda Geralta sub-district 13/39 [Ad]
(centre in 1964 = Gudela)
- HDD33 Hoda Mela 08°25'/37°48' 1762 m 08/37 [Gz]
south-west of Weliso
- JEH60 Hodale (mountain) 12°22'/40°44' 1363 m 12/40 [Gz]
HDR88 Hodancy (Codanci) (area) c2100 m 10/37 [WO Gu]
- hoday* (Som) deceive, cheat, betray; *xoday* (Som) kind of medicinal plant; *weyn* (Som) big, large
- KCN43 Hodayu Wen (Hodaiu Uen) 07°40'/45°05' 780 m 07/45 [+ WO Gz]
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]
- HEK11 Hodgebeya, see Hod Gebeya
hofa (O) wooden spear without metal point;
hoffa (O) dry stalk of sorghum or corn
- HBR68 Hofa 05/37 [LM WO]
HDE62 Hofi (archaeological site), see under Melka Kunture
hofta boran: *booraan* (Som) deep or large hole
- HBR27 Hofta Boran (area) 04/37 [WO]
hofti (O) snake
- 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) 06/41 [WO Gz]
06°06'/41°51' 1261 m
hogiso: *hogeysa* (Som) bake or cook food in an earth oven
- HCL53 Hogiso (Hoghisso) 06°51'/38°42' 2680/2713 m 06/38 [+ WO Gu Gz]
- HDD26 Hoho 08°24'/38°03' 2008/2414 m (Oromo village) 08/38 [Gu 18 Gz]
(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.

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

| | | | |
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| | 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] |

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|-------|--|-------|--------------|
| 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°27'/38°33' 2740/2761 m, see under Agere Selam | 06/38 | [WO Gz] |
| 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 Arseddi, see Debre Zeyt : lakes | | |
| JDD77 | Hora Califo, see Horakelifo | | |
| | <i>hora dibba</i> (O) hundred springs? | | |
| HES00 | Hora Dibba (area) hora haud: <i>hawd</i> (Som) forest, thicket | 12/37 | [WO] |
| 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 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. | 06/38 | [+ Gz WO Gu] |
| 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: *sheleko* (shäläqo) (A) valley, gorge;
 inside corner of wall
- HDK31 Hormat Sheleko (H. Shelek'o, H. Sheleqo) 09/37 [AA Gz q]
 (valley) 09°22'/37°37'
- 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 09/37 [Gz Ad x]
 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.
- GDU76 Horo Kelifa (Horokelifa), see Horkelifa and Hor Kelifa
 H.... Horo Seka sub-district (Horoseqa ..) 10/37 [+ Ad]
 (centre in 1964 = Ziew Mikael)
 ?? Horo sub-district (-1997-) ../.. [n]
 HDK54 Horo Tereter (area) 09/37 [AA]
 horre: *horree* (Som) be in front, be earlier, be first
- JDJ74 Horre (area) 09/42 [WO]
horri (O) cattle
Horro, name of a Mecha Oromo tribe
- 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]