

ENCYCLOPAEDIA
AETHIOPICA

Volume 2

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ENCYCLOPAEDIA
AETHIOPICA

Volume 2
D–Ha

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Introduction

The Encyclopaedia Aethiopica, a state-of-the-art reference work for Ethiopian and Eritrean studies, was launched in 1997. Created by hundreds of scholars from all over the world, whose joint efforts are coordinated by Hamburg University team, the lexicon will contain circa 4,500 articles in its four volumes. The fifth volume will accommodate indices and necessary supplements as well as addenda and corrigenda.

Volume one was presented to the scholarly audience during the 15th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies held in Hamburg during the summer of 2003. Since then it has found its due place in the fields of Ethiopian, African and Oriental studies; the first reviews have already appeared (for example, the review by Joseph Tubiana in *Aethiopica* 7, 2004, 194–211). The publication of the first volume, with nearly 1,000 articles, motivated many more colleagues to collaborate with the project.

Geographically, the Encyclopaedia focuses on the Horn of Africa. Present-day Ethiopia and Eritrea receive the most attention, but issues concerning Djibouti and the border areas of the Sudan and Somalia are also addressed. Thematically, the Encyclopaedia concentrates on the humanities, with history, anthropology, languages and literature, culture, religion and arts forming the core areas. Geographic and biographic entries are also indispensable in a lexicon of the Encyclopaedia Aethiopica's scale.

The Provisional Military Government's rise to power in 1974 creates a temporal caesura for the Encyclopaedia; however, events after this demarcation point are included if they originated before 1974.

The Encyclopaedia articles present basic information in a concise form; to encourage further research, the articles are accompanied by a short list of bibliographic references, which distinguishes between primary and secondary sources. Maps and illustrations offer additional information.

All entries appear alphabetically, and Oriental notations are listed according to their transliterated form. For personal names, pre-positioned particles like *da*, *de*, *van* or similar are ignored for the sake of simplicity – irrespective of traditional names relating to a person's provenance – thus facilitating the search for a name under its main part (e.g., *Andrade*, *Antonio de*; *Bassano*, *Francesco Da*; *Esbroek*, *Michel van*). Somali words are as a rule transcribed in accordance with this work's orthographical rules (s. Transcription and transliteration tables). Articles that for various reasons could not be accommodated in due alphabetical order will appear in volume five.

To make volume two bindable, the block of the articles beginning with letter H had to be divided in two parts; the second part (beginning with *Healers/Healing*) will appear in volume three.

Due to a software error, a portion of text, between pages 809 and 810, was unfortunately omitted in the first volume. We apologize to our readers and the authors of the affected articles, *Coup d'etat 1916* and *Coup d'etat 1960*, and enclose the corrected pages with the present volume. These pages can also be downloaded from the official Encyclopaedia website (<http://www.rrz.uni-hamburg.de/EAE>), and they will be reprinted in volume five.

Acknowledgements

An interdisciplinary project like the *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica* can only be successful if it collaborates with scholars who are willing to research topics lying within their field of competence in addition to investigating new areas. Such scholars must also be able to phrase their results concisely and be willing to allow their research to pass through intensive editorial processing by colleagues and co-authors. Just like the first volume of the Encyclopaedia, the second volume saw numerous contributors face up to this challenge: over 250 authors agreed to collaborate and are herewith presenting the results of their painstaking work. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to them all, especially to the many Ethiopian scholars for their tremendous commitment to the project. The exceptionally active cooperation of young scholars should be particularly emphasized. I owe special thanks to those researchers who participated in the project notwithstanding personal complications of various kinds.

A special circle of colleagues had the difficult task of reading the submitted entries and making suggestions towards their improvement. Their number is in reality higher than that of the official "Field Specialists", whose names are listed on page xi, because many placed themselves at our disposal in certain individual cases. I thank them all for their important help and willingness to respond at short notice.

Several colleagues have agreed to serve the Editorial team as "First Readers" by critically reading through the draft manuscripts, and this under considerable time constraints. In many cases they were able to draw our attention to embarrassing mistakes

at the very last minute: for this I am sincerely grateful.

Special thanks go to those Ethiopians who agreed to participate in the editorial activities of the Research Unit Ethiopian Studies making themselves available and at hand in Hamburg. These were, in most cases, the same scholars who have agreed to become members of the "Advisory Board" and spent long days and weeks in Hamburg – in some cases several trips were made whilst working on this volume. During their stays at the University, they daily – and sometimes nightly – discussed current problems together with members of the Editorial team, checked and counterchecked the articles, tested the coherence between different entries dealing with related topics, suggested alternative phrasing and made important additions. In this connection I must emphasize the collaboration of Gianfranco Fiaccadori who regularly came to Hamburg – for one to two weeks – and took active part in the editorial work.

I owe my most sincere gratitude to the young editorial team that bears the daily workload with me. Their duties and responsibilities are indeed vast, including: writing articles, formatting and laying out the incoming texts, revising articles as necessary – shortening or extending when needed – looking up references and ensuring the necessary contiguity throughout the volume. Additionally, they check the structure of general entries, and perform the numerous processing and editing steps that are necessary for the entries' completion. Whilst performing their work, the team remains in individual correspondence with authors and field specialists and ensures the progress in

scholarly discussion – remaining involved and yet critically distant at the same time. All of these tasks they perform with tremendous dedication, time and energy, and the project would not be possible without their extraordinary effort. I would like to thank them all, and also our student assistants for their technical support.

Various individuals and organizations have provided a number of less visible but often important contributions, and I would like to express my gratitude to them all, even if I can only list them here very briefly. I would also like to mention all those who have placed valuable illustrative material at our disposal and those who have helped us and the authors to translate articles written in languages other than English. My special thanks are owed to the Institute of Ethiopian Studies of Addis Ababa University for its important support, to Matthias Schulz for his detailed maps, to Arthur Irvine for language proof-reading, to Thomas Rave for the lay-out and to Michael Langfeld from Harrassowitz Verlag for invaluable professional technical advice.

The financial support, and thus the necessary material base for the project, came from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

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I am particularly grateful to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for the subsidy towards the printing costs, which has allowed us to maintain a relatively low price for the volume, particularly relevant for scholars from less economically secure countries.

Last but not least, we cannot forget those Encyclopaedia authors who have passed away since the launch of the project, having sometimes spent the very last weeks of their lives working on their contributions. Among those are Aberra Jembere, Ayele Teklehaymanot, Sevir Chernetsov, Michael van Esbroek, Friedrich Heyer, Thomas Leiper Kane, Otto Meinardus, Caspar Detlef Gustav Müller, Stuart Munro-Hay, Paulos Tzadua and Alexander Sima. To them we owe a debt of gratitude and sincere appreciation.

Siegbert Uhlig
Hamburg, 7 March 2005*

* on the occasion of the Centenary of German-Ethiopian Diplomatic Relationships

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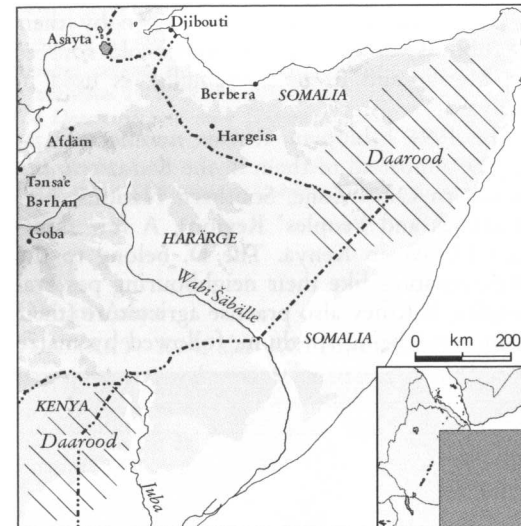
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D

Daarood

The Somali clan of D. in its oral tradition refers to the *šayh* Ġabartī b. Ismā'īl as its founder. He is said to have migrated to Somalia from Arabia sometime prior to the 13th cent. (↗Ġābārti). Linguistic evidence places the origin of the ↗Somali in south-western Ethiopia (LewPeople 20ff.). The D., which are divided into the sub-clans of Mareeħaan, Kablalaħ, Yuusuf, Warsangali, Dhulbahante, Maħeerteen and Ogaadeen, quickly spread throughout Somalia. They currently occupy the Bari and Nugal regions and parts of the Lower Juba, Mudug, Sanaag and Tog Dheer regions.



There are also D. populations in eastern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. Those who live in the trans-Juba and in Kenya are largely cattle herders while the others are camel herders. Both engage in agricultural pursuits where conditions permit.

Lit.: MARGARET CASTAGNO, *Historical Dictionary of Somalia*, Metuchen, NJ 1975 (African Historical Dictionaries 6), 41, 141; LewPeople 20–23.

Thomas P. Ofcansky

Đáasanač

Đáasanač language

Genetically, the Đ. ([*đáasanač*]) language belongs to the Omo-Tana branch of East

↗Cushitic. With ↗Arbore and Elmolo it forms the Western branch; farther relatives are the Somali dialects, Rendille and ↗Bayso.

Đ. phonemes are: *ð* (in free alternation with [z]), *s, f, š; b, ɓ, d, t, d, j* (in a handful of words, possibly an allophone of the following), *č, ž, g, k, ǵ, ʔ; m, n, ñ, ŋ; r, l, w, ǧ*. A further segment, [*h*], is automatically inserted before any phonologically word-initial vowel in absolute initial position.

Đ. is a pitch-accent language. Accent distinctions are used fairly often in the morphology (e.g., *só*, 'meat', *so*, 'meats, pieces of meat'; *fúr*, 'open!', (*mí*) *fur*, '(he) opened' ["Short Past" form]), less so in the lexicon (e.g., *ʔár*, 'bull', *ʔar*, 'song'; *ʔil*, 'valley', *ʔil*, 'eye'). A few determiners and sentence markers have a so-called "seesaw" accentual pattern: they bear an accent when preceded or followed by an unaccented word, while they are unaccented when the preceding or following word bears an accent (e.g., *ǵil čú*, 'my hand', *ǵil čú*, 'my hands').

The morphology is very complex, especially for the many allomorphs and irregularities in verbal morphology. Four verbs (*át*, 'to become/say', *káde*, 'to come', *ás*, 'to kill', *yáal*, 'to stand') are partially prefixal, all other morphology is suffixal.

There are three main positive paradigms: a Past, a Non-Past and a Dependent (also used for an on-going action). Inflectional categories interact in a small number of endings and most distinctions are not expressed on the verb alone. Due to various assimilation and reduction processes, within any paradigm a maximum of two forms are distinguished, expressing number-gender-inclusiveness (for the 1st pers. pl. only). The "A-form" has no exponent, and a paradigmatic vowel (Past *-i*, Non-Past *-a*, Dependent *-u*) directly follows the stem; in the "B-form" either an infix is inserted or various changes in the stem take place. E.g., from the stem *fur-* 'to open', the positive past has the A-form *furi* (for 1st pers. sg., 3rd pers. sg. masc., 1st pers. pl. inclusive) and the B-form *fuddi* (for 2nd pers. sg., 3rd pers. sg. fem., 1st pers. pl. exclusive and 2nd pers. pl.).

There are five series of (partially overlapping) pronominal elements in Đ.: Absolute, Subject,