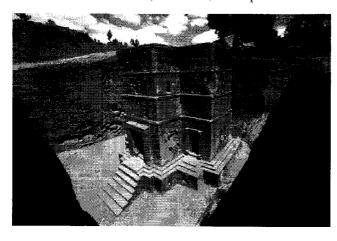
## Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela, Ethiopia



The rock-hewn churches of Lalibela are exceptionally fine examples of a long-established Ethiopian building tradition. Monolithic churches are to be found all over the north and the center of the country. Some of the oldest of such churches are to be found in Tigray, where some are believed to date from around the 6th or 7th centuries. King Lalibela is believed to have commissioned these structures with the purpose of creating a holy and symbolic place which considerably influenced Ethiopian religious beliefs.

The 11 medieval monolithic cave churches of this 13th-century 'New Jerusalem' are situated in a mountainous region in the heart of Ethiopia near a traditional village with circular-shaped dwellings. Lalibela is a high place of Ethiopian Christianity, still today a place of pilgrimage and devotion.

Lalibela is a small town at an altitude of almost 2,800 m in the Ethiopian highlands. It is surrounded by a rocky, dry area. Here in the 13th century devout Christians began hewing out the red volcanic rock to create 13 churches. Four of them were finished as completely free-standing structures, attached to their mother rock only at their bases. The remaining nine range from semi-detached to ones whose facades are the only features that have been 'liberated' from the rock.





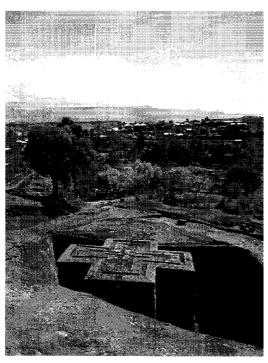
The Jerusalem theme is important. The rock churches, although connected to one another by maze-like tunnels, are physically separated by a small river which the Ethiopians named the Jordan. Churches on one side of the Jordan represent the earthly Jerusalem; whereas those on the other side represent the heavenly Jerusalem, the city of jewels and golden sidewalks alluded to in the Bible.



It was King Lalibela who commissioned the structures, but scholars disagree as to his motivation. According to a legendary account, King Lalibela was born in Roha. His name means 'the bee recognizes its sovereignty'. God ordered him to build 10 monolithic churches, and gave him detailed instructions as to their construction and even their colors. When his brother Harbay abdicated, the time had come for Lalibela to fulfill this command. Construction work began and is said to have been carried out with remarkable speed, which is scarcely surprising, for, according to legend, angels joined the laborers by day and at night did double the amount of work which the men had done during the hours of daylight.



Like more episodes in the long history of this country, there are many legends about this king. One is that Lalibela was poisoned by his brother and fell into a three-day coma in which he was taken to Heaven and given a vision of rock-hewn cities. Another legend says that he went into exile to Jerusalem and vowed that when he returned he would create a New Jerusalem. Others attribute the building of the churches to Templars from Europe.



The names of the churches evoke hints of Hebrew, a language related to the Hamo-Semitic dialect still used in Ethiopian church liturgies: Beta Medhane Alem (House of the Savior of the World), Beta Qedus Mikael (House of St Michael) and Beta Amanuel (House of Emmanuel) are all reminiscent of the Hebrew beth (house). In one of the churches there is a pillar covered with cotton. A monk had a dream in which he saw Christ kissing it; according to the monks, the past, the present and the future are carved into it. The churches are connected to each other by small passages and tunnels.

http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/18

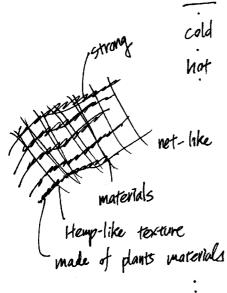
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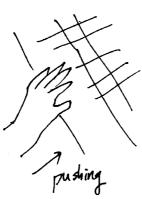
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sounds: people carrying some objects.

sounds: rubber, leather walking All shoes

tough, resistant walking shoes

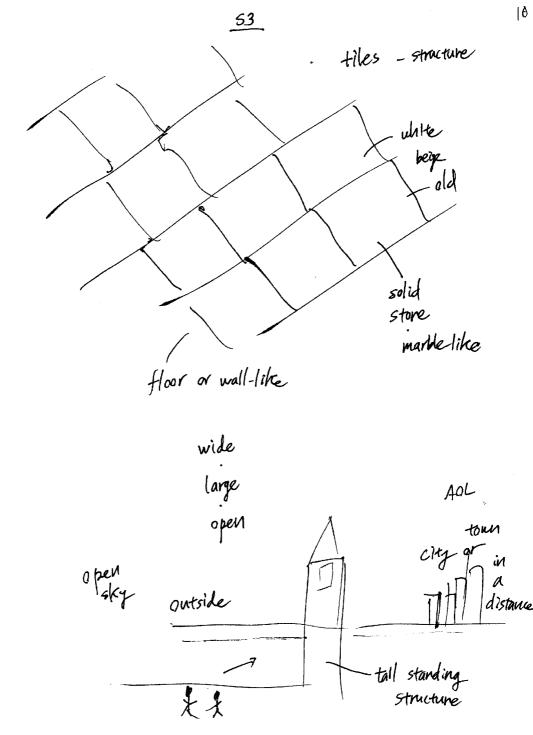
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52 stone-like AOL outside Vistorical dd Wall building Stone like dripped dry graves stores

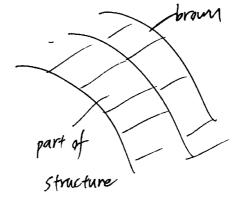
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above view looking down city/tour [100ft above ] structure Structure gated area body of water vegetation

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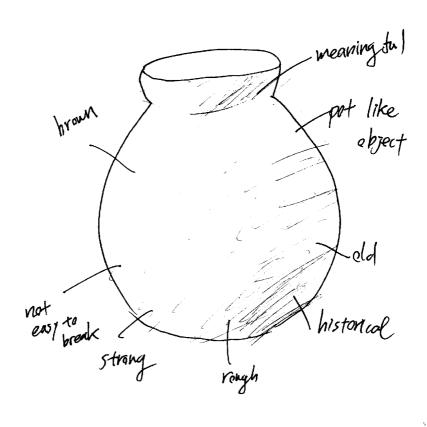
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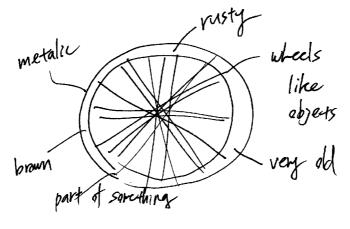
56 ACI/AOLS Ab ED 52 historial powerful authoritarian bells

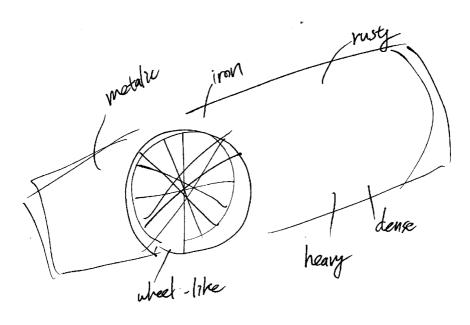
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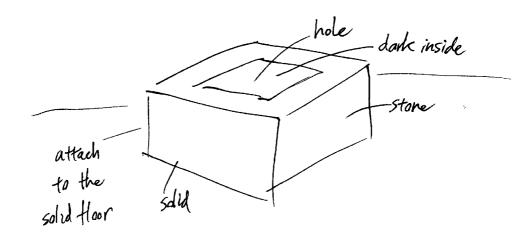
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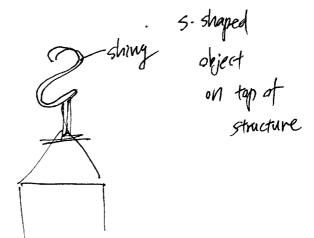


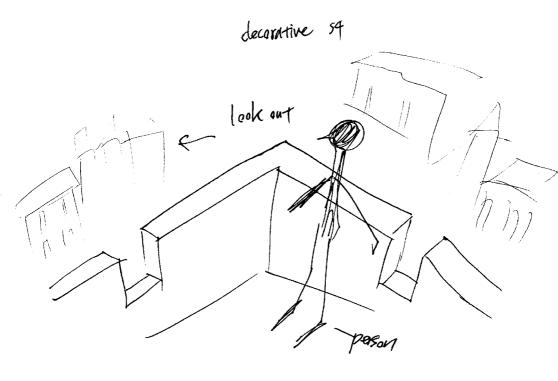






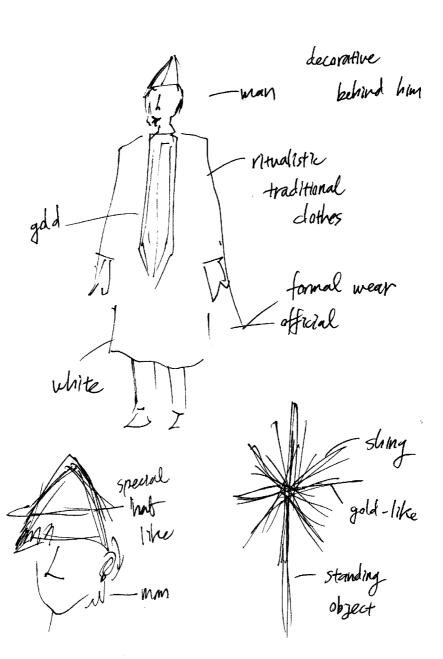
56 inside Structure 200 wall old historical stairs outside gateway





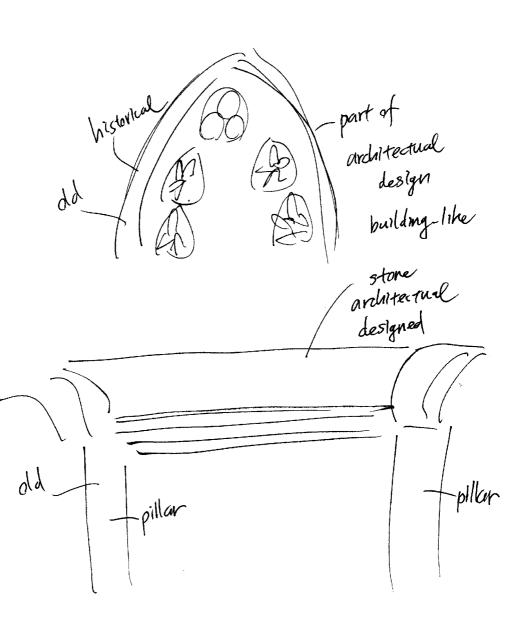
20E Laking dawn 86 tall buildings hwy street lots of cars lights 1 shing decorative inside

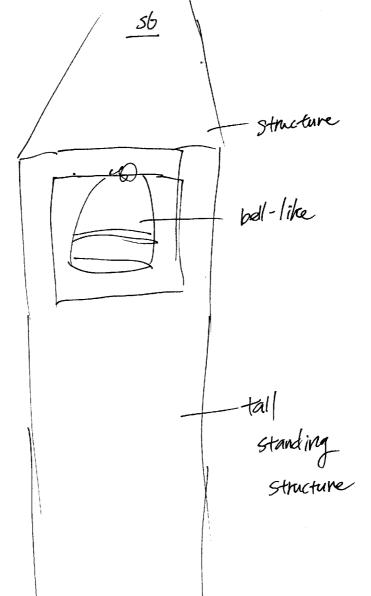
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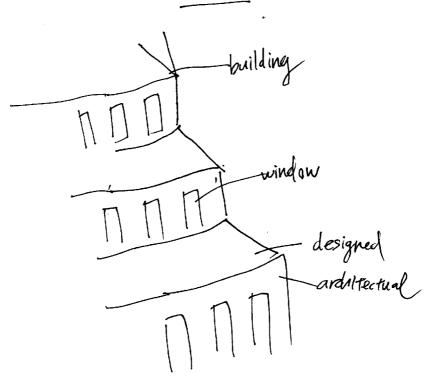


20H

Howers . decorative







people looks up

56 20K Structure of footening in footening in full of people

ENP 17:27

## S6 Summary

The principal intangibles are historical, memorial and touristic.

I selected the intangible of historical, and I produced 38 additional pieces of data during 55 processes. My general sense of the target at this stage is a

historical manmade structure in a city. The structure in a city. The structure was is made after much changes and sufferings.

## S6 Session Sunnary

My perception of the target site is, that is (B) manmade (C) structure.

The principle elements of the gestalt contain the following colors, white, blue, beign and gold.

The primary textures are stony, mugh and smooth.

The principal energetic dorta are strong, powerful and moving.

The principal sounds are people walking, white noises and talking. (music)

The principal smells are stones, soil and city-smells.

The principal tastes are stony, saulty, metalic.

The principal temperatures are warm, sunny and cool.

The principal dimensional data are tall, vertical and horizontal.

The principal aesthetics are magnificent, breath-taking and wonderful.

The principal emotional data are proud, unknown and sentimental.

The principal tangibles are buildings, trees and people.