

Religious Congregations in the Eparchy of Keren

Brothers of the Christian schools



“Saint John Baptist De La Salle is the founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Patron of Teachers. He was born at Reims, France 30 April 1651, ordained a priest on April 9, 1678 and died on April 7, 1719. He was beatified on February 19, 1888 and was canonised on May 24, 1900. He was proclaimed Patron of Christian Teachers on May 15, 1950. "Monsieur de La Salle had the idea of setting up gratuitous schools where the children of the poor would learn reading, writing, arithmetic and receive a Christian education. For this purpose he instituted the order of the brothers of Christian schools.

Today the Brothers of the Christian schools are located in 85 countries and have more than 700,000 students in their schools.

One of the schools is St. Joseph school located in Keren, Eritrea. St. Joseph was established to give to the students of Keren and the surrounding villages a well-rounded education. Through the efforts of Brother Adriano Celentano, an Italian missionary, St. Joseph opened on October 19, 1949 with 150 students, two brothers and two lay teachers. In 1962 St. Joseph school was extended to a Junior high school and after

30 years of struggle and hard work added a high school 1993. Today the school has 1,500 students and 65 faculty members. St. Joseph school is also a center of entertainment, professional training and spiritual animation in the city of Keren.





Nativity School at Shnara, Eritrea

Nativity School is located in Shnara, a village about 7 km northwest of Keren City in Eritrea. The school was founded in 1961. In 1982, De La Salle Brothers took over the school and expanded it to a Junior secondary in 1993. The school has 13 teachers and 410 students for classes ranging from kindergarten to eighth grade serving the peasant families of the surrounding area.

De La Salle Christian Brothers Hagaz Agro-Technical School

In 1992 Mr. Tesfay Tekle, administrator of Hagaz Sub-Zoba, presented to Abuna Zakarias, Eparch of Asmara, a request for a Technical Institute to be established in Hagaz. In 1995 Pavoni fathers and the De La Salle Brothers accepted the challenge. The first draft of the project was ready by the second half of that year. An Agro-Technical Institute attracted the attention of some Donners. It was a clear good sign that it was a real need for the new Eritrea. The realisation of Hagaz Agro-Technical School started on January 1997 with the first grant from MISEREOR, a German agency and later other NGO's and governmental agencies, like Manos Unidas, Caritas S. Sebastian, Basque Government, CEI (Italian Episcopal Conference), Caritas Spain, European Union helped. Despite setbacks due to war the educational activity started on October 11, 1999 with basic and intermediate level classes. In 2001-2002 animal husbandry department started. In 2002-2003 two-year Diploma program for Veterinary and Horticulture were opened.

Objectives of Hagaz Agro-Technical School

The Agricultural Training Centre of Hagaz has the following primary objectives: (1) to create an agricultural school, which originally it offered a five-year program subdivided into basic and intermediate levels. Today offering Diploma courses for veterinary and Horticulture; (2) to train local farmers with specific long or short course and assist them to increase their agricultural production, introduce new kinds of cultivation methods, help with reforestation, offer a centre of reference for agricultural problems and supply local products to substitute the imported ones....



Academic Section. The school started offering academic programs and formation and assistance to the local peasants. The academic programs consisting of basic education; two-year program for 8th and 9th grade students (18-25 years old). It is now being phased out.

Intermediate level. A three-year program for 10-12 graders (16-20 years of age). During the first year of study general agriculture is taught and followed by two years of specialized training in: animal husbandry, soil-water studies, plant science, agro-mechanics diploma level, and a two year veterinary and horticulture programs. The students are assigned by the ministry of education with some places reserved for students coming from the Catholic Eparchies in Eritrea. Students entering the school must be interested in agriculture, take an entrance exam, lack educational opportunities, as much as possible should represent all ethnic groups in the country and least 25% of them should be girls.

Farmers' formation. Since the beginning special attention was given to adult education. The program of farmers' formation offers short (1-3 weeks and going as long as 3 months courses. Despite difficulties the school has been able to host various training courses. The school offers expertise, facilities, experimental fields and instructors.

Organization. The responsibility for assuring proper running and continuation of the project is entrusted to the Catholic Church in Eritrea and more specifically to the De La Salle Brothers. Since September 2003 the Orsoline Sisters of Gandino have accepted to co-operate in the running of the school.

The decision making bodies of the school include:

- **Board of Governors.** This is the highest legislative authority. It sets the legal guidelines and policies for the institution. It consists of the Bishop of Keren, local religious superiors, De La Salle Brothers, Orsoline Sisters, a representative of G.M.A, project manager, headmaster and the Projects co-ordinator.
- **Institute Board.** Its function is to execute the general policies, the guidelines set by the Board of Governors. It is responsible for the academic, disciplinary and financial running of the school. It is presided over by the school headmaster.
- **Development committee.** This is presided over by the project manager is responsible for internal development of the Agro-Technical School and its out-reach social programs. It works under the Board of Directors.
- **Disciplinary committee.** Presided by the headmaster of the school is responsible for disciplinary matters.
- **Employee committee** is an advisory body, which deal matters related with personnel working in La Salle Agro-Technical School.
- **Student committee** is an advisory body for matters concerning student life.

Financial viability. It is our hope and dream that running costs would be met through production and commercialization of different products generating income from things such as:

- **Animal production;** cows for milk and cheese, hens for eggs and meat. The school has cheese factory capable of processing at least 500 liters of milk daily.
- **Plants;** with planting of 14,000 grape vines. A modern winery has been built and bears the name of Shaklee (name of the high mountain in the area). About 1,000 guava. 2,500 citrus trees, vegetables have been added to the above. The Hamelmalo expansion should strengthen in the future our production capability.



Infrastructure. The agro-ethnical school started in 1997 its academic activities with a minimal infrastructure. Today it has 10 classrooms, 4 offices, a library, a staff room, a multimedia room, a laboratory, workshops for agro-mechanic, cafeteria, 4 boys dorms, 4 girls Dorms, living quarter for the brothers, adult education quarters, stores, sheds for cattle, a multi-purpose hall, a winery, an extension of the 1st floor of the wine factory, a cheese factory, a nursery, two class-rooms, a horticulture laboratory, a stadium, living quarters for the brothers and sisters.

Comboni Missionary Sisters (Comboni Sisters)



The international Congregation of the Comboni Missionary Sisters, CMS was founded by Bishop Daniel Comboni (St. Daniel Comboni since 2003) in Italy in 1872. The congregation was born of the prophetic intuition of Daniel Comboni who saw the need to integrate the presence of the woman in the apostolate of Africa. Today the congregation fulfils the charism of its founder in the church by dedicating itself principally to evangelization among those people who have not yet received the message of the Gospel particularly among the poorest and most abandoned especially in Africa. A priority of the congregation is promoting the integral growth and development of the woman at every level so that they can develop their own capacity and potentials as active members in the society. The Comboni Missionary Sisters worked in Eritrea since 1914.

Comboni Sisters Community in Halibmental

The Comboni Sisters' community in Halibmental opened on July 25, 1982 for evangelization, pastoral and spiritual care of the people of Halibmental and of the surrounding villages. The sisters, two by two, began to go from one village to the other to know the situation of their habitants and make themselves known. They were reaching, in particular, places where there were no priests. Prepared children for first communion, confirmation and couples for marriage. The sisters were assisting people with spiritual and material support in a very difficult time of war and famine. They faced many difficulties traveling on foot for hours and sleeping wherever was possible to bring the Good News to all. People were welcoming and appreciative of the sisters' work and presence. In Halibmental, a youth association of Mary (Daughters of Mary) began attracted several youngster to join the group. In 1996, the sisters joined the government school to teach catechism and moral classes. They continued this service until the government did not allow them to teach in its schools.

Furthermore, the Comboni sisters took care of the integral person by providing health care to the sick whoever they were be it children, men, women and soldiers in their own house in Halibmental. They had an outreach program reaching surrounding villages with pastoral and healthcare.



In 1987, building of a clinic began and was inaugurated in December 1989. Woman's care has been at the center of the Comboni Sisters' service. In 1986, the sisters began the activity of women promotion in Halibmental in a three-room house. The activities included sewing, spiritual, human and health formative classes. In 1993, a new building was inaugurated, in addition, to the existing one.

In 1994 the activity of weaving nazala (ገላ) and gabi (ገብ) began. They also began to animate the women of the surrounding villages. Opening of a kindergarten was in the plans since the beginning in the Comboni Sisters' plan in order to offer the opportunity of an early education. This dream was realized in 2002 with the opening of two classes for kindergarten in the old Parish school.



Sisters who served in Halibmental include: Sr. Freweini Ghebreab (1982-1988), Sr. Weinezghy Beraki (1982-1985/ 1991-1998), Sr. Kedesti Tekle (1982-1988), Sr. Tzeghereda Johannes (1983),

Sr. Giannina Falco (1983-1985/ 1988-1994), Sr. Nighisti Meheretab (1984-1985), Sr. Lucia Abraha (1984), Sr. Tebe Medhanie (1985), Sr. Zewdi Ghebre/Zghiabiher (1985), Sr. Zighereda Tesfazghi (1986), Sr. Sara Timeless (1986), Sr. Medhin Woldeyohannes (1986-1988), Sr. Anchezebrahan Tesfaldet (1987-1990/ 1995-1997), Sr. Veronica WoldeMariam (1987-1989), Sr. Almaz Tzehaie (1987-1988), Sr. Daniela Aaibu (1988/2003), Sr. Tzehaitu Hagos (1988-1989), Sr. Lidia Kasha (1988-1994), Sr. W/Mariam Tesfayohannes (1989-1991), Sr. Lettehawariat Yosief (1989), Sr. Pier Stella Agostini (1990-1991), Sr. Meheret Michael (1990-1991), Sr. Bertilla GhebreMeskel (1990/ 1998), Sr. Medhin Zeresghi (1992-1997), Sr. Sara Michael (1993-1994), Sr. Elsa Toweled (1994-1996), Sr. Tzegga Woldegheghis (1994-2002), Sr. ZadaleMariam T/ Mariam (1997-2001), Sr. Gertrud Hoggerl (1997-2000), Sr. Mayra Meria Perez (1998-1999), Sr. Anna Maria Serial (1998-), Sr. Vittorina W/Gabriel (2000-2003), Sr. Megdelawit Saudi (2001-2002), Sr. Sandra Regina Amado (2000-2002), Sr. Lettedawit Abraha (2001), Sr. Nebiat Hagos (2002), Sr. Elisabetta Indrias (2003), Sr. Mariangela Pagani (2003).

Comboni Missionary Sisters in Afabet

During the thirty year Eritrean independence war, Afabet, was a strongly defended by Ethiopian garrison. Travel to Afabet was not permitted because of the bellicose situation. The Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat was involved in food provision and distribution. They built a warehouse for the food to be distributed and later built an ambulatory. Other catholic contact was not possible. In 1991, with Liberation, Bishop Zacarias, the bishop of then Asmara Eparchy, which included the whole of Eritrea, Launched an appeal to the Religious Congregation in Eritrea to open a mission in Afabet. Sr. Atonia Haile, the then provincial superior of the Comboni missionary sisters, in accordance with the spirit of Comboni; accepted the challenge and sent a small Community of sisters to Afabet in April 1993. They set up house in the small-unused ambulatory building and began to contact the people in their homes to see how they could serve them, with the means available at the time.



The first activity was conducted serving the women. A container was adapted as a classroom and the sisters started an embroidery class. This was intended to eventually extend to instruction to include alphabetization. Sr. Claudia Marasco, the founding sisters in Afabet became a mother figure for women and children, disinfecting cuts, soothing colds, and stomach troubles. Later, as EREC (who had taken over food distribution) had stopped their activities, and the warehouse stood empty, this

building was adapted into two classrooms to house the program of women's promotion and a kindergarten. For the women a regular syllabus was drawn up and a sister qualified in sewing, tailoring and embroidery joined the community. Then a kindergarten class opened with around 40

children on the register with a sister qualified in kindergarten teaching. In 1997 the construction process began to build a sisters house, kindergarten and a women's promotion center. This enabled the two schools to increase their activities. Catholics living in Afabet started gathering at the Comboni mission community. The Community began catechetical activities among children to help them grow in their faith. Other Catholics, sent for work purposes to Afabet, joined this nucleus especially when a priest came and Mass was celebrated. In 1998 the new buildings (women's promotion center, kindergarten and sisters house) were completed and the community moved to their new house. In September 1998 classes began for the first time in the women's promotion Center and the kindergarten. In 1998 The old warehouse was converted to a library for students of the local junior and secondary schools. Later followed a computer course and activity-learning center.

Some statistics and of various activities (1998...)

Women's promotion center; Two-year courses in tailoring and singer embroidery: students 104 in all villages (two areas of Afabet): Regular program classes for child care, hygiene, cooking serve about 40 women of the area with classes run given every day.

Staff: 1 Sister - Center director; 1 Sister - teacher of singer embroidery; 1 teacher of singer and 2 teachers in the area program.

Kindergarten: There are three classes; 121 children attending; 3 assistant teachers and a sister, - director

Library: Open morning and evening. There are 156 Registered students; two assistants and 4 part timers and 4 tutors.

Activity learning room: Computer courses accommodating 3 sessions of 6 students per day for two months; programs: basic course in computer science, typewriting classes. Staff includes: 1 managing director/ teacher of computer; 1 computer teacher and one Sister - director.

Facilities for language learning, keyboard music learning, games, drawing, art, Tv video section.

Pastoral Activity:

Weekly prayer service (Sundays), weekly catechism class for children, monthly Mass, family visitation and mahber activities, and Summer catechism program. A seminarian is sent from Keren Eparchy for one month and gives more detailed and extended instruction. There is no church as yet so all activities are carried out in the Comboni Mission.

Social Assistance

- 1) The Comboni mission is the base of the Keren good program (CESK) for nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Monthly a team from Keren comes for two days to weigh and measure the children and distributes a monthly ration of DMK/FAFA and Oil.
- 2) A smaller food program, funded by the autonomous district of Castilla la Manche through Manos Unidas, Spain, distributes rations of supplementary food mainly to elderly, handicapped, orphaned, and poor mother of children between the ages of 5 and 12.



Community members and their Responsibilities in Afabet (1998...)

Sr. Aster Woldeghebriel, superior and kindergarten director; Sr. Claudia Marasco founder member; Sr. Sara Habte, director of womens' promotion center and village programmes; Sr. M. Agnese Manzana, womens' promotion center teacher of swing; Sr. M. Tomas Johaston, director of multipurpose Center.

Comboni Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (Comboni Fathers)

The Institute of the Comboni Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (MCCJ), founded by Bishop Daniel Comboni (1831-1881), who was declared Saint by Pope John Paul II on October 5, 2003. Comboni envisioned the evangelization of "Africa through Africans". The arrival of 6 Comboni Missionaries towards the end of 1936 marks the beginning of a consistent, though short, activity by the Comboni Institute in Ethiopia. By the end of the year, all Comboni Missionaries were ordered out of Gonder. As prisoners of war, they were scattered far and wide, from Africa to India. A small group led by Fr. A. Gasparini stay on in Eritrea giving their co-operation to other religious Societies. Thanks to Fr. Gasparini's bold initiative, the Comboni Community obtained approval for a school catering to local pupils. March 19th of the same year marks the laying of the cornerstone of the future Comboni College in Asmara, Eritrea.

Daughters of St. Anne



Beata
Madre A. Rosa Gattorno

The congregation of the Daughters of St. Anne, was founded by Mother Rosa Gattorno in 1886, Piacenza in Italy. She was born in Genova on October 14, 1831. Mother Rosa Gattorno has been a spouse and a mother of three children. This variety of experiences has enriched the personality of the founder of a religious institute with an extraordinary sense of humanity. The first group of her sisters took the habit of their institute on July 26, 1867, and on April 8, 1870 she and twelve sisters made their solemn profession, during which she took the name Anna Rosa. The Institute received official approval in 1879 with its rules approved in 1892. By the time of her death there were 368 houses in Italy, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Eritrea.

They had built hostels, schools and kindergartens, had 3500 sisters, and worked in a ministry to the deaf and mute. Today they are associated with the movement of hope, the contemplative order of the daughters of saint Anne, and the sons of saint Anne. Mother Rosa Gattorno died on May 6, 1900 in Rome and is declared "Blessed" by His Holiness John Paul II on April 9, 2000. The Charism of the Daughters of St. Anne is to strive for holiness following in the footsteps of Christ in the mystery of His Poverty serve their brothers and sisters with maternal dedication, living familiar life under the guidance of St. Anne.

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ተኮስኩስን ዝዓበያ ማሕበራት መስራተን። ብዘይካዚ፤ ኣብ ቊምስናታት መንእሰያት ምኽሰኳስ፤ ስድራቤት ምብጻሕ፤ ንሕጻናት ትምህርቲ ክርስቶስ ምምሃር፤ ንመጀምርያ ቅ.ቊርባን ምቕራብ ምዱብ ሰርሐን ነበረ። ኣብ ገዳም ዘርኦ ክህነት'ውን ምግብናን ምሕደራ ዝነበረ። ብተወሳኺ፤ ኣብ ውሽጢ 6 ዓመታት ኣብ ቤት ጽሕፈት ኤጳርቅና ከረን በብሞያኤን ብዓቢ ተወፋይነትን ሰርሐ። እቲ ብፍሉይ እናታዊ መንፈስ ንሕመማት ምብጻሕ፤ ሕዙናት ምጽንናዕ ዓቕሚ ብዝፈቀደ ንድኻታት ምሕጋዝ...ወዘተ ዝኣመሰለ መሰረታዊ ንጥፈታትን ማሕበር ደናግል ቅድስቲ ሓና እዩ። መማዕበሊ ደቂ ኣንስትዮ፤ ዝተመስረተሉ ዓ/ም 1898፤

ማሕበር ደናግል ቅድስቲ ሓና

ኤርትራ ኣብ ትሕቲ ግዝኣት ጣልያን ኣብ ዝነበረትሉ ግዜ፤ ኣብ 1886 ዓ.ም.፤ ፐስታሎዝ ዝተባህለ ኢጣልያዊ ኣመሓዳሪ ከተማ ዓሰብ፤ ንማልቫኖ ሽዑ ኣቀላጣፊ ጉዳያት ሚኒስትሪ ወጻኢ ብጽሑፍ ኣብ ሕክምና ዝሰርሐ ክልተ ደናግል ንክሰደሉ ልመናኡ ኣቕረበ። ማልቫኖ ብወገኑ ናብ እናቴ ሓና ሮዛ ጋቶርኖ ከይዱ ኣብ ሆስፒታል ዝሰርሐ ክልተ ደናግል ክወሃብኦ ሓተተ። እናቴ ሓና ሮዛ ንሕትኡ ኣወንታዊ መልሲ ምሃብ ኣይጸገመንን። እንተኾነ ቊጽሪ ኣባላት ኣብ ክንዲ 2 ኣርባዕተ ክኸውን ከም ዝግባእ ከረድኦኦ ፈተና። ከመይ ክልተ ደናግል ጥራይ እንተ ኮይነን፤ ብፍላይ ምስቲ ኣብ ኣፍሪቃ ዘሎ ራሕቀን ዋሕዲ መራኽቢታትን፤ ኣብ ማሕበራዊ ሕወተን ኮነ ኣብ ወፉይ ኣገልግሎረን ምቹእ ሃውሁ ኣይፈጥረለንን እዩ። እናቴ ሓና ሮዛ ንማልቫኖ ነዚ ሽግርዚ ብንጽር ከረድኦኦ ጸዓራ። እቲ ምርድዳእ ልዕሊ ሓደ ዓመት ካብ መስከረም 1855 ክሳብ ጥቅምቲ 1886 ወሰደ። ኣብ ምወዳእታ ኣብ ክንዲ ክልተ ኣርባዕተ ደናግል ተላእካ። ንሳተን፤ ካርሜላ ስታሲ እ.ሓና ደል ኮንፎርቶ፤ ኢፓልዮኒ ኢራቺ፤ እ.ሓና ሰምፕሊቺ፤ ስራፊና ሎዶላ፤ እ.ሓና ኣለሳንድሪና፤ ሉዊጃ ክራቬራ እ.ሓና ኦዛና ይበሃላ። እዘን

ደናግል፣ ቅድሚያ ምንቃለን ካብ ብፀፅ ርእሰ ሊቃነ ጳጳስ ሊዮን (Leon XIII) ኣባታዊ ምኽርን ቡራኬን ተቐበላ። ብ20 ሕዳር 1886 ከኣ ነቲ ጳጳርን ተጋድሎን ዝሓትት ሓዋርያዊ ተልእኸኤን ንምፍጻም ካብ ናፖሊ ተበገላ። ድሕሪ 14 መዓልቲ፣ 4 ታሕሳስ፣ ኣብ ወደብ ባጽዕ ኣተዋ። ንሓደ ሰሙን ኣብ ገዛ ደቂ ፍቅሪ ተዓቕብን ጸንሓ። ብ12 ታሕሳስ 1886 ኣብ ዓሰብ ምስ በጽሓ፣ ኮማንዳንት ኮመሳርዮ ሉዊጂ ደሲሞን፣ ከምኡ'ውን፣ ኣማሃዳሪ ወተሃደራውን ሲቭላውን ሆስፒታል ዶክተር ኣንጀሎ ዳማህቲኖ ብዓጀብ ተቀበልዎን። ኩነታት ዓሰብ ኣዝዩ ከቢድን ብዙሕ ጳጳርን ተጋድሎን ዝሓትት ነበረ። ንሳተን ግን ነቲ ኩሉ ጸገማት ተጻዊረን ኣብ ሆስፒታል ንሑሙማት ብፍቅርን ብሞያን እናኣለያ፣ መባእታ ቤ/ትምህርትን መደብ መማዕበሊ ደቂ ኣንስትዮን መስራተን፡ ትምህርቲ ክርስቶስ ይምህራ ነበራ። ገንዘብ ካብ ዓዲ ጣልያን ለሚነን ባራዩ ዝኢኤን ናጻ ብምግባር፡ ትምህርቲ ነፍሱን ስጋን ቀሲሞም ሕይወቶም ኣብ ጥጡሕን ቅሱንን ደረጃ ክበጽሕ መንገዱ ከፈታ። ከምኡ'ውን ንዝተደርበዩ ሕጻናት ይቅበላ ነበራ። ቀዳመይቲ ሓለቃ እናቴ ሓና ከንፎርቶ ስታሲ ንጠቅላሊት ሓለቃ ሮዛ ጋቶርኖ ኣብ ዝሰደዳኦ መልእኽቲ ብተወዳዳሪ ዘይብሉ ሙቐትን ዓሶን ቲፎን ይጥቅዓ ከም ዝነበራ ይሕብራ። ስለዚ ሮዛህሉው ኩነታት ብምርዳእ ኣብ 1887 ብርክት ዝበላ ደናግል ንዓሰብ ለኣካ።

ማሕበር ደናግል ቅድስቲ ሓና፣ ኣብ 1895 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ድሕሪ 9 ዓመት፣ ካብ ዓሰብ ናብ ኩሉ ኩርንዓት ኤርትራ ተዘርግሑ።2 ሰኔ 1887 መንግስቲ ጣልያን ንከረን ሓዙዋ። እተን ንኣስታት 18 ዓመታት ዝሰርሓ ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅሪ፣ ኣብ 1878፣ ብኣቡነ ቴቤ ተጻዊዐን፣ ኣብ ሓጺር ግዜ ካብ ከተማ ከረን ከወጸ ተነግረን። ኣብ 22 ጥሪ 1895 ከኣ፣ ብትእዛዝ መንግስቲ ጣልያን ማሕበር ደቂ ቅ.ቨንቸንሶ ፈረንሳውያን ካብ ኤርትራ ተሶጉ። ኣብ 18 ታሕሳስ 1894፣ ቀዳመይቲ ሓለቃ ፐሪና ቸልሳ እስፔራንሳ ነቲ ሽዑ ዘንገፈን ብኸምዚ ኣብ ውልቃዊ መዝክረን የቐንጣኦ “3 መዓልቲ ተንጻዝና ከረን ምስ በጻሕና ግዜ መስዩ ነበረ'ሞ ኣብ እንዳ ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅሪ ኦቶና። ንሳተን ለይቲ ሰዓት 2 ነቀላ። ንሕና ድማ ምስ ዘኸታማት ቆልዑ ተረፍና።” እናቴ ሓና ፐሪና ደላቫለ ብተወሳኸ. ንጠቅላሊት ሓለቃ ገዳም ኣብ ዝጸሓፈቶ መልእኽቲ ከምዚ ትብል፤ “መንግስቲ ጣልያን ንኹሉ ኣብ ኤርትራ ዝካየድ ስራሕ ንዓናን ንካህናት ካፑቺኒ ኣረኪቡና እዩ። ካብ ዝኾነ ይኹን ጸገማት ከም ዝሕልወና'ውን ኣረጋጊጸምላና ኣለዉ።” እቲ ዝነበርኦ ቦታ፣ ብፍቓድ ሓዋርያዊ መስተናብር ካቶሊካዊት ቤተክርስቲያን፣ 140 ዝኾኑ ዘኸታማት ሕጻናት ዝዓብዩሉ ገዛ ንደናግል ቅ.ሓና ተረከበ። ነዚ ኣገልግሎት እዚ ከካይዳ ዝተወፈያ ደኣንግል፣እናቴ ሓና በርካ ማስፎርተ፣ እናቴ ሓና ፐሪና ደላቫለ፣ እናቴ ሓና ዴልሪሚድዮ ግራቪኖ እየን። ቀንዲ ስርሐን ከኣ ዘኸታማት ምሕብሓብ፣ ትምህርቲ ክርስቶስ ምምሃር፣ ነቶም ሕጻናት ደቂ ውሽጢ ትምህርቲ ቀለም ምሃብን ገዛ ገዛ እና ከድካ ሕሙማት ምኽንኻንን ነበረ። ነዊሕ ከይተጓዕዩ፣ ኣብ 1896 ዓ.ፈ.፣ ድሕሪ ሓደ ዓመት፣ ኣብ ከረንን ከባቢኣን ኣዝዩ ዘፍርህ ውግእ ተላዕሉ፣ ዳርጋ ኩሉ ሰብ ካብ ከተማ ወጸ። ንሳተን ግን ምስቶም ዘዕብያኦም ዘኸታማት ኣብ ገዝኣን ተረፋ። ኩነታተን ዝተዓዘበ ኣመሓዳሪ ከተማ ከረን ንእናቴ ሓና ጀራርዳ ነቶም ቆልዑ ነናብ ዓዶም ሰዲደን ኣብ ፎርቶ ክዕቆባ ኣዘዘ። እተን ደናግል ግን፣ ሕጻናት ጠንጢን ካብ ዝሃድማ ምስኣቶም ሞት ከም ዝመርጸ ነገራኦ። ኣናቴ ሓናን ክልተ ደናግልን ከኣ ምስ ደቀን ኣብ ገዝኣን ተረፋ። ድሕሪ ሰልስተ ዕመዓልቲ እቲ ውግእ ሃድኡ'ሞ ከም ቀደመን ኣብ ኣገልግሎት ኣሓት ተጸምዳ። ኣዚ ማለት፣ ንወግኣት ብፍላይ ነቶም ኣብ ጳጳሪ ሞት ንዝነበሩ ክከናኹናን ከጸናንዓን ቀንያ።

ብ1898 ቤት ትምህርቲ ኢደ ጥበብ ደቂ ኣንስትዮ ከፈታ። ኣብ 1908 ከኣ፣ መንግስቲ ጣልያን፣ ጸዓዱን ኤርትራውያንን እናተመላለሱ ዝመሃሩለን ክልተ ክፍልታት ኣብ ቅድስቲ ኣኽዘ ክኸፍታ ኣፍቀደለን። ኣብዚ ሰበኻዚ ቀዳማይቲ መምህር ኮይና ዝተመደበት እናቴ ሓና ክረሰንሳ ላፓልያ ነበረት። ብድሕሪኣ፣ በብእዋኑ፣ ዝተመደባ እናቴ ሓና ኣጎስቲና ራይሞንዲ፣ እናቴ ሓና ሮማና ሚላኖ፣ እናቴ ሓና ክሎቴልደ ሎንጋሪ . . . እየን። ገለ ካብቶም ብደናግል ቅድስቲ ሓና ተኮስኩሶም ኣብ ዓቢ ደረጃ ዝበጽሑ ምስ እንጠቅስ ኣቡነ ኪዳነማርያም ካሳ፣ ኣቡነ ኣብርሃ ፍራንስዎ፣ ኣብ ቄርሎስ ሲታውያን ካልኦት ብዙሓት ካህናትን ደናግልን፣ ከምኡ'ውን፣ ዓበይቲ ምሁራት ሰብ ሞያን ሰብ ስልጣንን ይርከብዎም።

ብ1913 ጸዓዱ እናበዘሉ ስለ ዝመጹ፣ ኣመሓዳሪ ኣውራጃ ከረን፣ እቲ ቤት ትምህርቲ ካብ ከረን ላዕላይ (ቅ.ኣኽዘ) ናብ ዲኣሚችስ ከባቢ ሆስፒታል ሎሚ ሚ/ትምህርቲ ተባሂሉ ዝጽዋዕ ዘሎ ቦታ ክቐየር ኣዘዘ። ደናግል ኣብዚ ቤት ትምህርቲዚ፣ ካብ 1913 ክሳብ 1933 ንግሆን ምሸትን ካብ

ቅ.አገሃዝ እናተመላለሳ መሃራ። አብቲ ጊዜቲ ዝነበሩ ጳጳስ ከኣ፣ ኣቡነ ኪዳነማርያም፣ ኣብ ዲኣሚቺስ ንግዚኡ ዝኸውን መንበሪ ገዛ ሃብወን። ንሳተን እንቴ ሓና ኣገሃዝ ሩስኮኒ፣ እናቴ ሓና ፐራሰደ ሞዘቲ፣ እናቴ ሓና ኣናክለታ ስፕዮን፣ እናቴ ቪርጅንያ እያተን። ደናግል ኣብ ዲኣሚቺስ ንሓደ ዓመት ምስ ተቀመጣ፣ ኣብ 1936፣ ኣብ መንጎ ጣልያንን ኢትዮጵያን ውግእ ተላዒሉ ገዝኣን ወተሃደራት ስለ ዝሓዝዎ ናብ ቅድስቲ ኣገሃዝ ተመልሳ። ብ1941፣ ድሕሪ 6 ዓመት፣ እቲ ዝኸፍኦ ካልኣይ ውግእ ዓለም ተወለዐ፡ ከረን ዓውደ ውግእ ኮነት። ደናግል ምስ ኩሎም ዘኸታማት ሕጻናት ንሓደ ዓመት ናብ ኣሥመራ ሃዲመን ድሕሪ ምጽናሕ፣ ኣብ 1942 ዝዓነወ ገዛውተን ኣሒዲሰን ከምብሓድሽ ከረን ተመልሳ። ኣብዚ እዋንዚ፣ እናቴ ሓና ኣጋታ ሓለቓ ነበራ። እቲ መዕበዪ ዘኸታማት ክሳብ እዚ እዋንዚ “መዕበዪ ሕጻናት ቅዱስ ልቢ። ብዝብል ስም ይጽዋዕ ነበረ። ካብዚ ንደሓር ግን “ቅድስቲ ኣገሃዝ” ዝብል መጽውዒ ተዋህቦ። ክሳብ ሕጂውን ብኣኡ ይፍለጥ። እናቴ ሓና “ቅድስቲ ኣገሃዝ” ዝበላኦ ምኽንያት፣ ንቅድስቲ ኣገሃዝ ካብቲ ብርቱዕ ውግእ ከተድሕነን ተማሕጺነናኦ ስለ ዝነበራ እዩ። ከምኡውን፣ ቅድስቲ ኣገሃዝ መንእሰይ ብምንባራ፣ እቶም ኣብ ትሕቲ ሓለዋኦ ተማሕጺነናኦ ዝዓብዩ ሕጻናት ኣብነት ንጽሕናኦ ክኸተሉ ብማለት እዩ።

ደናግል ቅድስቲ ሓና ኣብ ትምህርትን ምዕባይ ሕጻናትን ጥራይ ከይተሓጽራ፣ ኣብ ሆስፒታልውን ሕክምናዊ ኣገልግሎት ይህባ ነበራ። ብዘይካዚ፣ ኣብ ህጽጽ ኣዋናት ካብ ከተማኣን ወጻኢ ይሕክማ ነበራ። ክሳብ እዚ እዋንዚ ድማ፣ ማሕበርና ሕጽረት ኣገልግሎት ኣብ ዘጥቅዖ ቦታታት ኣወንታዊ መልሲ ትህብ ኣላ። ነቲ ኣብ 1935 ገዲፈናኦ ዝወጸ ቤ/ትምህርቲ ዲኣሚቺስ እንደገና ከፊተን ክሳብ 1975 ኣካዩድኦ። ብድሕሪኡ ግን ብሰንኪቲ ዘይርጉእ ፖለቲካዊ ሃዋሁ ኣቋራጽ። ሎሚ እቲ ቦታ ሚኒስትሪ ትምህርቲ ይበሃል ኣሎ። ማሕበር ደናግል ቅ.ሓና ክሳብ 1948 ኣርባዕተ ደቀባት ዝርከበኣን ጠላይን ጥራይ ነበራ። ኣናቴ ሓና ፐሪና ደላሽለስ፣ ንደቀባት ዝኸውን ቦታ ንግዚኡ ካብቲ ገዛ ዘኸታማት ፊልያ፣ ትሽዓተ መንእሰያት ተቐበለት። ካብኣተን እናቴ ሓና ረጂና ማትዮስን፣ እናቴ ሓና ሚኪኤሊና ሰሎሙን፡ ኣብ መንጎና ኮይነን ብተዋፋይነት ዘገልግላ ዘለዋ ኣሓት እያተን። ኣብ ከረን ሰለስተ ኣብያተ ትምህርቲ ማሕበር ደኣንግል ቅድስቲ ሓና ነበራ። ንሳተን፤ ቅ.አገሃዝ፣ ቅ.ሓና፣ ዲያምቺስ እዩን። ኣብያተ ትምህርቲ ቅ.ሓናን ደኣሚቺስን ካብ ደገ ዝመጹ ተማሃሮ ከኣንግዳ እንክለዋ፣ ቤት ትምህርቲ ቅ.አገሃዝ ከኣ ደቂ ውሽጢ ጥራይ ትሕዝ ነበርት። ጸኒሑ ግን እቶም ዘኸታማት ናብ ቅድስቲ ሓናን ቤት ትምህርቲ ቅ.ዮሴፍን እናኸዱ ክመሃሩ ተወሰነ። ስለዚ ገዳም ቅ.አገሃዝ ዝነበረ ትምህርቲ ተዓጽዩ ቤት ዘኸታማት ኮይኑ ተረፈ።

Capuchin Fathers



The first Capuchin to set foot on the old Ethiopian land were the blessed Martyrs Agathange of Vendome and Cassien of Nantes killed in Gonder on 7th August, 1638. Since then Ethiopia became a forbidden land for catholic missionaries and we had to wait for two centuries before finding another capuchin in the country, Guglielmo Cardinal Massaja, a great bishop and missionary from 1846 up to 1880. The Prefecture Apostolic of Eritrea was established in 1894 with territory detached from the Apostolic of Vicariate Abyssinia. The fast growing number of Capuchins and Independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia brought about establishment

of the Eritrean Capuchin Province and the General Vice Province of Ethiopia on 7th January 1993. The Capuchin Friars in Eritrea are engaged in Evangelisation, Pastoral works, Schools, Feeding Centres and other social activities in favour of the poorest and needy people according to the spirit of St. Francis of Assisi. The Capuchins run several parishes including: St. Antonio, in Keren, Holy Saviour in Eden, Qusquam in Sheeb Seleba and areas of Mensae region.



There is a rich and detailed information about the Capuchins and their services in the parish pages of this web site. We invite you to read it.

Maestre Pie Filippini-M.P.F (Religious Teachers Filippini)

The Pontifical Institute of the Religious Teachers Filippini was founded in 1692 in Montefiascone, Italy by Cardinal Marcantonio Barbarigo and Lucia Filippini (officially declared a Saint, 22 June 1930). This is an institute of consecrated life dedicated to the works of the apostolate, in particular to the Christian education of youth and adults especially women. In his diocese Cardinal Barbarigo and Lucia Filippini founded schools of Christian Doctrine for girls, especially the poor. In these schools the girls and women would be formed in holiness for the glory of God and develop skills to enable them to live useful and productive lives at the core of their family.

In 1707, Pope Clement XI called Lucia Filippini to Rome to extend the work of the schools there also. Rapidly schools were opened throughout Italy. Today the institute is present in Italy, the United States of America, England, Ireland, Brazil, India, Albania, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. In 1969 the Sisters of St. Lucy Filippini accepted the invitation of Bishop Hailemariam Kahsay to come to the Diocese of Adigrat, Ethiopia. They established elementary schools and schools for Women in four towns in Ethiopia.

In 1991 they opened St. Lucy Filippini school in Asmara to rehabilitate war widows from Sahel. This project proved very successful. Each woman student graduated with a diploma and found work. The school continues to function primarily for poor and unwed mothers. Shortly afterwards Kindergarten class was opened in the same school. In 2000 at the request of Bishop Zacharias, the sisters came to Tukul, Eritrea (5km from Dekemhare). In October 2001 St. Lucy Filippini Elementary School and School for Women was opened in Tukul.

Institute of the religious teachers Filipino in the Eparchy of Keren

In February of 2000 at the request of the people through the local government authorities to have the presence of the Catholic church with its charitable works in **Hamelmalo**, a Moslem area, Abune Tesfamariam Bedho appealed to Sr. Mary De Bacco the Mother General of the Filippini Sisters, to accept his invitation to work in his Diocese. In March 2000 the sisters visited the area with him and the local authorities to observe the condition. After having accepted the request of the people through the local authorities and the Bishop, in April 2001 thirteen (13) hectares of land in **Hamelmalo** was handed over to the Maestre Pie Filippini to develop a health center, Kindergarten, an elementary School, women's promotion School, youth Center, and to care for the Poor.

In March 2003 before the completion of the building of the Health Center, Sr. Antonia Scaramuzzo, MPF who was following the project construction observed the poor condition of the children of **Hamelmalo** and eleven surrounding villages. She rented a house to begin a supplementary feeding program for children under 5 years of age, lactating and pregnant mothers. In the first phase of the program from March 2003-August 2003 there were 1052 recipients. In the second phase



from September 2003-August 2004 there were 1500 recipients. In April 2003 aware of the critical condition of the village of Wazintet lacking potable water, the sisters made a request to UNICEF and to the Generalate of the Filippini Sisters to fund the transportation of water by water-truck to these people. With the approval and cooperation of the local government officials the project was successful. The project lasted from April to December 2003. The beneficiaries of the village of **Wazintet** were very grateful for the help given them during that critical period.

Cistercian Monks of Eritrea

The mission of Cistercians is to seek God in a life of guided by prayer and work, "Ora et Labora", according to the Rule of St Benedict. Oriental Rite Cistercian Monasticism dates back to 1930. It was pioneered by a pious Eritrean diocesan priest, Abba Haile Mariam Ghebre-Amalak alias Fr. Felix, when he became a Cistercian monk of Casamari Abbey in southern Italy, starting his novitiate on December 7, 1930. In 1940, monks of the Cistercian Congregation of Casamari

opened a monastery at Bezeza, 14 km north of Asmara, Eritrea. In 1948, the community was transferred to Asmara. The latter monastery became Prioratus Sui Juris, i.e. an autonomous province in the context of the Cistercian Congregation of Casamari. Six months after their arrival in Asmara, the monks started a religious bulletin called "Berhan" (Light), first of its kind in Eritrea. The long-standing conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia affected the monastery deeply. The monastery was nationalized by the Communist Regime of Menghistu Hailemariam, and the monks were obligated to leave Villaggio Paradiso and build another monastery a few blocks away from that location. In 1960 a religious house was opened in Keren. By 1965 this monastic house already had sufficient local vocations. At time



this building was extended, a large section added, and the number of boys being instructed rose to 60. To date this place educated 850 youth including more than 40 religious priests and diocesan clergy. At the 1982 General Chapter in Casamari, Italy, the monastery in Keren was designated Priorato Semplice and given monastic autonomy. The Monks spend their day in prayer, educating the youth, and carrying out pastoral activities in the Keren diocese. They also preach retreats to the male and female religious communities in Keren and the nearby village.



St. Vincent dePaul



Vincent had a passion for the poor and a genius for networking and organizing others to meet the full range of needs, both material and spiritual, of those who live on the margins of society. St. Vincent DePaul (1581-1660) was not only the founder of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians) but also the Daughters of Charity, the Confraternities of Charity and Ladies of Charity (1617). A man of deep faith and enormous creativity, he is known as the "father of the poor" and "Universal Patron of Charity". His contributions to the education of priests and services for the poor shaped our church's role in the modern world. Giuseppe Sapeto (1811 to August 24, 1895) was an Italian Lazarist missionary (i.e.) a member of the mission to the poor founded in Paris in 1625 by St. Vincent de Paul), an orientalist and an author. Born at Carcare, Genoa, he became a Lazarist missionary at the age of 18. He travelled to Lebanon and Egypt before sailing to Massawa in

1837 with the French brothers Antoine and Arnaud d'Abbadie, who were to spend ten years (1838-1848) travelling in Ethiopia. He went inland, visited Adwa and Gondar, and later joined the mission of the Italian Lazarist Monsignor Giustino de Jacobis. He fell seriously ill and returned home. After recovering, he returned to Massawa as a traveller rather than as a missionary, visited the Danakil salt depression, and, in company with his compatriot, Father Stella, visited the country of the Bogos, Mensa, and Habab in northwestern Eritrea in 1851. During these travels he collected Ge'ez (ancient Ethiopic), Tegré, and Blin (a Cushitic language of western Eritrea) vocabularies.

Justin De Jacobis, was a Vincentian Missionar, who served in Ethiopia from 1839 until his death. Between 1839-1860 he worked in northern Ethiopia, primarily Tegray. On July 25, 1939, he was beatified and canonized as a saint on October 26, 1975. St. Justin is special to Catholics in Eritrea and in some areas of Ethiopia. St. Justin's apostolate was mainly in the country which at one time was known as Abyssinia, but which today is two countries, Eritrea and Ethiopia. The first Christian seed was planted along the Eritrean coast in the first century, and in time, by crossing the Eritrean plateau, it spread into northern Ethiopia. From the beginning of the fourth century until the 18th, before St. Justin's arrival on the evangelizing scene, dozens of monasteries were established by various local and foreign saints. The first evangelizers, known as Roman Saints, who spread Christianity in a decisive manner, were missionaries coming from the Roman Empire. Unfortunately the gospel preached by these men was a cause of misunderstanding between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Catholics, relying on the teaching of St. Frumentius, the first bishop sent by St. Athanasius around 340, insisted that the first evangelizers had been Catholics. They said, and rightly, that St. Athanasius could not ordain and send a bishop who had not followed the faith professed by himself.

ማሕበር ደናግል ኦርሰሊኒ

ማሕበርና ብኣባ ፍራንቸስኮ ዘማርያም ዝተባህሉ ኢጣልያዊ (ብ3 ጥሪ 1771 ዝተወልደ) ብ3 ታሕሳስ 1818 ዓ/ም/ፈ ኣብ ጋንዲኖ (በርጋም) ዝተባህለ ዓዲ ኣብ ኢታሊ ዝርከብ ከተማ ተመስረተ። ኣባ ፍራንቸስኮ ካብ ንእስነቶም ጀሚሮም ንጡፍ ኣገልጋሊ ቤተክርስቲያን ነበሩ። ኣምላኽ ንመዓርገ ክህነት ጸዊዕዎ ኣብ ናይ በርጋም ሃገር ስብከት ዝርከብ ዘርኣ-ክህነት ኣትዮም ብትግሃት ትምህርቶም ድሕሪ ምዝሃም ብዓቢ እምነትን መንፈሳውነትን ብ22 ታሕሳስ 1793 ዓ/ም/ፈ መዓርገ ክህነት ንምቕባል በቅዑ። በዚ እዋን እዚ ብናይ ውግእ ናፖልዮን ሳዕቤን ዝኣክልኣብ ሕዝቢ እቲ ዝነበረ ሃገር ድንቀኣናን ጥሜትን ናይ ሃይማኖት ውድቀትን ኣዚዩ የስፋሕፍሕ ነብረ'ሞ ኣባ ፍራንቸስኮ ብኣባታዊ ርሕራሔ ተለዓሊሎም ዝተፈላለዩ ናይ ስራሕ መደብ እናኣዘውተሩ ናይቲ ሕዝቢ ኩነታት ከመሓይሹ ብዙሕ ጸዕርታትን ንጥፊታትን ገበሩ። ካብቲ ዝገበርዎ ንጥፊታት ቤት ትምህርቲ ፍልጠት ዘቅስም ኩስኩሳ መንእሰያት ኣዝዩ ኣድላይ ዝኾነ ጉዳይ ስለዝኾነ፤ ብ1818 ዓ/ም/ፈ 1ይ ደረጃ ቤት ትምህርቲ ኣብ ዓዶም (ኢጣልያ) ከፈቱ። ኣብዚ ጊዜ እዚው ጸዊዕታ ምንኸስና ዝተሰምዔን ኣርባዕተ (4) ኣዋልድ ስለዝረከቡ እዚ ማሕበር ደናግል ኦርሰሊኒ መስረቱ። ድሕሪ ሓጺር ጊዜ ከኣ ካብ ጋንዲኖን ከባቢኡን ብዙሓት ሰብ ጽቡቕ ድላይ እናተሓወስኤን እቲ ማሕበር ብርክት ዝበላ ኣባላት ሓዘ። ኣባ ፍራንቸስኮ ንደቆም ኣቦን መምህርን ኮይኖም ብቲ ሓዋርያዊ ኣገልግሎተን ኣብ ምምህርና፤ ኣብ ቊምስናታትን ኣብ ምእላይ ሕመማትን ኣብ ኩስኩሳ መንእሰያትን ሕጻናትን ተጸሚደን ምሉእ ሕይወተን ብገርህነትን ብምሉእ ተወፋይነት ከሕልፋኦ ይደልዩ ነበሩ።

ዕላማኡን መንፈሳውነቱን ተልእኮኡን

እዚ ማሕበር ሽሕ እኳ ብመስራቲኡ ዝተደልየ ፍሉይ መምርሒ ሕይወት እንተነበሮ ምስ ዕላማኡ ዝሰማማዕ ናይ **ቅድስቲ ኣንጀላ መንገዲ መንፈሳውነት ተኸተለ**፤ እዚ ከኣ ብሕሹኽታ መንፈስ ቅዱስ ዝረኸበቶ “ልዕሊ ኩሉን ኣብ ኩሉን ኣምላኽ ጥራይ እዩ ክድለ ዘለዎ” ኣብ ዝብል መንፈሳውነት ዝምስረት እዩ። እዚ “**ኣምላኽ ጥራሕ**” ዝብል መንፈስ ከኣ ከምቲ ሐረግ ምስ ጉንዲ ወይኒ ለጊቡ ሓደ ዝኸውን፤ ከምኡ ደናግል እዚ ገዳም እዚ ምስ ክርስቶስ ሓደ ክኾና እሞ እቲ ንሱ ዝፈጸሞ ተልእኮ ክፍጽማ ይጽውዕዎን (ዮሐ. 15) ካብ መንፈሳውያን ሓይላት ከኣ ብፍላይ ንፍቅርን ትሕትናን ክለብሳ ይላበውዎን። ከምዚ ከኣ ይብሉ “እመናኒ ደቀይ ዓሚኸ ትሕትና እንተዘይህልዩክን ንእግዚኣብሔር ዝግባእ ክብሪ ንክትህባኣ ኣይትበኸባን ኢኸን” (ፊሊ. 2፣ 5-11) ናይዛ መንፈሳዊት ሓይሊ እዚኣ ኣብነት ትኾና ቅ. ድንግል ማርያም እያ። (ሉቃ. 1፣ 46-55) እምበኣር ደናግል ኦርሰሊኒ ዘንጽሖቲ ድንግል ማርያም በዚ ብሩህ ዕላማ መስራቲኤን ተመሪሖን ንፍቅሪ ኣምላኽን ፍቅሪ ብጸይን ከም ዕላማ ሕይወትን እየን ዝወሰዳ። በዚ ከኣ ከከም ሕዝቡን ጊዜኡን ኩነታቱን ኣብ ስነ መዕበያ ንዘለዉ ሰባት፡ ብሕልፊ ግን ንደቂ ኣንስትዮን ንሕመማትን ጽጉማትን ኣብ ማእላይን ምሕጋዝ ስለዘተኩር ኣብ ማእከል ኣሕዋት ጨው ምድርን ብርሃን ዓለምን ክኾና ብምግዳል፤ ናብ ኩሉ ክፍሊ ዓለማት ታዋፊረን ይርከባ። ኣብ ሃገርና (ኤርትራ) ኣውን እቲ ኣብ ኢታሊ ዝተተኸለ ወይኒ ጨናፍሩ ክዝርግሕን እቲ ክብሪ ኣምላኽን ድሕነት ነብሳትን ዝዕላማኡ፤ ስብከተ ወንጌል ከበስር ብ1938 ዓ/ም/ፌ ብ4 ደናግል ብምጽዋዕ ኣቢሉ ኣሥመራ ኣተወ። ጸኒሖ እውን ኣብ ኩሉ ዞባታት ሃገርና ክዝርጋሕ ጀመረ፤ ማለት ኣብ ዞባ ማእከል ዞባ ሰሜናዊ ቀይሕ ባሕሪ፤ ዞባ ጋሽ ባርካ፤ ዞባ ዓንሰባ፤ ዞባ ደቡብ እናተዘርግሖ ሓዋርያዊ ተልእኮኡን ናይ መስራቲኡ ሓደራን ይፍጽም ኣሎ።

ኣመጸጽኣ ኣብ ኤጳርቅና ከረን

ጸገምን ሽግርን ናይ ሕዝቢ ኣሸራ ሰሚያም ንገዳም ደናግል ኦርሰሊኒ ዝኳሕኩሖ ብፁዕ ኣቡነ ኣብርሃ ፍራንስዋ (4ይ ጳጳስ ኤርትራ) ነብሩ። በቲ ጊዜ እቲ ሓለቃ (ሓላፊት) ገዳም ዝነበረኣ እናቴ ዳኒኤላ ሺታሊ ከኣ ድሕሪ ብዙሕ ኣስተንትኖን ምስትውዓልን ምስ መማኸርተን ተመያይጦን ንጠቅላሊት ሓለቃ ገዳም ድሕሪ ምውካስ፤ ንሕቶ ናይ

ብፁዕ ኣቡነ ኣብርሃ ፍራንስዋ ብሓጎስ ተቀበላኣ ኣሞ፤ ብ6/7/1982 ዓ/ም/ፌ ኣብ ኣሸራ እናቴ ለተማርያም ሽከር፤ እናቴ ኣምለሰት ሓጅ ምስ ኣሕሉቀንን ከማኡ እውን ብክቡር ኣባ ተሰፋማርያም ብድሆ (ኣብቲ ጊዜ እቲ ምክትል ኣቡነ ኣብርሃ ዝነበሩ) ተሰንዮን ንኣሸራ ክመጸ ቅዱስ ሚኣኬል ከረን ኣተዋ፡ ኣባ ኣስፍሃ ጅምዕ ብዓቢ ሓጎስ ተቀቢሎም ኣብ ከረን ኣሕደርወን እሞ፤ ንጽባሒቱ ሒዞምወን ብዓቢ ዓጀብ ኣሸራ ንክኣትዋ 4 ሰዓት ብሪፋይ ተጓዲዞን ብሰላም ኣተዋ ሕዝቢ ምስ ኣብቲ ጊዜ እቲ ቆሞስ ዝነበሩ ክቡር ኣባ ክብሮም ጸጋይ ብዓቢ ዓጀብ ተቀበልወን፡ ንጽባሒቱ ከኣ ሓዋርያዊ



ስርሓን ብስም እግዚኣብሔር ጀመራ፤ ማለት ንሕጻናትን ዓበይትን ትምህርቲ ክርስቶስ ክምህራ፤ ሕመማትን ኣረገውትን ክበጽሓ፤ ዝሓዙ ከጻናንን ዝተባእሱ ክዕርቃ፤ ኣብ ቤተክርስቲያን ከገልግላን ብዓቢ ተወፋይነት ጀመራ። ካብ ሽዑ ጀሚረን እምበኣር ደናግል ኦርሰሊኒ ብብዓመቱ እናሰፍሓን ሓደሽቲ ኣባላት እናወሰከን ይጓዓዝ ነበረ።



እቲ ኣብ መጀመርያ ኣብ ሓንቲ ክፍሊ ቤት ትምህርቲ ዝጀመረ ሕክምናዊ ኣገልግሎት እናዓበየ በብዓመቱ ኣብዚ ሕጂ ዘለዎ ደረጃ በጺሑ ኣሎ። ሕጂ እውን ካብዚ ዘለዎ እናማዕበለን እናዓበየን ክከይድ ናይ ወትሩ ተስፋና እዩ። እዚ ማሕበር'ዚ ኣብዚ ኤጳርቅናና ኣብ 3 ቦታታት ማለት **ኣሸራ፣ ማላስ፣ ሓጋዝ፣** ተዘርጊሑ ሕድሪ ናይ መስራቲኡ ይቅጽል ኣሎ። ዝህቦ ኣገልግሎት ከኣ ንመናሰያት ምኹስኳስ፣ ንሕጻናት ምምሃር፣ ንሕሙማትን ኣረገውትን ምእላይን ምሕካምን፣ ንዝተባእሱ ምዕራቕ ንዝኸታማትን ድኻታት ምሕብሓብ፣ ነዚ ኩሉ ንሕና ዘይኮነ እግዚኣብሔር ኣብ ማሕበርና ዝፍጽሞ ዘሎ ሰናይ ተግባራትን ኣገልግሎትን እዩ

እሞ ክብርን ስብሓትን ንዕኡ ይኹኖ ኣሜን።

ማሕበር ኣሓት ተራዳእያት

ማሕበር ኣሓት ተራዳእያት፣ ኣብ 1976፣ ኣብኡ ሉቃስ ሚለዚ መስረትዎ። ኣብ ምብጋሱ ሓሙሽተ ኣዋልድ ተመሃርቲ ብምቅባል ኣብ ዓዲኳላ ተጀመረ። እንተኾነ ቦቲ ግዜ'ቲ ዝነበረ ዘይርጉእ ኩነታት ናብ ኣሥመራ ጠቕሊለን ኣተዋ። ኣብ ከባቢ ገጂረት ጥቃ ደብረ መድኃኔ ዓለም እናተቀመጣ፣ ኣብ ጥቃ ሳንታ ፋሚልያ (ኣሥመራ ዩኒቨርሲቲ) ንተመክርቲ ዝኾነን ንእሽቶ ባራካ ረኺበን ከፈታኦ። ዝርጋሔ ማሕበር ካብ ኣስመራ ወጸኢ፤ ነፋሲት ኣብ 1980። ደቀምሓረ ኣብ 1997። ከሙውን ኣብ ከረን ቤት ማሕተም። ኣብ ደቀምሓረ ዝተፈላለየ መንፈሳዊ ኣገልግሎት ዝህብ ገዛውቲ ብምኽፋት የግልግላ ኣለዋ። ኣባላት ማሕበር ኣብ ናይ ሕክምና፣ ምምህርና፣ ቤት ማሕተም ኣጋት ተራዳእያት ከረን....ማሕበር ተዋፊረን ሓዋርያዊ ኣገልግሎት የካይዳ።

ማሕበር ደናግል ካፑቺኒ

መስራቲት ኣዚ ማሕበር'ዚ፣ ኣብ 1844 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ካብ ኣቶ ጆሻኒ ቶማሶን ወ/ሮ ካተሪና ፓቪዮን ዝተባህሉ መንፈሳውያን ሰብ ቃል ኪዳን፣ ኣብ ካርማኖላ እትብሃል ንእሽቶ ከተማ ኢጥልያ ተወልደት። እቶም መጠነይና መነባብሮ ዝነበሮም ሓረስቶት ወለዲ ድማ፣ ንጓሎም ኣና ማሪያ ዝብል ስም ሃቡዋ። ንሳ ካብ ሾመንተ ኣሕዋታ መበል ሻብዐይቲ ነበረት። ክልተ ኣሕዋታ ጌና ብሕጻንነቶም ስለዝሞቱ ኣየርኩብትሎምን። ኣብ ኣርባዕተ ዓመት ዕድሜኦ ከኣ ኣቦኦ ሞተ። ኣዲኦ ድሕሪ ሸውዓተ ዓመት ካልእ ሰብኣይ ስለ ዝተመርፀወት፣ ኣና ማሪያ ምስታ ንእሽቶ ሓውታ ነዚ ሓዲሽ ኩነት ስድራ ቤት ክትቅበል ተገደደት። ይኹንምበር፣ ኣዲኦ ብዝከኣላ መጠን ብመንፈስን ሥጋን ኩስኩሳ ኣዕበየታ። ስራሕን ጸሎትን ኣውራ ከኣ ንድኻታት ጽጉማትን ምፍቃር መሃረታ። ኣና ማሪያ ከም ማንም ሕጻን ትሰርሕ፣ ትጽሊ፣ ትጻውትን ትምሃርን ነበረት። ኣብ ኣመዓባብላ መንፈሳዊ ሕይወታ ምስ እነተኩር፣ ኣብቲ ተወሊዳ ዝዓበየትሉ ከባቢ ማእከል መንእሰያት ፊሊፒኒ ዝተባህለ ማሕበር ፈለሰቲ ነበረ። ኣና ማሪያ ከኣ ኣብኡ ክትጻውትን ትምህርተ ክርስቶስ ክትመሃርን ትኸይድ ነበረት። ብሓጺሩ መባኣታዊ መንፈሳዊ ዠብኩሳኦ ኣብዚ ቦታዚ ቀሰመቶ። ኣና ማሪያ ዓሰርተ ትሽዓተ ዓመት ምስ ገበረት ኣዲኦ ብሞት ተፈልየታ። ድሕሪ ሞት ኣዲኦ ምስ ሰብኣይ ኣዲኦ ምንባር ትርጉም ስኢናትሉ ከኣ፣ ምስታ ብጥምቀትውን ባሊጊኦ ዝኾነትን ብዓልቲ ሓዳርን ቦኹሪ ሓውታን፣ ማዳለና፣ ክትቅመጥ ናብ ከተማ ቶሪኖ ከደት። ኣብቲ እዋንቲ ከተማ ቶሪኖ ከም በዓል ጆሻኒ ዶንቦስኮ፣ ጁሰፕ በነዶቶ

ኮቶለንጎ፣ ለዮናርዶ ሙሪያሶ ወ.ዘ.ተ.ዝአመሰሉ ንጥፈታት ግብረ ሰናይ ዘካይዱ ሓያሎ ዓበይቲ ቅዱሳት ነበሩዋ። ኣና ማሪያ ምስኣቶምን ምስቲ ቅዱስ ንጥፈታቶምን ክትላለ ጀመረት። ጸኒሓ'ውን ንጥፍቲ መንእሰይ መሳርሕቶም ኮነት። ኣውራ ምስ ማሕበር ዶን ቦስኮን ማሕበር ኮተለንጎን። ዶን ቦስኮ ንመንፈሳዊ ኩስኩሳ መንእሰያት ዝጥፍ ማሕበር ክኸውን ከሎ፣ ኮተለንጎ ድማ ሕብረተሰብ ዝነፈጎምን ዝፈንፈኖምን ሰባት ዝሕብሕብ ማሕበር እዩ። ኣዶ እዋን ሓንቲ ሃብታም መበለት ንኣና ማሪያ ከም ንላን ብጸይታን ክትኮና ምስኣ ክትነብር ስለ ዝለመነታ፣ ካብ ሓውታ ተፈልያ ምስኣ ተጸግዐት። እታ ሰበይቲ መንፈሳዊት፣ ንኹሉ ንጥፈታት ግብረ ሰናይ እትፈቱን ነዞም ኣብ ላዕሊ ዝተጠቐሱ ገበርቲ ሰናይ ሰባት እትድግፍን ነበረት። ኣና ማሪያ ንፍዕቲ ሰፋዪት ክዳን እያ ነይራ። እታ ሰበይቲ ድማ፣ ነቲ ካብኡ ትረኽቦ እቶት ንግብረ ሰናይ ከተውዕሎ ተተባብዓ ነበረት። ኣና ማሪያ ኣብዚ ቦታዚ መንእሰያት፣ ሕሙማት፣ ድኻታትን ጽጉማትን ኣብ ምእላይ ብንጥፈት ትሳተፍ ነበረት። ንኣስታት 21 ዓመት ዝኣክል ሕይወታ ብከምዚ ኣሕለፈቶ።

ኣና ማሪያ ብግዜ ሓጋይ ማይ ባሕሪ ክትሕጽብ ናብ ሎዋኖ (ሊጉርያ) ምኻድ ልምዲ ነበራ። ንእግረ መንገዳ ከኣ ኣብቲ ገምገም ባሕሪ ንዝርከቡ ገፈፍቲ ዓሳ ትምህርተ ክርስቶስ ትምህርምን ኣብቲ መሸጎራጉር ገዛውቲ ንዝቐመጡ ድኻታት ትሕግዝን ተጸናንዕን ነበረት። ማዕረ ማዕሪኡ ድማ ሰዓታት ጸሎት ብምዱብ መንገዲ ተኸብር ነበረት። በዚ መንፈሳዊን ስሩዕን ሕይወታን ንድኻታት ዝነበራ ፍቕሪን ካብ ብዙሓት ኣድናቓት ረኽበት። ኣዶ መዓልቲ፣ ኣና ማሪያ ከም ልማዳ ኣብ ጸሎት ጸኒሓ ካብ ቤተክርስቲያን ማሕበር ካፑቺኒ ክትወጽእ እንከላ፣ ካብ ሓደ ንገዳም ተባሂሉ ዝሰራሕ ዝነበረ ሕንጻ ዝወደቐ እምኒ ንሓደ ካብቶም ሰራሕተናታት ርእሱ ፈግኦ። ሰባት ታዕታዕ ክብሉ ሰምዐት። ነገራቱ ክትፈልጥውን ተኣልየት። ነቲ ዝቐሰለ ክትሕክም ከኣ ተጓዩየት ዝከኣላ ገበረትሉን። ብዘይካዚ ናይ ክልተ መዓልቱ መሃያ ሂባ፣ “ገዛኻ ከድካ ደቅስ ክሳብ ዝሕሸካ ሰራሕ ኣይትውፈር” በለቶ። ነዚ ተግባራት ዝረኣዩ ሰባት ብሓቂ ተገሪሞም ጽቡቕ ኣውረዩላ። እዚ ፍጻመዚ ቀንዲ ምኽንያት ምልዋጥ ዓለማዊ ሕይወታን ኣብ ምርጫ ጸዋዕታ ሕይወተ ምንኩስና ዘብጽሓን እዩ ክበሃል ይከኣል።

ነቲ ሓድሽ ገዳም ወይዘሪት ኤሊቸ እትባሃል ሰበይቲ እያ ተስርሖ ዝነበረት። ወይዘሪት ኤሊቸ ኣቐዲማ ኣብ ገዳም እያ ነይራ። ሽሕ'ኳ ካብ ምርጫ ወፋይ ሕይወት እንተ ወጸት መንፈሳዊ ቅንኣታ ገና ኣይሃሰሰን። ዕላማዚ ሓድሽ ገዳም መስርሒኣ ከኣ ነቶም ኣብ ሎዋኖ ዝርከቡ ድኻታት ሕሙማትን ጥራይ ዝኣልያ ውሕድ ዝበላ መንእሰያት ክትኣኻኽብን ምእንትኡ ማሕበር ክትምስርትን እዩ። ወይዘሪት ኤሊቸን ኣባ ኣንጀሊኮን ቀንዲ ኣማኻሪኣ ዝነበሩ ካፑቺናዊ ካህን ንኣና ማሪያ ብማዕዶ ይፈልጡዋ ነበሩ። ኣብቲ እዋንቲ ድማ ነዚ ሓድሽ ማሕበር እትበቐዕ መራሒት ኣብ ምንዳይ ነበሩ። ኣና ማሪያ ሽዑ ጓል ኣርብዓ ዓመት እያ ኮይና። ነቲ ኣቐዲሙ ዝተጠቐሰ ፍጻመ ዝራኣየት ኤሊቸ፣ ከይተወላወለት ናብ ኣባ ኣንጀሊኮ ከይዳ፣ “ዚ ሕድሽ ማሕበርና ክትመርሕ እትበቐዕ ኣና ማሪያ ኢያ ለምንዋ” በለቶም። ንሶም ንኣና ማሪያ ረኽብም ኣዘራረቡዋ። ንሳ ግን “ክሓስበሉ እዩ” ኢላ ዘይርገጽ መልሲ ሃበቶም። ኣባ ኣንጀሊኮ ከይተሓለሉ ናብ ቶሪኖ ከይዶም ምስ ኣባት ነፍሳ ብዛዕባ እዚ ጉዳይዚ ተመላሊሶም ተዘራረቡ። ኣብ መጨረሻታ፣ ኣና ማሪያ ድሕሪ ክንደይ ጸሎትን፣ ምስ ኣባት ነፍሳ ድሕሪ ምምካርን “ሕራይ” በለት። ብሓጺሩ፣ ህንጻ ገዳም ምስ ተፈጸመ፣ ኣና ማሪያ ምስ ካልኣት ሓሙሽተ ብጸታ፣ ኣብ 23 ጥሪ 1885 ዓ.ም.ፈ. ልብሲ ምንኩስና ተቐቢለን ተመክሮኤን ጀመራ። ኣና ማሪያ ድማ እናቴ ፍራንቸስካ ዘኢያሱስ ብዝብል ሓዲሽ ስም ተጸውዓ። እታ ሓድሽ ማሕበር ከኣ “ሳልሳይ ማሕበር ደናግል ካፑቺኒ ዘሎዋኖ” ዝብል ስም ተዋህባ። እንተኾነ እናቴ ፍራንቸስካ ብዙሕ ከይጸንሓ ካብ ኣረኣእያኣ ወ/ት ኤሊቸ ዝሰፍሖ ራእይ ከም ዝነበረን እና ተጋህደ መጸ። ኣብ መወዳእታውን ኤሊቸ በዚ ኣተሓሳስባ ኣደና ስለ ዝተቐደወት ጸግዓ ሒዛ ተረፈት። ኣደና ግን ኣብ ዓመት ዘይመልእ ግዜ ካብ ሎዋኖ ወጸኢ ገዛውቲ ክትከፍት ጀመረት። ቀንዲ ዕላማ ማሕበር፤ ሀ) ገዛ ገዛ ከድካ ንድኻታት፣ ሕሙማት ምእላይን ኣብ ሆስፒታል ምግልጋልን፣ ለ) ንመንእሰያት መንፈሳውነት ስነ ጥበብውን ኩስኩሳን ምሃብ ነበረ። እናቴ ፍራንቸስካ፣ ድሕሪ ሾውዓተ ዓመት ምስረታ ማሕበረን፣ ኣብ 1892 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ናብ ኡራጓይ፣ ኣርጀንቲናን ብራዚልን ብኣካል ከይደን ሓያሎ ገዛውቲ ከፈታ። ንዓሰርተ ሰለስተ ዓመት ዝኸውን ካብ ኢጣሊያ ናብ ላቲን ኣሜሪካ እናተመላለሳ ምስተን ኣብኡ ክሰርሓ ዝመዘዘኣን ደናግል ብዘይሕለል መንፈስን ተወፋይነትን ሰርሓ። ኣብ ነሓስ 1904 ድማ፣ ኣብ መበል

ስሳ ዓመተን፣ ምእንቲ አገልግሎት ድኻታት ሕይወተን ብቐድስና ወፍየን፣ አብ ሞንተቪድዮ (ኡራጓይ) ዓረፋ። ሬሳኻውን አብኡ ተቀብረ። አብዘን ዕስራ ዓመት ሕይወተ ምንኩስናኦን፣ አብ ኢጣልያ ላቲን አሜሪካን 20 ገዛውቲ ከፊተን። አማኢት ደናግል'ውን አፍርየን። ብፅዕናኦን ድማ 10 ጥቅምቲ 1993 ተአወጀ። ሚስዮን ብራዚል አብ 1899 ምስ ተሸፍተ ድሕሪ ክልተ ዓመት፣ አብ መጋቢት 1901፣ እተን አብኡ ዝሰርሓ ዝነበራ ሾውዓተ መንእሰያት ደናግል ካልኦት ሓሙሽተ ካህናት ካፑቺንኒን 200 ዝኾኑ መእመናንን ብኢንዱዮስ ዝበሃሉ ደቂ ዓዲ ብጅምላ ተቀትሉ። አደና ከኣ ደናግለን ኣኸሊል ዓወት ሰማዕትነት ክደፍኣ ርእየን ሓለፋ።



ድሕሪ ነዊሕ ጊዜ ይኹን ደኣ እምበር፣ ተኸተልተን ዝኾና ደቀንውን አይሓመቃን፣ ነዚ ምስዮናዊ መንፈስ ማሕበር ክጠፍእ ስለ ዘይደለያ አብ አፍሪቃ ክስጋግራኦ ጀመራ። አብ 1930ታት፣ አብ ሃረር (ኢትዮጵያ) አትየን ነበራ። እንተኾነ ምስ ምስዓር ጣልያን ተሰጉጐን ወጸ። አብ 22 ነሐሴ 1964 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ አብ ሰገነይቲ ኩስኩሳ ጸዋዕታ ደቀባት ንምፍጣር ሓዋርያዊ ስርሐን ፈለማ። አብ ኤርትራ ንዕማመን አምላኽ ስለ ዝባረኽ ድማ፣ ሎሚ 90 ሰብ ዓቢይን ንኡስን መብጽዓ ደናግልን 5 ተመክርቲን አለዋ። አብ 8 ገዛውቲ ማለት ሰገነይቲ እንገላ፣ ዓዲ-ኳላ፣ መንደፊራ፣ **ኤደን፣ከረን፣ፈለዳርብ፣** ቢምቢልና፣ ከምኡ'ውን አብ አስመራ፣ ነቲ አዲኤን ዝተማሕጸናኤን ስራሕ ብንጥፈት የሰላሰላ አለዋ። ደናግል ካፑፕና ኤደን አብ “መባእታ ቤት ትምህርቲ አቡነ ካራራ”

መራሕትን መምህራን ኮይነን ይሰርሓ። ብተወሳኺ፣ አብ ምስትምሃርን ትምህርተ ክርስቶስ ይነጥፋ። ማሕበር ደናግል ካፑቺን ኤደን አብ 1983 ዓ.ም.ፍ. ጀሚራ። ስርሓን ድማ ብኩስኩሳመንእሰያት ዓዲ-ዓዲ እንኸድካ ትምህርተ ክርስቶስ ብምምሃርን ፈለማቶ። ድሓር ግን እቲ ዓዲ-ዓዲ እንኸድካ ትምህርተ ክርስቶስ ምምሃር እንዘሓለ ከይዱ። ከምኡ ቤት-ትምህርቲ መማዕበሊ ደቂ ኣንስትዮ (ኤደን 1996) ክንክን ጥዕና...የካይዳ።



ማሕበር ደናግል ካፑቺኒ ፍለዳርብ-መደበር ማርያም ደዓሪት ማሕበር ደናግል ካፑቺኒ ፈለዳርብ። ትካል ጥዕና ማሪያም ደዓሪት ፈለዳርብ ዝተመስረተትሉ ዓ.ም. 1994፤



ማሕበር ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅር

አብ ጊዜ ጣልያን ብዝተፈጥረ ፖለቲካዊ ኩነታት ፈረንሳውያን ስለ ዝተሰጉ፣ ኣቲ ማሕበር ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅር ካብ 1878 ክሳብ 1895 ኣብ ከረን ዝጸዓራሉ ሓዋርያዊ ተልእኾ ኣቋሪጸን ንዓደን ከም ዝተመልሳ ታሪኽ ይሕብረና። ይኹንምበር፣ ሕዝቢ ከረን ካብ ልብን ሕልናን እዘን ደናግል ከቶ ኣይተሰረዘን። ኩሉ መዓልቱ ሓልዩ ስለ ዝፍጸም ከኣ፡ንኣምላኽ ዝመደበ መዓልቲ ምጽባይ ግድን ኮነ።

ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅሪ፣ ኣብ ወርሒ ታሕሳስ 1980 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ተኣምራታዊት ንጽሕቲ ድንግል ማርያም ንቅድስቲ ካተሪና ላቦረ እንካብ እትራያ ናይ መበል 150 ዓመት ኢዮቤል ምኽንያት ብምግባር ናብ ከረን ወሪደን ኣብ ሕዝቢ ማርያማዊ ጐስጓስን፡ ዕድላ ማርያም ድንግልን ኣካየዳ። ገዛ ገዛ ብኻድ ንሕሙማት በጽሓ። ንሕዙናት ኣጸናንዓ። ሕዝቢ ከረን በዚ ሰናይ ተግባር ተሓጉሶም ምሳእም ንክተርፋ ሃረራታኦም ገለጹለን። ኣብቲ ጊዜ'ቲ ዝነበራ ሓለቃ ንኣቡነ ኣብርሃ ፍራንስዋ ድልየት ሕዝቢ ከረን ገላጸሎም። ኣቡን ከኣ ኣብ ከረን ተቀሚጠን ቀዳሞት ኣዴታተን ደቂ ፍቅር ዝፈለማኦ ግራት ወንጌል ንክቅጽላኦ ተላበውወን።

ብድሕሪዚ ምስ ኣብ ከረን ዝነበረሩ ካህናት ብፍላይ ከኣ ምስ ኣባ ገ/እግዚአብሔር ሓምደ፣ ቪካርዮ ከረን፣ ኣብ 06/01/1981 ዓ.ም.ፈ. ኣብ ቤተክርስቲያን ቅድስቲ ሥላሴ እትርከብ ገዛ ቆሞስ ብጊዚያውነት ሰፊረን፣ ኣብ ገዛባንዳን ከባቢ ዓድታትን እናዞራ ሓዋርያዊን ማሕበራውን ኣገልግሎት ክህባ ጀመራ።ንሳተን ብሓድሽ ሓዋርያዊ ግራት ቤት ክርስትያን ክሕጉሳ እንክለዋ፡ ሕዝቢ ድማ ናይ ቀደም ላዛሪስትና መጺኤናና እናበለ ደስታኡ ይገልጽ ነበረ።

ንቤት ትምህርቲ መዓለ ሕፃናት ዝርኢ

- ስም ቤት ትምህርቲ “ቅድስቲ ሉዊሳ”፤
- ዝተመሥረተሉ 1983 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፤

ትካል ጥዕና፡መደበር ጥዕና ቅድስቲ ሉዊሳ-ሎሚ መደበር ጥዕና ቅ.ጊዮርጊስ ዝተመስረተሉ ዓ.ም.ፈ. 1982፤

ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅር ኣብ ሓልሓል



ማሕበር ደናግል ደቂ ፍቅሪ፣ ኣብ ትሕቲ ሓልዮት እግዚአብሔር፣ ብቅ. ቪንቸንስዮስ ደፓውሊን ቅ.ሊዊሳ ደማሪላክን ዝበሃሉ ቅዱሳት ብ29 ሕዳር...ዓ.ም.ፈ. ኣብ ዓዲ ፈረንሳ ተመስሪተ።ብኸመይ ዝበለ ጊዜን መገድን ተመስሪቱ ንዝብል ሕቶ፤ ሓደ ቅዱስ ነገር ክትገብር ንሕሹኹታ መንፈስ ቅዱስ ብምስማዕን ኩነታት ከባቢኻ ብምንባባን እዩ። እዞም ቅዱሳን መስሪቲውን በዚ ኣገባብኪ እዮም ነዚ ክሳብ ሎሚ ሕያው ኮይኑ ዝነበር ዘሎ ማሕበር ዝተከሉ። ታሪኽ ከም ዝምስክሮ፣ ኣብ ጊዜ ቅ.ቪንቸንስዮስ ዓዲ ፈረንሳ ኣብ ዓቢ ድኽነትን ውግእን ወዲቓ ነበረት። በዚ እግዚአብሔር ንድኻታት ከም ዝሓልን ዓቢ መደብ ከም ዘለዎን ንምግላጽ ብንእሽቶይ ነገር ጀመረ። ብሓንቲ ብሕማምን ድኽነትን ዝተጠቅዐት ስድራ። ነዛ ስድራዚኣ ንምሕጋዝ ዝተጀመረ ስራሕ ፍቅር ድማ ኣብ ኩሉ ከባቢ ዓዲ ፈረንሳ ክልሕም ጀመረ። ንቅ.ቪንቸንስዮስ እዛ ኣብ ዘስኣሕክሕ ኩነት ወዲቓ ዝረኸበዋ ስድራ፡

ንድኻታት ዘግልግላ ማሕበር ፍቕሪ ክምስርቱ ምኽንያት ኮነቶም። እታ ማሕበር ቀልጢፋ ምስ ተዘርግሐተን ብዙሕ ሰናይ ነገር ምስ ፈጸመትን ከአ፣ “እዛ ማሕበር እዚአ መስራቲአ ኣግዚኣብሔር ባዕሉ ደኣ'ምበር መስራቲ ሰብ የብላን፣” ኢሎም ንሓልዮት ኣምላኽ ስጉምቲ ብስጉምቲ ከም ዝተኸተልዎ ይገልጹ።

ዕላማ እዛ ማሕበር፣ ምንጪ እቲ ኩሉ ኣብነት ፍቕሪ ዝኾነ ክርስቶስ መሪሕ ሕይወትካ ጌርካ፣ ነቲ ንሱ ዝገብሮ ተግባራት ምቕጻል እዩ። መግለጺኡ ከአ ኩልንትናኻ ንኣምላኽ ብምሃብ ብትሕትናን ብፍቕርን ግርህነትን ንክርስቶስ ኣብ ድኻታት ምግልጋል እዩ። እቶም እነገልግሎም ድኻታት፤ ዘኸታም፣ ኣላይ ዘይብሎም ሽማግሌታት፣ ሕሙማት፣ ድኻታት ስድራቤታት...ወዘተ ክኾኑ እንከለዉ፣ ኣብዚኣቶም ንክርስቶስ ርኢኻ ምኽኣልን ምግልጋልን እዩ። እዛ ማሕበር እዚአ፣ እታ ቀዳመይቲ ካብ ገዳም ወጻኢ ኣብ መንገዲ፣ ገዛውቲ፣ ሕክምናታት፣ ኣብ ዓውደ ውግእ ጽጉማት ንምግልጋል ዝተዋፈረትን ብቤተክርስቲያን ተፈላጥነት ዝረኸበትን ኢያ። ቦቲ ቅዱስ ኣገልግሎታ ከአ ብዝቀልጠፈ ኣብ ምሉእ ዓለም ተዘርጊሓ ትርከብ። ኣብ ኤርትራ፣ ኣብ 1878 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ብፈረንሳውያን ኣባላት ማሕበር ተመስሪታ። ግን ን20 ዓመት ብተወፋይነት ምስ ሰርሐት ብሰንኪ ኣብቲ እዋንቲ ዝተፈጥረ ፖለቲካዊ ኩነታት ሃገር ክትዕጾ ተገደደት። መሊሳ ድሕሪ 40 ዓመት፣ ኣብ 1948 ዓ.ም.ፈ.፣ ብኢጣልያውያን ኣባላት ማሕበር ተኸፊታ ክሳብ ሕጂ ትቐጽል ኣላ።

ሓዋርያዊ ኣገልግሎት ደናግል ደቂ ፍቕሪ ኣብ ሓልሓል

መዋዕለ ሕፃናት

ስም ቢት ትምህርቲ፣ “ማርያም ጽዮን”፤
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