

# Huay

More than 500 members of the Huay tribe live in northern Thailand's Nan Province. They inhabit four main villages (Ban Nam Lieng, Ban Pang Hok, Ban Peen and Ban Huey Kohn) in Tung Chang District, not far from the Thailand-Laos border. About 40 years ago, the Huay moved away from the border area to their present settlements. They share their four villages with Thai and Lu people. Although they get along well with these groups, the Huay retain their own identity. One way they differ is that their

women carry loads on their heads, in contrast to most other tribal people in Southeast Asia who carry their loads in baskets on their backs.

The Huay living in Ban Nam Lieng, Ban Pang Hok and Ban Huey Kohn villages all share the family name of Taukam, while the Huay of Ban Peen have the name Hoom Doog.

Little is known about the Huay people. They have never appeared on lists used by Christian organizations of people groups or languages, and so they have never been specifically targeted with the gospel. The ethnographer Joachim Schliesinger, in his 2000 book *Ethnic Groups of Thailand*, was the first to document the Huay as a distinct people group.<sup>1</sup>

*Huay*, the name this group calls itself, means 'forest stream'. The Thais call them *Kha Hor*, a term that the Huay consider derogatory. 'It is said that they were taken during the troubled times in the middle of the nineteenth century as slaves or

war prisoners from Laos to Thailand. . . . Because of their ability to walk fast through jungles and mountainous areas, the Siamese authorities of that time used them as messengers. They walked so quickly that the Thai gave them the name *Kha Hor*, which means "flying slave".<sup>2</sup>

The Huay used to speak a language from the Mon-Khmer family, related to the Khmu languages. Over the last few generations the Huay language has been spoken less and less, so that today most members

of this small group speak Thai, with influences from Lao dialects, in their homes. Today more than 600,000 Khmu people live scattered throughout China and Southeast Asia, but most are either animists or Christians, whereas the Huay are Buddhists.

The Huay outwardly adhere to Buddhism, but they are also strongly influenced by

their centuries-old animistic rituals. They have a spirit house located near the Buddhist shrine 'where they offer sacrifices of rice, flowers and, alternatively, chickens or a pig once a year during the Thai New Year (*Songkran*) festival. They do not have altars for ancestor worship nor do they practice any agricultural rituals. In former times, spirit gates were built on the approach to their villages, leading up from the valleys.'<sup>3</sup>

There are no known Christians among this tribal group. Foreign and Thai Christians are working in Nan Province, but they are not known to have taken the gospel to the four villages inhabited by the Huay people. The Huay remain a needy unreached people group.



**Population:**  
520 (2000)  
570 (2010)  
620 (2020)  
**Countries:** Thailand  
**Buddhism:** Theravada  
**Christians:** none known

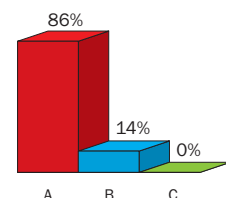


Xayographix

## Overview of the Huay

**Other Names:** Kha Hor, Kha Haw, Kha Hao, Kha Hawk  
**Population Sources:** 500 in Thailand (2000, J Schliesinger [1995 figure])  
**Language:** Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Unclassified  
**Dialects:** 0  
**Professing Buddhists:** 85%  
**Practising Buddhists:** 30%  
**Christians:** 0%  
**Scripture:** none  
**Jesus film:** none  
**Gospel Recordings:** none  
**Christian Broadcasting:** none  
**ROPAL code:** none

## Status of Evangelization



**A** = Have never heard the gospel  
**B** = Have heard the gospel but have not become Christians  
**C** = Are adherents to some form of Christianity