

WINTER 2024

جرحة اللوف برتكانه ٢ سُبْحَان رَبْلَ دَبِبَ المِنَة عَالَيْ مَعْدَانَهُ مَعَالَ المُنْعَانَ وَبِلَ دَبِبَ المِنَة عَالَيْ مَعْدَانَهُ مَعَالَ المُنْعَانَ مَ

HARODNA BIBLIOTEXA

M. IC BIE SANAEVO



On the Cover

Closing page of a prayer book, written in Arabic and containing a litany by 'Alī ibn Sulṭān Muḥammad al-Qārī al-Harawī and other prayers. Al-Qārī al-Harawī was born in Herat, Afghanistan, and died in Mecca in the early 17th century. This manuscript of his writing is preserved in the collection of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Sarajevo. (NUB 00002)

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HMML Magazine

Is published twice a year in support of HMML's mission: to preserve and share the world's handwritten past to inspire a deeper understanding of our present and future.

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The Hill Museum & Manuscript Library (HMML)

is a global organization that advances manuscript research and scholarly inquiry by digitally preserving, providing access to, and interpreting manuscript collections around the world. HMML places a special priority on manuscripts in regions endangered by war, political instability, or other threats. HMML is currently preserving manuscript collections at sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Gaza, Great Britain, India, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Slovenia, and Yemen. With approximately 450,000 manuscripts photographed in partnership with more than 800 libraries worldwide, HMML offers the world's largest collection of resources for the study of manuscript cultures. View the manuscripts in Reading Room (vhmml.org).

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Dear Friends,

I'm often asked, "What's in those manuscripts you're digitizing?" My usual reply is, "Whatever people before us thought was worth writing down." Given the scarcity and expense of writing materials in the pre-modern world, the words chosen to be memorialized were significant, worth the effort of committing them to parchment, paper, or whatever support was available.

As it was put in the Wisdom of Solomon, a Jewish text written in Greek in the early first century CE and preserved in Catholic and Orthodox Christian Bibles: "Wisdom opened the mouths of those unable to speak, and gave speech to the tongues of infants" (Wisdom 10:21). We humans believe in the power of creative thought, and we recognize wisdom in words that ring true.

At HMML we recognize the value of *all* words as bearers of meaning, whether silly or solemn, wise or foolish. That is why we photograph every manuscript in a collection. Each page has meaning. Some manuscripts were rescued from imminent destruction, like those featured in the "Where We're Working" section of *HMML Magazine*. Others are safe, at least for now, but sit silently on their shelves. By digitizing and cataloging these handwritten texts—and making their contents available to researchers at HMML and worldwide via HMML Reading Room (vhmml.org)—we give voice to manuscripts that were unable to speak. This is what you make possible by being a part of HMML's efforts. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Chumba Stewart

Columba Stewart Executive Director / CEO



ABOVE: Columba Stewart at the Franciscan Monastery in Fojnica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on August 29, 2023.

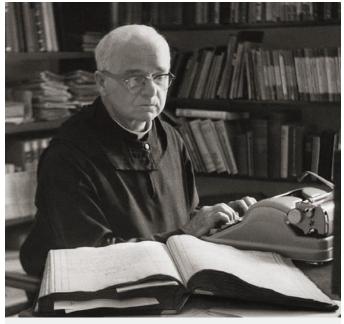
Getting it in Writing

Knowledge Preserved and Passed on in Handwritten Catalogs

By Matthew Z. Heintzelman

n a recent chilly October morning, I reached for one of HMML's copies of Paul Oskar Kristeller's Latin Manuscript Books Before 1600: A List of the Printed Catalogues and Unpublished Inventories of Extant Collections (1960). This book might be called a catalog of catalogs, in which Kristeller identifies bibliographic resources to study manuscript collections across Europe and North America. Upon opening the volume, I found an undated note stuck inside: "Father Aelred, Thank you! Oliver, OSB."

Sixty years ago, Father Oliver Kapsner was on the road, traveling Austria, Switzerland, and Italy in an attempt to get support for a fledgling project by Saint John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota, to microfilm medieval manuscripts at Benedictine monasteries. Kristeller's catalog was one of the very few published resources on these libraries, and I believe Fr. Oliver used it during his preparations to find monasteries in Europe that would allow HMML to photograph their manuscripts.



ABOVE: Fr. Oliver Kapsner, OSB, collects manuscript descriptions from a handwritten catalog at the Austrian Abbey of Seitenstetten in 1965.

When HMML's work finally began at the Austrian Abbey of Kremsmünster in April 1965, Fr. Oliver relied heavily on local handwritten catalogs and inventories to get a sense of what he was working with. At Kremsmünster, only 10 medieval manuscripts (of more than 430 in the collection) had been described in a printed catalog. The remainder appeared in a handwritten excerpt copied from an older catalog by two monks between 1903 and 1913.

Fortunately, Fr. Oliver was fluent in both German and Latin, so he could read the excerpt. Over the next six years, he spent hundreds of hours typing any information he could decipher onto index cards; these cards were then microfilmed with their corresponding manuscript to identify its contents.

Fast-forward six decades. HMML's photographic record of manuscript culture is now so vast that we must provide a catalog of highly accurate descriptions and textual identifications of each manuscript we preserve. If we do not, scholars would not be able to access the digital or microfilm copies. Any search would return "zero results."

Handwritten catalogs remain a vital resource for the identification of many manuscripts that HMML has photographed—even in large, major collections. Modern printed and online catalogs can provide a wealth of information, but these address only some of the manuscripts in HMML's care. Fortunately, HMML has always photographed any handwritten catalogs that accompany manuscripts. Many of these photographs of catalogs were subsequently printed and bound for the reference collection at HMML, so that catalogers and scholars could consult them.

Over the past few years, a team at HMML has been updating the online catalog that powers HMML Reading Room (vhmml.org), enhancing records for more than 80,000 manuscripts preserved in HMML's microfilm era (1965–2002). During this work, handwritten catalogs continue to provide insights. While some may be merely brief inventories of a library's collections, others provide extensive information about the manuscripts' authors, scribes, titles, dates, and provenance.

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ABOVE: A handwritten catalog description of codex 176 (HMML microfilm 3448) in the Austrian Abbey of Göttweig. The catalog was compiled in 1843–1844. More recently, someone wrote in the project number "3448" to reference the microfilm made by HMML in 1966.

The best handwritten catalogs include vital information for identifying the text, such as the incipits (first line of text) and explicits (last line of text). These are especially useful for HMML's work because many medieval texts are misidentified or misattributed in the manuscripts themselves. With the help of an incipit, HMML staff can often correctly identify a text that was, for example, falsely attributed centuries before to Bernard of Clairvaux, Augustine of Hippo, or others. These contributions to the current knowledge of surviving texts provide a more accurate reference for scholars around the world.

One example of the usefulness of the handwritten record comes to us from the Abbey of Göttweig in Lower Austria. A manuscript in their library—codex 176 (HMML microfilm 3448)—contains a text on the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The text was formerly misattributed to Potho of Prüfening, a 12th-century Benedictine monk. One of Göttweig's handwritten catalogs both contains this error and helps correct it by providing much more information, including a physical description of the object itself, its location in the library, the contents of the manuscript, and an incipit. Today, these insights can be found online in HMML Reading Room.

Each catalog record is a work in progress, building on the knowledge of librarians that came before us and contemporaries that work alongside us. HMML's record for codex 176 benefited from a photograph made in the 1960s of a catalog written in the 1840s, as well as recent data on the Austrian Academy of Sciences website (manuscripta.at), which aggregates cataloging and digital images for all manuscripts located in Austria.

One more small, intriguing, detail of the Göttweig catalog is worth mentioning. Written in green at the top of the page for codex 176, "3448" tells us where to find the library's copy of the microfilm that HMML made at Göttweig back in 1966. Thus, this local, handwritten catalog has enriched HMML's description of the manuscript, while it in return has been enriched by HMML's work!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. Matthew Z. Heintzelman is curator of Western European manuscripts & Special Collections at HMML.

Sarajevo

By Columba Stewart

The 1990s were chaotic and violent in the Balkan federation then known as Yugoslavia. The constituent republics successively declared independence, breaking apart the federation just as the republics that made up the Soviet Union were doing the same.

For centuries, the region had been a composite of different ethnicities and religions with historic ties to the Catholics of Austria and Italy (Slovenes and Croats), the Eastern Orthodox of the Slavic countries (Serbs), and the Muslims of the Ottoman Empire (Bosniaks and Kosovar Albanians). The countries that emerged in the 1990s were home to mixed populations and, in the decade that followed, they endured war and violent efforts to displace and to efface specific communities.

Among the horrible events of this period was the four-year siege of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Serb forces from April 1992 to February 1996. Constant shelling from the hills controlled by Serbs and the ever-present threat from snipers made normal existence impossible.

In the early months of the siege, several of the libraries of Sarajevo were reduced to ashes.

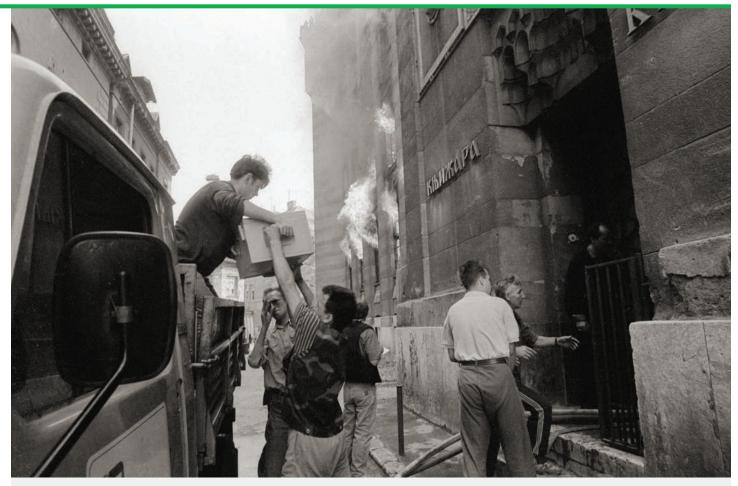
Widely-shared photographs showed the burned-out ruin of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NULBH). That library, housed in the city hall (Vijećnica), contained a range of public resources including special collections that vividly reflected the multiethnic, multicultural, and multiconfessional nature of Bosnia and Herzegovina over the centuries.

The historic building and most of the printed books and manuscripts of the NULBH were destroyed by incendiary grenades and shelling that started on the night of August 25, 1992. Librarians and volunteers did their best to move books to safety, even amidst the flames. One of the librarians, Aida Buturović, was killed by a sniper. A resident of Sarajevo spoke of the charred fragments of printed and handwritten books falling from the sky like autumn leaves, "only much sadder."* Their heroic efforts saved a significant part of the NULBH's Islamic manuscript collection—more than 800 volumes written in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Bosnian.

In the summer of 2023, I traveled to Sarajevo with Walid Mourad (longtime HMML field director) and Fr. Ivan Nujić, OFM (a Bosnian Franciscan friar working with HMML in the region) to meet



ABOVE: Meeting at the NULBH to discuss the digitization of the library's manuscripts. Pictured (left to right): Anja Mastilović (NULBH, head of serials); Walid Mourad (HMML); Columba Stewart (HMML); Ismet Ovčina (NULBH, former director); Fr. Ivan Nujić (HMML partner); Muamera Smajić (NULBH, director of special collections).



ABOVE: *Resistance*, a photograph by Emil Grebenar (1956–2017), made on August 28, 1992, at the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NULBH) in Sarajevo. Used with permission of the photography archive Sniper Alley, with thanks to Džemil Hodžić.

with NULBH leadership and discuss their needs. A demonstration for their librarians of HMML Reading Room and HMML Authority File helped convince them to work with us on a project to digitize their Islamic manuscript collection. While we were there, the librarians showed us a memorial to their slain predecessor, Aida Buturović, whose great bravery in saving manuscripts from destruction made future projects with the collection possible.

HMML's work began in March 2024. A few months later, the first hard drive of images arrived at HMML's office in Minnesota for archiving and cataloging; these manuscripts are already available online in HMML Reading Room. There are many more to come. The existence of a recent printed catalog of the collection is accelerating the pace of making the manuscripts available to researchers, though these descriptions require adaptation to HMML cataloging rules and standards.

The collection spans the usual range of Islamic learning, with Qur'ans, commentaries on the Qur'an, legal texts, writings on ethics and philosophy, dogmatic and polemical works, prayer books, and treatises on mysticism. Alongside these religious texts are grammars and dictionaries as well as books on history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and divination. There are more than 1,300 individual works in the 840 volumes being digitized.

HMML's project with the NULBH is part of a larger effort to digitize collections across the nations of the former Yugoslavia. So far, this includes partnerships with Catholic libraries, Serbian Orthodox collections, and an archival project in Montenegro that preserves the history of the Venetian trading port of Kotor. Gathering these different traditions into HMML Reading Room will provide a look at the historic tapestry of Balkan identities and, we hope, contribute to understanding that leads to reconciliation.

* András Riedlmayer, "Killing Memory: the Targeting of Libraries and Archives in Bosnia-Herzegovina," *Newsletter of the Middle East Librarians Association*, 61 (Fall 1994), 1.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. Columba Stewart is executive director / CEO of HMML.

News in Brief

Highlights from HMML's cultural preservation initiatives and activities

Access to More Collections

Since January, HMML has created descriptive catalog records for manuscripts and artwork in more than 50 collections (some large and some small) photographed in Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Pakistan, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United States. These efforts resulted in more than 13,500 new records searchable and accessible online in HMML Reading Room and Museum. Descriptive cataloging allows people everywhere to search, find, view, and understand these unique objects.

To learn about newly-completed collections, visit the HMML collections page (hmml.org/ collections/news) or sign up for HMML's e-newsletter (hmml.org/newsletter).

Mediterranean Exhibition Catalog

HMML's Malta Study Center recently published a catalog for its exhibition *Mediterranean Travel: Peoples, Places, and Encounters.* The exhibition debuted at a month-long summer institute for college and university faculty—"Thresholds of Change: Modernity and Transformation in the Mediterranean 1400–1700"—funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and held at HMML in 2018. The exhibition was remounted to support the 2024 iteration of Dumbarton Oaks / HMML Summer School, which focused on Syriac and Ge'ez languages.

Mediterranean Travel: Peoples, Places, and Encounters explores travel in the medieval and early modern Mediterranean from the perspectives of geography, maritime technology, pilgrimage, warfare and diplomacy, and memory. The curated manuscripts, artwork, and books provide insight into tensions that emerged from the pressures of modernization, as well as the responses of Mediterranean cultures that struggled to adapt while preserving their essential core. Download the complete exhibition catalog for free and browse an abridged version of the exhibition online (hmml.org/exhibitions).



Step Into The Scholar's Library

Experience the wonderful world of manuscripts through a new lecture series featuring scholars whose research is grounded in HMML's collections. Lectures will be held virtually at 11:00 am (CT) on the fourth Wednesday of each month, from January through April 2025. The series is free and open to all.

Showcasing the breadth and depth of HMML's collections, each speaker will share insights from recent research. Over the course of the series, you will hear from two HMML catalogers, a recipient of HMML's Heckman Stipend and Nicky B. Carpenter Fellowship, and a faculty member at the College of Saint Benedict and Saint John's University in Minnesota.

January 22, 2025—Dr. Jan Vandeburie (Cambridge University, UK): "The Holy Land at HMML: The Hinnebusch Archive and Jacques de Vitry's *Historia Hierosolymitana Abbreviata*"
February 26, 2025—Dr. Jeremy Brown (HMML):

"Inspired Grace: The Ethiopic Miracles of Mary"

• March 26, 2025—Dr. Ani Shahinian (HMML): "Armenian Christian Martyrs in Text and Image: A Brief Study of the Armenian Illuminated Menologium (Yaysmawurk') in HMML Manuscript Collections"

• April 23, 2025—Dr. Matthew Harkins (CSB/SJU): "Shakespeare and His World: A Celebration of HMML's Second Folio"

As a special treat, the closing lecture in the series coincides with a new exhibition—on view at HMML from January through May 2025—entitled "*He was not of an age, but for all time!*": *Shakespeare's Second Folio and the English Renaissance*. An online version of the exhibition will launch in early 2025.

You will not want to miss this series—registration is open now (hmml.org/events).

Notable

HMML STAFF AND ASSOCIATES PRESENT AT GLOBAL CONFERENCES

SEPTEMBER 18, 2024

Evening Talks, Museum of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem

(Virtual) Speaker—Dr. Daniel K. Gullo Topic—Digitizing History and Recovering Cultural Heritage at the Museum of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem

SEPTEMBER 20, 2024

Muslim West Africa's "Core Curriculum" Explained, Explored, and Redefined: Essays in Honor of Charles C. Stewart

(Urbana, Illinois, USA) Speakers—Dr. Ali Diakite, Dr. Paul Naylor Topic—After al-Sanūsī: 'Aqīdah in the Core Curriculum

OCTOBER 29, 2024

Between Athos & Antioch: Urban & Monastic Translator Teams & Shared Translation Practices in the Eastern Mediterranean, 10th–11th Centuries

(Lund, Sweden) *Speaker*—Dr. Josh Mugler *Topic*—The Arabic Translators of Byzantine Antioch: New Manuscript Evidence

NOVEMBER 23-26, 2024

Society of Biblical Literature Annual Meeting (San Diego, California, USA)

Speaker—Dr. Jeremy R. Brown Topic—Manuscripts in Virtual Spaces: An Update on Ethiopic Manuscript Cataloging at HMML

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Dr. Catherine Walsh is director of cataloging at HMML; Dr. Daniel K. Gullo is Joseph S. Micallef director of the Malta Study Center at HMML; Dr. Audrey Thorstad is programming associate at HMML.

Advancing Scholarship

The J.F. Hinnebusch Collection and the Writings of Jacques de Vitry

By Jan Vandeburie

John Frederick Hinnebusch, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1923, was the youngest in a family of ten children—seven of whom joined the Dominican Order (four friars and three sisters). Entering the Order in 1943, he was ordained in 1950 and completed an MA in medieval history at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

After teaching history at Providence College, Rhode Island, Fr. John moved to Fribourg in Switzerland, where he was assigned to the Albertinum Priory while undertaking doctoral research at the University of Fribourg. In 1973, following the completion of his PhD in history, Fr. John published his doctoral work, a critical edition of Jacques de Vitry's *Historia Occidentalis* (History of the West).

Jacques de Vitry was born in the Champagne region of France circa 1165. After studying theology in Paris, he became a noted preacher against heretics, wrote numerous model sermons, and was known for his involvement in the early Beguine movement of lay religious women (he was the confessor of St. Marie d'Oignies, considered the first Beguine).

Following the Fourth Lateran Council (1215) and Pope Innocent III's focus on reform and the crusades, Jacques was appointed as Bishop of St. Jean d'Acre in the Holy Land (present-day Akko, Israel) and participated in the Fifth Crusade. These experiences led Jacques to write the *Historia Hierosolymitana* (History of Jerusalem), consisting of three books: *Historia Orientalis* (History of the East), focusing on the Holy Land; *Historia Occidentalis*, covering the state of affairs in the Latin Church; and a third book on recent crusade events, which remained unfinished at the time of his death in 1240.

Fr. John, in the course of his doctoral research, assembled an impressive collection of microfilms of manuscripts held in libraries all over Europe and the US. These microfilms contain copies of Jacques de Vitry's works, including his sermon collections, hagiography of Marie d'Oignies, and his *Historia*. In 1988, the Order called upon Fr. John to be the director of the American section of the Leonine Commission, tasked with creating a critical edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas. Upon taking this post, Fr. John kindly donated his entire microfilm collection—including his archive of research notes to HMML. Fr. John F. Hinnebusch passed away in 2018.

I had the privilege, first as a Heckman Scholar during my own doctoral studies, and subsequently as a recipient of two Nicky B. Carpenter Fellowships, to work with the Hinnebusch Collection at HMML. My research has focused on Jacques' *Historia Orientalis*, a book that offers fascinating insights into Western knowledge and perceptions of Islam and Eastern Christianity in the early 13th century. The text also sheds light on how a medieval author combined existing source material with personal knowledge and experiences and how, from the perspective of a preacher, a treatise was infused with polemics to serve the Church's reform and crusade agenda.

The use of popular topics in Jacques' writing appealed to a broad audience and contributed to his lasting legacy; almost 150 manuscripts of his *Historia Orientalis* survive. The influence and readership of this text can be studied by considering its relationship with other texts found alongside copies of Jacques' work, as well as later authors who referenced or used his writings in different contexts, such as the Reformation or the Ottoman expansion.

For scholars, the Hinnebusch Collection is unique in making an almost complete set of extant manuscripts containing Jacques de Vitry's texts available in a single place. Fr. John's personal research notes are a treasure trove of information, allowing us, as it were, to discuss our findings with John F. Hinnebusch himself.

A Closer Look at a Single Manuscript

By Jeremy R. Brown

The manuscripts of Ethiopia and Eritrea come in all shapes and sizes: there are the grandest of manuscripts with stamped leather covers and decorative designs and paintings, meant for use by wealthy patrons and prominent churches and monasteries, and there are the humblest of manuscripts with simple, rough-hewn wooden covers, carried by everyday people for their daily devotion. Long after they were held by their first readers, manuscripts tell us about the social environment for which they were created.

The manuscript IES 00422 conveys just such a story. At some point in the years after it was copied in the 18th century and before it was photographed in the 21st century at Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia, the names of the original owners of the manuscript were erased and replaced.

Though we don't know the patrons' names, we can see that the manuscript was produced by scribes, craftspeople, and painters of the highest order. The wooden covers are carefully wrapped with stamped leather, and beautiful fabric is pasted on the cover interior. The parchment is of utmost quality and the scribal hand is precise. For whomever it was made, this manuscript was a jewel in their collection.

Perhaps most eye-catching are the 39 paintings, an astonishing number for such a small manuscript measuring just 7.3 x 5.1 x 2.1 inches. After an initial painting of the Holy Trinity, the artist illustrates a hymn to Jesus called *O-za-waradka* (\km@Z&h), meaning "O you who descended." Each of the hymn's 25 stanzas describes a scene from the life of Jesus and is followed by a stunning painting of the scene.

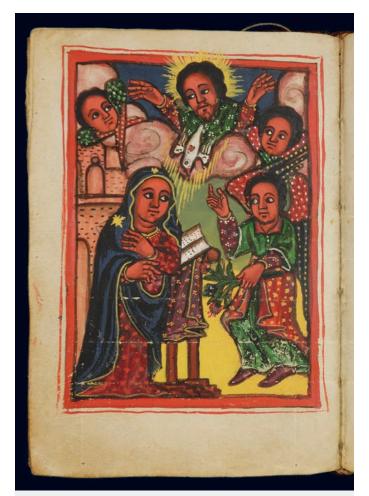
One example is the painting of the Annunciation on folio 13v, which illustrates the first of the following three stanzas of the hymn:

"O you who took on flesh from a virgin on our behalf Listen to us, our Lord and our Savior

O you who was born from Mary on our behalf Listen to us, our Lord and our Savior

O you who was baptized in the Jordan on our behalf Listen to us, our Lord and our Savior"

There are several important details in the painting that a reader might notice. Mary is wearing her



ABOVE: The Annunciation, in a manuscript in the collection of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, photographed by the Ethiopic Manuscript Imaging Project. (IES 00422, fol. 13v)

customary blue cloak with embroidered crosses on her shoulder and head. The archangel Gabriel, holding a bouquet of flowers (traditionally lilies), appears to Mary while she reads from a book on a lectern in the Temple. God the Father, whose glory shines out beyond the red border of the painting, appears from pink heavenly clouds, accompanied by two angels. And, at the center of the painting, the Holy Spirit descends from the heavens toward Mary in the form of a dove.

The makers of IES 00422 skillfully engage the mind of the reader, from the decorative cover to the hymn and paintings, all bringing the words to life.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. Jeremy R. Brown is cataloger of Ethiopic manuscripts at HMML.

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Preserve and Share

Working with communities around the world to preserve rare and endangered cultural heritage

"What is more important in a library than anything else—than everything else—is the fact that it exists."

—Archibald MacLeish, poet, playwright, and the ninth Librarian of Congress (1939–1944)



ABOVE: Fr. Aelred Tegels, OSB, examines a reel of microfilm from Germany while at HMML in Collegeville, Minnesota. Fr. Aelred was a field director for HMML in Europe, leading the effort to photograph and catalog manuscripts located in Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden.

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