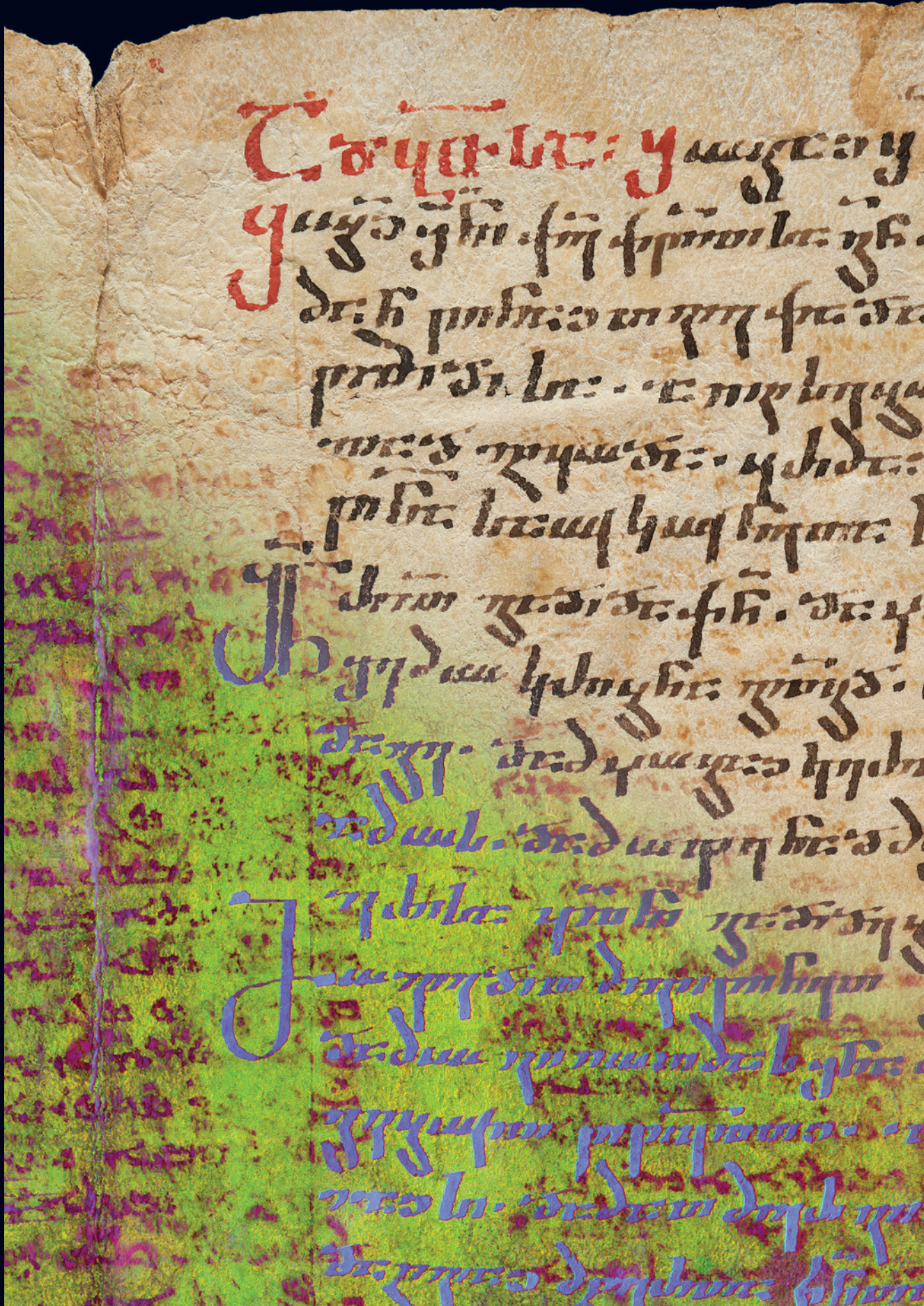
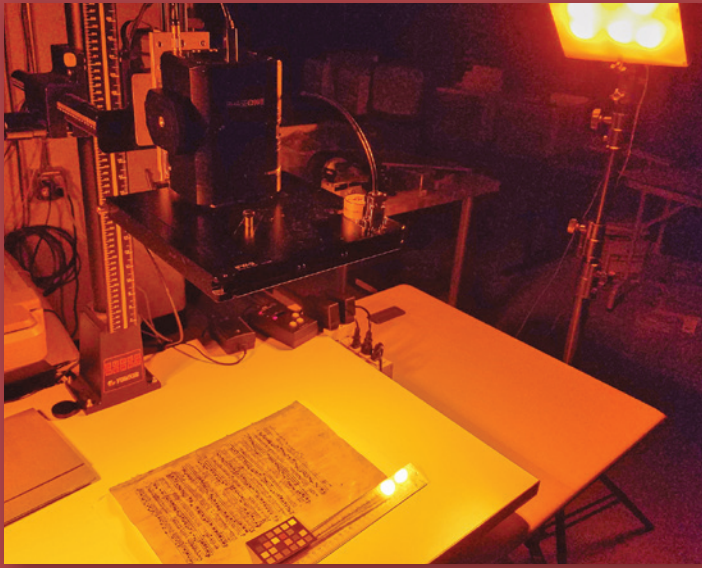


ILLUMINATIONS





ON THE COVER:

In this composite image, a “normal” photograph of SJU Ms Frag 32 is overlaid with a striking multispectral image that reveals an earlier text that had been erased from the parchment in order to reuse the writing material. See page 4 for more information on this fascinating imaging technology. Multispectral image courtesy of R.B. Toth Associates.

ABOVE:

Imaging laboratory at R.B. Toth Associates in use. Here, a music manuscript from HMML is being photographed with a high-resolution digital camera. Individual photographs are made using different wavelengths of visible and nonvisible light, then combined to create an image that can be manipulated to reveal elements not ordinarily visible. Image courtesy of R.B. Toth Associates.



Multispectral imaging of HMML palimpsest by (left to right) Mike Toth, Cery Jones, and Bill Christens-Barry. Image courtesy of R.B. Toth Associates.

Mike Toth will be the featured speaker at HMML’s 2019 Millennium Club and Legacy Society* dinner to be held on September 19, 2019 at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis. Check www.hmml.org for details.

*Millennium Club members contribute \$1,000 or more annually to HMML. Legacy Society members have made provisions for HMML in their estate plans.

Illuminations

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Hill Museum & Manuscript Library

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 from around the world. HMML places a special priority on manuscripts from regions endangered by war, political instability or other threats.

HMML is currently preserving manuscript collections at sites in Croatia, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jerusalem, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. With more than 540 partner libraries worldwide, HMML holds the world’s largest collection of online resources for the study of manuscript cultures both east and west. These manuscripts are available on vHMML Reading Room.

Hill Museum & Manuscript Library
Saint John’s University
2835 Abbey Plaza | PO Box 7300
Collegeville, MN 56321-7300
320-363-3514 (phone) | 320-363-3222 (fax)
www.hmml.org
Start your research at: www.vhmml.org

Illuminations is a publication of the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library and is published for scholars and friends of HMML twice a year.

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Melissa Moreton, contributing writer and editor

Joe Rogers, contributing writer and editor

Blue Moon Design, graphic design

Spectrum Marketing Service, printer

Set in Junicode typeface.

Dear Friends,

We've all become accustomed to seeing people sitting in a coffee shop in the middle of the day, with laptops open and papers spread across the table. Many now work from wherever they may be, whether that be at home or in a traditional office, on a train or plane, or even sitting on a park bench. Headphones in, attention focused on the screen before them, they get to work. Scholars now work the same way. Gone are the long days spent in a library reading room, gathering stacks of books from the shelves, and waiting to use the photocopier. During my doctoral research I spent untold hours crawling through the volumes of Migne's *Patrologia Graeca* looking for keywords that are now discoverable in seconds. We can now read most of our academic journals online and the major textual sources are available in digital form. We still need libraries, but they are more and more a complement to the digital resources that are the primary tools.

Medievalists of a certain age whom I meet at conferences often tell me with a faraway look in their eyes of the journeys they made to HMML during graduate school to consult our microfilms. We had what they needed, but they had to come here to see it. How expectations have changed. It has now reached the point that if a resource is not available online it falls to the bottom of the list, replaced by more easily accessible items. While immediate availability is great (manuscript scholars too like to work in coffee shops), the risk is that something really crucial may be missed because it doesn't (yet) exist in digital form. The more we can make HMML's collections accessible online, the more we can ensure that every manuscript finds its place in important conversations about the past and its meaning for us. Thanks to all of you for helping to make that possible.

Sincerely,

Columba Stewart, OSB

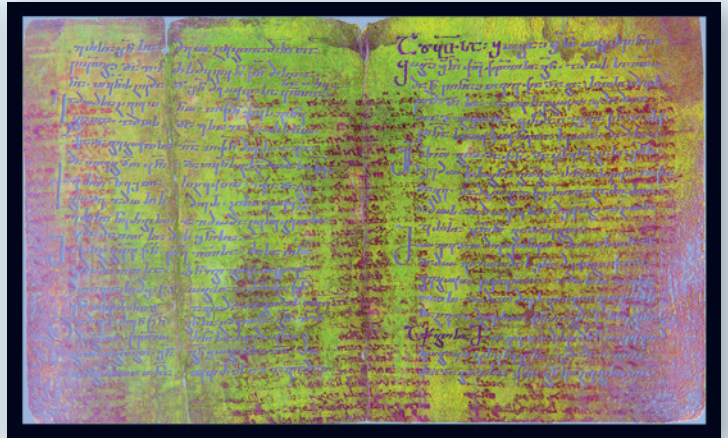
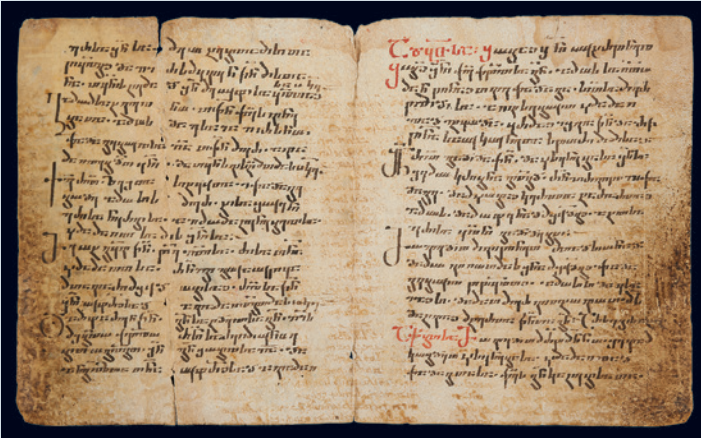
Columba Stewart, OSB
Executive Director



In January I joined the other members of the International Joint Commission for Theological Dialogue between the Catholic Church and the Oriental Orthodox Churches for an audience with Pope Francis.

Seeing the Invisible: Multispectral Imaging of Ancient and Medieval Manuscripts

By Melissa Moreton



HMML SJU Ms Frag 32, photographed under normal light; multispectral image of the same parchment sheet showing Georgian script in blue and Syriac underwriting in red (photo credit: R.B. Toth Associates).

This year marks twenty years since the first significant efforts were made to use multispectral imaging (MSI) to reveal hidden writing within a parchment manuscript (the book in question contained the lost works of ancient Greek mathematician Archimedes). This non-invasive technology is especially suited for work with parchment, a unique sheet material made from animal skin whose surface can be written upon and then miraculously ‘erased’ by scraping for reuse by a later scribe. In the ancient and medieval Mediterranean world this recycling was common. Texts came and went, but parchment was expensive and always valuable to scribes. Books no longer deemed necessary or desirable were sometimes unbound, and the parchment scraped down and reused to create what is called a palimpsest. Even when the earlier writing was not visible to the naked eye, traces of the ink remained embedded in the parchment sheet, bonded to the collagen and proteins in the skin. Multispectral imaging can reveal traces of this hidden writing.

The MSI process involves photographing the palimpsested manuscript folios with a variety of wavelengths of light ranging from ultraviolet to infrared. Each wavelength interacts differently with the manuscript surface, revealing details that

can enhance the visibility of parchment, inks, pigments, surface treatments, or stains. Once the images are captured, they are digitally processed, selected, and united to form a single image that reveals details not visible to the naked eye. This technology has been developed over the last two decades by Mike Toth, in partnership with scientists and camera manufacturers. Toth was a member of the team that imaged the manuscript with the lost works of Archimedes in 1999 for the Archimedes Palimpsest Project at the Walters Art Gallery.

Since then, Toth has been using MSI to image manuscripts, maps, paintings, pottery, and even mummy masks made of recycled papyrus containing ancient texts. The technology was devised for medical use, and then adapted to the imaging of manuscripts. Toth describes the work as highly collaborative, involving photographers, manuscript scholars, conservators, data specialists, computer engineers, and scientists.

Toth recently imaged a manuscript fragment from HMML’s collections (SJU Ms Frag 32), working with imaging scientist Bill Christens-Barry and R.B. Toth Associates-sponsored PhD student Cery Jones. The parchment bifolium (folded sheet) had been in

HMML's rare book vault for several decades, but was not brought to light until preparation for an exhibit on manuscript fragments was underway in 2016-17. It comes from a Georgian liturgical manuscript and has a faint trace of older underwriting visible to the naked eye. HMML's Curator of Western Collections, Matthew Heintzelman, noticed the underwriting and brought it to the attention of Executive Director, Father Columba Stewart, who identified it as early Syriac and sent the fragment off to Toth and team for imaging. The resulting images revealed that Syriac text (seen here in two and a half red columns of writing) underneath the Georgian writing (wider columns in blue). As is common with palimpsested parchments, the original Syriac manuscript was larger than the later Georgian manuscript, and was scraped, cut down and reused (the center fold of the original Syriac manuscript is visible down the middle of the wide column of Georgian text on the left).

According to HMML's Curator of Eastern Christian and Islamic Manuscripts, David Calabro, based on the peculiarities of the Syriac Estrangela script, the Syriac underwriting dates from the sixth to the eighth century. By any standard this makes it an early and rare fragment. Calabro's preliminary work on the text with Adrian Pirtea, a HMML Swenson Family Fellow in Eastern Christian Manuscript Studies, revealed several words and strings of words in Syriac (such as *ṭúbānā* / "the blessed one"), which may place the book in the genre of hagiographical writing on the lives of saints. More will be revealed as Toth and Calabro collaborate to post-process different parts of the sheet to enhance visualization of particular areas of the Syriac text. Equally remarkable is the 1,000-year-old Georgian overwriting, from a 10th-century collection of chants including texts from the Prophets Habakkuk, Isaiah and Amos. This dating makes the Georgian text early as well. It is clear that this manuscript had a complicated life, likely produced in Mesopotamia (an area that today includes parts of Syria, Iraq, and southeastern Turkey) before being scraped down and reused by a Georgian scribe. This may have been done in northern Syria, where there were Georgian monastic communities in the medieval period such as at the Black Mountain near Antioch, or possibly at Saint Catherine's Monastery, Sinai, Egypt. This fragment demonstrates how palimpsest witnesses both preserve valuable early texts and attest to the wide dissemination of Syriac literature throughout the eastern Mediterranean, offering a rich comparative perspective on the contacts between Syriac and other eastern Christian traditions.

Each imaging project presents its own set of challenges, but solving those data and processing hurdles adds knowledge useful for the future study of similar texts. For example, twenty years ago Toth and his collaborators knew little about the material characteristics of parchment and its fluorescence—its ability to absorb short wavelength and reflect long wavelength light. The understanding of parchment as a material has allowed Toth and researchers to refine the imaging process to enhance the visualization of embedded texts. Also, every project adds to the knowledge base and understanding of particular manuscript traditions, whether they are Syriac, Latin, Arabic, or Ethiopian. For example, parchment in Syriac manuscripts (such as SJU Ms Frag 32) is often high in calcium, which can interfere with a clear imaging of the underwriting (this may be due to the chalk required to degrease certain types of parchment skins for writing). Toth and his team now account for this codicological feature when imaging Syriac fragments such as HMML's fragment or the famed Syriac Galen Palimpsest, a ninth-century Graeco-Syriac manuscript containing part of a pharmacological treatise by that ancient Greek physician. As the technology and knowledge base evolve, the growing data library of palimpsests from different traditions will allow technicians and researchers to get even more out of these texts. It will also lead to advancements in artificial intelligence and, in particular, machine learning, that will allow computers to teach themselves how to recognize and correct for differences in parchment, inks, and surface preparations from a variety of traditions.

The basic principles of MSI technology have stayed the same over the last two decades, and processing images has remained the terrain of a few technicians with the software and skills to create readable images from raw data. The next level of functionality for MSI will involve creating a suite of computer analysis tools that would allow anyone to enhance, refine, and interpret hidden texts more effectively on their own (women have the advantage, Toth says, as one in ten men is color blind). Toth and business partner, Bill Christens-Barry of Equipoise Imaging, are developing a "Paleo Toolbox" that will do just that. This would allow multispectral imaging technology to reach wider audiences who could analyze a larger number of palimpsest texts, some of which may have been hidden in plain sight for decades. Work with these palimpsests is certain to include the discovery of important lost works and the reinterpretation of little known texts that will reshape scholarship in many fields.

Where We're Working

Missionary Society of Saint Paul, Harissa, Lebanon

By Fr. Columba Stewart, OSB



Title page of a *Horologion* (book of the Hours of the Divine Office). Dated in the colophon according to three different calendars, as was usual for Melkite-tradition manuscripts: the year 725 “of Adam,” reckoned from the creation of human beings; 1698 “of Christ”; 1108 of the Hijrah, reckoned from the migration of the Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina. The scribe gives his name as “the servant of God known as Ibn Farah al-Baytar.” Ms SPFH 379, fols. 1v-2r.

Lebanon is one of the most religiously variegated countries in the Middle East. Among the numerous Christian churches is a strong community of Melkite Greek-Catholics. The Melkites have a fascinating history: their appellation comes from the word for “king” in Syriac, the dialect of Aramaic that was once their liturgical language. Their forbears were part of the Syriac-tradition churches that followed the king—the Byzantine

Emperor—in accepting the Council of Chalcedon in 451 while the majority did not (they became the Syriac Orthodox Church; another group, now known as the Assyrian Church of the East, had previously refused to accept the Council of Ephesus in 431). For centuries the so-called Melkites remained Syriac in both liturgical language and liturgical forms, until the influence of their Byzantine co-religionists led them to

adopt the rite of Constantinople, though celebrated in Syriac. By the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, the use of Syriac had become a barrier to liturgical comprehension for those living away from the Aramaic-speaking regions in northern Syria, southeast Turkey, and northern Iraq.

The Melkites were concentrated in what are today Lebanon and Syria, and Arabic was their daily language. So they began an ambitious new translation project, this time from Greek and Syriac into Arabic. Another inflection point came during the 18th century, when Melkites in Aleppo came into contact with European Catholic missionaries. Some among them saw an opportunity to be in relationship with Christians in Europe, a connection which had taken on new urgency after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks. This group established communion with the Bishop of Rome, while maintaining their traditional Byzantine rite, celebrated in Arabic. They also began to translate European Catholic theological and devotional works into Arabic. Today they are known as the “Melkite Greek-Catholic Church,” a name that captures their richly-textured history. (Their parent church is known today as the Antiochian Orthodox Church.)

The Saint Paul Fathers are a perfect illustration of this complex but creative legacy. They were founded at the dawn of the 20th century (1903) by Germanios Mouakad, the Melkite Greek-Catholic bishop of Baalbek (eastern Lebanon, site of Roman-period temples), who saw a need for a missionary order within the Melkite Catholic tradition similar to those in the Roman Catholic Church. The headquarters of the order is at Harissa, high above the Mediterranean coast and now the premier site of Catholic pilgrimage in Lebanon because of its shrine to the Virgin Mary. There

they conduct a seminary, manage a successful publishing enterprise, and celebrate their Arabic Byzantine liturgy in a magnificent basilica adorned with traditional mosaics. The order is therefore modern and traditional, able to respond to the changing needs of Christians in a challenging situation.

Their library of 400 manuscripts manifests this tradition throughout its breadth and depth. The collection also witnesses to the devastating effects of conflict: almost half of the original collection is now missing. HMML digitized the library in 2012, but it still awaits cataloging.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Columba Stewart, OSB is the Executive Director of HMML.



The interior of the Melkite Greek-Catholic basilica in Harissa, Lebanon.

Students from CSB/SJU Advance Their Research at HMML

On April 9, 2019, HMML hosted an event to highlight a unique project created by CSB/SJU students from an Honors course called Freedom Narratives, taught by Dr. Yvette Piggush. Meeting once a week at HMML, Piggush and her students explored how scholars might address questions and issues related to slavery by engaging with texts, art, and images found in the collections of HMML and the CSB/SJU libraries. As part of this effort, students created an exhibition about their work titled, “A Haunting Legacy: Representations of Africa and the Black Diaspora, 1715-1907,” now on display at HMML. Dr. Piggush noted that the project would not have been possible without the classroom space created by the 2014 renovation of HMML and the help of HMML staff, including Matt Heintzelman and Tim Ternes. Piggush commented that “by partnering with HMML, students can actively make history by putting together books, manuscripts, images, and objects to tell a story. They encounter a past that is stranger than they had imagined and more like their own time—messy and contradictory.”



A document detailing the 1851 sale of a slave in New Orleans is juxtaposed with an 1855 autobiography of prominent abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

vHMML Museum Goes Live!

vHMML Museum, a new component of the vHMML digital platform, went live on May 1, 2019. Users can view prints, drawings, pottery, photographs, and slides from HMML’s Western, Middle Eastern, African, and East Asian collections. Records are searchable by object type, name, title, century, language, and culture.

The largest collection in vHMML Museum is Arca Artium, donated to Saint John’s University in 1995 by the late Br. Frank Kacmarcik. An oblate of Saint John’s Abbey, Kacmarcik spent decades traveling the world collecting books and art. With an emphasis on religious and monastic art, the collection contains over 6,000 prints, as well as three-dimensional objects. As a whole, the collection has been described as a comprehensive exploration of the interplay between religious themes and artistic creativity.

vHMML Museum also includes art from MUŻA—The National Museum of Fine Arts (Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arti) in Valletta, Malta. With nearly 300 individual prints and drawings, the entire collection will eventually be available on vHMML Museum. MUŻA also contains a large cartographic collection of over 1,000 pre-1800 maps of Italy, Malta, the Mediterranean, and Europe, including nearly 100 manuscript maps. These maps help researchers understand the increasing complexity of navigation and commerce during the late medieval and early modern period.

vHMML Museum features the Robert A. Hadley Slide Collection, with images of archaeological and architectural sites in the Middle East. Also included are Father Columba Stewart’s personal photographs of monastic sites throughout Egypt, Greece, and the Middle East. Earthenware objects from the Bronze Age can be found in the Alberic Culhane OSB Collection.

Explore vHMML Museum’s growing collection at: www.vhmml.org/museum

Staff Updates

HMML is proud to announce that **Dr. David Calabro** has been promoted to Curator of Eastern Christian and Islamic Manuscripts. Hired originally to catalog Arabic and Syriac manuscripts, Dr. Calabro's position has expanded to include oversight of all of HMML's physical and digital collections of Eastern Christian and Islamic manuscripts and the supervision of catalogers around the world who create metadata for these collections. He will also serve as the primary point of contact between researchers and these collections.

In March, 2019 HMML hired **Joe Rogers** to serve as Director of External Relations. His responsibilities include public relations and marketing work, as well as outreach to foundations, donors and supporters of HMML. Rogers spent 13 years working at CSB/SJU, where he most recently served as Director of the Center for Global Education. Rogers has long been familiar with HMML, as he received his undergraduate degree in history from SJU. He holds a Master of Arts degree (East Asian Studies) and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Minnesota.



HMML staff members continue to present both HMML's work and their own research at venues throughout the world. In March, **Dr. David Calabro** was in Egypt, where he presented a paper on the Syriac Book of Protection at the second Aramaic and Syriac Studies Conference in Cairo. Systems Librarian, **John Meyerhofer**, presented the vHMML platform at the Digital World Library meeting in the Hague, Netherlands.

Dr. Daniel Gullo has been active in the Mediterranean Seminar, an on-going, collaborative and interdisciplinary seminar created by leading scholars in the field of Mediterranean studies. The seminar meets several times a year at institutions across North America. In May 2019, he presented a paper on the iconography

of slavery and masculinity and the Order of Malta at Brown University. **Dr. Melissa Moreton** gave the annual HMML Lecture at the Minnesota Center for Book Arts in April on Coptic and Ethiopic manuscripts and their medieval and modern relatives (archived on HMML's YouTube channel). HMML was well represented at the International Congress on Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo, with panels and papers highlighting scholarship on HMML's rare books and manuscripts and a roundtable in honor of Curator Emeritus of Ethiopic Manuscripts, Getatchew Haile.

Looking ahead to summer 2019, **Dr. Moreton** will host a reception to promote vHMML at the International Medieval Conference in Leeds, which is the largest medieval studies conference in Europe, attended by 3,000 scholars.

Fr. Columba Stewart Named Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar

Father Columba Stewart was named a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar and a Frank M. Updike Memorial Scholar for 2019-20. Each year, members of the Committee on the Visiting Scholar Program select top scholars in the liberal arts and sciences to travel to universities and colleges where Phi Beta Kappa chapters are located. Visiting Scholars spend two days on each campus meeting informally with undergraduates, participating in classroom lectures and seminars, and giving one major lecture open to the academic community and general public.

"Having been a member of one of the original Phi Beta Kappa chapters at Harvard and in recent years helping to establish a chapter here at the College of Saint Benedict and Saint John's University, I'm delighted to serve PBK's mission as a visiting scholar and to serve our community as an ambassador to colleges and universities across the country," Stewart said. "Saint John's University is tremendously pleased and proud Fr. Columba Stewart has been selected" said SJU President Michael Hemesath. "The Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar program is designed to recognize individuals who are both world-class scholars and great communicators to non-professional audiences. Fr. Columba is one of these rare individuals."

HMML Featured Prominently at the Medieval Academy of America

Executive Director, Father Columba Stewart, gave the plenary address at the 94th Annual meeting of the Medieval Academy of America (MAA) hosted by the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, March 7–9, 2019. The MAA is the largest organization in the country promoting excellence in the field of Medieval Studies. Fr. Columba’s well-received address was titled “The Global Middle Ages: Manuscripts, Monasticism and the Illusion of Frontiers” and used manuscript evidence to demonstrate the rich intercultural dialogue that was present in the medieval Mediterranean. Dr. Matthew Heintzelman demonstrated the enhanced functionality of vHMML 3.0 at the session “Digitizing the Global Middle Ages,” a digital humanities lightning round that brought together over a dozen presentations on digital platforms for manuscript studies from institutions across Europe and North America.

HMML Mentioned in National Geographic Magazine

The December 2018 edition of *National Geographic* cited the important work of HMML in an article titled “The Bible Hunters.” The article describes the people and organizations who search for sacred texts and fragments, especially rare Bibles. The commercial and sometimes illicit trade that can accompany this activity is also examined. In contrast to those who seek to profit from the trade in these materials, the article describes the work of Fr. Columba and HMML as “traveling the world on an urgent mission: to digitally document ancient biblical manuscripts in archives, monastic libraries, and other repositories and make them available to scholars everywhere via the internet.”



A spread from the December 2018 issue of National Geographic showcases a diverse array of books and fragments containing sacred texts. Of the twenty items featured on these pages, nine are from HMML and SJU collections.

HMML Scholars

January—June 2019

PAUL W. ROBINSON
Professor of Historical
Theology, Concordia Seminary,
Saint Louis, Missouri
*Project Title: Medieval
Catechetical Sermon Collections*



Nicky B. Carpenter Fellowship
in Manuscript Studies
April 1–9 and June 2–9

DAMIAN SMITH
Professor of Medieval History
at Saint Louis University,
Saint Louis, Missouri
*Project Title: James I of
Aragon and His People*



Nicky B. Carpenter Fellowship
in Manuscript Studies
May 20—June 7

BLAKE HARTUNG
Lecturer in the History of
Christianity, Arizona State
University, Tempe, Arizona
*Project Title: Ascetic, Saint,
and Prophet: Elijah in Syriac
Liturgical Commemoration*



Swenson Family Fellowship
in Eastern Christian Manuscript Studies
May 29—June 16

Heckman Scholars

ILARIA SCAGLIA
Head of History, Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in
Modern History, Aston University, Birmingham, UK
*Project Title: Feeling Irreplaceable: Emotions and
International Manuscript Reproduction and Preservation
in the Twentieth Century*
January 6–25

RADU MUSTAȚĂ
Ph.D. Candidate of Medieval Studies at Central
European University, Hungary, Budapest
*Project Title: Entangled Literary Genres in Syriac from
Malabar in the Aftermath of Synod of Diamper (1599)*
February 1–26

MELANIE BATOFF
Assistant Professor of Music at Luther College,
Decorah, Iowa
*Project Title: Uncovering the Laity's Role in the
Medieval Liturgy in the German-Speaking Lands*
March 24–30 and June 2–8

DOMINIQUE SIRGY
Ph.D. Student of Religious Studies at
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
*Project Title: The Church of the East's Theology in
the Medieval Islamic Context: Assessing the Influence
of Ibn al-Tayyib's Arabic Translation and Commentary
on the Diatessaron*
May 20—June 9

Visiting Scholar

ROBERT KITCHEN
Retired Minister/Teacher, Regina,
Saskatchewan, Canada
*Project Title: Resurrecting the Library of Mar Bebnam
Monastery, Mosul*
February 4–8

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