

SPRING
NEWSLETTER
2015

ILLUMINATIONS



HILL MUSEUM & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY



Hill Museum & Manuscript Library

The Hill Museum & Manuscript Library's mission is to identify, digitally photograph, catalog and archive endangered manuscripts belonging to threatened communities around the world. Having formed partnerships with over 560 libraries and archives, HMML has photographically preserved over 140,000 manuscripts from Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and India.

HMML is currently preserving manuscript collections at sites in Lebanon, Iraq, Jerusalem, Egypt, Mali, and Malta. These resources—available through HMML's online catalog, OLIVER, image database, *Vivarium*, and soon-to-be launched vHMML, which will introduce a new generation of scholars to manuscripts—have become essential tools for global manuscript research.

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

Illuminations

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ON THE COVER: *Kites fly high above the Mesopotamian plain from the ancient Turkish city of Mardin. Only 14 miles from the border with war-torn Syria, Mardin is the home of a number of important manuscript collections digitized by HMML.*

LEFT: *The opening of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah. This Syriac manuscript written in 1528 contains all the prophetic books. The decorative red and gold Estrangela script of the title is followed by the biblical text in East Syriac script. CCM 00032, f. 1v, manuscript on paper, 26x18x7 cm.*

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

Fr. Columba Stewart, OSB, executive director and contributing writer
Wayne Torborg, imaging
Erin Lonergan, contributing writer
Daniel K. Gullo, contributing writer
Rachael Witt, editor and graphic designer
Spectrum Marketing Services, printer
Set in the Junicode typeface.

Dear Friends,

These days HMML feels like the eye of a global hurricane. We come to work each morning still marveling at our renovated space with its light and glass, beautiful facilities for students and researchers, and greatly improved security and fire protection for our collections. But as we look beyond Collegeville to the places where our teams are at work, there is little light, and even less security. Since our last issue, the crisis in Iraq and Syria has worsened. The world has seen horrifying proof that ancient sites have been demolished and museums plundered. There is little prospect of recovering Mosul or the Christian villages of northern Iraq anytime soon. In Mali, where in December I signed the renewal of our project for another year, peace talks with the rebels in the north struggle on. Lebanon and the contested Old City of Jerusalem remain highly volatile. Our new project in Egypt (see more on page 10) has begun at a time of relative calm, but this has been achieved at the price of severe repression. All of this gloomy news could weigh us down. Instead, we find that it's spurring even greater energy in our work, which is increasingly "just in time."

Amidst all of the troubles, there are many things to celebrate. There is our 50th anniversary. The team in Mali took 250,000 photographs in their first year of work. We have that new project at the ancient monastery of Saint Macarius in Egypt, and new energy around our work in Malta. Cataloging is proceeding at an unprecedented pace, with almost 5,000 new manuscript records added in 2014. More and more scholars are coming to HMML, including the fellowship recipients you'll learn more about in this issue. We have new grants from the Luce and Mellon Foundations to make our collections ever more accessible: our goal is to have all of HMML's digitized manuscripts available online, free of charge for registered users. With these blessings and your loyal support, we indeed have much to cheer us forward!

Sincerely,

Columba Stewart, OSB
Executive Director



ABOVE: *Sister Nada Tanios of the Chouerite Basilian Nuns in Zouk, Lebanon, celebrates the signing of a contract to digitize their manuscripts with Fr. Columba.*

The Chaldean Manuscripts of Mardin and Diyarbakir: Lost and Found

By Fr. Columba Stewart, OSB

This story has it all: ancient manuscripts, tragic events, trails gone cold, chance encounters, patience rewarded.

Back in 2005, HMML began photographing manuscripts in the southeast Turkish city of Mardin (see the Winter 2010 issue of *Illuminations*). The old town perches high above the Mesopotamian plain, with views reaching far across the Syrian border. A visitor finds a handful of churches tucked among historic mosques, the remains of a once vibrant Christian population.

Most prominent were Syriac and Armenian Christians, both Orthodox and Catholic. The 19th century saw a dramatic decline in the number of Christians in Mardin, culminating at the century's end with the massacre and forced conversion of many Christians in the region. It was a bitter foretaste of worse to come. The Armenian Genocide of 1915 destroyed the once-flourishing Armenian Catholic community of Mardin, with their bishop Ignatius Maloyan being killed along with most of his flock. The events of 1915 affected other communities as well, as did a further round of attacks



ABOVE: A view from the southwest of the city of Mardin, a UNESCO World Heritage Site built on a rocky hill rising above the surrounding plains, showing the city arrayed around the ancient hilltop citadel. **FACING PAGE:** Traditional transportation carries a traveler past the newly renovated Chaldean Cathedral in Mardin. For years it was hidden behind a protective wall that rendered it invisible to passersby. Photos: Wayne Torborg.

in 1923 focused on Syriac Christians. The Christians of Mardin were reduced to a tiny remnant.

Among them were a few Chaldean Catholics. Although we normally associate Chaldeans with Iraq, at one time their East Syriac tradition covered a much wider region. In the 16th century, most of its followers established communion with Rome, while retaining their liturgical traditions. The ancient Cathedral of Rabban Hormizd served the Chaldean community of Mardin for centuries. However, by 1970 only a few families remained, and they had no priest.

Given their long history, it is no surprise that the Chaldeans of Mardin had accumulated manuscripts. These first came to the attention of the western scholarly world in 1908, when the erudite Chaldean Archbishop Addai Scher published a brief catalog of more than 100 manuscripts dating from the 11th to 19th centuries housed at the bishop's residence in Mardin. The previous year he had described an even larger collection found at the Chaldean church in Diyarbakir (ancient Amida), west of Mardin. Among his finds were some of the oldest copies of the Syriac Bible and

otherwise unknown biblical commentaries. Meanwhile, Scher was creating a manuscript library of his own in Seert, a largely Kurdish town northeast of Mardin where he served the Chaldean community.

Then came 1915. Archbishop Scher was arrested and killed. His great library, known to contain unique copies of important texts, was burned. The manuscripts of Mardin and Diyarbakir, however, endured, even as the communities caring for them were devastated. For many decades foreigners were prohibited from visiting what had become a closed military zone.

In the mid-1960s, the region opened up. The Jesuit scholar William Macomber, at that time teaching in Baghdad and Rome, made the first of several trips throughout eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, and Syria. Macomber, who later worked at HMML as a cataloger of Ethiopian manuscripts, was an expert in the East Syriac Chaldean tradition. When he arrived in Mardin in 1965, he quickly realized that the Chaldean manuscripts there and in Diyarbakir were much more numerous and important than Scher's catalogs had suggested. In notes now deposited at HMML, he describes

finding at the church in Diyarbakir “an incredible mass of hundreds and hundreds of manuscripts . . . a solid mass of books that measured something like eight by five by four feet.” He learned that the manuscripts of Diyarbakir had languished for several years in the ruins of a collapsed house. When he returned a year later, he discovered that the Chaldean priest resident in Mardin had brought the Diyarbakir manuscripts to his home, uniting the two collections. Macomber made a handlist of the manuscripts, providing a precious inventory of the holdings as he found them, cross-checked with Scher’s earlier catalogs. Macomber determined that some of the manuscripts had been taken to the Chaldean Patriarchate in Mosul, others had been given to the Vatican, a few were at the University of Leiden, one or two had made their way to the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin. Most, however, were still there.

For many years after Macomber’s visits to Mardin, nothing more was heard about the manuscripts. During my own visits to Mardin in 2004 and 2005 to start HMML’s project at the Syriac Orthodox Church of the Forty Martyrs and then at the Monastery of Deyrulzafaran, I was



ABOVE: From a copy of the *Lexicon of Išo' bar 'Ali*, one of two major Syriac alphabetic dictionaries from the ninth-tenth centuries. Many similar copies have the Arabic part written in Syriac script (*Garšūni*), but this one uses Arabic script. The city of Alqosh, where HMML’s partners in Iraq have digitized an important library, is the next-to last red entry in the righthand column. CCM 00579 (OLIM Macomber 91,1) f. 7v, manuscript on paper, 24x17x10 cm.

assured that the Chaldean manuscripts had all been taken to Iraq. By now the Chaldean community of Mardin was tiny, and the church had been closed. So to Iraq we went. In 2009, Walid Mourad and I finally made contact with Fr. Nageeb Michael, OP (see sidebar). As we traveled with him through northern Iraq, we spent a night in Zakho with the Chaldean Bishop, Petros Harboli (d. 2010). Bishop Harboli was a magnificent host and storyteller. As we talked about our work in Mardin, he said, “you haven’t seen anything yet.” I asked him what he meant, and he told us that the Chaldean manuscripts were still at the church in Mardin. We assumed he was out of touch, since everyone we knew in Mardin had said the manuscripts were long gone. A few days later, a Chaldean scholar in Erbil confirmed that the bishop was correct: he himself had seen many crates full of manuscripts at the church just a few months before. He told us that a jeweller in Mardin, Adnan Saglamoglu, had the key. He had chosen to remain in the city even as the other Chaldeans had left for Istanbul or Europe.

Thus began three years of careful planning and negotiation. Walid knew a Maronite priest in Uruguay who was related to Adnan. Fr. Nageeb spoke to the Chaldean patriarch in Baghdad. I made contact with the Patriarch’s representative in Istanbul. It took a while, but eventually the stars aligned. We finalized the contract, and Fr. Nageeb brought his team from Iraq to Mardin during the summer of 2012. Working day and night, they photographed all 588 manuscripts. Adnan, who had initially been reluctant to open the collection to outsiders, was won over by the compassion and professionalism of the Iraqis, most of whom were Chaldean Catholics like himself. When I visited Mardin in June 2013, he proudly showed off the new library and a restored church. HMML friend Fr. Gabriel Akyüz, the Syriac Orthodox priest of Mardin, celebrates the liturgy there regularly for all of the Christians of Mardin. As the only priest in town, he celebrates in a different church each Sunday to maintain each community’s connection to its past.

About half of the manuscripts have now been cataloged and are available online from HMML. The others will be finished this year. In the meantime, Fr. Nageeb tracked down the manuscripts sent to the Chaldean Patriarchate decades ago . . . but that’s another story.

Iraq Update, 2015

In January I visited Fr. Nageeb in Ankawa, a Christian suburb of Erbil. The Dominicans have settled there after fleeing from Qaraqosh in August 2014 (see the Fall 2014 *Illuminations*). They have organized two centers to provide shelter for some 300 of the thousands of families left homeless after the ISIS advance on Christian villages in northern Iraq. Dwellings have been constructed inside the shells of unfinished multi-story buildings. Each family has a spacious room and access to communal kitchen and bathroom facilities. We celebrated Sunday Mass at one of the centers, and the next day I was able to visit both shelters along with journalists from National Public Radio and French television. We met some of the families and heard their stories of fleeing in the middle of the night with nothing more than they could carry on their backs. HMML friends have been generous in their support for Fr. Nageeb’s ministry to the refugees. We have also sent two complete digitization studios to replace those left behind in Qaraqosh. Work will resume soon, as many manuscripts remain in danger.



Where We're Working

Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum, Malta

By Daniel K. Gullo

In 2015, the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library's Malta Study Center signed an agreement with the Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum in Mdina, Malta, in association with Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti to digitize the palazzo's important library and archival manuscript records.

The Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum dates back to the 13th century when it was constructed as a one-story courtyard house built on the remains of an earlier structure known as La Rocca. Oral tradition places part of the Palazzo in the Jewish section of Mdina, with the refectory and kitchen area possibly part of the old synagogue in Mdina. The building saw modifications in the 15th century, when a second story was added and the facade changed its orientation to its current location on Villegaignon Street. The most recent resident of the home was Captain Olof Frederick Gollcher

(1889-1962), who purchased the home in 1927. Gollcher was an artist, scholar, philanthropist, as well as an ardent collector of *objets d'art* and historical items.

The library at the palazzo boasts over 3,500 books consisting mainly of historical titles and renowned literary works in various languages. Some highly valuable manuscripts can also be found in this collection, including medieval manuscript fragments bound with printed books, with one dating to the 12th century. The library includes a large *Melitensia* collection (works about the Maltese Islands or by Maltese authors), some of which are unique to the islands' cultural patrimony.

The Palazzo Falson Museum's collection of over 25 rare manuscripts remains on permanent exhibit as part of the museum collection. These valuable manuscripts include several large papal documents with lead seals in addition to large drawings of naval battles and sieges. Captain Gollcher's historical and artistic interest led to the important



LEFT: "Heraldry and Genealogy of William, Lord Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke." Mdina, Palazzo Falson Museum, Inv. 2614.

FACING PAGE, ABOVE: Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum courtyard. Photo courtesy of the Palazzo Falson and Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti

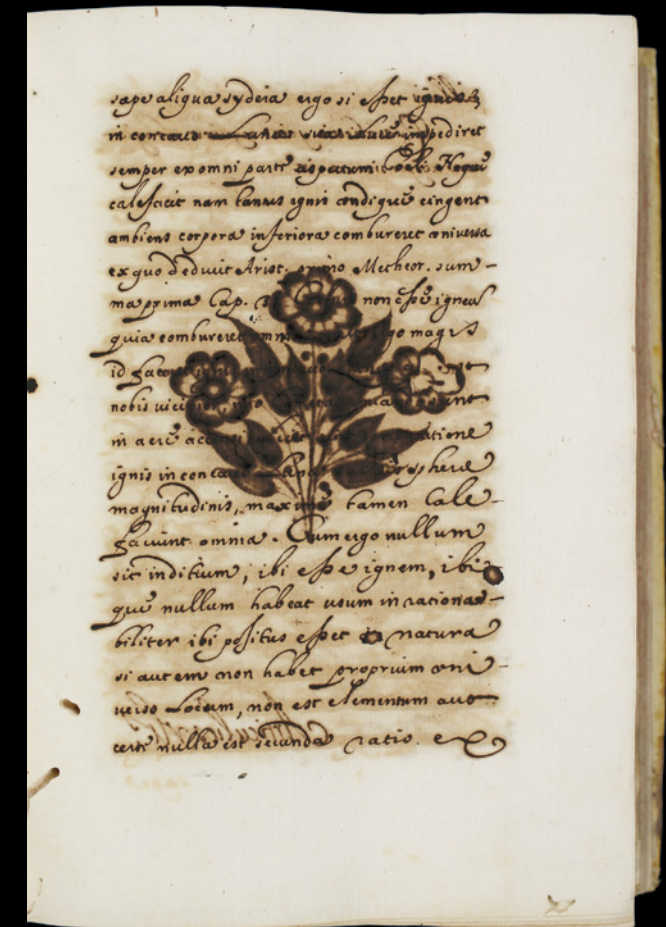
FACING PAGE, BELOW: "In secundum librum de generatione & corrupt, de elementis." Mdina, Palazzo Falson Library, E-7 2178, f. 14r.



collection of archives and books now held in the museum. The Olof Frederick Gollcher Archives consist of over 60 boxes of archival material dating from the 18th through the 20th centuries. The records include rare materials acquired by Gollcher and his family, in addition to records from his service in Malta during World War II, as well as from the historian Major Henry Balbi and the International Institute of Mediterranean Archaeology.

The digitization project is funded in part by a grant from the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, whose philanthropic work provides support for the humanities, arts, and research libraries. Funding from the Delmas Foundation will bring these documents to the world's scholars for the very first time in digital format.

Dr. Daniel K. Gullo is the Joseph S. Micallef Curator of the Malta Study Center at the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library. Follow his blog at melitamediterranea.com.



HMML Begins Work in Egypt

In February, HMML began its first-ever digitization project in Egypt, at the ancient Monastery of Saint Macarius (Deir Abu Maqar). The monastery is located in the Wadi Natrun, an area known in Late Antiquity as the Desert of Scetis and home to many of the famous “Desert Fathers.”

Saint Macarius was a fourth-century monk famous for his wisdom and asceticism. The monastery grew as he attracted followers, and then became a site of pilgrimage after his death. Over the centuries the monastery’s fortunes waxed and waned, until it was on the verge of closing in the 1960s. A visionary monastic leader, Father Matta Al-Maskeen (Matthew the Poor, d. 2006), brought his young disciples to renew the community, and it now has more than 130 monks.

RIGHT: Fr. Bartholomew digitizes a 14th-century Gospel book, one of the most important in the collection. BELOW: That Gospel book (MS 17) contains the Coptic text with a running Arabic translation, as Coptic had become less understood. BOTTOM RIGHT: The monastery’s new library—built in the shape of a church, complete with bell tower—houses the historic manuscripts and an excellent reference collection.

Historically, the monastery played an important role in the development of the Bohairic dialect of Coptic, which became the liturgical language of the whole Coptic Church from the 11th century. Its library also had its ups and downs, and was often destroyed or plundered in the course of the centuries—many of the best manuscripts are now in European libraries. Even so, the monastery still has some 500 manuscripts that range from 8th-century fragments discovered in the 1970s to beautifully illuminated works of the 13th and 14th centuries, and more recent manuscripts. Hopefully, this digitization project will lead to others in Egypt.



New Acquisitions for the Malta Study Center

grant from the Breslauer Foundation and a gift from a private donor have underwritten the acquisition of two incunabula and one late 15th-century manuscript bound as a single volume for the Malta Study Center’s collection of rare books and manuscripts at the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library. The acquisition brings the first incunabula computus works and one of the earliest Catalan manuscripts to the library’s Rare Book and Special Collections.

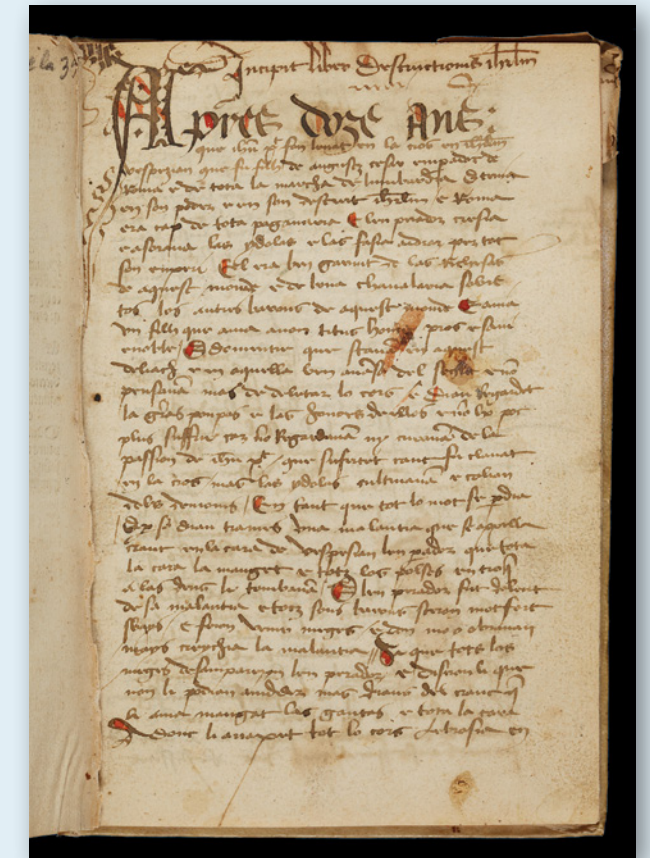
The first work, Bernart de Granollachs’ 1491 edition of the *Lunarium ab anno 1491 ad annum 1550*, supports HMML’s collection of early printed works dedicated to the history of the intersection of Christian, Jewish, and Islamic cultures, as Granollachs relied on Jacob ben David’s astrological tables for calculating the calendar year. The second work, the 1490 printed edition of the *Computus cum commento*, was composed by Anianus, a French Benedictine monk who scholars believed lived at the monastery of Aniane near Montpellier during the 13th century. While HMML has several early works devoted to Benedictine history, this manuscript attests to Benedictine achievements in mathematics and astronomy.

The codex concludes with a rare 15th-century exemplar of the *Liber destructionis Ierusalem*. This unique manuscript is one of five known copies, but has not been edited or used in any of the modern critical editions of the work. “As HMML is the home of the Malta Study Center, dedicated in part to the history of the Crusades and the Order of Saint John of the Hospital, the manuscript is a valuable addition to the collection as it shows the longevity of the crusading mentality in the

ABOVE: Anianus, *Computus cum commento* (Lyons: Jean du Pré, 24 January 1490), sig. cii verso. RIGHT: “*Liber destructionis Ierusalem*.” MSC MS 4, f. 72r.

late medieval world,” said Dr. Daniel K. Gullo, Joseph S. Micallef Curator of the Malta Study Center. “The manuscript is also one of HMML’s earliest manuscripts written in Catalan. Adding the vernacular manuscript to our collection will be a substantial resource for scholars studying language and paleography.”

Technicians at HMML have digitized the codex and the images will be added to the vHMML Reading Room, a new online platform currently under development and funded by the Luce Foundation.



HMML Awarded \$500,000 Grant from Henry Luce Foundation

HMML has been awarded a \$500,000 three-year grant from the Henry Luce Foundation to support the development of an online Reading Room.

The online Reading Room will allow registered users to browse over 25,000 digitized manuscripts from libraries in the Middle East, South India and Africa. The virtual Reading Room, part of the *v*HMML project to create an online environment for manuscript studies, will be the largest and most comprehensive online collection of manuscripts ever created.

“Very few of the original manuscripts digitized by HMML since 2003 are accessible to researchers,” said HMML executive director, Fr. Columba Stewart, OSB. “Scholarship today thrives on comparative, interdisciplinary research that crosses cultural and linguistic boundaries. HMML’s collections are an irreplaceable resource for this kind of study, and every effort must be made to make them more accessible,” Stewart continued. “The *v*HMML Reading Room has great potential to transform the study of several ancient religious cultures and to deepen the understanding of endangered religious communities in many of the most complex and volatile regions of today’s world.”

HMML’s Work Featured by NPR and MPR

In January, HMML was featured on National Public Radio’s *Weekend Edition* and on Minnesota Public Radio (shown on MPR’s website at right). The news story described HMML’s preservation partnership with Dominican friar, Fr. Nageeb Michael, OP, in Erbil, Iraq. Find links to the radio spots and story scripts in the news section of HMML’s website at hmml.org/news-media.html.

HMML Receives Major Grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

HMML has received a \$651,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to expand online access to its manuscript images from endangered and inaccessible collections around the world.

Over the next three years, HMML plans a comprehensive redevelopment of its online catalog, OLIVER, already the world’s largest online resource for manuscript studies. OLIVER 2.0 will significantly improve the quality of both past and future cataloging, invite contributions from users of HMML’s digitized manuscripts and make HMML’s resources more easily discoverable by digital humanities projects at other institutions.

This project builds upon almost two decades of partnership between HMML and the Mellon Foundation to develop ever-wider access to manuscript collections that are otherwise unavailable to researchers. A grant from the Mellon Foundation in the 1990s supported creation of OLIVER, and more recent grants have enabled thousands of manuscripts from endangered collections in the Middle East and Eastern Europe to be cataloged and shared with scholars throughout the world.

This latest grant will support both the rebuilding of the digital platform for OLIVER and further cataloging of manuscripts from HMML’s projects in several countries where manuscript collections are at risk or inaccessible.

HMML Receives Grant to Digitize Manuscript Collection from the Cathedral Museum and Archives of Mdina, Malta

A grant from the Rahr Foundation will support the Malta Study Center’s efforts to digitize, conserve, and catalog a collection of medieval manuscripts at the Cathedral Museum and Archives of Mdina, Malta. This project will be the first digitization project at the Cathedral’s archives, building on the major microfilming project undertaken at Mdina during the 1970s and 1980s by HMML.

“The medieval records of Malta are few in comparison to the period after the occupation of the island by the Order of Saint John of the Hospital,” said Dr. Daniel K. Gullo, the Joseph S. Micallef Curator of the Malta Study Center. “Several documents, especially those of Kings Alfonso V and Ferdinand II of Aragón, record the relationship between the island and the Crown of Aragón prior to the arrival of the Knights to Malta in 1530.”

The manuscripts include two 12th-century illuminated Aquitanian liturgical music manuscripts, several manuscript codices with liturgical works, sermons, and music, and many royal letters, papal documents, and charters.

The project began in February 2015 and will be completed over three years. Watch HMML’s website, social media pages, and semiannual issues of *Melitensia* for updates on the project.

Malta Study Center Begins New Digitization Project at the National Archives of Malta

HMML’s Malta Study Center has signed an agreement with the National Archives of Malta to digitize archival records detailing the civil legal proceedings related to the Roman Inquisition in Malta.

Known as the *Officium Civile Sacrae Inquisitionis* (OSI) Fond, the collection contains records that date from 1605 to 1798, when the French ended the proceedings of the Roman Inquisition in Malta after their conquest of the island. “Given the increasing academic interest in the history of the Roman Inquisition, the Malta Study Center has made it a priority to preserve the records of the Holy Office,” said Dr. Daniel K. Gullo, Joseph S. Micallef Curator of the Malta Study Center.

“Digitizing the OSI fond allows the Malta Study Center to unite the Inquisition’s documents held in the National Archives with the larger collection of documents microfilmed by the Center at the Cathedral Archives and Museum of Mdina during the 1970s and 1980s. Once digitized, cataloged, and made accessible through HMML’s online catalog, researchers will be able to study these important archival documents of the Roman Inquisition from any location—not just in Malta.

The digitization of the OSI fond at the National Archives marks the third collaboration between the Malta Study Center and the National Archives.



HMML Digitizes Timbuktu's Historic Manuscript Collections

HMML's partners in Bamako, Mali, are now digitizing the Mamma Haidara Family Library—one of the oldest and largest private manuscript collections in Timbuktu, with some 22,000 documents. The work is being done in collaboration with SAVAMA-DCI, a Malian NGO, to digitally preserve Timbuktu's historic manuscript libraries dating from the 13th to 19th centuries.



ABOVE: Suleiman Diarra, technical supervisor for the HMML/SAVAMA-DCI manuscript digitization initiative, speaks about the project as one of four technicians photographs manuscript pages.

In December 2013, HMML set up a two-camera digitization studio in Mali's capital city of Bamako, and trained local workers in manuscript digitization techniques. The team soon began work on the first of more than 200,000 manuscripts from Timbuktu's private libraries. In August 2014, HMML added two more cameras to the project—doubling the studio's output.

"Our team in Bamako has made remarkable progress; after a full year of work, the team generated over 250,000 images," said HMML's executive director Rev. Columba Stewart, OSB. "In the past two months, since the start of work on the Mamma Haidara Library, they have already produced more than 60,000 additional photographs. Very few of these collections have been properly cataloged or studied, and all of them are at risk of being permanently lost."

HMML received start-up funding for this large-scale digitization project from the Prince Claus Fund and is receiving ongoing funding for the project from the Arcadia Fund of London and from private donors.

Read more on HMML's work in Mali in the Spring 2014 issue of *Illuminations* at hmml.org/hmml-publications.html.

HMML Joins the Renaissance Society of America

The Hill Museum & Manuscript Library (HMML) has been named a member of the Renaissance Society of America. The Renaissance Society of America (RSA) is the largest international society devoted to the study of the era 1300-1600 C.E. Founded in 1954, RSA has over 6,000 international members who are faculty, graduate students, and postgraduate students at colleges and universities, as well as at museums, libraries, and cultural institutions; members also include independent scholars and many others interested in Renaissance studies.

"This new relationship strengthens resources and supports scholarship at HMML in a number of ways" said Dr. Daniel Gullo, curator of HMML's Malta Study Center and HMML's representative to RSA. "RSA offers competitive grant opportunities for medieval scholars, newsletters, discounted subscriptions to several databases as well as access to Early English Books Online, and an annual conference with over 3,000 scholars in attendance. These resources and programming opportunities will provide additional networking opportunities for scholars who use our collections. We are honored to be joining RSA's membership."

HMML Scholars

Jochen Burgtorf, PhD

Professor of Medieval History, California State University, Fullerton

Nicky B. Carpenter Fellowship in Manuscript Studies
Research: Templars, Hospitallers, and 12th-Century Popes: The Maltese Evidence

Dr. Burgtorf's book publications include *The Debate on the Trial of the Templars (1307-1314)* and *The Central Convent of Hospitallers and Templars: History, Organization, and Personnel (1099/1120-1310)*.

Professor Burgtorf is a collaborator of the Pius-Foundation for Papal Documents (Zürich/Göttingen), and the Vice President of the National History Honor Society (Phi Alpha Theta).



Margherita Farina, PhD

Research Assistant, University of Foreigners, Siena, Italy

Dietrich Reinhart, OSB, Fellowship in Eastern Christian Manuscript Studies
Research: Learning Good Syriac: Barhebraeus' *Metrical Grammar* from Medieval Tur 'Abdin to Renaissance Rome

Between 2008 and 2011 Dr. Farina participated in a new cataloging of the Syriac manuscripts of the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana of Florence. In 2012 she was a co-curator of an exhibition of Oriental manuscripts at the Biblioteca Laurenziana, entitled *Le vie delle: La Tipografia Medicea tra Roma e l'Oriente*, on the history of the Medici Oriental Press.



Katherine Hinzman, undergraduate student, Columbus State University, Columbus, GA
Consulted materials from the Malta collections
Visiting Scholar: February 8-13

Diane Warne Anderson, PhD, Classics and Religious Studies Department, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA
Consulted Cicero editions in HMML's Rare Book Collection
Visiting Scholar: March 16-20

Robert (Bobby) Wells, PhD student in History at Indiana University, Bloomington
Consulted materials from the Malta collections
Visiting Scholar: March 2-6

Michael Norton, PhD, Department of Computer Science, School of Music, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA
Mike returned to HMML to use resources from the Austria and Germany collections
Visiting Scholar: March 9-15

Heckman Scholars,
January 1- May 30, 2015

Jennifer Timmons, PhD in History, University of Chicago, IL

Lydia Walker, PhD candidate, Department of History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN

Kathleen Sewright, PhD in Historical Musicology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC

Ashley Laverock, PhD candidate in Art History at Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Ian Foss Hathaway, PhD student in History and Renaissance studies at Yale University

Johnna Sturgeon, ABD student, Department of History, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

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Barbara Slade
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Marschall Smith
*Marine-on-St. Croix,
Minnesota*

Columba Stewart, OSB
Collegeville, Minnesota

Stephen Wehr
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Brian Wenger
Minneapolis, Minnesota

S. Linn Williams
McLean, Virginia

Stephen Wolfe
Chicago, Illinois