



Plate 1: EMIP 1 (Herron Codex), codex and case



Plate 2: EMIP 2 (Eliza Codex 1), spine with stitching for head and tail bands

Plate 1: EMIP 1—The Herron Codex

This Psalter, copied in the late 17th century, was, at some point, owned by the monastery of Däbrä Gännät (ff. 176v–177r). In this image, the codex, spine side showing, sits in the inner case of the double-slip *maḥdar*. The outer case slides over the top of the inner case and, when carried upright, protects the codex from rain.¹

Plate 2: EMIP 2—Eliza Codex 1

This 18th-century Psalter, was sold, at some point, for ten Bərr (in 2009 this would be just about equal to one U. S. dollar). In this image, the codex, sitting on its fore edge, shows the spine with stitching near top and bottom for securing the head and tail bands.

¹ Sergew (*BIE*, pp. 26-27) discusses the possible dates of origin of these cases in Ethiopia.



Plate 3: EMIP 3 (Eliza Codex 2), ff. 8v–9r

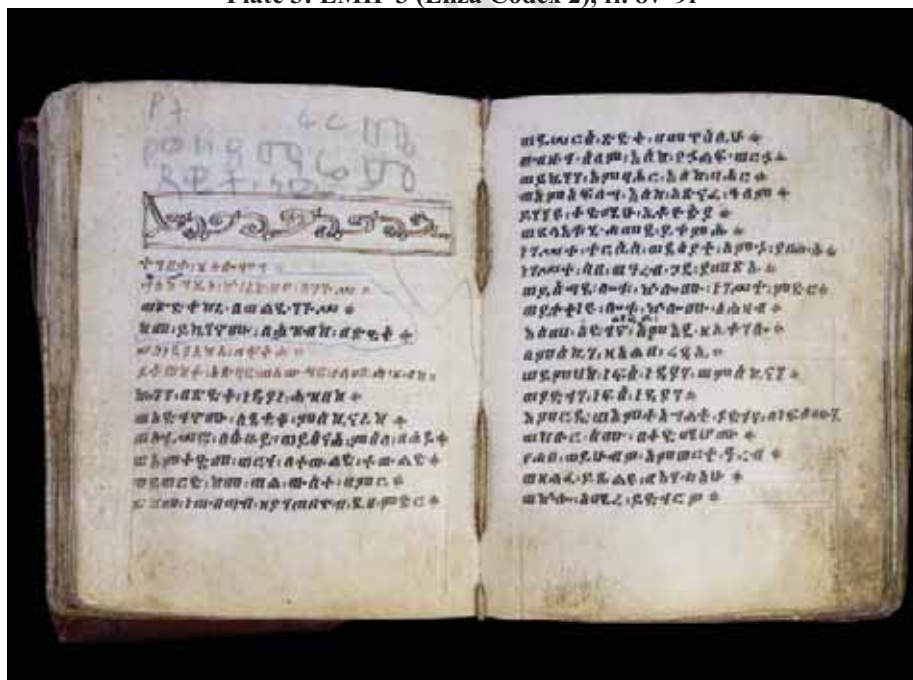


Plate 4: EMIP 4 (Eliza Codex 3), ff. 61r–62v

Plate 3: EMIP 3—Eliza Codex 2

This manuscript was copied in the late 20th century and contains the Gospel of John in ff. 1r–111v. Two smaller works, Prayer of the Covenant (ff. 112r–121v) and Image of Mary’s Assumption (ff. 121v–126r) are also included. This image shows many things: the name of Jesus in red ink (f. 8v, column 2, line 8), the day of the week on which this section was to be read (in red ink above column two), the gutter between two quires (the four chain stitches of the binding are visible), a quire number in the upper left corner of folio 9r, prickings on both left and right folios.²

Plate 4: EMIP 4—Eliza Codex 3

Copied in the 20th century, this codex contains 17 *harägoč* (plural of *haräg*), colorful vine-like patterns, to designate section divisions in the Psalter. Scribal practice observes up to 19 divisions: 15 in the psalms (one for every ten psalms), one between the Psalms and the Biblical Canticles, one between Biblical Canticles and Song of Songs, one at the head of Praises of Mary, and (occasionally) one between Praises of Mary and Gate of Light. This particular image shows the division at Psalm 61. The old Ethiopian numbering system, which lacks a zero, sees divisions not between numbers ending in 9 and zero, but between numbers designating tens (e.g., 10, 20, 30, 40, etc.) and one (e.g., 11, 21, 31, 41, etc.). This image also shows the center of a quire and the strings used to secure the main binding of the codex (mid-top and mid-bottom) and those used to secure the top and bottom of the quires to the head and tail bands (very top and very bottom).

² *PPM*, pp. 260–61, describes the tools and processes for pricking holes in the parchment.



Plate 5: EMIP 5 (Marwick Codex 1), ff. ii v(erso)–1r