Isidore, Etymologiae

f. 1 //In achaia. fluit e saxis. Stix appellata ... unde et estuaria per qu //

Isidore, Etymologiae, Book 13.13.7 - 18.1; Isidori Hispalensis episcopi
Etymologiarum sive Originum Libri XX, ed. W. M. Lindsay, 2 vols., OCT
(Oxford, 1911).

f. 2 //frug[is rena]scantur. Zeugis. ubi cartago magna ... adeo f cund copia
metallorum; ut//

Etymologiae, Book 14.5.7 - 6.11; Lindsay.

Parchment. 2 folios (1 bifolium, the outer of a quire; fol. 2v has the quire signature "xvi" in the center of the lower margin; the leaves are foliated "117" and "124" in the upper center of the recto in a fifteenth- or sixteenth-century hand). 340 x 265 mm (written space 283 x 195 mm). 2 columns. 38 lines. Dry-point ruling on the hair side. Single vertical and horizontal bounding lines. Prickings in upper, lower and outer margins.

Written in late Caroline minuscule. 2- and 3-line initials are in red capitals, with an uncial M and round E, decorated with small round balls or with two or three cross-hatches; they are written on the vertical bounding line. 1-line initials are in brown and a mixture of rustic capitals, uncials and enlarged minuscules. Rubrics are written in red minuscule with some capital forms. The first word after each red initial is written in brown capitals with some minuscule forms. Punctuation consists of the punctus, punctus elevatus and, at the end of
chapters, the punctus versus. Hyphenation is in the same ink as the text. Accents were added by a later hand.

The bifolium was used as a wrapper for a volume measuring ca. 300 x 210 mm. A modern hand has written the number "15" in pencil in the upper left corner of fol. 1r.

Zinniker 161.