The localization of the Ormulum

Marcelle Cole Brian Golding Ellie Rye

Outline: localizing the Ormulum

- Previous scholarship
- Linguistic evidence (Marcelle Cole)
- Toponymic evidence (Ellie Rye)
- Historical ecclesiastical evidence (Brian Golding)

Orrm and the *Ormulum*: evidence from the manuscript and the text

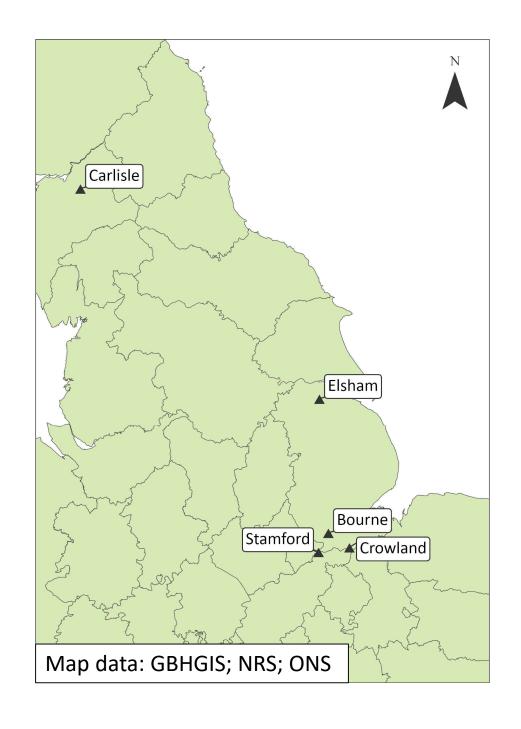
 When? Ormulum last quarter of 12th century (c. 1180 CE) on palaeographic evidence (Parkes 1983)

• Dedication:

Nu, brober Wallterr, broberr min
Affter þe flæshess kinde (...)
7 broberr min i Godess hus
Purrh þatt witt hafenn taken ba
An rezhellboc to follzhenn,
Under kanunnkes had 7 lif,
Swa sum Sann Awwstin sette (II. 1–2 & 5–10)

Where was Orrm from?

- Elsham, N. Lincs (Bradley 1906a; 1906b)
- Carlisle (Wilson 1906)
- near Stamford (McIntosh 1963)
- near Crowland, S. Lincs (Laing 1978)
- Bourne, S Lincs (Parkes 1983)?



Localization: linguistic evidence

- Elsham (Bradley1906a; 1906b):
 - -eth (3rd pers. pres. sg.)
 - -en (infinitive and pres. pl.)
 - Scandinavian 'colouring' of the language
- S. Lincs (Laing 1978):
 - Southern: -eb and -enn (as Bradley); <sh> not <s> in shall, should; sezzde (not *sazzde 'said')
 - Northern: kirrke 'church', 3ho 'she', þeʒʒ, þeʒʒm, þeʒʒre (3rd pers. pl. pron.)
- Bourne, S Lincs (Parkes 1983, quoting a letter from McIntosh):
 - preference for hemm over þeʒʒm
 - 3rd pres. sg. -eb (not -ess)

Reconsidering the *Ormulum*'s localization

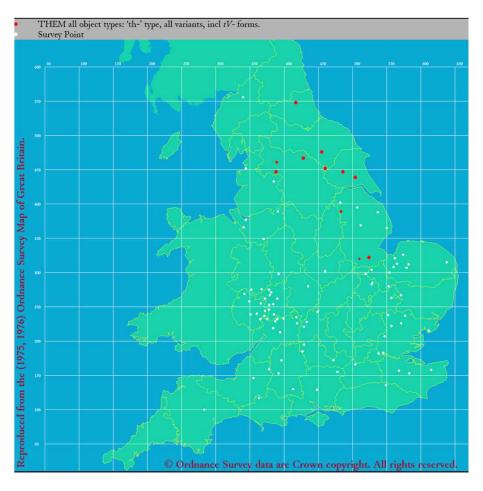
- Linguistic evidence (Marcelle Cole):
 - how does allowing for diachronic change in the distributions of variants affect localization?
- Toponymic evidence (Ellie Rye):
 - can place-name evidence supplement the 12th-century and spatial gaps in the linguistic evidence?
- Monastic history (Brian Golding):
 - what Augustinian foundations (Arrouasian, Premonstratensian, Gilbertine) can be included/ excluded on historical grounds?
 - how far away might Orrm have come from?

Linguistic evidence (Cole)

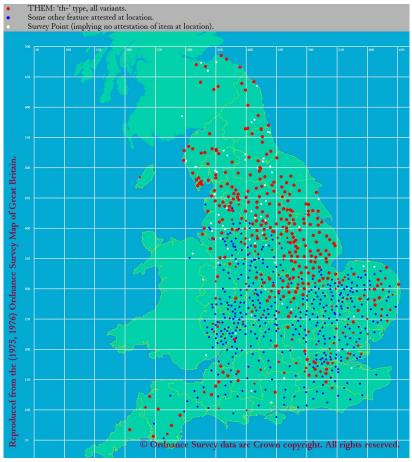
- One feature said to rule out a more northerly localization
- One feature said to be in favour of a more northerly localisation

THEM: 'th-' type

Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English (*LAEME*)

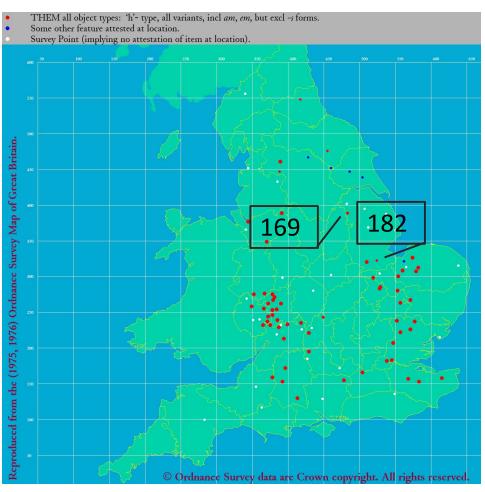


Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (*eLALME*):

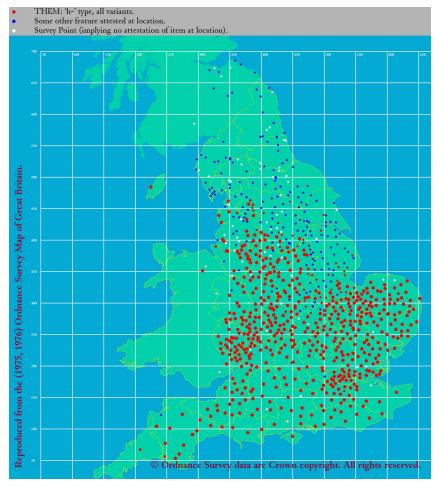


THEM: 'h-' type

Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English (*LAEME*)

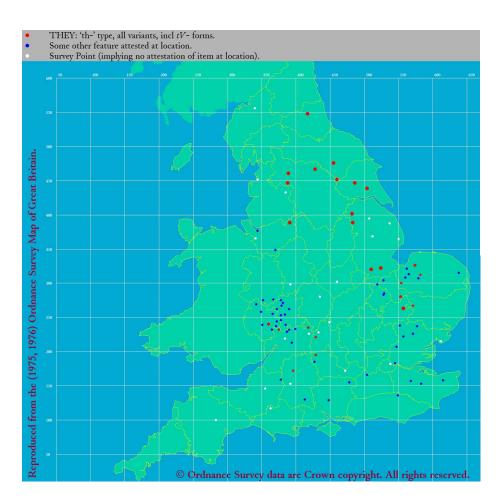


Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (*eLALME*):

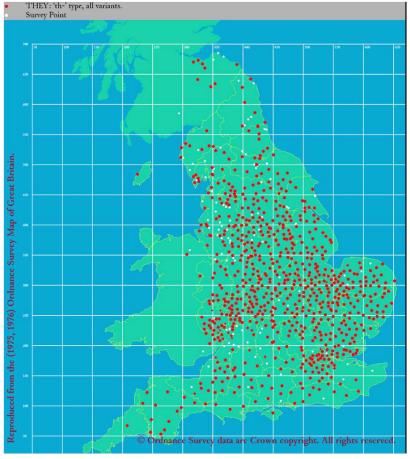


THEY: 'th' type

Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English (*LAEME*)

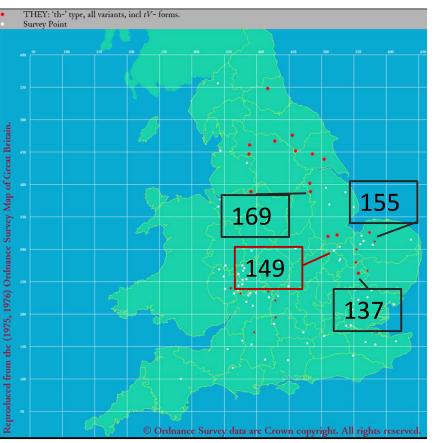


Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (*eLALME*):

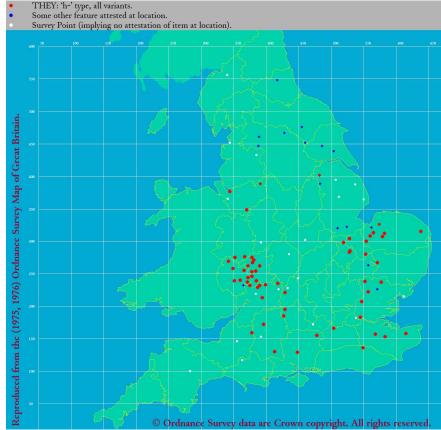


THEY: 'th-' type vs 'h-' type in Early Middle English

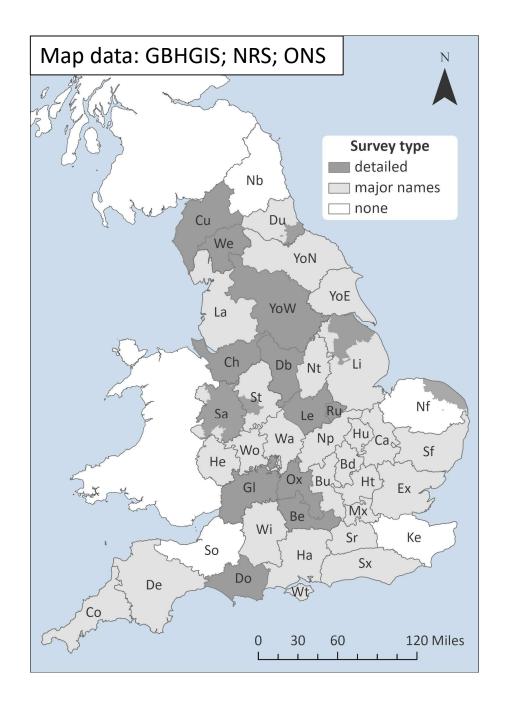
LAEME: <th-> type



LAEME: <h-> type

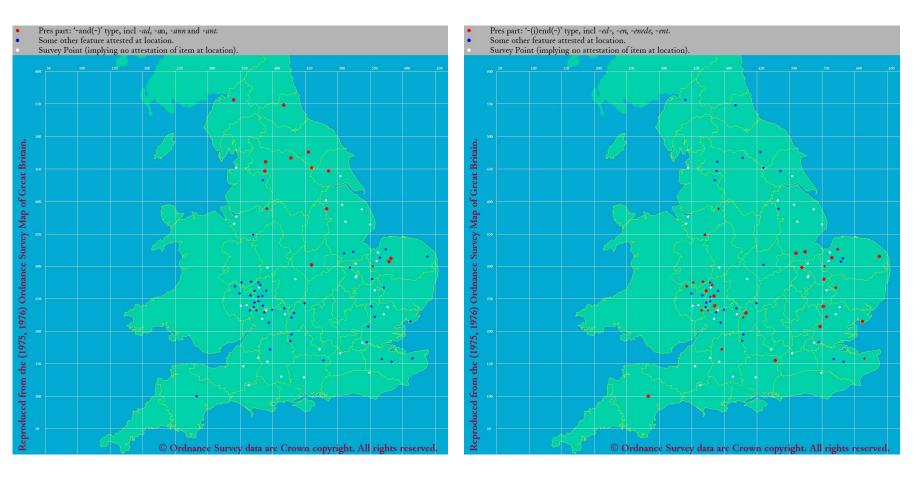


Place-name evidence (Rye)

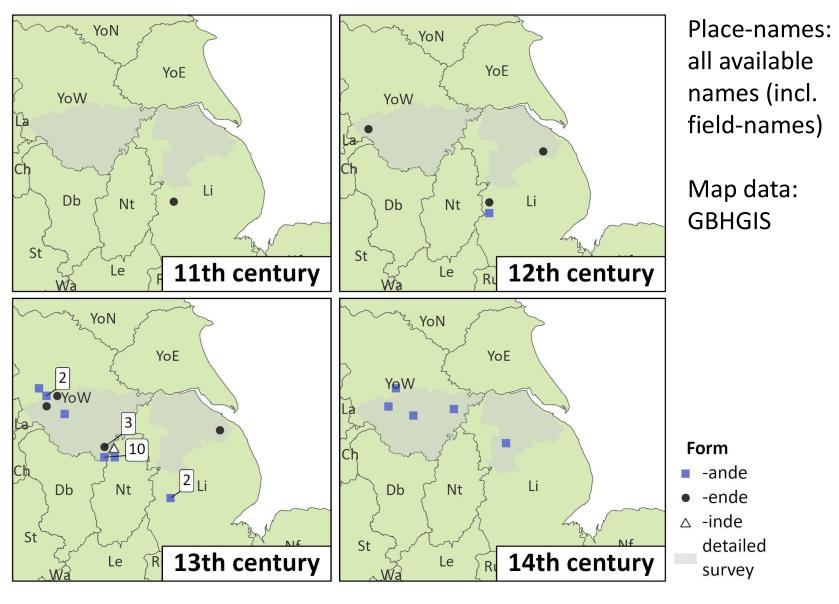


Present participle in Early Middle English (*Ormulum: -ennde*)

LAEME: -and type LAEME: -(i)ende type



Place-name: present participle



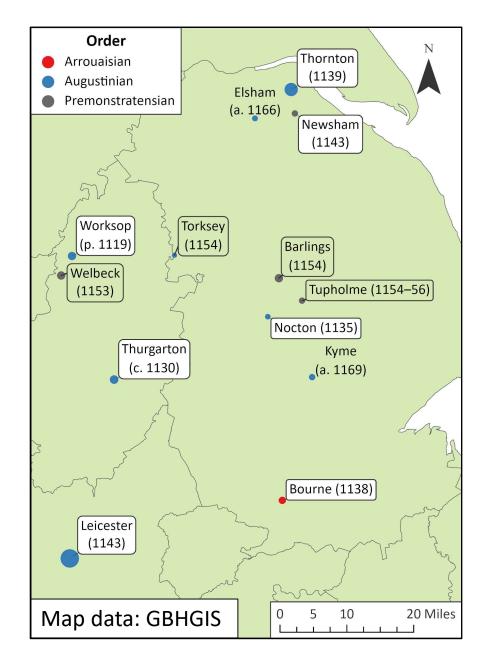
Historical ecclesiastical evidence (Golding)

- Foundation dates
- Size/wealth
- Monastic 'catchment areas'

Foundation dates

- Ormulum c.1180 CE and completed over some period of time.
- Foundation a process: monasteries need time to develop (buildings, communities, libraries)
- → community founded before c. 1155

Filled rectangles: possible No rectangle: too late Unfilled rectangle: marginal



Monastic recruitment patterns: Bury St Edmunds (e13th c.)

Distances travelled:

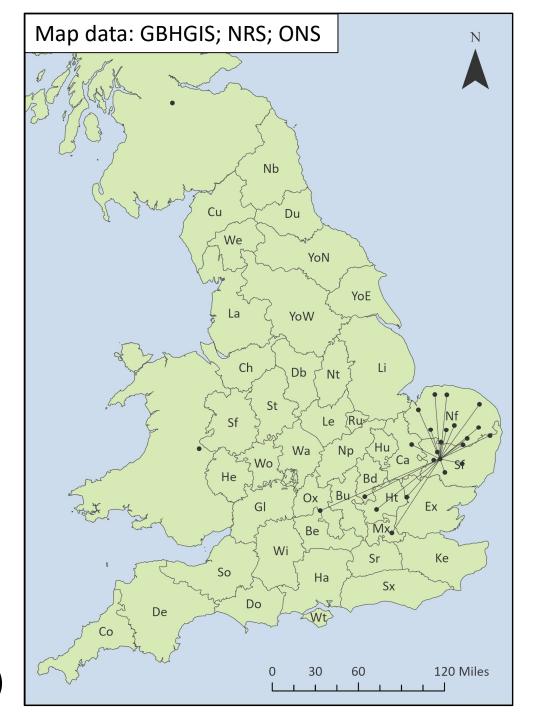
Mean: 33 miles

Median: 30 miles

Excluded:

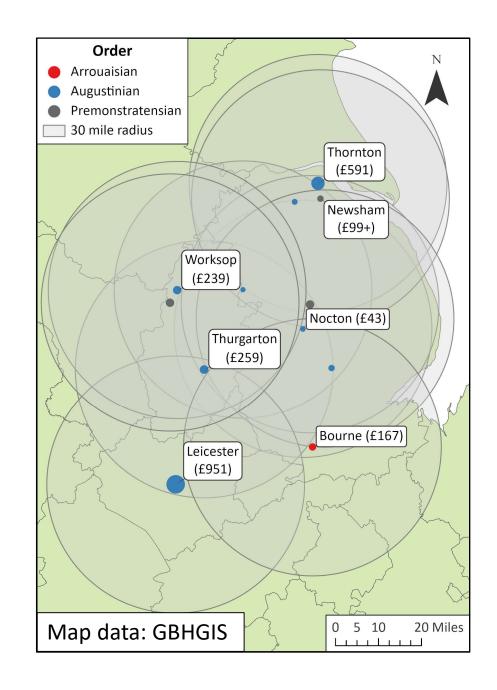
- non-locative bynames (and locative bynames with multiple possible sources)
- locative bynames referring to Wales, Scotland and Rome

After Lowe (2010)



Summary

- Linguistic evidence:
 - allowing for diachronic change means a north Lincolnshire origin should be (re)considered.
 - place-name evidence provides support for this (so far).
- Range of candidate houses:
 - 2 southerly less likely on linguistic grounds.



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