## Twelfth-century Middle English texts.

1. Last addition to the *Peterborough Chronicle*, from 1132 to 1154.

Date: 1154 or very shortly after.

Place: Peterborough, at the extreme northeastern end of Northamptonshire.

Dialect: East Midlands.

Manuscript: contemporary, virtually autograph.

Content: account of events in King Stephen's reign; highly critical, thus probably written after his death; apparently shortly after, and all at one time.

Important historical source, well written.

2. Poema Morale.

Date: second half of the 12th c.

Place: Hampshire.

Dialect: Southern, very early (OE  $\bar{a}$  retained).

Manuscript: late 12th c., written by a southern Midlands scribe; there are also four later manuscripts.

Content: a sermon in rhymed verse (some 270 lines in the oldest manuscript).

3. Ancrene Riwle ('Guide for Female Hermits').

Date: last third of the 12th c.

Place: Herefordshire.

Dialect: Southwest Midlands, early (OE  $\bar{a}$  retained).

Manuscript: first third of the 13th c.; there are also several later manuscripts.

Content: a Rule of life for female contemplatives, written in a remarkably accomplished and beautiful prose style.

4. The "Katherine Group": *Lives* of Sts. Katherine, Margaret, and Juliana; *Hali Meiðhad* ('Holy Virginity'); and *Sawles Warde* ('Guardian of the Soul').

Date, place, dialect: as for (3).

Manuscript: early to mid-13th c.

Content: religious reading for the communities living according to (3).

[Note: several other short works—four prayers and *Pe Wohunge of Ure Lauerd* ('The Wooing of Our Lord'—clearly belong to the same body of literature and date from the 12th c.; but they do not exhibit the extraordinary linguistic consistency of (3) and (4), which in spite of having been written by two different scribes, possibly several decades apart, are linguistically *identical*.]

## 5. The Owl and the Nightingale.

Date: probably 1190's, but possibly early 13th c.

Place: probably somewhere in the southeast (but see below).

Dialect: mixed; it looks as if a Southeastern original had been copied in the Southwest Midlands. (Note that OE  $\bar{a}$  is rounded.)

Manuscripts: two from the second half of the 13th c.; neither is the SWM copy of the original.

Content: a witty and sophisticated literary debate in rhymed verse.

## 6. La<sub>3</sub>amon's *Brut*.

Date: late 12th or early 13th c. Place: northern Worcestershire.

Dialect: West Midlands. (Note that OE  $\bar{a}$  is rounded.) Manuscripts: two from the second half of the 13th c.

Content: a vast chronicle of the history of Britain in alliterative verse (16,000 lines). La<sub>3</sub>amon is a good storyteller and gives us the earliest English version of the legends about King Arthur.

## 7. The Orrmulum.

Date: ca. 1200.

Place: northern Lincolnshire. Dialect: Northeast Midlands.

Manuscript: autograph.

Content: an unimaginably vast allegorical life of Christ with commentary, written in blank verse. (Orrm left us about 20,000 lines; if he finished the work it it must have been about eight times that long.) Even for those who like medieval religious literature, Orrm is unbearably tedious; but his compulsive attempt to devise a completely unambiguous orthography and write perfectly regular verse makes the *Orrmulum* a goldmine for historical phonologists.