

Sumer is icumen in

William de Wycombe

(written 1261-1264)

S U-MER is i - cu-men in, — Lhu - de sing cuc - cu; Grow-eth sed and
Per - spi - ce Chri - sti - co - la — quae di - gna - ci - o. Cae - li - cus a -

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blow-eth med and springth the w[o]-de nu. Sing cuc - cu. A - we ble-teth
-gri - co - la pro vi - tis vi - ci - o. Fi - li - o non par-cens ex -

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af - ter lomb, lhouth af - ter cal - ve cu. Bul-luc ster-teth, buc-ke ver-teth, mu-rie sing cuc -
-po - su - it mor - tis ex - i - ci - o. Qui cap - ti - vos se - mi - vi - vos a sup - pli - ci -

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-cu. Cuc - cu, cuc - cu, — Wel sing-es thu cu - cu, ne swik thu na-ver nu.
-o. Vi - te do - nat — et se-cum co - ro - nat, in cae - li so - li - o.

Pes I

Sing cuc - cu nu, — Sing cuc - cu.
[Vi - te do - nat — Fi - li - o.]

One repeats this as many times as necessary, making a rest at the end.

Pes II

Sing cuc - cu. Sing cuc - cu nu, —
[Fi - li - o Vi - te do - nat] —

Another sings this, resting in the middle and not at the end, but immediately repeating the beginning.

Four companions can sing this round. But it should not be sung by fewer than three, or at the very least, two in addition to those who sing the *pes*. This is how it is sung: while all the others are silent, one begins at the same time as those who sing the ground. And when he comes to the first note after the cross, another singer is to begin, and thus for the others. Each shall observe the written rests for the space of one long note, but not elsewhere.