

## Sumer is icumen in London, British Library, MS Harley 978, f. 11v

### Introduction

This early Middle English *rota*, a canon for several voices, survives in a manuscript from Reading Abbey dating from the mid-thirteenth century. The alternative Latin text in red ink beneath it is a lyric on the Passion. The main critical debate on the poem has centred on the relationship between the two texts: which came first, and what is the relationship between them?

#### Date, ownership, and contents

British Library, MS Harley 978, is a manuscript from Reading Abbey dating from the midthirteenth century. Reading Abbey, however, did not have a scriptorium, and the MS was probably copied at Oxford, which as a university town was a major centre of book production by this period. It was probably owned by one of the three Reading monks it mentions, William of Winchester, a lover of music whose history was otherwise undistinguished and occasionally scandalous; on a visit to Leominster Priory in the 1270s, he was brought before the Bishop of Hereford for incontinence with a number of women, including a nun of Limebrook Priory.

The manuscript is a miscellaneous compilation, mainly of Latin and French texts, useful or entertaining rather than devotional; it includes other musical pieces (all religious), medical material, Goliardic satires, the earliest and best text of the *Lais* of Marie de France, and a French poem on hawking. *Sumer is icumen in* is the only Middle English text in the manuscript, and it is possible that it was included primarily for its musical interest.

FROM: http://www.soton.ac.uk/~wpwt/harl978/sumer.htm



#### Sumer is icumen in

London, British Library, MS Harley 978, f. 11v

#### Middle English text

(with Latin instructions for singing)

Sumer is icumen in,

+ Lhude sing, cuccu;

Groweth sed

and bloweth med,

5 And springth the wde nu;

Sing, cuccu!

Awe bleteth after lomb,

Lhouth after calue cu;

Bulluc sterteth,

10 Bucke uerteth,

Murie sing, cuccu!

Cuccu, cuccu,

Wel singes thu, cuccu;

Ne swic thu naver nu.

15 Pes: Sing, cuccu, nu; sing, cuccu;

Hoc repetit unus quociens opus est, faciens pausacionem

in finem.

16 Sing, cuccu; sing, cuccu, nu!

Hoc dicit alius, pausans in medio et non in fine,

sed immediate repetens principium.

Hanc rotam cantare possunt quatuor socij. A paucioribus autem quam a tribus uel saltem duobus non debet dici, preter eos qui dicunt pedem. Cantatur autem sic: Tacentibus cetertis unus inchoat cum hiis qui tenent pedem. Et cum uenerit ad primam notam post crucem, inchoat alius, et sic de ceteris. Singuli uero repausent ad pausaciones scriptas et non alibi, spacio unius longe note.

Latin text

Perspice, Christicola, Que dignacio! Celicus agricola Pro vitis vicio

5 Filio

Non parcens exposuit

Mortis exicio, Qui captivos semivivos

A supplicio 10 Vite donat

Et secum coronat

In celi solio.

# Sumer is icumen in: glossary

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http://www.soton.ac.uk/~wpwt/harl978/sumglos.htm
  after prep. after, to 7, 8.
  and conj. and 4, 5.
  awe n. ewe 7.
  bleteth vb. pres. 3 sg. bleats 7.
  bloweth vb. pres. 3 sg. blooms 4.
  bucke n. billy-goat? 10.
  bulluc n. bullock 9.
   C
  calue n. calf 8.
  cu n. cow 8.
  cuccu n. cuckoo 2, 6, 11, etc.
  groweth vb. pres. 3 sg. grows 3.
  icumen vb. pa. pple. come; icumen in
  arrived 1.
  in adv.: see icumen.
  is vb. pres. 3 sg. is; has (with vb. of
  motion) 1.
  Ihouth vb. pres. 3 sg. lows 8.
  Ihude adv. loudly 2.
  lomb n. lamb 7.
  med n, meadow 4.
  murie adv. merrily, sweetly 11.
  naver adv. never; ne . . . naver not . . .
  ne adv. not 14.
  nu adv. now 5, 14, 15, etc.
  sed n. seed 3.
  sing see singes
  singes vb. pres 2 sg. sing 13; sing
  imper. sg. sing! 2, 6, 11, etc.
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springth pres. 3 sq. comes into leaf 5.
sterteth vb. pres. 3 sq. prances 9.
Sumer n. summer, warm weather 1.1
swic vb. imper. sg. stop 14.
the def. art. the 5.
thu pers. pron. 2 sq. you 13.
uerteth vb. pres. 3 sq. farts?<sup>2</sup>
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wel adv. well 13. **wde** *n.* wood 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> **1. Sumer:** spring or summer? The ME word extends over a longer period than the modern one (see Fischer (1994). Roscow (1999) argues that the poem describes early summer rather than spring.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> **10. bucke uerteth:** the translation of this line is uncertain. Most editors translate bucke as "stag"; MED, s.v. bukke n. 1a (a), prefers the alternative "billy-goat". meaning Uerteth generally taken as the earliest recorded instance of the verb "fart" (from OE \*feortan; see MED, s.v. ferten v.). Silverstein (1971), p. 37, suggests instead derivation from Latin vertere, "turn, paw up (the ground)", hence "gambol", comparing late-C16 English vert (see OED, s.v. vert v. 1); but this seems both rather late and rather learned for the context here. See also Platzer (1995), for a defence of 'cavorts'.