1. Round
for 3 - 6 treble recorders

A round is a type of canon, which may continue repeating it indefinitely. This round is at maximum a canon in six. A new part can join every measure.

Bo-na dies om-nes Stu-den-tes, Cha-ri-tes et Mu-sas co-li-te:

Michael Praetorius
(1571 - 1621)

Source: Musae sioniae VIII

2. Round
for 4 - 6 tenor or treble recorders

This round is the oldest known six-part canon. The year of composition is estimated to be c. 1260.
3. Canon in three
for three treble or bass recorders

Johann Walter
(1496 - 1670)
Twelve Canons for recorder ensemble
4. Canon in three
for treble, tenor- and bass recorder

Don't worry about unusual clefs! Here you always use G-clef c-fingerings for all recorders. The first part starts with tenor recorder, the second part two bars later with bass recorder played like a tenor recorder and further the treble recorder in the same way.
Attention: bass and treble recorder require f sharp instead of f.

Johann Walter (1496 - 1670)
only 1.

Source: 26 fugues, contain "Secundi Toni" and "Septimi Toni"
5. Canon in three at the second
for a tenor and two bass recorders

The first part starts playing the bass recorder with bass fingerings (incl. f#), the second part follows two bars later with tenor recorder fingerings on the bass recorder (read G-clef with f# and c#!) and the third part again two bars later playing the tenor recorder with treble recorder fingerings (read G-clef f-fingerings without key signature!)

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina
(ca. 1515 - 1594)

Source: Missa Sacerdotes Domini, Sanctus
6. Canon in three «Prenez sur moi»
for tenor, bass and great bass recorder

The first part of this chanson starts playing as usual the great bass or tenor recorder, the second part one bar later on the bass or treble recorder, but with tenor recorder fingerings (read G-clef with f#!) and the third part again a bar later playing the tenor or descant recorder, but now in the way if you would play a bass recorder (read F-clef, bass fingerings and b flat!)

Johannes Ockeghem
(1410 - 1497)

Great bass recorder with tenor fingerings
Bass recorder with tenor fingerings and f# instead of f
Tenor recorder with bass fingerings and b instead of b

Prenez sur moi
voütre exemple amoureux:
Commencement d'amours
est savoureux et le moyen plain

de païne et tristesses et la fin est d'avoir plaisir
sant mais tres
7. FABER-Round
for 3 - 7 tenor recorder and great bass recorder

Johann Sebastian Bach composed this round probably for Benjamin Gottlieb Faber or Balthasar Schmidt or Johann Schmidt (Schmied = engl. Smith = lat. Faber). Bach wrote: Domine Possessor Fidelis Amici Beatum Esse Recordari tibi haud ignotum: itaque Bonae Artis Cultorem Habeas verum amicum Tuum.

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685 - 1750)

Basso ostinato with great bass recorder in C
8. Canon in three
for treble, tenor and great bass recorder

You always use G-clef c-fingerings for all recorders. Attention: the treble recorder requires f sharp instead of f.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756 - 1791)

9. Four-part round
for four treble or tenor recorders

Joseph Haydn
(1732 - 1809)
Three four-part rounds
for four treble recorders

You can play this three rounds with treble recorder fingerings on tenor or bass recorders.