

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.

Michael Praetorius
(1571 - 1621)

1. 2. 3.

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

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.

1. 2. 3.

Sum - er is i - cu - men in, Lhu - de sing cuc - cu! Gro - weth sed and

4. 5. 6.

blo-weth med And springth the w - de nu, Sing cuc - cu! A - we ble - teth

af - ter lomb, lhouth af - ter cal - ue cu. Bul - luc ster - teth, buc - ke uer - teth, Mur - ie sing cuc -

cu! Cuc - cu, cuc - cu, wel sin-ges thu cuc - cu; Ne swik thu nau-er nu.

3. Canon in three

for three treble or bass recorders

Johann Walter

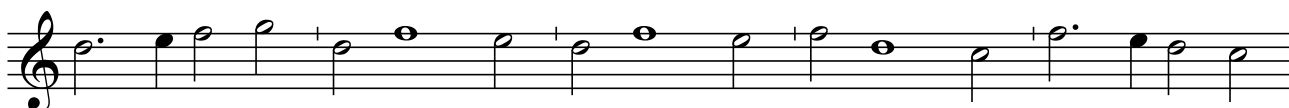
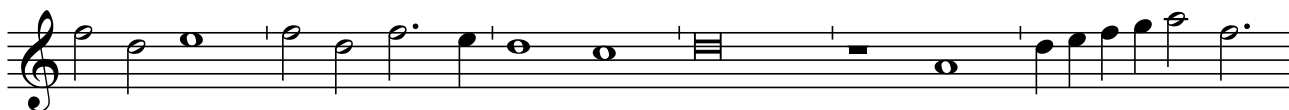
(1496 - 1670)

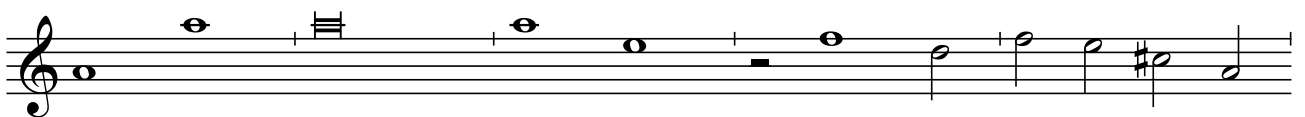
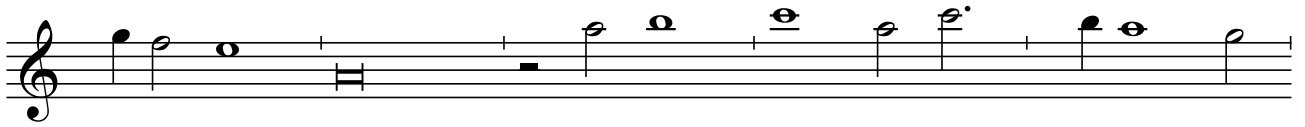
in C

1.

2.


3.





4. Canon in three for treble, tenor- and bass recorder

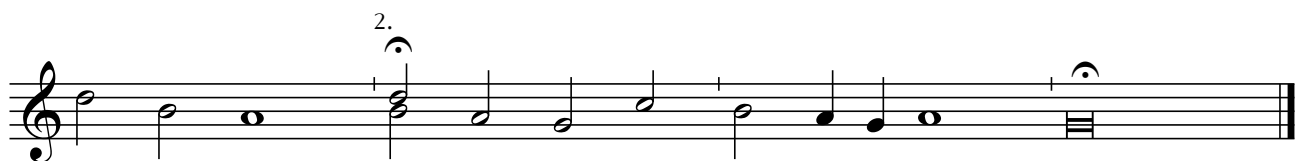
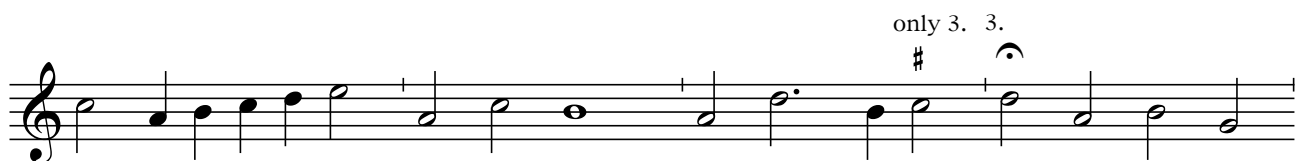
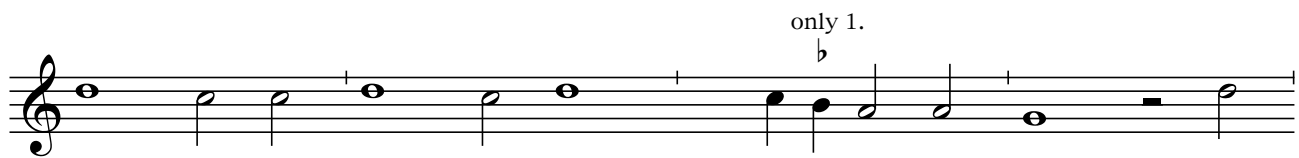
Don't worry about unusual clefs! Here you always use G-clef c-fingerings for all recorders. The first part starts with tenor recorder, the second part two bars later with bass recorder played like a tenor recorder and further the treble recorder in the same way. Attention: bass and treble recorder require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

in  **Johann Walter**
(1496 - 1670)

1. 2. 3. 1.

Tenor recorder with normal fingerings *Bass recorder with tenor fingerings and f# instead of f* *Treble recorder with tenor fingerings and f# instead of f*





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)

1. Bass recorder with normal fingerings 2. Bass recorder with tenor fingerings, play f# and c#! 3. Tenor recorder with treble fingerings and without key signature 1.

Ple - ni sunt cœ - li
et ter - - - ra, et ter - - -
- - - - - ra glo - ri - a tu -
- a, glo - ri - a tu - - - - - a, glo -
ri - a tu - - - - - a, glo - ri - a tu -
- - - - a, tu - - - - a, glo - ri - a tu - a.

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)

1. Great bass recorder with tenor fingerings

2. Bass recorder with tenor fingerings and f# instead of f

3. Tenor recorder with bass fingerings and b^b instead of b

1. 2.

Pre - nez sur moi

3.

vo - stre_e-xem - ple_a - mou - reux:

Com - men - - - ce - ment d'a - mours

est sa - - - vou - reux et le moy - en plain

de pai-ne_et tris - tes - - - se et la fin est d'a - voir plai -

- - sant mais - tres - - - - -

se, mais au sail - lir sont
 les pas dan - ge - reux.
 only 3. 2.

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

1.
 F, A, B, E, Repetatur
 2. 3. 4.

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)

1. Great bass recorder with tenor fingerings 2. Tenor recorder with normal fingerings 3. Treble recorder with tenor fingerings and f# instead of f

Source: KV 508a original F major

9. Four-part round

for four treble or tenor recorders

Joseph Haydn
(1732 - 1809)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Source: Hob. XXVIIa:5 original G minor = using c-fingerings with treble recorders

Three four-part rounds for four treble recorders

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

Adrian Wehlte

10. 1. 2.

3. 4.

11. 1. 2.

3. 4.

12. 1. 2.

3.

4.