

14. Fuga à l'unisono, dopo sei tempi

To be played with two lutes.

Vincenzo Galilei

The musical score consists of six systems of music for two lutes. Each system begins with a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp. The notation uses a combination of tablature and vocal notation (Latin words and letters). The first system starts with a common time signature, while subsequent systems switch to a different time signature. The score includes various musical markings such as dynamic signs (f, p) and accidentals (sharps, flats). Measure numbers 1 through 30 are indicated at the start of each system. The lyrics in the vocal notation are in Latin, including words like 'a dō rā gā rā' and 'fērā'. The score ends with a final measure number 30.

1) Second lute starts when first one completes bar 6.

This could be played in different ways, but for sure the second lute starts at the beginning of bar 7. One possibility is that the first lute loops around to the beginning and continues to play until the fermata in bar 27. Another possibility that I think I like better is that the first lute plays through twice and the second lute ends at bar 27 on the 2nd time through. Or, if that is too long, the first lute plays once and the second lute only plays to bar 27.