

Ritornello

aus: Il Trionfo della Grazia, 1707

Antonio Bononcini

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Chalameaux:** Treble clef, common time. Features a melodic line with trills and a trill (tr) at the end of the first measure.
- Traversier:** Treble clef, common time. Features a melodic line with trills and a trill (tr) at the end of the first measure.
- Bassone:** Bass clef, common time. Features a melodic line with trills and a trill (tr) at the end of the first measure.
- Violenze da gamba:** Two staves, alto and bass clefs, common time. Both are mostly silent, with some activity in the final measure.
- Violini:** Two staves, treble clefs, common time. The upper staff is marked "piano sempre" and features a melodic line starting in the third measure. The lower staff features a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Violoncelli:** Two staves, bass clefs, common time. Both feature a rhythmic accompaniment.

The tempo marking "Largo assai" is present in the Bassone and Violoncelli parts.

This musical score is written for a piano and trumpet ensemble. It consists of ten staves. The first two staves are for the piano, the next two for the trumpet, and the remaining six are for the piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The piano part features a melodic line with trills and slurs, while the trumpet part has a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment includes chords and single notes in the bass and tenor registers.

This musical score is arranged in 12 staves, organized into four measures. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A trill (tr) is indicated in the seventh staff of the third measure. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note in the fourth measure.