

# 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 ornaments, marked with *tr*.
- Traversier:** Treble clef, common time. Features a melodic line with trills and ornaments, marked with *tr*.
- Bassone:** Bass clef, common time. Features a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo marking *Largo assai* is placed below the staff.
- Viole da gamba:** Two staves in alto and bass clefs, common time. Both staves are mostly silent, with some activity in the final measure.
- Violini:** Two staves in treble clefs, common time. The upper staff is marked *piano sempre*. Both staves are mostly silent, with some activity in the final measure.
- Violoncelli:** Two staves in bass clefs, common time. Both staves are mostly silent, with some activity in the final measure. The tempo marking *Largo assai* is placed below the staff.

The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the main melodic material for Chalameaux and Traversier, and the bass line for Bassone. The second and third measures continue the melodic and rhythmic development. The fourth measure concludes the piece with a final cadence.

This musical score is written for a piano and trumpet ensemble. It consists of ten staves. The top two staves are for the piano, the next two for the trumpet, and the bottom six for the piano accompaniment. 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 (tr) and slurs. The trumpet part has a similar melodic line with trills and slurs. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The score concludes with a key signature change to two sharps (D major) in the final measure.

This musical score is written for a piece in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is organized into four measures across ten staves. The top two staves (treble clef) likely represent the vocal line, while the remaining staves represent various instruments, including piano (p), violin (v), and cello (c). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as slurs and a trill (tr). The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note of the vocal line in the fourth measure.