

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

herausgegeben von Burkard Rosenberger und Harald Schäfer



Papier. Klänge

Musikalische Kostbarkeiten aus westfälischen Sammlungen

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729): Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

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Johann David Heinichen wurde 1683 in Krössuln bei Teuchern im Herzogtum Sachsen-Weissenfels geboren. An der Thomasschule in Leipzig erhielt er unter den Thomaskantoren Johann Schelle und Johann Kuhnau eine fundierte gymnasiale und musikalische Ausbildung; zu seinen Mitschülern zählte der nur wenige Monate ältere Christoph Graupner. Während des sich anschließenden Jurastudiums in Leipzig spielte Heinichen in einem Collegium musicum, bei dem es sich entweder um das von Georg Philipp Telemann geleitete oder um das erst 1708 von Johann Friedrich Fasch gegründete Ensemble handeln dürfte. In der Folgezeit knüpfte Heinichen Kontakte zum Weissenfelder Kapellmeister Johann Philipp Krieger sowie zu weiteren Musikern am dortigen Hof, und in den Jahren 1709 und 1710 sind Aufführungen von zwei Opern Heinichens bei Herzog Moritz Wilhelm von Sachsen-Weitz in dessen Naumburger Opernhaus belegt. Über die mehrjährige Italienreise Heinichens zwischen 1710 und 1717 ist relativ wenig bekannt, aber die erfolgreiche Aufführung zweier seiner Opern in Venedig im Karneval 1713 ist dokumentiert – neben Händel gilt Heinichen damit als einer der ersten deutschen Komponisten des 18. Jahrhunderts, der in Italien bedeutsame Erfolge feiern konnte. Äußerst wahrscheinlich ist, dass Heinichen in dieser Zeit die Bekanntschaft bedeutender venezianischer Komponisten wie Antonio Lotti, Tomaso Albinoni, Alessandro und Benedetto Marcello sowie Antonio Vivaldi machte. 1716 lernte Heinichen in Venedig den sächsischen Thronfolger Friedrich August II. kennen, der ihn noch im selben Jahr an den Hof seines Vaters August des Starken als kurfürstlich-sächsischen und königlich-polnischen Kapellmeister verpflichtete. In dieser Funktion prägte Heinichen das musikalische Leben Dresdens vor allem durch seine Kirchenmusik für den katholischen Dresdner Hof entscheidend mit. In seinen letzten Lebensjahren betätigte sich Heinichen als Musiktheoretiker und Kompositionslehrer. Heinichen starb 1729 im Alter von nur 46 Jahren in Dresden.

Die vorliegende Komposition ist im *Répertoire International des Sources Musicales* neben der in der Fürstlich zu Bentheim-Tecklenburgischen Musikbibliothek Rheda erhaltenen Editionsvorlage noch in zwei weiteren Bibliotheken nachgewiesen, die dort jedoch jeweils anderen Komponisten zugeschrieben wird: Die Überlieferung in der Landesbibliothek Schwerin (D-SWI) nennt Matthäus Nicolaus Stulyck († 1732), die in der Universitätsbibliothek Uppsala (S-Uu) Georg Friedrich Händel als Komponisten. Während die letztgenannte Zuweisung von der Händelforschung als fehlerhaft nachgewiesen werden konnte (HWV Anh. B 307), ist bisher nicht geklärt, ob die Zuweisung an Stulyck oder an Heinichen als verlässlich gelten kann. Für die vorliegende Ausgabe wurde die in Rheda genannte Zuschreibung an Heinichen beibehalten.

EDITIONSVORLAGE

Concerto a 5. | Hautbois Concertato | Violino Primo | Violino Secondo | Viola | & | Basso Cembalo. | Del Sigr. Heinichen. Fürstlich zu Bentheim-Tecklenburgische Musikbibliothek Rheda (D-RH, Depositum Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Münster), Ms 389.

Bibliographischer Nachweis: <https://opac.rism.info/search?id=450016926>

LITERATUR

Wolfgang Horn, Art. *Heinichen, Johann David* in: MGG Online, hrsg. von Laurenz Lütteken. Kassel, Stuttgart, New York: 2016ff., zuerst veröffentlicht 2002, online veröffentlicht 2016, <https://www.mgg-online.com/mgg/stable/15312>, abgerufen 2019-05-04.

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

Oboe

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Basso continuo

4

8

6 $\flat$ 6 $\flat$

$\flat$ 6 $\flat$ 7 $\flat$

6 $\flat$ 7

$\flat$ 6 $\flat$ 5 $\flat$ 6 $\flat$

6 $\flat$ 5 $\flat$

$\flat$ 6 4 $\flat$ 3

6 6 $\flat$ 3 $\flat$

$\flat$ 6 7 $\flat$

$\flat$ 6 7 $\flat$

12

6 $\flat 7$ $\flat 6$ 6 $\flat 5$ 6 $\flat 3$ 6 4 5 $\flat 3$ $\flat 6$ 6 4 $\flat 3$

16

6 6 6 $\flat 3$ $\flat 6$ 7 $\flat 3$

19

7

22

6 6 6 # 6 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # # $\frac{4}{2}$ 6

26

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ # # # 6 6

30

$\flat$ 6 7 6 7 6 $\frac{6}{5}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$

34

37

40

43

4 7

46

6 6 6 6 6 4 3

50

6 6

54

7

7

7

57

60

7

7

7

63

66

6 4 5 3

70

6 5 3 5 3 6

73

6 6 6 6

76

6 # 5 3 7 5 6 6 5 6 6 7 6 5 3 7 6 4 4 5 3

80

84

6 4 3 6 7 3

88

b b 6 b 6 # b 6 b b

92

6 b b5 b b 6 b 6 6 b b 4/2

96

6 $\flat$ — $\frac{6}{\flat 5}$ $\flat 7$ — $\frac{\flat 6}{5}$ 7 $\flat 5$ — $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 — $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\flat 3$ — $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 —

99

$\flat$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{\flat 3}$ — 6 $\frac{6}{\flat 3}$ 6 — $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\flat 7$ $\flat 7$

103

$\flat 7$ — 6 6 $\flat 7$ $\flat 4$ 3 $\flat 6$ 6 7 4 3

107

111

115

118

118 119 120

7/3 6/4

121

121 122 123

5/3 7/3 6/4 5/3 7/3 6/4 5/3 6 6

124

124 125 126

6 6 6 6

127

6 6/5 6 6 6

130

#

134

6/2 6 6/2 6

137

6 $\frac{4}{2}$ 6 $\frac{4}{3}$ 5 # 6 4 5 6 4 5 #3

140

143

146

150

♭ 6 6 ♭ 6 ♭

154

♭ 6 7 ♭3 6 ♭7 ♭6 6 ♭5 6 ♭3 6 4 5 ♭3

Adagio

Oboe

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Basso continuo

4 3 7 6 5 3

7

(sim.)

(sim.)

(sim.)

(sim.)

6 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 #

14

6 6 5 # 6 5 # 4 6 6 5 # 6 4 5 # 6 6

21

4/2 6 6 4/2 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 b

28

35

6 6 6 7 6

Allegro

Oboe

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Basso continuo

6

12

19

6 6 7 6 6

25

6 6 6 6 6 6 6

30

6 6

37

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6

43

6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6

48

6 6 6 6 6

54

7/13

59

7/13 6 6/13 6 6

66

6 6 6 7 # 6 6

72

6

78

6 6 6 # 6 6 5 4 #3 6

85

6 6 6

91

6 — 6 6 5 4 3 # 6 6 #

97

6 6 5 4 3 # #

103

6 6 6 5 6 # 6 6 6

109

6 6 6 6 6 6

116

6 6 7 6 # #

122

6 6

148

7 6 7 7 6

154

b7 b7 b7

161

6 b3 b b 6 6 6

168

6 7 6 5 6 6

175

6 6 6 6 6 6

182

6 6 6 6 6 6

189

6 6 6 5 6

195

6 6 6

201

6 6 6 6 6 6 7

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Oboe

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Oboe

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

The musical score is written for the Oboe part of a concerto in C minor. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing four measures. The key signature is C minor (three flats: Bb, Eb, Ab). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some accidentals (sharps and flats) and dynamic markings (like 'f' for forte). The staves are numbered 11, 17, 20, 23, 26, 36, 39, 42, and 46, indicating the measure numbers. The music is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the musical score.

50

57

62

66

70

73

76

80

84

90

93

96

101

104

107

113

116

119

The image displays a musical score for the Oboe part, spanning measures 90 to 119. The key signature is C minor (three flats). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure numbers 90, 93, 96, 101, 104, 107, 113, 116, and 119 are indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. Notable features include a trill (tr) in measure 96, a triplet (3) in measure 107, and several triplet markings (3) in measures 116 and 119. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 119.

122



126



129



133



136



139



142



145



148



[illegible]

19 

25

Musical notation for measure 25. The staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, followed by a quarter rest, then G5, F5, E5, D5, C5, B4. The measure ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

25  12

41 

45 

49

53

57

61

66

70

74

79

85

96

19

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for the Oboe part of a concert. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a measure number. The key signature is C minor (three flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and slurs. The notation is in standard musical notation with a treble clef. The page number '7' is in the top right corner, and the instrument name 'Oboe' is at the top center. The edition information is at the bottom.

118

124

131

137

142

147

154

159

The image displays a musical score for the Oboe part, spanning measures 118 to 159. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Measure numbers 118, 124, 131, 137, 142, 147, 154, and 159 are indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. Some measures contain fingerings (e.g., '2' above a note in measure 118 and 124, '3' above a note in measure 147) or breath marks (a 'b' symbol above a note in measure 154). The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) in measure 154.

164

168

174

179

185

191

195

199

The image displays a musical score for the Oboe part, spanning measures 164 to 199. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests and slurs. Measure 164 begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth notes. Measures 168 and 174 show more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs. Measures 179 and 185 feature half notes and quarter notes. Measures 191 and 195 contain eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 199 ends with a double bar line. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with clear notation and measure numbers.

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Violino I

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Violino I

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

4

7

12

16

19

27

30

33

5

4

Violino I musical score, measures 41 to 68. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 41 starts with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth notes. Measures 44-47 show a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some rests. Measures 48-51 continue with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 52-55 feature a more complex pattern with many sixteenth notes. Measures 58-61 show a series of eighth notes with some rests. Measures 64-67 continue with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 68 ends with a whole note and a fermata, with a '9' above it indicating a repeat or continuation.

Violino I musical score, measures 80 to 115. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 100 includes a fingering '5' above the staff. The notation includes various accidentals (flats and naturals) and phrasing slurs.

Measures 80-83: Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 81.

Measures 84-87: Continuation of the melodic line with some rests.

Measures 88-91: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 89.

Measures 92-95: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 93.

Measures 96-99: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 97.

Measure 100: Measure with a fingering '5' above the staff, followed by a rest.

Measures 101-104: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 102.

Measures 105-108: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 106.

Measures 109-112: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 110.

Measures 113-115: Melodic line with eighth notes and a half note, including a triplet in measure 114.

Violino I musical score, measures 118-155. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 125 includes a 4-measure rest, and measure 133 includes a 5-measure rest. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 155.

Measures 118-155 are shown, including measures 121, 125, 133, 141, 145, 149, 152, and 155. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth, sixteenth notes, rests) and accidentals (flats, naturals, sharps).

Adagio

Violino I, Adagio. The score is written in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked Adagio. The score consists of nine staves of music, with measure numbers 1, 7, 11, 15, 20, 24, 29, 33, and 37 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is present over the final measure (measure 37). The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and dynamic markings like *(sim.)* (sforzando) at measure 7.

1

7 *(sim.)*

11

15

20

24

29

33

37

Allegro

Violino I score for Allegro, measures 1-72. The score is written in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 6, 11, 17, 31, 37, 53, 59, and 67 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Rehearsal marks are present at measures 8, 9, 2, 4, and 5.

Violino I musical score, measures 81-131. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 81, 86, 92, 99, 104, 109, 115, 122, and 131 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3 above specific notes.

Violino I musical score, measures 136 to 201. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 136, 148, 153, 160, 177, 186, 191, 196, and 201 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Fingerings (6, 9, 4, 3) are marked above specific notes. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 201.

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Violino II

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Violino II

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

7

14

20

30

36

45

52

57

64

9

Violino II musical score, measures 80-152. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each line: 80, 86, 93, 100, 111, 116, 121, 131, 141, 146, and 152. Fingering numbers (5, 4, 5) are present above certain notes. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 152.

Adagio

8

14

21

28

35

(sim.)

Allegro

10

19

8

36

8

Violino II musical score, measures 53 to 199. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each line: 53, 63, 75, 89, 101, 111, 122, 135, 177, 189, and 199. Some measures contain fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) or articulation marks (accents). The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 199.

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Viola

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

6

12

19

29

34

44

52

60

80

87

97

109

115

120

133

143

148

153

Adagio

Adagio section, measures 1-34. The music is in 3/4 time, key of C minor. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed together, with some rests and a final half note. A *(sim.)* marking appears at the end of the first line. Measure numbers 8, 15, 23, and 34 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.

Allegro

Allegro section, measures 35-53. The music is in 3/4 time, key of C minor. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed together, with some rests and a final half note. Measure numbers 10, 19, 36, and 53 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. There are repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) at measures 19 and 36, each followed by an 8-measure rest.

61 **20**

90 **2**

100

109

118 **2** **3**

131 **12**

151 **19** **3**

180 **4**

191

200

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Basso

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro

6

12

18

24

29

35

41

48

54

2

7

69

75

81

89

95

100

106

116

122

128



Adagio



Allegro



37

44

60

68

77

85

93

100

107

117



Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

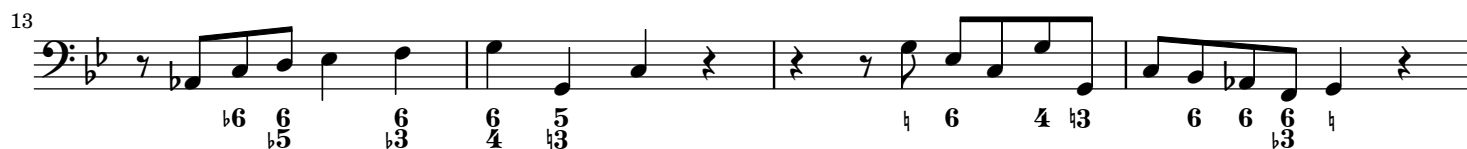
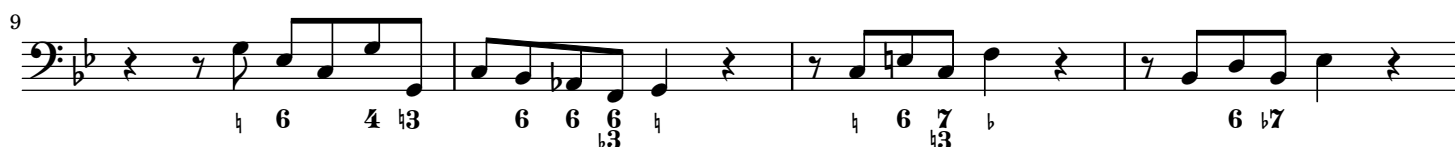
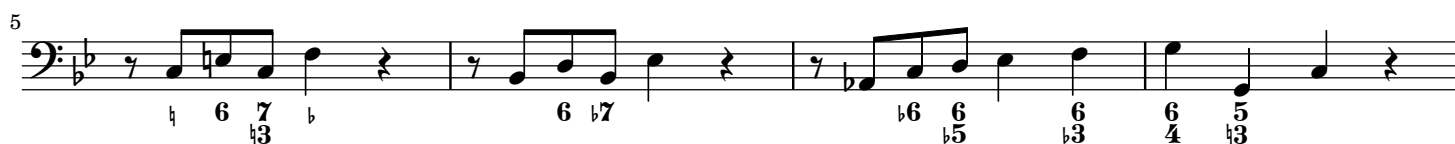
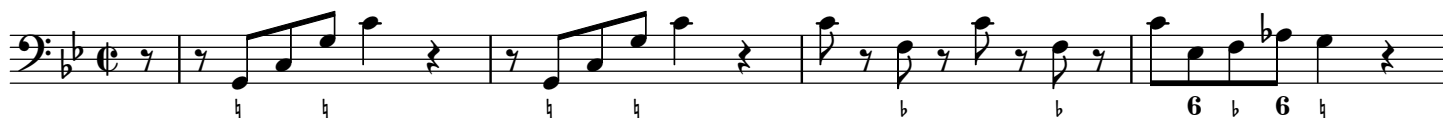
Basso continuo

Konzert c-Moll für Oboe, Streicher und Basso continuo

Basso continuo

Johann David Heinichen (1683–1729)

Allegro



30

34

38

43

48

52

57

69

73

77

81

87

91

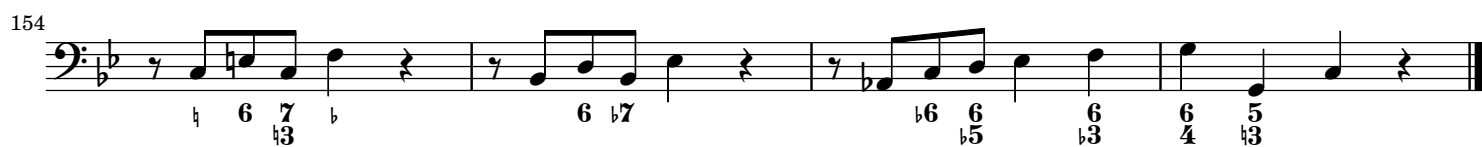
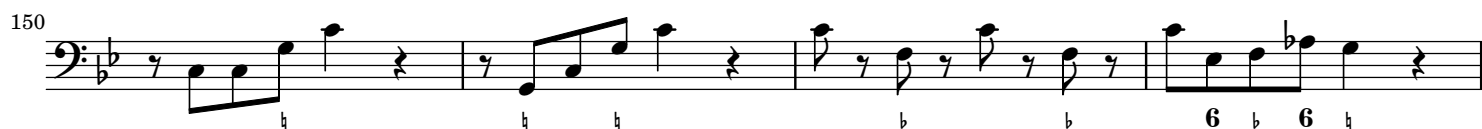
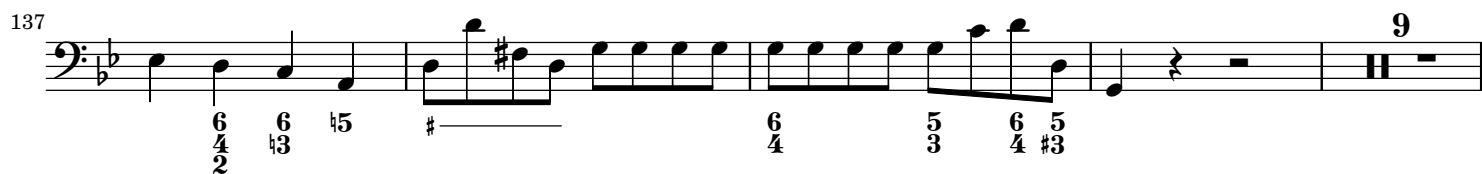
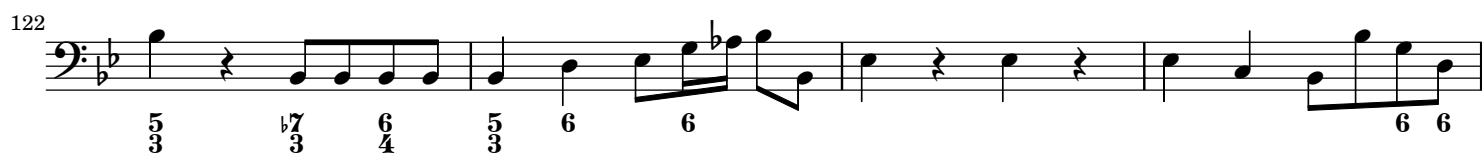
95

99

103

Figures and notes below the staff:

- Measure 69: $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ 6 $\flat$ $\flat$ 6 $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ 6
- Measure 73: $\flat$ $\flat$ 6 6 6 6 $\sharp$ 6 $\sharp$
- Measure 77: $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ 6 6 $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ 6 $\flat$ $\flat 5 \sharp 3$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$
- Measure 81: 3 $\flat$ $\flat$ $\flat$ 6 4 $\flat 3$ 6 $\flat 7 \flat 3$ $\flat$
- Measure 87: $\flat$ $\flat$ $\flat$ $\flat$ 6 $\flat$ 6 $\flat$ $\sharp$ $\flat$
- Measure 91: 6 $\flat$ $\flat$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\flat$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\flat$ $\flat$ 6
- Measure 95: $\flat$ 6 6 $\flat$ $\flat$ $\frac{4}{2}$ 6 $\flat$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\flat 7$ $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\flat 5$ $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\frac{6}{5}$ $\flat 3$ 6 7
- Measure 99: $\flat$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ 6 $\flat 3$ 6 $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 $\flat 7$ $\flat 7$
- Measure 103: $\flat 7$ 6 6 $\flat 7$ $\flat 4$ 3 $\flat 6$ 6 7 4 3 3



Adagio

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically the bass line. The score is written in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass line is marked with various fingerings (1-5) and includes a 'sim.' (simile) marking. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 11, 14, 18, 22, 26, and 38 indicated. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests or specific articulation marks like accents and slurs. The overall structure is a continuous melodic line with varying rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Allegro

The image displays a Basso continuo score for the piece 'Allegro' in c-Moll. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is divided into measures, with some measures containing figured bass notation (numbers 1-7) and others containing rests or specific rhythmic markings. The score is organized into systems, with measure numbers 7, 17, 23, 28, 33, and 43 indicating the start of new systems. The final measure (48) is marked with a double bar line and the number 8.

Measures 1-6: The first system contains measures 1 through 6. Measures 1, 3, and 5 have rests. Measures 2 and 4 contain eighth-note patterns. Measures 6 and 7 are marked with the number 6.

Measures 7-16: The second system contains measures 7 through 16. Measures 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 16 are marked with the number 6. Measure 10 is marked with the number 5. Measure 12 is marked with the number 6. Measure 14 is marked with the number 6. Measure 16 is marked with the number 4.

Measures 17-22: The third system contains measures 17 through 22. Measures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 are marked with the number 6. Measure 19 is marked with the number 6. Measure 20 is marked with the number 6. Measure 21 is marked with the number 6. Measure 22 is marked with the number 6.

Measures 23-27: The fourth system contains measures 23 through 27. Measures 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are marked with the number 6. Measure 24 is marked with the number 6. Measure 25 is marked with the number 6. Measure 26 is marked with the number 6. Measure 27 is marked with the number 6.

Measures 28-32: The fifth system contains measures 28 through 32. Measures 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are marked with the number 6. Measure 29 is marked with the number 6. Measure 30 is marked with the number 6. Measure 31 is marked with the number 6. Measure 32 is marked with the number 6.

Measures 33-42: The sixth system contains measures 33 through 42. Measures 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 are marked with the number 6. Measure 34 is marked with the number 6. Measure 35 is marked with the number 6. Measure 36 is marked with the number 6. Measure 37 is marked with the number 6. Measure 38 is marked with the number 6. Measure 39 is marked with the number 6. Measure 40 is marked with the number 6. Measure 41 is marked with the number 6. Measure 42 is marked with the number 6.

Measures 43-48: The seventh system contains measures 43 through 48. Measures 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 are marked with the number 6. Measure 44 is marked with the number 6. Measure 45 is marked with the number 6. Measure 46 is marked with the number 6. Measure 47 is marked with the number 6. Measure 48 is marked with the number 8.

57

63

69

75

81

87

93

99

104

109

117

123

129

135

141

147

