

Johann Joachim Quantz
(1697–1773)

Triosonate e-Moll (QV 2:21)

für

Traversflöte und Cembalo /
Traversflöte, Violine und
Basso continuo

Lebensdaten

Johann Joachim Quantz, geboren 1697 in Oberscheden im Kurfürstentum Hannover, war Flötist und Komponist. Während der insgesamt siebenjährigen Ausbildung zum Stadtpfeifer erlernte er in Merseburg das Spielen der Violine, Oboe und Trompete. Zusätzlich erhielt er auf eigenen Wunsch Unterricht auf Tasteninstrumenten. 1718 wurde er als Oboist in die Dresdener Hofkapelle aufgenommen. Innerhalb kürzester Zeit beherrschte er zusätzlich die Traversflöte und trat 1724 eine knapp vierjährige Studienreise an, die ihn praktisch durch ganz Europa führte, z. B. nach Rom, Neapel, Venedig, Paris, London und Amsterdam. Nach seiner Rückkehr nach Dresden wurde er 1728 als Flötist in der Hofkapelle angestellt. Im Frühjahr diesen Jahres lernte er den Kronprinzen Friedrich kennen, der ihn wenig später als Flötenlehrer engagierte. Dazu reiste er zweimal im Jahr nach Berlin, Ruppiner oder Rheinsberg. Bei einem dieser Termine muss Quantz den musikbegeisterten Hans Hermann von Katte (1704–1730) kennengelernt haben. So beschreibt Theodor Fontane (1819–1898) in den *Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg*, dass der König den Kronprinzen einmal bei einer der offenbar heimlich stattfindenden *Aufführungen und literarisch-musikalischen Abende* überrascht habe und zitiert die überlieferte Reaktion: „Katte ergriff Flöte und Noten und sprang mit Quantz beiseite, um sich zu verstecken“. Ein erster Versuch des Kronprinzen, Quantz an den Berliner Hof zu ziehen, scheiterte 1733. Erst 1741 nach der Thronbesteigung wechselte Quantz gegen ein außerordentlich hohes Gehalt an den Berliner Hof. Dort war er als *Cammercompositeur* und Lehrer des Königs ausschließlich für das private Musizieren seines Dienstherrn zuständig und war daher vom Dienst in der Hofkapelle befreit. Zu seinen Aufgaben gehörte das Erteilen von Flöten- und Kompositionsunterricht, die Organisation und Leitung der privaten Abendmusiken, das regelmäßige Komponieren neuer Sonaten und Konzerte sowie der Bau neuer Flöten. Quantz veröffentlichte 1752 den berühmten *Versuch einer Anweisung die Flöte traversiere* zu spielen und fasste damit sein Wissen und seine Erfahrungen als Flötist, Musiker, Komponist und Pädagoge zusammen. Er starb 1773 in Potsdam.

Quelle

Quantz, Johann Joachim: [Triosonate e-Moll für Traversflöte und Cembalo / Traversflöte, Violine und Basso continuo, QV 2:21]

Angabe auf der ersten Partiturseite :

Sonata à 3, di Quantz

Angabe auf dem Etikett des Kapellarchivumschlages der Einzelstimmen:

Schrank No: II. | 21. Fach 45. Lage | No: 33.) Trio. | Flaut: Violino e Basso | Partitura e Parti. 3. St. | Del Sign. Quantz

Digitalisierte Fassungen der Editionsvorlage:

<http://digital.slub-dresden.de/id31860552X/1> (autographe Partitur)

<http://digital.slub-dresden.de/id307138372/1> (Einzelstimmen (Abschrift))

Bibliographische Nachweise:

<https://opac.rism.info/search?id=212003132> (Partitur)

<https://opac.rism.info/search?id=212002552> (Einzelstimmen)

Anmerkungen

Viele Kompositionen von Quantz lassen sich den zwei wesentlichen beruflichen Stationen, Dresden und Berlin, zuordnen: die Triosonaten und die Konzerte für zwei Instrumente der ersten, die Solosonaten und die Solokonzerte der zweiten Station. Die Triosonate in e-Moll, die lt. RISM (Répertoire International des Sources musicales) auf die Zeit zwischen 1720 und 1735 datiert wird, stammt aus dem sogenannten *Schrank II* der Dresdener Hofkapelle. In RISM sind keine weiteren Quellen als die für diese Edition verwendete autographe Partitur und Abschriften der Einzelstimmen nachweisbar. Die vier Sätze der Sonate sind bezeichnet mit *Adagio* (22 Takte, 4/4, e), *Allegro* (50 Takte, 4/4, e), *Gratioso* (62 Takte, 3/4, G) und *Vivace* (88 Takte, 3/8, e). Hinsichtlich der Besetzung enthält die autographe Partitur entgegen der Information auf dem Etikett des Kapellarchivumschlages der Einzelstimmen für die zweite Oberstimme die Angabe „Cembalo o Violino“, wobei das „o Violino“ in einer anderen Schrift (nachträglich?) hinzugefügt wurde:

Partitur	Einzelstimmen
<i>Flauto Travers.</i>	<i>Flauto Traversiero</i>
<i>Cembalo o Violino</i>	<i>Violino</i>
<i>Basso</i> (= unbezifferte Bassstimme)	<i>Cembalo</i> (= unbezifferte Bassstimme)

Nach dem vorliegenden Material sind für eine Aufführung also offenbar zwei unterschiedliche Besetzungen vorgesehen:

1. Traversflöte und Cembalo
2. Traversflöte, Violine und Basso continuo (mit Streichbass- und Cembalo-Continuo)

Triosonaten mit nur einem Melodieinstrument und Tasteninstrument zu spielen, entspricht der musikalischen Praxis in der Barockzeit. Unabhängig von der Instrumentenbezeichnung sind die Bassstimmen hier unbeziffert überliefert.

Zwischen Partitur und Einzelstimmen bestehen nur geringfügige Unterschiede, wesentlich nur im dritten Satz in den Takten 30 (Traversflöte und Bass) und 37 (Violine und Bass), wobei der autographen Fassung der Partitur der Vorzug gegeben wurde. Die Flötenstimme enthält im ersten Satz Bögen, die im Falle von Notengruppen mit Sechzehnteln und Zweiunddreißigsteln als Artikulationsbögen, im Falle von Sechzehnteltriolen als Triolenbögen gewertet werden. In den Editionsvorlagen zum dritten Satz sind Bögen, die mehr als zwei Noten verbinden, oft unklar gesetzt und werden daher in dieser Übertragung als Phrasierungsbögen für den vollständigen Achtellauf interpretiert. Sie erlauben der aufführenden Person auch kleinere Unterteilungen mit weicher Artikulation.

Für die vorliegende Edition wurden offensichtliche Fehler stillschweigend korrigiert, Artikulations- und Verzierungsangaben behutsam aus analogen Stellen übernommen sowie Generalbass-Bezifferungen für die Fassung mit Basso continuo ergänzt.

Literatur

Fontane, Theodor (1819–1898): Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg / Das Oderland / Jenseits der Oder / Küstrin. Berliner Ausgabe, 2014, 3. Auflage, gemeinfrei unter <http://www.zeno.org/nid/20004778146>

Schütz, Gudula: Artikel Quantz, *Johann Joachim*, in: Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart Online, hrsg. von Laurenz Lütteken, Kassel, Stuttgart, New York, 2016 ff, online veröffentlicht November 2016 (Abrufdatum: 24.05.2019, Zugriff beschränkt)

Danksagung

Ich danke

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Harald Schäfer, im Juni 2019

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Weitere Editionen

<http://www.papierklaenge.de>

<http://www.musanko.de>

<http://www.fortunato-santini.de/>

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21

Allegro

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

17

7

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#5 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#5 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#5 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

7

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} \#4 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$

6

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} \# \\ \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} \#4 \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$

6

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} \# \\ \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} \# \\ \end{smallmatrix}$

6

$\begin{smallmatrix} \# \\ \end{smallmatrix}$

6

7

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$

7

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ \#3 \end{smallmatrix}$

19

21

23

25

27

30

32

34

36

38

7/3

7 7 7 7 6/4 3

6 6 6

6 6

40

42

44

46

48

Gratioso

The musical score is for a piece titled "Gratioso" in 3/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment and a soloist part. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into systems, with measures 8, 15, 22, and 28 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5, and trills are marked with "tr".

System 1 (Measures 1-7):

- Piano:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 1-7: 6, 6, —, 6, 6, 6, 6. Measure 7 ends with a trill (tr) on F#.
- Soloist:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 1-7: 6, 5, 6, 4, #3.

System 2 (Measures 8-14):

- Piano:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 8-14: 6 #, 6 #, —, 6 #3, 6 6, 6, 6. Measure 14 ends with a trill (tr) on F#.
- Soloist:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 8-14: 6 #, 6 #, —, 6 #3, 6 6, 6, 6.

System 3 (Measures 15-21):

- Piano:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 15-21: 5 #3, 6 4 #3, 5 #3, 6 4 #3, 5 #3, 7 #3, 9 #3, 7 #3, 7 6, 6 5, 6 6, 6. Measure 21 ends with a trill (tr) on F#.
- Soloist:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 15-21: 5 #3, 6 4 #3, 5 #3, 6 4 #3, 5 #3, 7 #3, 9 #3, 7 #3, 7 6, 6 5, 6 6, 6.

System 4 (Measures 22-27):

- Piano:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 22-27: 6, 6, 9 #5, 8 #5, 7 #5, 7 6, 6 #5, 4 #3. Measure 27 ends with a trill (tr) on F#.
- Soloist:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 22-27: 6, 6, 9 #5, 8 #5, 7 #5, 7 6, 6 #5, 4 #3.

System 5 (Measures 28-34):

- Piano:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 28-34: 6 5, 7 #3, —, 6 #, 6, 6 #. Measure 34 ends with a trill (tr) on F#.
- Soloist:** Treble clef, F# key signature, 3/4 time. Measures 28-34: 6 5, 7 #3, —, 6 #, 6, 6 #.

35

42

49

56

5
#3
6

6

#4
2
6
#3
4
2
6
7
#3
6

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

Vivace

6
4
#4
2
6
6
6

6
6
6
6
5

#

40

46

52

58

64

6 7 # 6 6 6 6 #

6 # 6 # 6 5 4 #3 5 2 6 6

6 5 # 7 6 6 5 7 6 6 5 7 6

6 6 6 6 # 6 # 6

4 #4 6 6 6 6 6 5 # #

71

77

83

1. 2.

6 6 6 6 6 6

6 # 6 # 6 # 6 6

6 # 6 # 6 5 4 #3 — 6 6

Triosonate e-Moll

für Traversflöte und Cembalo / Traversflöte, Violine und B. c. (QV 2:21)

Traversflöte

Johann Joachim Quantz (1697–1773), D-Dl Mus.2470-Q-28/28a

Adagio

4

7

9

11

13

15

17

19

21

Allegro

5

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

8

30

32

34

36

38

40

tr

tr

tr

The musical score is written for a Traversflöte in E major (one sharp) and common time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of 40 measures, grouped into 10 staves of 4 measures each. Measure numbers 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and trills (marked with 'tr'). The piece concludes with a final note in measure 40.

42

44

46

48

Gratioso

7

14

20

27

34

41

48

56

The image shows a musical score for a Traversflöte (Traverse Flute) part, measures 42 through 56. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written on a single staff. Measures 42-47 are marked with measure numbers 42, 44, 46, and 48. Measures 48-56 are marked with measure numbers 14, 20, 27, 34, 41, 48, and 56. The tempo/mood is marked 'Gratioso' above measure 14. The score includes various musical notations: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, trills (tr), and slurs. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The final measure (56) ends with a double bar line.

Vivace

4

10

15

21

27

36

42

47

53

59

65

71

77

82

1.

2.

Triosonate e-Moll

für Traversflöte und Cembalo / Traversflöte, Violine und B. c. (QV 2:21)

Cembalo

Johann Joachim Quantz (1697–1773), D-Dl Mus.2470-Q-28/28a

Adagio

The musical score for the Cembalo part of the Triosonate e-Moll (QV 2:21) by Johann Joachim Quantz is presented in six systems. Each system consists of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and trills. The first system starts with a treble staff containing eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the melodic lines. The third system features a triplet in the treble staff and a trill. The fourth system shows a more complex melodic line in the treble. The fifth system includes a trill in the treble. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a steady bass line.

15

17

19

21

Allegro

3

5

This musical score is for a Cembalo (harpsichord) and consists of seven systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score begins at measure 7 and ends at measure 19. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and a trill (tr) in measures 9 and 11. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The bass line is generally more rhythmic and provides a foundation for the more melodic treble line.

7

9

11

13

15

17

19

21

Measures 21-22. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

23

Measures 23-24. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and rests.

25

Measures 25-26. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and rests.

27

Measures 27-28. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and eighth notes.

29

Measures 29-31. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and eighth notes.

32

Measures 32-33. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and eighth notes. Measure 33 has a trill (tr) over the final note.

34

Measures 34-35. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes and eighth notes.

36

Measures 36-37. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

38

Measures 38-39. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

40

Measures 40-41. Treble clef: eighth-note runs with slurs. Bass clef: quarter notes with slurs.

42

Measures 42-43. Treble clef: eighth-note runs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

44

Measures 44-45. Treble clef: eighth-note runs with slurs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

46

Measures 46-47. Treble clef: eighth-note runs with slurs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

48

Measures 48-50. Treble clef: eighth-note runs with trills (tr) and slurs. Bass clef: quarter notes.

Gratioso

The musical score is written for a single instrument, Cembalo, in the key of E major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo/mood is marked 'Gratioso'. The score consists of 50 measures, organized into eight systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). Measure numbers 8, 16, 23, 29, 36, 43, and 49 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills (tr) are marked above specific notes in measures 2, 10, 17, 24, 31, 38, 45, and 50. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 50.

56

tr

Vivace

8

15

21

tr

27

34

This musical score is for a Cembalo (harpsichord) and consists of seven systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (marked 'tr').

- System 1 (Measures 41-46):** Features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Trills are present in measures 45 and 46.
- System 2 (Measures 47-52):** Continues the eighth-note patterns. Trills are marked in measures 47 and 48.
- System 3 (Measures 53-58):** The right hand has a more complex sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand continues with eighth notes.
- System 4 (Measures 59-64):** The right hand features a series of beamed sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 5 (Measures 65-70):** The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic support.
- System 6 (Measures 71-76):** The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a consistent eighth-note pattern.
- System 7 (Measures 77-82):** The right hand has a melodic line with trills in measures 78 and 79. The left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 8 (Measures 83-88):** The final system, ending with a double bar line. It includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.') in the right hand, both leading to a final cadence.

Triosonate e-Moll

für Traversflöte und Cembalo / Traversflöte, Violine und B. c. (QV 2:21)

Violine

Johann Joachim Quantz (1697–1773), D-Dl Mus.2470-Q-28/28a

Adagio

3

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

21

Allegro

Violin score, Allegro tempo. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of 23 measures, organized into 11 staves. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (tr). Measure numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

3

5 *tr*

7

9 *tr*

11 *tr*

13

15

17

19

21

23

Violin score for measures 25-48. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten staves, each containing four measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighths, sixteens, and dotted rhythms), slurs, and trills (tr). Measure 48 ends with a double bar line.

Measures 25-48:

- Measure 25: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Measure 27: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Measure 29: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted quarter note.
- Measure 32: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a trill (tr).
- Measure 34: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a quarter rest.
- Measure 36: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a quarter rest.
- Measure 38: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a quarter rest.
- Measure 40: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted quarter note.
- Measure 42: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Measure 44: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted quarter note and a slur.
- Measure 46: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted quarter note and a slur.
- Measure 48: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill (tr) and a double bar line.

Gratoso

Musical score for Violin, Gratoso section, measures 1-56. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of nine staves of music. Measures 1-8 are on the first staff, 9-17 on the second, 18-23 on the third, 24-28 on the fourth, 29-35 on the fifth, 36-41 on the sixth, 42-47 on the seventh, 48-55 on the eighth, and 56 on the ninth. The music features various melodic lines with trills (tr) and slurs. Measure 9 has a '4' above it, and measure 48 has a '2' above it. The section ends with a double bar line at measure 56.

Vivace

Musical score for Violin, Vivace section, measures 1-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The score consists of two staves of music. Measures 1-4 are on the first staff, and measures 5-8 are on the second. The music features rapid melodic lines with slurs.

Violin score for measures 15 to 83. The key signature is E major (one sharp). The score consists of ten staves of music. Measure numbers 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 44, 50, 56, 62, 71, 77, and 83 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills (tr) are marked above notes in measures 21, 44, 77, and 83. A triplet (3) is marked above a group of notes in measure 62. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in measure 83, with first and second endings indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2.

9

13

17

21

25

29

34

38

42

46

Figured bass notation (Fingering) for measures 9-46:

- Measure 9: 7, 7^{#5}/₃, 7^{#5}/₃, 7^{#5}/₃, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, #4, 6, 6, 6, 5, #, 7, 3
- Measure 13: 7, 3, #4, 6, 2, 6, 6, 6, #, 7, 3, 7, 3, #, 6
- Measure 17: #, 6, 7, 7, 3, 6, 4, 7, 7, 3, 6, 6, #, 6, 6, #
- Measure 21: 6, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, #
- Measure 25: 6, #, 6, 6, 6, 6
- Measure 29: #, 6, 7, 7, 3, 7, 7, 7, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3
- Measure 34: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
- Measure 38: 6, 6, 6, #, #, 6, 7
- Measure 42: 7, 6, 4, 7, 7, 3, 6, 6, 6, 7, 6, 6, 7, 6, 6
- Measure 46: 7, 6, 6, 7, 6, #, 7, 3, 7, 3, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 7, 3, 7, 3, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3

27

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

37

7 — 6 6 7 — # 6 6 6 6 # 6 #

47

6 # $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ 6 — 6 6 # 7 $\frac{6}{5}$ 3 6 $\frac{6}{5}$ 7 6 $\frac{6}{5}$ 7

57

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

67

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

78

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

1 2