

Bach/adapted for two Basses

Adjust for best octave for your instrument. take up on six string or for 24 fret four string and use of harmonics

harmonic if played octave up

10

10

8

mp *tr*

TAB

4 4 5 5 4 5 7 5 4 7 5 5 4 7 4 5 7 5 4 7 4 5

5 3 2 5 2 3 5 3 5 2 3 5 2 4 5 5 7 5

14

14

8

p

TAB

5 7 4 5 7 4 5 11 11 12 14 7 5 4 7 4 5

4 7 5 4 2 5 3 2 5 2 3 5 3 5 5 2 3 5

18

18

8

TAB

5 5 5 7 9 5 7 7 9 10 9 12 10 9 12 10 9 7 4 5

2 5 3 2 5 3 2 5 3 2 5 3 3 0 1 3 5 3 2 3 5

22

4

1 4

4

8

cresc.

TAB

5 5 4 2 5 3 2 10 9 7 10 10

8

TAB

2 5 2 3 5 2 3 5 2 4 5 4 2 3 5 3 2 3 5 2 3 3

Diagram: A series of 12 vertical lines representing frets. The first 6 frets have a single line, the next 3 have two lines, and the last 3 have three lines.

Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

UPPER with TAB

Bach/adapted for two Basses

Ariane Cap

Adjust for best octave for your instrument. take up on six string or for 24 fret four string and use of harmonics

fingering 1

8 *p*

5

8

7 5 10 9 7 10 9 10 10 12 14 12 10 9 10 12

10

8 *mp* *tr*

14

8 *p*

18

8

5 5 5 7 9 5 7 7 9 10 9 12 10 9 12 10 9 7 4 5

22

cresc.

Musical notation for a bass line, measures 22-25. The notation includes a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with a crescendo marking. Fingering numbers (1, 4) are indicated above the notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 25, with first and second endings marked 1. and 2. respectively.

TAB notation for a bass line, measures 22-25. The notation includes a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The fret numbers (5, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 10, 9, 7, 10) are indicated above the strings. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 25, with first and second endings marked 1. and 2. respectively.

Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

Lower with TAB

Bach/adapted for two Bases

Ariane Cap

The image displays a musical score for a Minuet in Bb Major, transposed to C major, for two Bases. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of five systems, each with a musical staff and a corresponding TAB line. The lower line (TAB) is marked with 'T' and 'B' and includes fret numbers (0-7) and fingerings (1-5) for the left hand. The upper line (musical staff) shows the right hand's melody. The score includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) at measure 10 and a repeat sign with first and second endings at measure 12. Measure numbers 5, 10, 14, and 18 are indicated at the start of their respective systems.

System 1 (Measures 1-4):
Musical staff: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Melody starts on G2, moving stepwise up to D3, then down to G2, and finally up to A2.
TAB: 3 5 2 5 2 3 | 5 3 5 3 3 | 2 5 3 2 5 | 5 5 3 2 5 3

System 2 (Measures 5-8):
Musical staff: Continues the melody. Measure 7 has a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).
TAB: 2 5 3 2 5 3 | 3 5 2 | 5 2 3 | 3 1 3 0 2 3 | 3 2 5

System 3 (Measures 9-12):
Musical staff: Measure 10 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Measure 12 has a repeat sign and first/second endings.
TAB: 5 3 2 5 2 3 | 5 3 5 2 3 5 | 2 4 5 | 5 7 5

System 4 (Measures 13-16):
Musical staff: Continues the melody. Measure 14 has a key signature change back to C major.
TAB: 4 7 5 | 4 2 5 3 2 5 | 2 3 5 | 3 5 5 2 3 5

System 5 (Measures 17-20):
Musical staff: Continues the melody.
TAB: 2 5 3 2 5 3 | 2 5 3 2 5 3 | 3 0 1 | 3 5 3 2 3 5

8

T
A
B

2 5 2 3 5 2 | 3 5 2 4 5 4 | 2 3 5 | 3 2 3 5 2 3 :|| 3

1. 2.

Diagram of guitar fretboard positions for measures 22-25:

- Measure 22: Fret 8, positions 2, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2.
- Measure 23: Fret 3, positions 3, 5, 2, 4, 5, 4.
- Measure 24: Fret 2, positions 2, 3, 5.
- Measure 25: Fret 3, positions 3, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3.

Score Only Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

Bach/adapted for two Bases

Ariane Cap

Adjust for best octave for your instrument. take up on six string or for 24 fret four string and use of harmonics

fingering 1

The musical score is written for two basses in 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first staff of each system is marked with an '8' below it, indicating the starting octave. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). A trill is marked with a 'tr' symbol. A repeat sign is used in the second system. A note in the third system is marked 'harmonic if played octave up'. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

22

cresc.

8

8

4

1 4

1 2

2

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for two staves, measures 22 through 25. The top staff is in bass clef and contains four measures. Measure 22 starts with a 'cresc.' marking and a quarter note G2. Measure 23 has a quarter note G2 with a '4' above it, followed by a quarter note F2. Measure 24 has a quarter note G2 with a '1' above it, followed by a quarter note F2. Measure 25 has a quarter note G2 with a '4' above it, followed by a quarter note F2. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains four measures. Measure 22 has a quarter note G2. Measure 23 has a quarter note G2. Measure 24 has a quarter note G2. Measure 25 has a quarter note G2. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Dynamics Markings

f: loud

mf: medium loud (about speaking voice level)

mp: medium soft (soft speaking voice level)

p: soft

“hairpins”:

crescendo= opens to the right, get louder

decrescendo= closes to the right, get softer

Articulation Marking in this piece

slur = legato. Connect the notes. Sometimes this means for bass that we can do hammer-ons and pull-offs. In this case focus on connecting the notes smoothly by coordinating left and right hands so there are no spaces between the notes.

Form

First ending, second ending:

On repeating, skip the first ending and go straight to the second one.

A note on range

The bass is a transposing instrument - it always sounds an octave lower than written, the 8 under the bass clef indicates that. (Putting that little 8 there is optional, we always sound an octave lower than written.

This is done so that we don't end up with a ton of harder to read ledger lines!) The 8va above the “right hand” score indicates to play an octave higher than written. This is also done to avoid excess ledger lines. It applies to the entire upper voice.

Note: If you play six string, you can even play it two octaves higher than written (you have to take down two notes an octave, though).



More information on the ranges of the bass and how they overlay with the piano and what it all means for reading music is in my book, *Music Theory for the Bass Player*, on page 11.