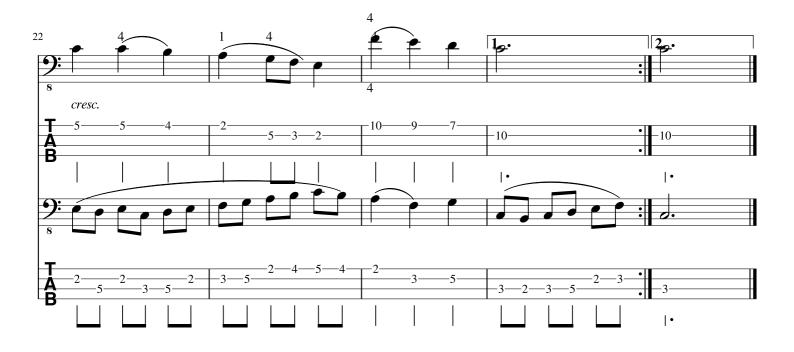
Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

Bach/adapted for two Basses

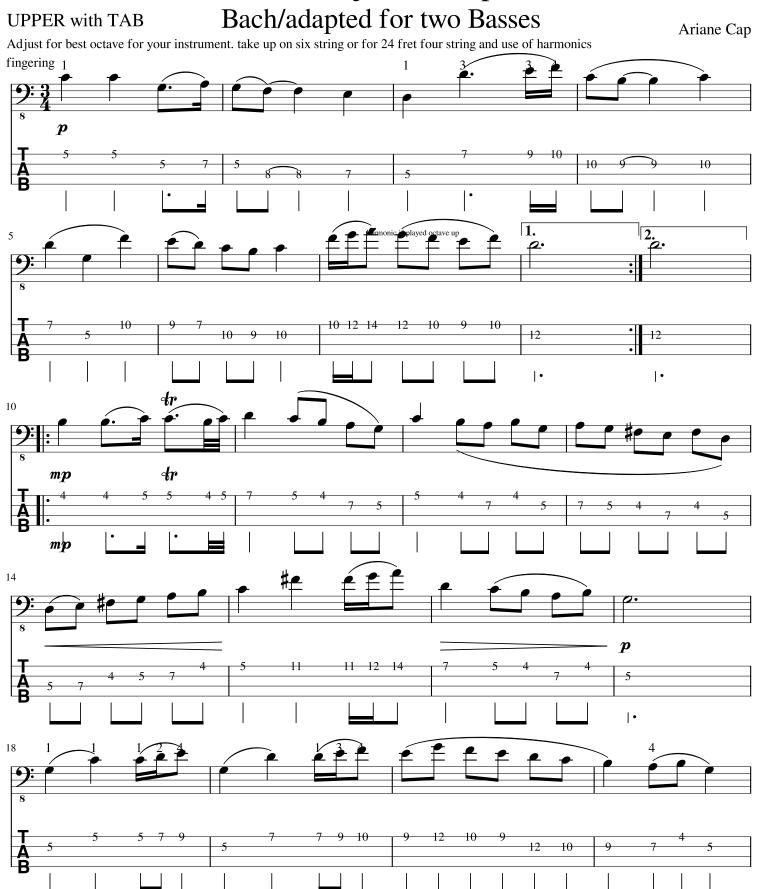
Ariane Cap

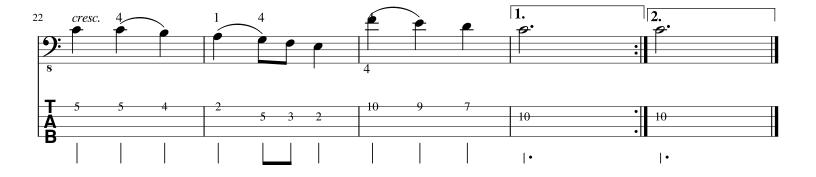






Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)



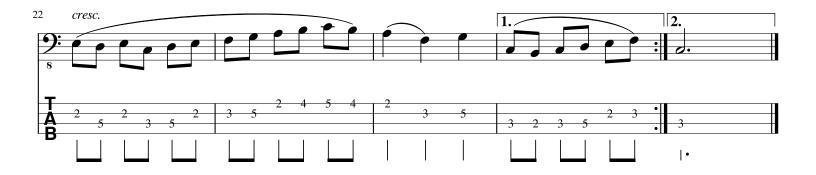


Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

Lower with TAB Bach/adapted for two Basses

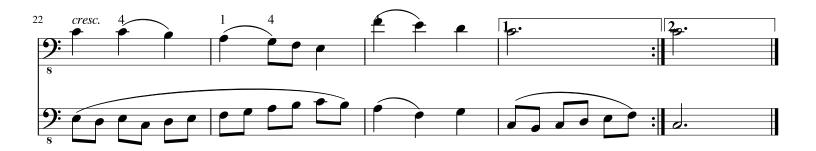
Ariane Cap





Score Only Minuet in Bb Major (Transposed to C)

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





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 hammerons 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.