

March in D Major (transposed to F)

From: Notebook for AM Bach

JS/CPE Bach
arranged for Bass: A. Cap

Scroll down for document explaining markings in this chart.

8

fingering 2

f

mp

f

sim.

TAB

15 15 17 14 15 15 17 14 15 17 14 15 17 15 14 17 14 15 17

fingering 2

sim.

1 3

TAB

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

5

tr

1. 2.

tr

p

TAB

14 15 17 15 17 14 17 17 15 14 17 15 15 15 14 14 17 17 15 17

TAB

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

11

11

8

TAB

17 17 14-16 17 17 14-16 17 15-14 14-15 17 14 15 15 15-17-18 17 15-17 14-15 17 14-15

8

4

TAB

10 10-9-7 10 10-9-7 10 7-9 10 10 8-10 7 8 8 9

2

16

16

8

TAB

14-17 14-15-17 14-15-17 15 15-19-17-15-14 17-15 14 15 15 15 12 15-13-12-13 12 12

8

1 1 2 4 1 3 1 4

TAB

10 6 7 8 10 8 10 10-8-7 10 7 8 8

6

20

20

8

TAB

14 15 12-14-15 12-14-15 17 15 14 17-15-14 15 15 15-19-15-19 17 22 (12)

8

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

TAB

5 8 7 7 8 10 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3

score only

March in D Major (transposed to F)

From: Notebook for AM Bach

JS/CPE Bach

arranged for Bass: A. Cap

Scroll down for document explaining markings in this chart.

8

fingering 2

8

f

fingering

sim.

mp

f

1 3

5

8

tr

1. 2.

p

11

8

4

16

8

f

p

1 1 2 4

1 3 1 4

20

8

f

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Top only with TAB

March in D Major (transposed to F)

From: Notebook for AM Bach

JS/CPE Bach

arranged for Bass: A. Cap

Scroll down for document explaining markings in this chart.

8
fingering 2

(4) *sim.*

f *mp* *f*

TAB

5

fz *fz* *p*

TAB

11

1 4 2 1 3 4 3 1 4 1 2

TAB

16

4 1 1 4 3 2 4 2

f *p*

TAB

20

1 4 2 1 1 4 1 4 1

f

TAB

(12)

March in D Major (transposed to F)

From: Notebook for AM Bach

JS/CPE Bach
arranged for Bass: A. Cap

8 *sim.*

fingering 2 1 3

5

11

4

16

20

8

1 1 2 4 1 3 1 4

5 8 7 7 8 10 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3

TAB only

March in D Major (transposed to F)

From: Notebook for AM Bach

JS/CPE Bach
arranged for Bass: A. Cap

First system of TAB notation (measures 1-4). The top staff (TAB) shows fret numbers and ties. The bottom staff (TAB) shows fret numbers and ties.

Second system of TAB notation (measures 5-8). Measure 5 is marked with a '5'. Measure 7 includes a trill (tr~) and first/second endings (1. and 2.).

Third system of TAB notation (measures 9-12). Measure 11 is marked with an '11'.

Fourth system of TAB notation (measures 13-15). Measure 16 is marked with a '16'.

Fifth system of TAB notation (measures 16-19). Measure 20 is marked with a '20'. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

What the Markings Mean

The image shows a musical score for bass guitar in 2/2 time. It includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a bass clef staff. The score is annotated with various markings: an orange circle around '8' above the treble clef indicating an octave up; green circles around a slur and a staccato mark; a purple circle around 'f' (forte); a purple circle around 'mp' (mezzo-piano); and a blue circle around 'sim.' (simile). The bass staff has a '15' under the first measure, a '17' under the second, and a '14' under the third. The treble staff has a '15' under the first measure, a '17' under the second, and a '14' under the third. The bass staff has a '15' under the first measure, a '17' under the second, and a '14' under the third. The treble staff has a '15' under the first measure, a '17' under the second, and a '14' under the third.

Articulation Markings (green)

- above or below the note = staccato, short.
- portato = a little bit longer than short, not connected.

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.

Dynamics Markings (purple)

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

Other Markings

sim. (blue) means “simile”, IOW, keep doing the same thing. This is done so as to not clutter up the chart.

range (orange)

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.