

PIANO • VOCAL • GUITAR

SIMPLE
PLEASURES

BOBBY McFERRIN



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BOBBY McFERRIN

Bobby McFerrin is a busy man. Since the release of his 1986 solo album, *Spontaneous Inventions*, he's been heard every week across America doing the Cosby Show theme; singing the Levi's 501 blues; teaching kids the Alphabet Song on Sesame Street; even managing to inspire a hushed stadium full of Giants fans with the Star Spangled Banner, at the start of a National League playoff game. Most importantly, McFerrin has been treating audiences across the country to his one man show—a show that's never the same show twice: an amazing grab bag of musical styles, comedy, dance and performance art.

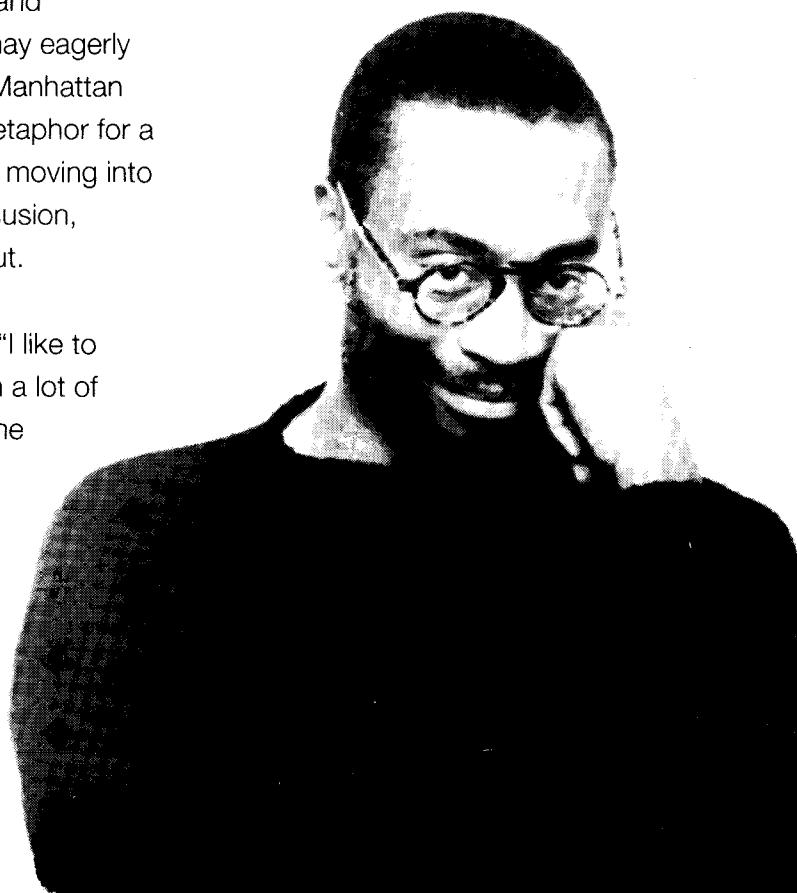
The audience has been doing their best to keep up with McFerrin. In the last few years they've sent him home with 5 Grammy Awards (out of 6 nominations), and he's been at the top of the Down Beat Readers' Poll four times in a row. Three of those Grammys were for "Best Jazz Vocalist, Male" and somewhat understandably, those who must pigeon hole artists tend to see Bobby in the neat category of "jazz".

Now *Simple Pleasures* arrives on the scene to confuse and confound the categorizers. Music business watchers may eagerly note the switch in record labels from Blue Note to EMI/Manhattan and those who look for symbolism may see this as a metaphor for a McFerrin "transformation"—the hitherto pure jazz singer moving into the worlds of pop, rock and soul. To come to this conclusion, though, is really to miss what Bobby McFerrin is all about.

"To be labeled as a jazz singer is limiting," says Bobby. "I like to think of myself as one who has simply been infused with a lot of music." Indeed, a list of all-time McFerrin favorites (off the top of his head, of course) includes "Gershwin, Bach, Joe Williams, Sergio Mendes, Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, Blind Faith, Keith Jarrett, Miles Davis and Joni Mitchell." And let's not forget The Beatles. "Drive My Car" on *Simple Pleasures* continues an unplanned tradition of Bobby covering a Beatles' song on each new album.

The approach on this entire album, however, is a completely new one for McFerrin. This time the high-wire solo approach has been left behind, in favor of an all-McFerrin body-electric orchestra. Now Bobby is using the studio to its fullest, but we don't hear drum machines or digital sampling here. What we get are tracks and tracks of Bobby McFerrin, singing bass lines and harmonies, thumping out percussion, filling the tracks with his uncanny spirit but always leaving plenty of air.

"Last summer I started thinking about all the music that I liked and all the things I used to listen to," says Bobby. "I decided I wanted to pay homage to the music that I grew up with in the 60's. And I had been thinking for the past couple of years about putting a vocal group together. This was a way for me



to begin that process of writing choral music; by going into the studio and overdubbing to see what type of stuff I could come up with." The result, *Simple Pleasures*, is really just the latest snapshot of Bobby's ever changing musical life.

Bobby McFerrin was born in New York City to Robert and Sara McFerrin, both classical singers. Bobby began studying music theory at six. His father was a baritone with the Metropolitan Opera, and moved the family to Los Angeles in 1958, where, among his other accomplishments, he dubbed Sidney Poitier's singing voice in the film "Porgy and Bess." His mother, a soprano, currently chairs the voice department at Fullerton College, and his sister Brenda is a pop singer and vocal coach working in L.A.

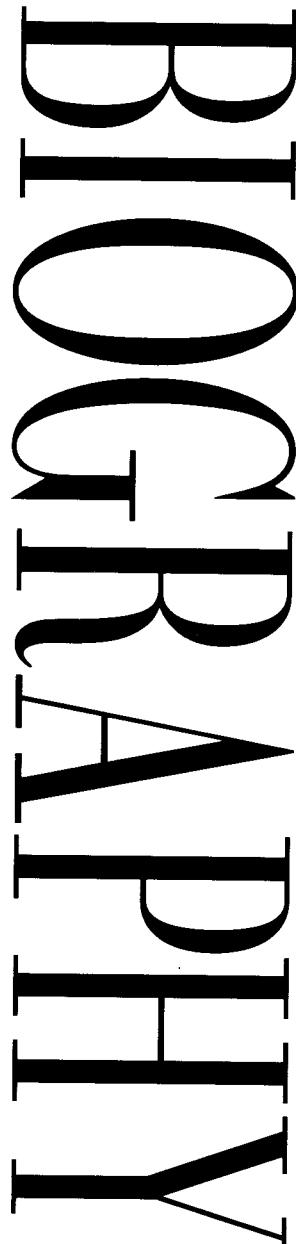
In high school, McFerrin concentrated on piano and formed a quartet that played faithful imitations of tunes by Sergio Mendes and Henry Mancini. In 1970, his musical direction took an extreme left turn when he heard Miles Davis' seminal fusion album, *Bitches Brew*. Later, seeing Davis in performance, he was particularly impressed with keyboardist Keith Jarrett, and traces his decision to do spontaneous solo vocal concerts in part to Jarrett's similarly conceived piano concerts.

Music studies at Sacramento State University and Cerritos College led to several years as a journeyman keyboardist, working with the Ice Follies and a succession of lounge bands, occasionally singing a few tunes. It wasn't until July 1977 that he distinctly heard a voice inside him that told him he was a singer. He immediately got a job as a singer/pianist at the Salt Lake City Hilton piano bar. He and Debbie, his wife since 1975, moved first to New Orleans, eventually settling in San Francisco, where the McFerrins still reside.

In 1979 Jon Hendricks, the legendary jazz vocalist, invited Bobby to join his group. Linda Goldstein, a former jazz singer, became his manager and has subsequently produced all four of McFerrin's albums. Bill Cosby also heard Bobby and helped to get him bookings in Las Vegas and at the 1980 Playboy Jazz Festival in L.A.

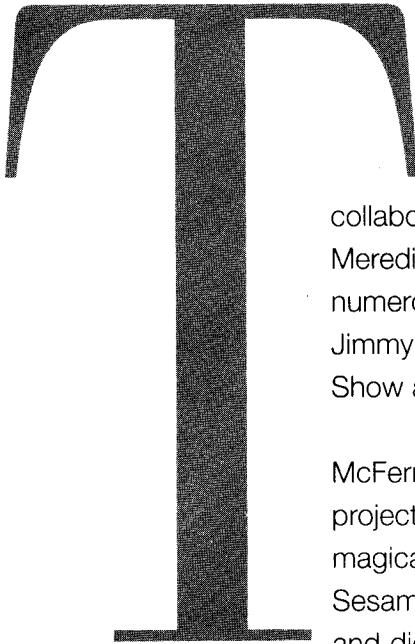
This eponymous debut album in 1982, with instrumental accompaniment and a duet with Phoebe Snow, proved to be an auspicious and eclectic introduction to listeners around the world. That summer he toured Europe with a cast of jazz luminaries, and widespread radio and TV exposure brought McFerrin far greater attention than he had yet achieved in the U.S. The German critics took to calling him "Stimmwunder"—or "Wonder Voice". He also toured the U.S. with an all-star band comprised of Dizzy Gillespie, Herbie Hancock and George Benson.

All the while, Bobby was toying with the idea of doing solo concerts. In 1983, Bobby gave it a try in Ashland, Oregon, and there was no turning back. McFerrin insisted on doing his upcoming European tour alone, and those promoters who dared to go through with it wound up with an overwhelming reception. Bolstered by the positive response, he recorded his second album, *The Voice*, live and a cappella.



Continued





his album brought him critical acclaim and enthusiastic fans that led to a fascinating variety of projects, from singing the leads in an arrangement of Bach's *Magnificat*, appearing on Garrison Keillor's "A Prairie Home Companion", and collaborating with Joe Zawinul, the Manhattan Transfer, Meredith Monk, Robin Williams and others. Among numerous TV appearances were The Tonight Show, The Jimmy Stewart Christmas Special, The Max Headroom Show and Sesame Street.

McFerrin has done more than his share of children's projects. In fact, *The New Yorker* called Bobby "a funny, magical child's dream of a jazz singer." He's been on Sesame Street, co-starred with Kelly McGillis in *Santabear* and did the Grammy Award winning soundtrack for

Rudyard Kipling's *The Elephant's Child*, as well as *How The Camel Got Its Hump* and *How The Rhino Got Its Skin*, all three featuring narration by Jack Nicholson. "Still," says Bobby, "I don't perform for kids. They don't need me. I'd be an adult teaching kids to be kids, and wouldn't that be silly."

Spontaneous Inventions in 1986 was followed by Bobby's Grammy winning contribution on the soundtrack of *Around Midnight*. The LP's companion live video *Spontaneous Inventions* was released on HBO Home Video and Pioneer LaserDisc, garnering both Grammy and ACE Award nominations and playing on the Bravo cable channel. And, of course, there was the never ending series of concerts in the U.S. and overseas.

The only consistent feature of the live shows is Bobby—no band, and only the barest of plans. "What you're hearing is me thinking out loud." The role of the audience is crucial, and somehow he seems to coax wonders out of even the most reserved. "Most performers don't encourage a crowd to participate," McFerrin says. He sees his mission as "getting a mature audience to be childlike and spontaneous again for a little while. I think that the true musician's goal is to bring light into people's hearts. If I can bring joy into the world, if I can get people to stop thinking about their pain for a moment, or the fact that tomorrow morning they're going to get up and tell their boss off or write a nasty note to their girlfriend or something; if I can delay that for a moment and bring a little joy into that spot and help them to see things a little bit differently, then I'll be successful."

"Bobby

McFerrin

**is an artist of
extraordinary
breadth. His
art is beyond
modern, as old
as the human
voice and as
new as the
next moment."**

DON'T WORRY, BE HAPPY

Brightly ( played as )

B_b



C_m



By BOBBY McFERRIN

*Whistle
add higher notes on repeat*

E_b



B_b



E_b



B_b



E_b



B_b



Ain't got no place
Ain't got no cash,
Here's a lit - tle
to lay
ain't got

Cm



song I wrote. You might Some want sing it
— your head. — might bod - to came and note
no style. — got - y no gal took
make

E_b

for note. Don't wor - ry,
your bed. Don't wor - ry,
you smile. Don't wor - ry,

B_bB_b

be hap - py. The
be hap - py. Cause
be hap - py.

Bb

land when In ev - 'ry life say worry we your have rent some is will trouble, frown.

Cm

but when you wor - ry you make it
He may have will bring ev'ry - bod i y down.
and that will bring ev'ry - bod i y down.
and that will bring ev'ry - bod i y down.

 **E_b**
 **B_b**
 **E_b**

wor - ry,
wor - ry,
wor - ry,

be
be
be
be
be
hap - py.
hap - py.
hap - py.
hap - py.

(Spoken:) Don't
Look at
Don't

B_b

E_b

B_b

wor - ry, be I'm hap - py now.) Oo.

wor - ry, be hap - py now.)

Cm 3

Oo. Don't wor - ry. Oo.

E_b

B_b

E_b

Be hap - py. Oo. (Spoken:) Here, I give you my phone
Don't

B_b

E_b

B_b

wor - ry, be hap - py. number. When you worry, call me, I make you happy. Oo.

wor - ry, be hap - py.

Cm



Oo.

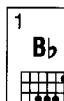
Don't

E_b

wor - ry.

Oo.

Be



hap - py.

Oo.

Don't

B_bE_b2 B_bE_b

wor - ry, be

hap - py.

B_b E_b

3 B_b E_b

Don't

B_b

wor - ry, be hap - py. Oo.

Cm

Oo.

This page contains musical notation for a vocal and piano/guitar piece. It includes lyrics and specific chords indicated by guitar chord diagrams above the staff. The vocal part uses a treble clef, and the piano/guitar part uses a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and includes repeat signs and endings. The vocal line features sustained notes and rhythmic patterns corresponding to the lyrics 'wor - ry, be hap - py.' and 'Oo.' The piano/guitar part provides harmonic support with chords like Bb, Eb, and Cm.

E_b6

Oo..

B_b

Repeat and Fade

Oo..

Spoken Ad Lib. Over Repeat and Fade:

Don't worry. Don't worry. Don't do it.
 Be happy. Put a smile on your face.
 Don't bring everybody down. Don't
 worry. It will soon pass, whatever it is.
 Don't worry. Be happy. I'm not worried.

I'm happy.

ALL I WANT

By BOBBY McFERRIN

Brightly

mf

All _____ I _____ want, _____
All _____ I _____ need, _____

All _____ I _____ want _____
All _____ I _____ need _____

is you.
is you.

All I want,
All I need,

All I want
All I need is you.
is you.

To Coda ⊕ 1 2

Da da da da da da da da da

Play 6 times ad lib.

D.S. al Coda

da. Da da da da da _____ da da da da da da da da da.

CODA

\oplus

Loo da da da da _____

da. Oo oo oo.

Play 3 times

Loo da da da da _____ da.

SIMPLE PLEASURES

By BOBBY McFERRIN

Moderately

Oo _____

mf

_____ yeah.

Oo _____

(Spoken:) Come on
now. Sing it now.

Oo _____

(Spoken:) Sing it with me now.

Oo

(Spoken:) Tell 'em brother Bobby.

I like to get up ear - ly in the morn - ing a -

bout 6 a. m. to be ex - act. I got this chair that I like to sit

down in. I got the good book, I sit down and I read and get my day start - ed

in the right way. I got those two lit- tle boys, Tay - lor and Je - von,

too. I call them in the morn- ing I say,"boys, get up. It's time for school."

— And they get on their clothes, I pour the ce - re - al out and the su - gar too, —

— yes in-deed. And I call my ba-by. "Ba-by," I said, "Deb-by, get up,
 get up. It's time to get your-self to-gether, it's such a beau-ti-ful day out-side."

Oo, sim- ple plea-sures are the best, yes they are. Woo — I'm so hap-
 py. I'm a hap-py man, — yes I am, — yes I am. Mm. —

I am so hap - py. Sim - ple plea-sures are the best. — Hell, — yeah.

Oo — I am so hap - py. I am so hap - py, yes I am, yeah.

Oh — yes. I am so hap - py. Sim - ple plea-sures are the best, — yeah yeah — yeah.

Sim - ple plea-sures are the best — yeah. (Spoken:) Yes they are, too.

DRIVE MY CAR

Words and Music by JOHN LENNON
and PAUL McCARTNEY

Moderately

D7sus G

Asked a girl what she want-ed to be,
I told the girl that my pros-pects were good.
I told that girl I could start right a-way.

D7sus G

I wan - na be fa - mous, a star of the screen,
Work - ing for pea - nuts is all ver - y fine,
I got no car and it's break - ing my heart,
but but but but

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It features a D7sus chord diagram at the beginning and a G chord diagram at the end. The middle staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics "I wanna be famous" are written below the first two staves, and "but but but but" is written below the third staff. The music includes various note values like eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a measure of eighth-note chords.

Am7

you can do some - thing in - be - tween.
I can show you a bet - ter time
I got a driv - er and that's a start.

Bm G7 Bm

Ba - by you can drive my car.
Yes, I'm gon - na be a

G7 Bm

To Coda ⊕
star,
Ba - by you can drive my car, — and ba - by I love

D Bm 1 A 2 A

— you. Yes, I do, hon-ey."

Beep beep beep beep yeah.

D G D

(scat)

G D G

A Bm

Ba - by you can drive my

Scanned by weemouse

GOOD LOVIN'

Words and Music by RUDY CLARK
and ART RESNICK

Brightly

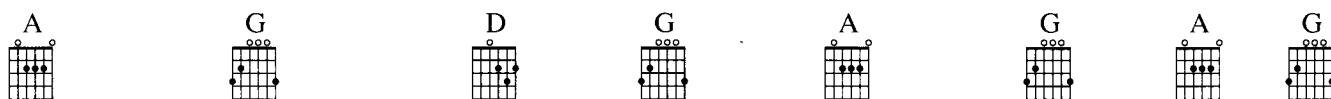


One two three! Good love. Good

mf



love. Good love.



Good love.

D G A G A G D G

Well, I was feel - ing
So come on ba - by,

A G D G A G

So squeeze me bad. tight. (squeeze me tight) I

D G A G D G

asked my fam - 'ly doc - tor just what I had.
Don't you want your Bob - by to be all right? (be all right)

A G D G A G

I said, "Doc - tor, (doc - tor) Mis - ter M.
I said, "Ba - by (ba - by) it's for

D G A G D G

D., sure, (doc - tor) could you please tell me
 (ba - by) I got the fe - ver, yeah,

A G D G A G

what's ail - ing me?" (doc - tor)
 and you've got the cure." (got the cure) He said,
 She said,

D Em D Em D Em D

"Yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah

Em D E

yeah

yeah. All you need, all you



real - ly need good love," { 'Cause Come you on,



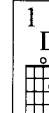
To Coda ♪

got - ta have love. Good love, all you need is love. Good
give me that love. Good love, all I need is love. Good

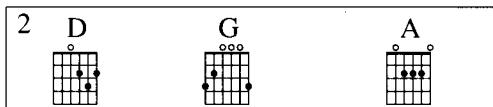


love. }
love.

Good good lov - in', ba - by, good love.

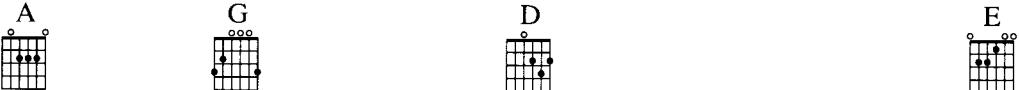


So come on

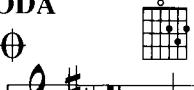
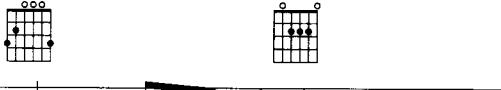


A musical score for two staves (treble and bass) and guitar chords. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of six measures. Measure 1 starts with a 'scat on "doo's"' (indicated by a bracket under the vocal line). Measures 2-6 show a repeating pattern of chords: D, G, A, G, A, G. Each measure begins with a note on the first beat, followed by a sustained note or a short melodic line. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The vocal line follows a similar eighth-note pattern throughout the section.

D G A G D G


A G D E


D.S. al Coda
 Good

CODA D G A G


 Repeat ad lib.
 and Fade

love. Good good lov - in', ba - by, Good

COME TO ME

Brightly



By BOBBY McFERRIN

When I'm feel-ing an-xious in my head



He tell me to come to Him in - stead.

Come to Him whenwear - y,

G[#]dim



Come to Him when low.

He will lift this bur-den this I know, yeah I know.

D7



Take my yoke up - on you learn from me. (learn from me)

A7



Take my yoke up - on you and you'll see.

G7



Come to me I'll strength - en,

Come to me I'll help,

G[#]dim

To Coda ⊕ A

come to me I'll still an - xi - et - y.

So when I

D7



find that I have gone a - stray, I can

A7



go to Him and He won't send me a - way. (He won't send me a - way)

Come to me I'll strength - en, come to me I'll help,

G[#]dim

A



come to me and lis - ten what I say. (Lis - ten to what I say.)

D7



Take my yoke up - on you learn from me.

A7



Take my yoke up - on you and you'll see.

G7



Come to me I'll strength-en, come to me I'll help,

G[#]dim

come to me I'll still an - xi - et - y.

Come, (come)

34

come, come to me. Come to me_ oh come to me, _____

Bm C D

come, (come) come, (come) come to me, You bet-ter

Bm C

come to me,_ you bet-ter come to me. _____ Come, (come) come, (come)

G7 1 2 D.S. al Coda

come. Oo_

CODA

Φ



D7



ty.

(Sing syllables such as "doo")

A7

G9

G#dim



1-2

A



3



D7



SUSIE-Q

Words and Music by D. HAWKINS,
S.J. LEWIS and F. BROADWATER

Moderately

Play 5 times

Moderately

mf

Play 5 times

This image shows the right-hand part of a musical score for piano. The key signature is two sharps, and the time signature is common time (4/4). The measure starts with a whole note followed by a repeat sign. The right hand plays a sixteenth-note pattern of eighth-note pairs. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The instruction "Play 5 times" is at the end of the measure.

Play 2 times

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (indicated by a key signature of two sharps). Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. The right hand plays eighth-note chords (F#-A-C#-E) while the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 12 continues this pattern, maintaining the eighth-note chords and harmonic flow.

A musical score for a single melodic line. It consists of a staff with five horizontal lines. The first note is a black dot on the top line. The second note is a black dot on the bottom line. The third note is a black bar with a vertical tick at its center, positioned between the second and third lines. The fourth note is a black dot on the bottom line. A curved brace starts under the third note and extends downwards to the right, covering the last two notes.

Oh Su - sie O

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a sixteenth-note grace followed by a eighth note. Measure 12 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a sixteenth-note grace followed by a eighth note.

Oh— Su - sie Q— ba - by, I love you,—

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of two sharps. It contains measures 11 and 12, which include various note values like eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests and dynamic markings such as a crescendo. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It also includes measures 11 and 12, showing sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is set against a background of horizontal grid lines.

Su - sie Q— I like the way you walk.—

I like the way you talk.— I like the

To Coda ⊕
way you walk, I like the way you talk, Su - sie Q.

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The lyrics "Su - sie Q— I like the way you walk.—" are written below the notes. The third staff continues the melody with a treble clef and two sharps. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and two sharps. The fifth staff returns to a treble clef and two sharps, with the lyrics "I like the way you talk.— I like the". The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and two sharps. The score concludes with a coda section starting on the fifth staff, indicated by "To Coda ⊕". The lyrics for the coda are "way you walk, I like the way you talk, Su - sie Q.". The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

Ah _____ ah _____ I said that you'll be mine. —

I said you'll be mine. — I said

you'll be mine, — ba - by, all the time, — Su - sie Q. —

I said that you'll be true. — I said —

you'll be true. — I said you'll be true and nev - er
 leave me blue, — Su - sie Q. — (Oh Susie)

Play 6 times ad lib.
D.S. al Coda

Oh —

CODA
Repeat ad lib.
and Fade

Su-sie Q. —

DRIVE

Moderately, in 2

By BOBBY McFERRIN

Play 8 times

Musical score for the first measure of "DRIVE". The key signature is common C. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign. The dynamic marking is *mf*.

Musical score for the second measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

Gon - na get in my car, drive a - way. _____

Musical score for the third measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

Musical score for the fourth measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

Drive so far, _____ no one's gon - na find

Musical score for the fifth measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

Musical score for the sixth measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

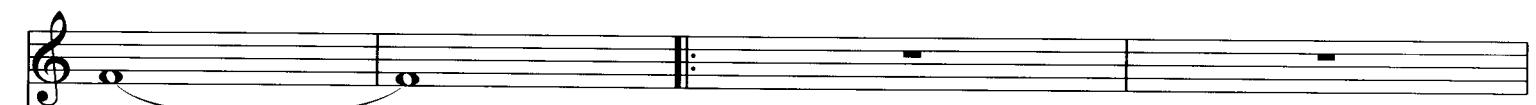
me. Put my foot on the gas, ac - cel - er - ate, _____

Musical score for the seventh measure of "DRIVE". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has a single note with a sharp sign.

To Coda 


drive so fast _____

no one's gon - na catch



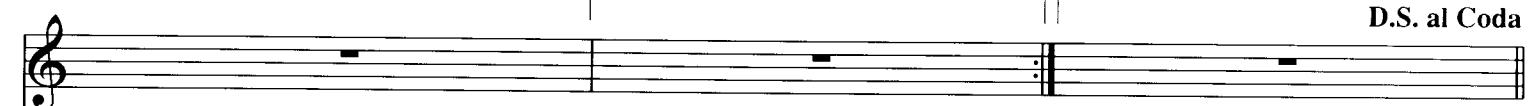
me. _____

Improvised scat solo


1-7

8

D.S. al Coda



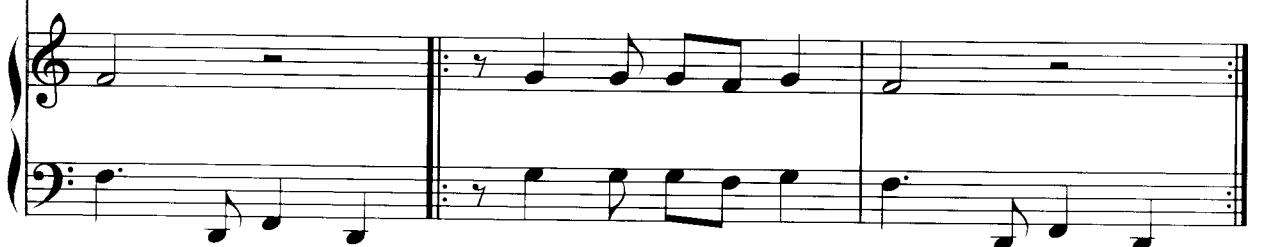

CODA

Repeat and Fade



me.

No one's gon - na catch me.



THEM CHANGES

Words and Music by
GEORGE BUDDY MILES

Brightly

The musical score consists of four staves of piano sheet music. The top staff uses a treble clef and 4/4 time signature, starting with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff uses a bass clef and 4/4 time signature. The third staff uses a treble clef and 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff uses a bass clef and 4/4 time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and each measure contains several notes. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The music is arranged in four staves, likely for a piano duet or a piano with a specific seating arrangement.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: measure 1 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (B, A-B, G-A). Measure 2 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (A, G-A, F-G). Measure 3 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs (G, F-G, E-F). Bass staff: measure 1 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 2 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 3 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: measure 4 starts with eighth-note pairs (E-D, C-D, B-C). Measure 5 starts with eighth-note pairs (D-C, B-C, A-B). Measure 6 starts with eighth-note pairs (C-B, A-B, G-A). Bass staff: measure 4 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 5 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 6 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: measure 7 starts with eighth-note pairs (F-E, D-E, C-D). Measure 8 starts with eighth-note pairs (E-D, C-D, B-C). Measure 9 starts with eighth-note pairs (D-C, B-C, A-B). Bass staff: measure 7 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 8 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 9 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats.

Repeat ad lib.
(Fade 3rd time)

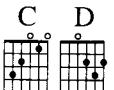
Musical score for piano, two staves. Treble staff: measure 1 starts with eighth-note pairs (E-D, C-D, B-C). Measure 2 starts with eighth-note pairs (D-C, B-C, A-B). Bass staff: measure 1 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats. Measure 2 has quarter notes on the first, third, and fifth beats.

THE SUNSHINE OF YOUR LOVE

Words and Music by JACK BRUCE,
PETE BROWN and ERIC CLAPTON

Moderate Rock

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The top two staves are for piano/vocal, with the vocal part in soprano clef. The bottom four staves are for guitar, with chord symbols (D, C, D) placed above the strings. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The lyrics start in the third staff: "Well, it's get - ting near dawn — I'm with you my love, —". The fourth staff continues the lyrics: "when the lights close their tired eyes. — you. —". The fifth staff ends with a circled ending sign. The sixth staff concludes the page.

D C D
  no chord

I'll soon be with you — my love —
Yes, I'm with you my love. It's to the

D C D
  no chord

give you my dawn — surprise. I'll
morn - ing and just — we two. I'll

G F G
  no chord

be with you dar - ling soon. I'll
stay with you dar - ling now. I'll

G F G
  no chord

be with you when — the stars — are — fall — ing.
stay with you 'til — my seas — are — dried — up.

46

D C D no chord

D C D no chord

A

C

G

I've been wait - ing so — long

A

C

G

A

to be where — I'm go - ing — in the sun -

C

G

A

1

- shine of — your love.

8

2

no chord

imitate lead
guitar sound

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3 3
 A
 I've been wait -
 C G A C G
 - ing so — long to be where — I'm go - ing —
 A C G A
 in the sun - shine of — your love.

All I Want

Come To Me

Don't Worry, Be Happy

Drive

Drive My Car

Good Lovin'

Simple Pleasures

The Sunshine Of Your Love

Susie-Q

Them Changes

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