

FULL TRANSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDINGS

THE
BEATLES
COMPLETE
SCORES



EVERY SONG WRITTEN & RECORDED BY THE BEATLES

A GUIDE TO THE MUSIC

A great deal of effort has been put into presenting these performances in musical notation that is as faithful as possible to the original recordings.

Due to the limitations inherent in transcribing sounds into notes there are a number of suitable nuances and rhythms that are impossible to express in print.

It is recommended, therefore, that you carefully listen to the recordings in order to gain a feel for the sounds that these musical symbols represent.

Note that the male vocal parts, as well as the parts for guitar and bass, are written an octave higher than they sound on the records.
On the other hand, the piano parts, as well as other keyboard instruments, are all written in the same octave as they sound on the recordings.

GUITAR

C – bend

U – pre-bend

D – bend release

H – hammer-on

P – pull-off

S – slide

tr – trill

⊙ – sustained note (tie) pick only once and keep the sound going using left hand fingering

gliss – glissando. In some places the symbols / or \ are used.

~ – vibrato

harm – harmonics

✱ – sound is produced by tapping the string,
no definite pitch is intended.

BASS

Generally, the bass parts are written in the bass clef although the treble is also used when necessary.

DRUMS

The four spaces of the staff are used as follows (starting at the top):
tom tom (G space in bass clef); snare (E space); floor tom tom (C space);
and bass drum (A space).

The signs ♩ and ♪ when used in the B space above the staff represent the cymbal and the high-hat (○ – open, + – closed).

The sign ⌘ in the F space below the staff means play the high hat with your foot.