

Angel Flying too Close to the Ground

Willie Nelson



(explanations for parenthetical notation at end)

If [A] you had not have [C#m(4)] fallen
then [D] I would not have [A] found you
[D] Angel flying [E] too close to the [A] ground [E]
[A] I patched up your [C#m(4)] broken wing
[D] and hung around a [A(5)] while
[B] trying to keep your spirits up [E] and your fever down

[A] I knew someda-[C#m(4)]-ay that you would [D] fly away
[B7] for love's the greatest healer to be [E] found
So [A] leave me if you [C#m(4)] need to,
[D] I will still re-[D#dim]-member
[A] Angel flying [E] too close to the [A] ground [A] [C#m] [D] [B7] [E]

[A] Fly on [C#m(4)] fly on past, the speed of [D] sound
[B7] I'd rather see you up than see you [E] down
So [A] leave me if you [C#m(4)] need to,
[D] I will still re-[D#dim]-member
[A] Angel flying [E] too close to the [D] ground. [A]

So [A] leave me if you [C#m(4)] need to,
[D] I will still re-[D#dim]-member
[A] Angel flying [E] too close to the [D] ground. [A]

The numbers in parenthesis indicate to barre the chord on that fret.
For example A(5) means to play an E chord barred on the 5th fret.
C#m(4) means to play an Am chord barred on the 4th fret.
D(2) means to play a C chord barred on the 2nd fret.
No parenthesis means to play the chord in the typical open string position.

If you're not comfortable with barre chords the song sounds fine without them.

D#dim is played by xx1212.

Willie likes to add lots of bass runs like C# C D (on the A string)
between the C#m and D chords
and E F# G# A (on the E string) with a triplet feel on each note
between the E and A(5) chords or the A and A(5) chords