

THE EAGLE FLIES ALONE

Derk van der Veen

1 **Bright country feeling** (♩ = 186)

6 **Bright country feeling** (♩ = 186)

1 *sempre p*
f

III

X

mf *sul tasto*

V

f *ord.*

X

25 $\frac{4}{3}$

X $\frac{1}{2}$ V

mf sul tasto *f* ord.

29

slide (3)

V

33

slide 4-1

V, III

37

III 1 3 4

mi mi mi

(3) 4 4 1

mi

3 0

41

Dolce

1 1 4 2

mp sul tasto

45

V III

a i a i a m i

a m i a

i i i

6 5 p p (p sempre apoyando)

5 p p i

5 6 5

-2-

53

XIII

XV

X

56

3

4

2

1

poco cresc.

mf ord.

1

0

1

2

1

VI.

(2)

[illegible]

III

70

71

p i m sim.

III

72

73

p 3 p p 3

III V

74

75

p i m sim. (p ord.)

VI VIII X

76

77

78

p i m sim.

III

(♩ = 240)

79

80

81

82

p sempre apoyando

83

84

p i m sim.

1*) bending creates b flat and a and a slur creates g
you can also play the notes without the bend -4-

③

III

87

91

$\text{♩} = 224$ ($\text{♩} = \text{♩} \text{♩}$)

VIII X
m i a sim.

95

(p ord.)

XV

99

XIV

XIII

103

III

108

116

III

i m a *sim.*

i m a m i m a *sim.* i m a i m a i

slide

'Break' (♩ = 104) (♩ = ♩)

124

Tempo Primo (♩ = 186)

i

p

mi

Fast country feeling (♩. = 232)

[illegible]

133 *sim.* \times \times 1. *i* \times *i* \times *pxami* *i*

(p apoyando)

135 2. *i* \times *pxami* *i* *i* \times *i* *sim.* \times

137 \times \times \times \times 1 \times 4

p *p*

139 \times \times \times \times 1 \times 4

$\textcircled{2}$ *p* $\textcircled{3}$ *p* *p*

141 \times \times \times \times 2 \times 4

p *p*

143 *sim.* \times \times *i* \times *i* \times *i*

p *p*

VIII

145

④ p ③ p

VII

147

sim. p ④ ③ p p

III

149

③ p ④ ③ p

V

151

sim. p ④ ③ p

VII

III

153

④ ③ p p ④ ③ p

V

155

sim. p ④ ③ p

VII

III

Funky (♩. = ♩) (♩ = 232)

(p ord.)

IV V

repeat brs. 163-164 incl. repeats

(barré slide)

III

BHR 1

[Bend, hold and release f# on 2nd string, from 1/4 to 1/2 - only once]

169

i i p *sim.* mi p p mi p *più f*

III

171

i i p *f* *sim.* *p*

173

i i p *sim.* *sim.*

175

i i p *sim.* *sim.*

177

i i p *sim.* *piu f* *p*

III

179

i *f* *p*

*2) use 4th finger of the left hand to damp the strings-10-

181

V

183

185

187

X

VIII

189

X

191

VII

VI

XV

XIII

H *Presto possibile*

Tempo Primo (♩ = 186)

VIII

Acknowledgements, notation and techniques of THE EAGLE FLIES ALONE

Acknowledgements

'The Eagle Flies Alone' is a phrase which occurs in the song "Earlybird" of the popband 'The Eagles'. It's dedicated to Stanley Yates, trying to explore new technical possibilities of the instrument without losing its identity, d.i. its stronger points of expression.


'The Eagle Flies Alone' is a piece written in country style, using some flamenco techniques but intended for the classical guitar. Some fragments, like the 'funky' way of playing chords (d.i. not always completely depressing the strings with your left hand) are difficult to write down. Here one should feel free to improvise the accents and the depressing of the strings. Often, just as with flamenco, one plays with i (indexfinger constantly eighthnotes, creating the feeling of syncopation by giving accents and not depressing the strings at some moments).

Notation and Techniques

For flamenco-like techniques I use mostly the Paco Pena way of notation, as is shown below. It's done to avoid too many arrows in the musical texture. Most important in technical respect, is the playing of the basses with apoyando thumb, somewhat stretched, moving from the wrist. You get some distance from the strings, which allows you to 'hit' the bassstring, making it more percussive and makes it sound louder. You won't be able to play the piece convincingly when using the classical way of playing apoyando or tirando.

You need also to place a golpeador on your classical guitar in order to execute the golpes.

An overview:



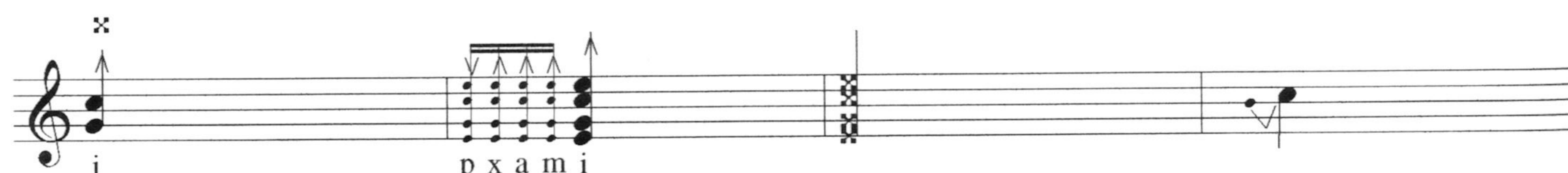
Creating a pitchbend of a quarter or a half tone by bending the string.

A pitchbend of a quarter or a half tone by bending the string and releasing the string to its original tone.

An arrow means: play several strings with a stroke. To add some power two fingers can be used. Separate arrows are used when an important change or accent needs some extra attention.

The second note is created by playing the first and then bending it. Right hand plays only the first note.

The arrow on the stem has the same meaning as a separate arrow, but makes the musical texture less complicated. It's the Paco Pena-way of notating (flamenco).



Creating a golpe with a (ring)finger, whilst at the same time striking a chord with the indexfinger. Fingers i and a move in opposite direction. This is a common used flamenco technique. When possible, the thumb should be placed on the lowest string, and you so to speak 'shoot' your index-finger from the 2nd thumb-joint, at the point where the thumb connects the hand. From bar 131 you'll need to practice this technique to make the melody audible.

'Rasqueado' or 'rasqueo' is used a lot in the flamenco dance "Sevillanas". The i-finger plays on the beat.

The fingers of the left hand do not depress the strings fully, creating a 'percussive' sound. Sometimes you'll need the 4th finger (left hand) to damp the strings, thus creating the same effect.

Prebend: second note is obtained by playing it on the fret of the first by means of prebending that note.

x = little finger