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Midnight special song credence clearwater

The 1923 American Folk Song Midnight Special SongPublished 1923 GenreCountry bluesSongwriter (s) Traditional Wikisource has the original text for this article: Midnight Special is a traditional folk song originating among inmates in the Southern United States. [1] This song refers to the Passenger Train Midnight Special and the light i always love (sometimes the light that is always alive). The song has historically been performed in country blues style from a prisoner's perspective and is covered by many artists. The historic Lead Valley, shot by Alan Lomax in the 1940s. The lyrics to the song were first recorded in 1905 by Howard Odum, printed by Howard Odum: [2] When you go to Mornin, look at the table - but it's known for the plotter lines that appear in the various African-American songs of that era, not specifically about prison captains or trains. [3] The first printed reference to the song itself was in the 1923 issue of Adventure Magazine, a three-time Pulp magazine published by Leadway Company. [4] In 1927, Carl Sandberg released two versions of midnight specials in the first version of American Songback. [5] The song was first recorded commercially in 1926 as a midnight special by Dave Pistol Pete Kurtrell (a member of McGinty's Oklahoma Cow Boy Band) at the Oke label. [6] Cudrell follows traditional songs except McGinty and Gray, and the semi-comedy Stanza for the cowboy band:[7] Now, Mr. McGinty is a good guy but now refrains from cowboy bands [7] now running away with Otto Gray, he's still water man but he's the now manager of cowboy band restraint [7] in March 1929, the band, and now Otto Gray and the Oklahoma Cowboys, recorded the song again, this time with a traditional title. [8] Sam Collins commercially recorded the song in 1927 under the title Midnight Special Blues from Janet Records. [9] His version also follows a traditional style. He is the first to name a woman in the story, Little Nora, and he sees the ever-living light of the Midnight Special: Yonder is a little Nora. How in the world do you know? I know by the apron and the dress she wears [10] in 1934 Huddy William Reidbetter and Alan Lomax recorded a version of the song from the AngolaN prison, who accidentally attributed him to the author. However, Ledbetter, for his Angola session, seems to have inserted several stances regarding the 1923 Houston jailbreak in a traditional song. [11] Ledbetter recorded at least three versions of the song, one with the gospel group Golden Gate Quartet (recorded on June 15, 1940, at Victor Studios #2 RCA in New York City). John and Alan Lomax, in their book, The Most Beloved Americans The song, which had a reliable story of identifying midnight specials by train in Houston, illuminated the prison in Sugar Land Jail. They also describe red bettor's version as a ballad of a black prison bird that matches the Hard Times poor boy. Like many folk songs in America, the hero is a man, not a train. The light of the train can be seen as the light of salvation, the train that can take them from the prison wall. It had a very different look and reminded you of images of gospel songs like Let's Shine in Your Lighthouse. He believed that the theme of the song was to run by train rather than spend more time in prison. [12] Popularized by Ledbetter, this song has many parallels with other prison songs. On June 2, 1939, at Florida's Lyford State Penitentiary, John Lomax and composed by Verus Johnson, de Puniak Blues. Many lines appear in prison works, including Jumpin Judy, Eindhoven, O Berta, Yan, and Third Sargent. The song, including Ledbetter's Midnight Special, is synthesized. They indiscriminately mix standard prison song verses. Most of these component pieces are purified from the blues idioms and appear in the form of regular mutations in blues lyrics. Later versions placed the locale of the song near Houston, but the same early version walked straight from Belmont (Wilmer Watts; Frank Wilson, 1927) and the North Carolina Blues (Roy Martin, 1930) - both essentially singing like Midnight Specials - placed in North Carolina. [13] Most of the early versions do not have any special locations. Recordings collected by Lomax at the Mississippi State Penitentiary actually identify the railroad that operates the Midnight Special, an Illinois mid-day route through Mississippi. [13] Another version of midnight special album Willie and Poor Boy released a song from the Creed Clearwater Revival 1969 record 1969, Fantasy Studios, Berkeley, California GenreBlues Blue Blue Eyes Soul Gospel 4:13LabelFantasySong (s) Traditional Producer John Fogarty Clarence Clearwater Revival, whose version of Will Boyce appeared on 197h/Bluegrass musicians Wilma Lee and Stony Cooper ranked fifth in the 1959 Big Midnight Special. Only two versions of this song reached the Us Billboard Hot 100. Paul Evans reached number 16 in the winter of 1960, the highest-grossing version of midnight special. Five years later, Johnny Rivers' version reached number 20 in 1965. The Johnny Rivers version was used as the theme of the NBC music program Midnight Special. Reed Belly, Big Bill Bronge, Sonny Terry & Brownie McGee, Odetta, Les Paul, Kingston Trio (also recorded their own songs Tijuana Prison, which retains the same music but with new lyrics[14], Pete Seeger, Peter, Paul, Mary, Bee Ives, Big Joe Turner, Bobby Darin, Cisco Houston, Jimmy Smith, Mungo Jerry, Van Morrison, Little Richard, Buckwheat Zideko, Otis Rush, Spencer Davis Group, Ronnie Donnie Gun, Eric Clapton, Ruben Brothers, Long Val,Kentucky Headhunter, Williams, Andy Watson, most of all, recorded. Jodie Miller placed her own version and included her first album Wednesday's Kid is Woe's Full in 1963. Harry Belafonte's 1962 version is famous for his first official recording of Bob Dylan playing the harmonica. [15] Paul McCartney performed several times. It was the last song from the 1988 album The Last Of The Φ Simulating, which appeared on MTV Unplugged in 1991, but was not included in the accompanying album. ABBA recorded the song for charity in 1975 as part of a folk medley with cotton's veil picking and the top of the Old Smokey. In 1978, he was on the B side of the single Summer Night City. The medley represents the only record of material not composed by Benny Anderson and Björn Ulbause, who made a breakthrough in the ring in 1973. [16] Dylan mentions a line from the second track of the 1979 gospel album Slow Train Rise, The Precious Angel, which tells me to shine a light. [17] Mischievous Brewing recorded the cover of the song Midnight Special under the sink, the 2006 album. Let me also shine your light on me, the religious variation of the same song list of train song references ^ Lomax, American ballads and folk songs, p. 71. Songs from prison in the south, this song is probably of white origin. ^ Oliver, Songster and Saints, p. 247: An example of this form of nodal ballad is a special midnight, many of the prison's many penttlers. One Stanza sculpture related to the song was owned by Howard Odum around 1905 and was published in 1911. ^ Howard Odum, Folk Songs and Folk Songs, Folk Songs found in The Worldly Songs of Southern Blacks, American Folk Legends Journal, Ed Franz Boas, 24, 94, P. 382, 1911. ^ Cohen, Long Steel Rail, p 479: The earliest reference to the song I found was a letter to Robert W. Gordon, who directed a column in Adventure magazine titled Old Songs Sung by Men. On August 3, 1923, the requested additional passage... ^ Cohen, Long Steel Rail, p 479: Carl Sandberg's 1927 anthology, American Songback, all released two variations without attribution. ^ Russell, Country Music Records, p. 240: Dave Kurtrell; St. Louis, Missouri; May 1926: 9650-A: "Midnight Special of Pistol Feet"; Despite the label credits as an accompaniment to McGinty's Oklahoma Cow/Boy Band, the instrument is as indicated. Rev. 45057 McGinty's Oklahoma Cow/Boy Band ... ^ b c Kurtrell, Midnight Special of Pistol Pete. The British Archives of Country Music. ^ Waltz, Traditional Ballad Index: McGinty's Oklahoma Cowboy Band (now led by Otto Gray). Midnight Special (vocal 5337; c. 1929.^ Record by Sam Collins (musician) by Stephen Worth. ^ Collins, Midnight Special Blues. ^ Cohen, Long Steele, p. 460: McCormick's researchers do not prove that the Song Midnight Special originated at the time of the breakout in 1923. It is more likely that Reed Belly and others would have set the details of the case in the framework of a previouswell-established traditional song. One version, collected from prisoners at Parchman, Mississippi State Penitentiary, has this chorus: Midnight Special shines her light on me, you have Illinois Central. come to Everkake. Walter (2009). Rock's Foundation: From blue suede shoes to suites: Judy Blue Eyes. Oxford University Press, United States. p. 381. ISBN 9780195310238. ^ Midnight Special. Songfacts.com. 2010-06-21. ^ Music Box Set, Polydor 1992. Cat Thanks Companion Book. 314 523 472-2 ^ Official Bob Dylan Site and #124. Bobdylan.com. 2012-01-23. 2012-03-22. Bibliography Cohen, Norm Long Steel Rail: American Civil Railroad. University of Illinois Press (2 nd ed). 2000. ISBN 0-252-06881-5 Oliver, Paul. Songster and Saints: Vocal traditions for race records. Cambridge University Press, 1984. ISBN 0-521-26942-3 Collins, Crying Sam. Midnight Special Blues Prison Blues, 14. Yajiu, CD, 1990. Lomax, John A. and Alan Lomax. American ballads and folk songs. Dover Publications (reprint), 1994. ISBN 0-486-28276-7 Otto Gray's Oklahoma Cowboys. Dave Kurtrell of McGinty's Oklahoma Cow Boy Band' Midnight Special early cowboy band of pistol feet. British Country Music Archive, CD D 139, 2006. Russell, Tony. Country Music Records: Albums, 1921-1942. Oxford University Press, 2004. ISBN 0-19-513989-5 Waltz, Robert B; David G. Engle. Midnight Special. Traditional Ballad Index: The amulet of folk songs in the English-speaking world. California State University, Fresno, Folk, 2007. (song)&oldid=987582243