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Midnight special song johnny rivers

1923 Traditional American popular song Midnight specialSongPublished1923GenreCountry bluesSongwriter (s) traditional Wikisource original text related to this article: Midnight Special Midnight Special is a traditional folk song believed to have originated among prisoners in the American South. [1] The song refers to the passenger train midt private and its light a-al-a the love (sometimes ever-light live). The song is historically performed in country blues style from the prisoner's point of view and has been covered by many artists. The belly lead history, portrayed by Alan Lomax in the 1940s. The lyrics appearing in the song were recorded in print for the first time by Howard Odom in 1905:[2] Getting up in Mornin's Ring when Ding Dong episodes, look at the table - see the same damn thing however, these words are known to be blackjack lines, which appear in various African-American songs from that period, notably in the song row, which are about the captains of the prison and have nothing to do with the light of the train or the light. [3] The first reference printed to the song was in a 1923 issue of Adventure Magazine, Three Times-A-Hr's Flame Magazine published by the Ridgeway Company. [4] In 1927, Carl Sandburg published two different versions of Midnight Special in his American book The Songbag, the first published publications. [5] The song was first commercially recorded on the UKH mark in 1926 as Pistol House Middle One special by Dave Pistols Pete Kriel (member of the McGinty Oklahoma Cow Boy Band). [6] Kriel follows the traditional song except for semi-cadet satzs about McGinty and Gray and Cowboys band:[7] now, Mr. McGinty is a good man but he is now running away with the Cowboys refrain band [7] now Otto Gray, he's a Stillwater man but he's now director of the Cowboys Refrain Band[7] in March 1929, the band, now Otto Gray and the Oklahoma Cowboys, recorded the song again, this time with a traditional title using only traditional lyrics. [8] Sam Collins recorded the song commercially in 1927 under the title Of Midlet's Own Blues for Gent Records. [9] His novel follows the traditional pattern. His first name is the woman in the story, Nora Little, and refers to his own midnight light ever: Yonder comes little Nora. How do you know the world? Known by The Square dress wear[10] in 1934 Hoodie William Lead Belly Ledbetter recorded a version of the song in Angola prison for John and Alan Lomax, who mistakenly attributed him as an author. However, Ledbetter, for his Angola, seems to include many stanzas related to the 1923 Houston jailbreak in the traditional song. [11] Ledbetter recorded at least three versions of the song, one with the Golden Gate Quartet, an evangelical collection (recorded for RCA at Victor Studio #2, New York City, June 15, 1940). John and Alan Lomax, in their book, Best Love Americans The songs, a credible story of setting a midnight special as a train from Houston highlight in a cell in Sugar Land Prison. They also describe Ledbetter's version as a negro prison bird song to match poor boy's hard times. Like many American folk songs, its hero is not a man but a train. The light of the train is seen as the light of salvation, a train that can take them away from the prison walls. It reminds us very much of the images of gospel songs like Let the Light from your lighthouse shine on me. He believed that the theme of the song would prefer to be run over by a train rather than spend more time in prison. [12] The song, as popular by Leadbeater, receives many parallel lines to other prison songs. It is essentially the same song as De Funiac Blues, sung and played by Burus Johnson and recorded by John Lomax at Rayford State Prison in Florida on June 2, 1939. Many lines appear in prison action songs such as Jumpin Judy, Ain't That Berta, Oh Berta and Yon' Come de Sargent. These songs, including ledbetter's own Midnight are composite. It's a mix of randomly standard prison song verses. Many of these canonical pieces have become in blues expressions and appear in regularly mutated forms in blues words. Although later versions put the song's language near Houston, early releases such as Walk in Belmont (Wilmer Watts; Frank Wilson, 1927) and North Carolina Blues (Roy Martin, 1930) - both are both basically the same song that was midnight special - put them in North Carolina. [13] Most early versions, however, do not have a specific location. Only one recording, compiled by Lomaxes in a Mississippi state prison, actually identifies the railroad that operates in the middle of the night - in central Illinois that was the route through Mississippi. [13] Other midnight special versions of the song by Creedence Clearwater revival of Willie's album And Poor Boys Released1969Recorded1969, Fantasy Studios, Berkeley, CaliforniaGenreRockRockrootsGospelLength4:13LabelFantasySongwriter (s)TraditionalProducer (s) John Fogerty Creedence Creedence Creedence Creedwater revival, which featured the version of the song on their album Willy and the Poor Boys (1969). Popular/bluegrass musicians Wilma Lee and Stony Cooper had a top 5 country hit with a song in 1959 named Midnight Big Night Special. Only two issues of the song have reached the Canada Country 100. Paul Evans recorded the highest-grossing version of the special midnight drawing, reaching no.16 in the winter of 1960. Five years later, Johnny Rivers' version reached number 20 in 1965. Johnny Rivers' version was used as the theme for NBC's The Midnight Special. Belly leads, Big Bill Broonzy, Sonny Terry and McSee Brownie, Odetta, Les Paul, and The Kingston Trio (who also recorded their song Prison Tijuana, which retains the same music but with new lyrics, [14] Pete Seager, Peter, Paul and Mary, Pearl Eavis, Big Joe Turner, Bobby Darren, Cisco Houston, Jimmy Smith, Mungo Jerry, Van Morrison, Little Richard, Zydeco Buckwheat, Odyssey Rush, Spencer Davis Group, Lonnie Donigan, Eric Clapton, the Lovin Brothers, Long John Baldry, Kentucky Head, Willie Watson, Pro, Hoyt, among others, have recorded the song. Judy Miller arranged her own version and included it in her debut album Wednesday. Baby Full of Woe in 1963. Harry Belafonte in a 1962 prominent version to contain the first official recording of Bob Dylan, who played harmonica. [15] Paul McCartney has accomplished it multi-times. It was at the end of the song on his album Сропи СРР 1988 and was performing on his 1991 appearance on MTV Connected, but was not included on the accompanying album. ABBA recorded the song in 1975 for charity, as part of the popular aging, along with the choice of a cotton bead and an old smook head. Side B to 1978 was one city summer night. Medley is the only recording of the collection of material not written by Benny Anderson and Björn Ulvaeus after being hacked with a ring in 1973. [16] Dylan points out a line of the song — your light shines on me — on the second track, Precious Angel, from his 1979 Gospel album Slow Train Comes. [17] Miskiv recorded Pro Cover of Midnight Special for their 2006 album, Songs From Under The Ripper. Harry Dean Stanton performs the song in Cool Hand Look. [18] See also Let Your Light Shine Ali, a religious alternative of the same song list of train songs references ^ Lomax, American songs and folk songs, p. 71: Sung in prisons throughout the South, this song is probably of white origin. ^ Oliver, Songster and The Saints, p. 247: An example of this form of nodal song is your midnight, prison song known in prisons in many parts of the South. Howard Odom observed one part of the sanza related to the song around 1905 and published in his 1911 collection. ^ Howard Odom, folk song and folk poetry as found in secular songs of southern negroes, in the popular American magazine Lore, Ed Franz Boaz. Volume 24, No. 94, p. 382, 1911. ^ Cohen, Long Fall Railroad, V 479: The first reference to the song I Have Foundation in letter to Robert W. was Gordon, being the column that men receive sings in adventure magazine. On August 3, 1923, additional verses required ... ^ Cohen, Long Steel Railroad, p. 479: Carl Sandburg published two variants in his 1927 anthology, American Songbag, both without attribution. ^ Russell, Country Music Records, p. 240: Dave Catrell. St. Louis, MO; May 1926; 9650-A; 'Private Midnight House Gun'; Boy Band as escorts, the devices as shown. Pastor Okeh 45057 by McGinty Oklahoma Cow Boy Band ... ^ A B.C. Cutrell, Pistol House Midnight Special, British Archive of Country Music. ^ Waltz, The Bold Traditional Index: McGinty Oklahoma Cowboy Band (now led by Otto Gray), Midnight Private (Gangen 5337; C. 1929) ^ Pinch Sam Collins (Musician) by Stefan Weirs. ^ Collins, Midnight Blues Special. ^ Cohen, Long Railroad, P. 480: McCrack researchers do not prove that the song Of Night Private arose in the time of this 1923 break prison. It seems more likely that belly and other lead set details of the event in an earlier frame, a well-established traditional song. The strongest evidence of this assumption is that the song appeared widely throughout the South within very few years after 1923, and always in versions that did not mention any of the individuals associated with the Events of Houston from 1923. ^ Waltz, traditional song index: Carl Sandburg, on the other hand, believes that the song refers to suicide: that the convict would prefer to be dead under the wheels of the train than spend another twenty years in prison. ^ A B Cohen, Long Steel Rail, p. 479: One version, collected from inmates at the state prison in Parchman, Mississippi, has this chorus: Let your midnight light light up, take the Illinois center, and come to Kankakee ^ Walter (2009). Rock Foundations: From blue suede shoes to Judy's blue-eyed suite. Oxford University Press, USA. P. 381. Number ISBN 9780195310238. ^ Midnight Special. Songfacts.com. See it on 2010-06-21. ^ Companion book to thank you for the music set, Polydor 1992, Cat-Number. 314 523 472-2 ^ Official Bob Dylan Website #124. Bobdylan.com. 2012-01-23. See it on 2012-03-22. ^ Midnight Special Cool Hand Luke, Bibliographie Cohen, Norm. Long Steel Rail: Railroad in American Folksong. University of Illinois Press (2nd ed), 2000. Redmak 0-252-06881-5 Oliver, Paul. Songs and Saints: Vocal traditions on race records. Cambridge University Press, 1984. ISBN 0-521-26942-3 Collins, Sam Weeps. Midnight Blues special. Blues Prison, 14. Yazo, CD, 1990. Lomax, John A. and Alan Lomax. American songs and folk songs. Dover Publications (print), 1994. ESPN 0-486-28276-7 Otto Gray Oklahoma Cowboys. Midnight House's own gun by Dave Cutrell ACC by McGinty Oklahoma Cow Boy Band. Early Cowboy Band. British Archive of Country Music, CD D 139, 2006. Russell, Tony. Country Music Records: Cd, 1921-1942. Oxford University Press, 2004. [Redben 0-19-513989-5 Waltz, Robert B; David J. Engel. Midnight Special. #Midnight. Traditional Song Index: Annotated Bibliography of Folk Songs for the English-speaking world. من

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