

Corinne (a), Corinna. A standard in a number of musical styles, « Corrine, Corrina » may be : blues, rock and roll, Cajun, and Western swing. The title of the song varies from recording to recording, chiefly with the variant « Corrina, Corrina ». On l'écoute sur YouTube dans différentes versions :

Par The Original Filé Gumbo Zydeco Band :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3jwwgenmfi4&list=RD02XmrWz5uRfyw>

Par Bo Carter, un delta blues guitar singer :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WbHs1EgFN5cLa>

En version rocky par Ray Peterson (1960) : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouanlAQ-QXg>

Dans la version de Bob Dylan, par un amateur :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28bYr6ozW3Q>

Par Wynton Marsalis et Eric Clapton : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7eeb1MTkUY>

« Corrine, Corrina » is a 12-bar country blues song in the AAB form. It was first recorded by Bo Carter (Brunswick 7080, December 1928). However, it was not copyrighted until 1932 by Chatmon and his publishers, Mitchell Parish and J. Mayo Williams. The song is familiar for its opening verse :

*Corrine, Corrina, where you been so long?
Corrine, Corrina, where you been so long?
I ain't had no lovin', since you've been gone.*

The Mississippi Sheiks, as the *Jackson Blue Boys* with Papa Charlie McCoy on vocals, recorded the same song in 1930; this time as « Sweet Alberta » (Columbia 14397-D), substituting the words *Sweet Alberta* for *Corrine, Corrina*. « Corrine, Corrina » may have traditional roots, however, earlier songs are different musically and lyrically. One of the earliest is the commercial sheet music song « Has Anybody Seen My Corrine? » published by Roger Graham in 1918. Vernon Dalhart (Edison 6166) recorded a vocal version in 1918, and Wilbur Sweatman's Original Jazz Band (Columbia A-2663), an instrumental version the same year. Graham's song contains sentiments similar to « Corrine, Corrina ». Blind Lemon Jefferson recorded a version of « C.C. Rider » in April 1926 entitled « Corrina Blues » which contains a verse in a similar vein:

*If you see Corrina, tell her to hurry home
I ain't had no true love since Corrina been gone
I ain't had no true love since Corrina been gone
I ain't had no true love since Corrina been gone*

The Mississippi Sheiks also recorded a song close named « Sweet Maggie » in the 1930s. Prior to World War II, Bob Wills adapted « Corrine, Corrina » to a Western swing dance song. Following his recording with The Texas Playboys (OKeh 06530) on April 15, 1940, the song entered the standard repertoire of all Western swing bands, influencing the adoption of « Corrine, Corrina » by Cajun bands and later by individual country artists. Western swing bandleaders easily adapted almost any style of music into their dance numbers, but the Mississippi Sheiks' string band country blues style came easier than some. Milton Brown and his Musical Brownies recorded the song during a session on August 8, 1934, after meeting the Sheiks at a similar recording session earlier that year. Their version was titled "Where You Been So Long, Corrine?" (Bluebird B-5808). « Corrine, Corrina » is also an important song related to Western swing's pioneering use of electrically amplified stringed instruments. It was one of the songs recorded during a session in Dallas on September 28, 1935 by Roy Newman and His Boys (OKeh 03117). Cliff Bruner's Texas Wanderers also recorded an early version of Chatmon's song on February 5, 1937 (Decca 5350). « Corrine, Corrina » entered the folk-like acoustical tradition during the American folk music revival of the 1960s when Bob Dylan began playing a

version he titled « Corrina, Corrina ». Although his blues based version contains lyrics and song structure from « Corrine Corrina », his melody is lifted from « Stones in My Passway » (Vocalion 3723) recorded by Robert Johnson in 1937. Dylan's version also borrows lyrics taken from Johnson's song :

I got a bird that whistles, I got a bird that sings.

I got a bird that whistles, I got a bird that sings.

Joni Mitchell covered the song in 1988 on her album *Chalk Mark in a Rain Storm*; titling it « A Bird That Whistles (Corrina Corrina) », and adding a flight-evoking Wayne Shorter sax solo. Many other different artists have covered this folk/blues classic over the years, including Eric Clapton, who sings it as « Alberta, Alberta" », Willie Nelson, Steve Gillette and Leo Kottke, both of whom showcase their guitar virtuosity in their performances, and Conor Oberst. They generally sing a Bob Dylan style of it, with similar lyrics, although Oberst includes in the first verse: « I've been worried about you Coquito (a sweet coconut beverage), ever since you've been gone ».

Adaptation, impressions : Jérôme Huet/Information, principaux faits : Wikipedia