

Capo III for original key

Written by John Fogerty  
Transcribed by [Mark W. Black](#)

**Down On the Corner**  
As sung by **Creedence Clearwater Revival**

Intro **Drums:** + guitar/bass: +rhythm: D / / / | A / / / | / / / / | E / A /  
HiHat / / / | cow bell / / / | Riff 1 / / / | / / / / | Riff 1 / / / | / / / / | Riff 2 / / / | / / / / | Riff 1 / / / | / / / /

**Verse 1**

**Riffs**

| A | E / A /  
Early in the evenin' just about supper time,  
| A | E / A /  
over by the courthouse, they're starting to unwind,  
| D | A |  
four kids on the corner, trying to bring you up,  
| E / A /  
Willy picks a tune out and he blows it on the harp.

**Riff 1**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| E | ----- -----                  |
| B | ----- -----                  |
| G | ----- -----                  |
| D | ----- -----                  |
| A | --0-----0--0-- -----0--0---- |
| E | ----2--0-----2 -0-0-4-----   |

**Chorus 1**

| D / A / | E / A /  
Down on the corner, out in the street,  
| D / A / | E / A /  
Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

**Riff 2**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| E | ----- -----                  |
| B | ----- -----                  |
| G | ----- -----                  |
| D | --0-----0--0-- -----2--2---- |
| A | ----2--0-----2 -0-0-4-----   |
| E | ----- -----                  |

**Verse 2**

**Riffs**

| A | E / A /  
Rooster hits the washboard, and people just gotta smile,  
| A | E / A /  
Blinky thumps the gut bass and solos for awhile.  
| D | A |  
Poor-boy twangs the rhythm out on his Kalamazoo.  
| E / A /  
And Willy goes in to a dance and doubles on Kazoo.

**Chorus 2**

| D / A / | E / A /  
Down on the corner, out in the street,  
| D / A / | E / A /  
Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

**Break 1**

**Harmonized guitars**

| A | E / A / | A | E / A / | D | A | | E / A /  
| Riff 1 / / / | / / / / | Riff 1 / / / | / / / / | Riff 2 / / / | / / / / | Riff 1 / / / | / / / /

Chorus 3

|D / A / |E / A /  
 Down on the corner, out in the street,  
 |D / A / |E / A /  
 Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

Break 2

No riff:  
 |A |E / A / |A |E / A / |

Verse 3

Riffs restart:  
 |A |E / A /  
 You don't need a penny just to hang around,  
 |A |E / A /  
 but if you got a nickel won't you lay your money down.  
 |D |A  
 Over on the corner, there's a happy noise,  
 |E / A /  
 people come from all around to watch the magic boy.

Chorus 4

|D / A / |E / A /  
 Down on the corner, out in the street,  
 |D / A / |E / A /  
 Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

Chorus 5

|D / A / |E / A /  
 Down on the corner, out in the street,  
 |D / A / |E / A /  
 Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

Chorus 6

|D / A / |E / A /  
 Down on the corner, out in the street,  
 |D / A / |E / A /  
 Willy and the Poorboys are playin', bring a nickel, tap your feet.

Outro

|D / A / |E / A /  
 Down on the corner, out in the street,

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Key: A | Meter: 4/4 | Tempo: quarter = 108 | Strum = Skip

Legend: reading a chord chart

Unless otherwise indicated, chords start at the beginning of the measure.

| - indicates a new measure with the previous chord continuing.

/ - indicates individual beats of a measure when needed. So if a chord lasts for less than a full measure, the slash mark (/) will indicate the different beats of the measure and the written chord name will also take up one of those beats. Thus |A / / E would mean to play an A for 3 beats and an E for the 4<sup>th</sup> beat.

< - indicates the chord comes in 1/2 beat earlier than written. Thus |A / / <E | would mean to play an A for 2 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 3.

> - indicates the chord comes in 1/2 beat later than written. Thus |A / / >E | would mean to play an A for 3 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 4.

/X - indicates a specific bass note, rather than a chord type, usually while the previous chord is playing; i.e., E /F# /G# A - would mean play the E chord, then F# and G# as single bass notes during the E chord (in the right hand of a piano or bass strings of the guitar or on the bass, for example).

Chords and measures bars are almost exactly over the words where they occur, so you should be able to follow the words and thus know where the chords change.

Single notes

Harmony

BGV

Attention

*Lyric changed*

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