

Wind that Bloeth the Barley [1]. WI.011

.Reel
Lake District

$\text{♩} = 100$

1. 

5 

Book: Wm Irwin, 1838 MS, AGG's Transcription
Transcribed by: vmp.Chris Partington.2005
Origins: England

The Wind that shakes the Barley [1]

Reel

2. 

5 

9 

Book: P.M. Haverty - One Hundred Irish Airs vol. 2 (1858, No. 144, p. 66)
Transcribed by: AK/Fiddler's Companion

Wind that Shakes the Barley

Reel

3. 

5 

9 

Book: R.M. Levey - First Collection of the Dance Music of Ireland (1858, No. 49, p. 20)
Transcribed by: AK/Fiddler's Companion

The Wind that Shed the Barley

Wind that Shakes the Barley

Reel

Musical score for 'The Wind that Shed the Barley' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure number '4.' in a box. The second staff begins with a measure number '5' in a box. The third staff begins with a measure number '9' in a box. The fourth staff begins with a measure number '13' in a box. The music is written in treble clef and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Book: Stephen Grier music manuscript collection (Book 2, c. 1883, No. 163, p. 35)

<http://grier.itma.ie/book-two#c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=34&z=116.5781>

Notes: Stephen Grier (c. 1824-1894) was a piper and fiddler from Newpark, Bohey, Gortletteragh, south Co. Leitrim.

Transcribed by: AK/Fiddler's Companion

The Wind that Shakes the Barley [1]

Reel

Musical score for 'The Wind that Shakes the Barley [1]' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure number '5.' in a box. The second staff begins with a measure number '4' in a box. The third staff begins with a measure number '9' in a box. The music is written in treble clef and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Book: Stewart-Robertson - The Athole Collection (1884)

Transcribed by: François-Emmanuel de Wasseige

The Wind that Shakes the Barley [1]

Reel

ABC source: "Michael B. Shanahan"

P.D. Reidy music manuscript collection, London, 1890's (No. 25)

Notes: "Professor" Patrick Reidy of Castleisland was a dancing master engaged by the Gaelic League in London to teach dance classes. He introduced "Siege of Ennis" and "Walls of Limerick" ceili dances and wrote a treatise on dancing. Reidy told O'Neill that his source, Shanahan was a "celebrated violinist", the son of a piper born in Kilrush, Co. Clare, with a great reputation in Kerry and Limerick in the 1860's. It is unclear where Shanahan was in relation to his acquaintance with Reidy (i.e. in London or Ireland).

Transcribed by: AK/Fiddler's Companion

The Wind that Shakes the Barley [1]

Reel

Book: O'Neill's Music of Ireland. 1850 Melodies, 1903, p. 280, no. 1518

Transcribed by: François-Emmanuel de Wasseige

The Wind that Shakes the Barley [1]

Reel



The Traditional Tune Archive

Book: Br. Breathnach, *Ceol Rince na hÁireann*, vol. 3, 1985, no. 202