

Devil's Dream [1]

1. Musical notation for the first system of "Devil's Dream [1]". It consists of three staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The first staff starts with a repeat sign and contains measures 1 through 13. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff contains measures 9 through 13. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs.

The Devil's Dream [1]

Reel

2. Musical notation for the second system of "The Devil's Dream [1]". It consists of five staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The first staff starts with a repeat sign and contains measures 1 through 27. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16. The fifth staff contains measures 17 through 27. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs.

ABC source: John Sutherland manuscript ("Music for the Bagpipe"), early 19th century,
Aberdeenshire

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Diel's Dream

Reel

The musical score for 'Diel's Dream' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a measure number in a box: 4, 5, 9, 13, 16, 21, 24, and 29. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed together, and occasional quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.

ABC source: John Rook music manuscript collection (1840, p. 30)

Notes: Rook was a multi-instrumentalist from Waverton, near Wigton, Cumbria

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Devil's Dream [1]

Hornpipe (note tune is in hornpipe, not reel, section of ms.)

5.

5

8

13

ABC source: M.E. Eames music manuscript book, frontispiece dated Aug. 22nd, 1859 (p. 39)
<http://archive.org/details/MEEamesBook>

Notes: Eames was perhaps from Philadelphia

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The Devil's Dream [1]

Reel

The image displays a musical score for a reel titled "The Devil's Dream [1]". The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music is organized into ten staves, each beginning with a measure number in a box: 6, 5, 8, 12, 15, 20, 23, 28, 31, and 36. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups, creating a rhythmic and melodic pattern characteristic of a reel. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

Book: Stephen Grier music manuscript collection (Book 2, c. 1883, No. 98, p. 21)
<http://grier.itma.ie/book-two#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=20&z=106.1487>

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

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The Devil's Dream [1]

Reel

7.

11.

15.

19.

23.

27.

ABC source: Rev. Luke Donnellan - "Oriel Songs and Dances",
Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society (vol. II, No. 2, 1909; No. 83)

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The Devil's Dream [1]

8.

12.

16.

20.

Book: E.F. Adams, "Old Time Fiddlers Favorite Barn Dance Tunes," St. Louis, 1928

Devil's Dream [1]

Reel

Very Fast

9.

5

9

13

17

21



The Traditional Tune Archive

Notes: From a 1990 home cassette recording of fiddler Erskine Morris, (1913-1997), originally from Douglastown, at the end of the Gaspé peninsula.

Transcribed by: Transcribed by Andrew Kuntz