

## Reidy's Reel

The musical score for "Reidy's Reel" is presented in five systems of music on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, and then a series of eighth notes. The first strain (measures 1-8) is in D Mixolydian mode, with a key signature of one sharp. The second strain (measures 9-16) is in D Major mode, with a key signature of two sharps. The score includes various chords (Am, G, D, A7) and triplets (3). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "Fine".

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"Reidy's Reel" is an Irish reel in D Mixolydian ('A' part) & D Major ('B' part). The parts are played AB.

The tune is printed by Breathnach (1963) who identifies it as a variant of "Spike Island Lasses" family of tunes, though he thinks the second phrase of the second strain belongs to "The Bank of Ireland".

O'Neill (1922) remarks:

"'Reidy's Reel' is named after a North Kerry fiddler from whose playing our liberal contributor Mr. Stack learned it in his youth. Altho' reminiscent of other tunes in certain phrases, 'Reidy's Reel' was until recently a stranger to Chicago musicians."

Chicago fiddler Patrick Stack made several recordings with piper Eddie Mullaney in the 78 RPM era. Stack was born in North Kerry but emigrated to the United States in his teens. It was Stack who acquired the Irish Rice-Walsh manuscript which contains portions of the repertoire of North Kerry fiddle master Jeremiah Breen. Stack loaned it to O'Neill, who used a number of tunes from it for his **Waifs and Strays** (1922). He was a regular on the "Irish Hour" on WCFL in the 1930's in Chicago.

It was printed in O'Neill's **Waifs and Strays of Gaelic Melody** (1922).