



KelticDead Music

Stories, Tunes and Songs in the Traditions of our Celtic Dead

To the Four Ayrtys to Guide Us, and
For the Four Winds to Get Us There!

The mission of the **KelticDead Music** initiative is to find tunes and songs from around the world that have Celtic, Folk, World, Americana, and Seafaring origins, and arrange them into simple sheet music formats for folk musicians to use and share. In addition, the KDM initiative provides the in-depth stories with possible lyrics that follow the video-based, **KDM Broadside**s for a more complete music-education experience.



KelticDead Music Broadside

*All the selections and sheet music content provided in the **KelticDead Music** initiative are from traditional, made-public, made-public with credits, or cited credits where applicable. This material content is the personal interpretations of the subject and provided by **Patrick O-Shaun Young, KelticDead Music**.*

Julia DeLaney

The melody, Julia Delaney, was written as an Irish “planxty” tune to honor a musician’s patron. It was probably written in the 12th or 13th Century as the family of the patron was part of the Hospitaller Knight order (the Black Knights out of the Crusades) who were also part of the second Norman invasion into Ireland that lasted from 1177 to 1542 A.D.

Before the 11th Century, in the time of Brian Boruma (High King of Ireland), the British Isles and many parts of northern Europe were plagued by raids from both Scandinavian and Norse Vikings. Brian used a coalition force of Leinster, Dublin, and Viking forces from Orkney, Iceland, and the western coasts of France and Spain as troops to drive out the Scandinavian Vikings from Ireland at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014 A.D.

While Boru’s triumph in Ireland was successful, it was short-lived as the Norse Vikings were still raiding Scotland, England, and parts of France in the Normandy regions of Europe. Normandy was established by a Viking King called Rollo in 911 through a treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte with King Charles III of West Franca Charles granted the territory around Rouen and the mouth of the Seine to Rollo as an appeasement. Rollo married Charle’s daughter, Gisele, and gave fealty to the Christian Faith.



A painting of the Battle of Clontarf near Dublin, Ireland in 1014 A.D.



Statue of King Rollo.

Rollo’s fealty to the customs and to the Christian faith marked the beginning of the Duchy of Normandy as a political entity in Europe.

Julia DeLaney

The name “Normandy” itself relates to the word, “Northmen” (Old Norse). Under King Rollo’s leadership these Vikings adopted the local Gallo-Romance language, customs, and many converted to Christianity, though there were differing opinions in the Viking ranks from the ones held by the Church of Rome. These differences would become critical later on.



These early Normans became involved in the Crusades in November 1095 A.D. when Pope Urban II called for a military expedition at the Council of Clermont to aid the Byzantine Empire and reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control.

This marked the First Crusade (the People’s Crusade) and they started their journey with the formal campaign led by the nobles in August of 1096 with the capture of Jerusalem in 1099.

Knights of the Hospitallars (Black Knights), Templar Knights, and the beginning of Central Banks

The Normans had already established their presence in England at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D. and had infused their influence into the English ruling class before the Crusades began. The “Black Knight” order began at the start of the 11th Century before the invasion into England when Italian merchants from Amalfi obtained permission from the Fatimid Caliph of Egypt to build a hospital in Jerusalem. In 1113 Pope Paschal II issued a papal bull to officially recognize the Black Knights as an independent order of knights to protect the pilgrims to and from Jerusalem. This was the start of the Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, which would become a powerful military order equal to that of the Knights of the Templar.



Even in the subsequent Crusades that failed, the Black Knights faithfully executed their duties in protecting the Hospital in Jerusalem as well as the pilgrims to and from the middle east. They also gathered the ancient knowledge of civilizations that predated the Church. This would eventually be their downfall into the 12th and 13th Centuries. While these knights gave fealty to the Church, many were also “north men,” and often countered the beliefs of history (and science) by the Church of Rome.

The Church of Rome began to view the Black Knights with suspicion as their wealth and knowledge of the Mason technologies accumulated.

Julia DeLaney



The Knights of the Templar, or “The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ, and of the Temple of Solomon” were a military order of the Catholic faith, and the order was created to also defend pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem in 1118 A.D. The Templar Knights were officially endorsed by the Catholic Church by Pope Innocent II in his papal bull, *Omne Datum Optimum*.

The key difference between the Templars and the Hospitallers was that Templars also had non-combative members within the Christian Finance segment of the Church. In fact, almost 90% of the Templars were part of the finance division, and operated throughout Christendom.

They protected assets by an early form of credit among travelers, whereby the travelers only carried a bill of credit rather than physical gold and silver, and could be redeemed at an institution (a form of a bank) at the traveler’s destination. These finance centers built a network of nearly 1,000 commanderies and fortifications across Europe and in the Holy Land.

As failures in the Crusades continued, the Templars became unable to secure their holdings in the Holy Land, and their popularity faded. With pressure by King Philip IV of France, Pope Clement V disbanded the order in 1312 A.D. Many of the Templars in France were arrested, tortured into giving false confessions, and then burned at the stake. In spite of the order’s dissolution (between 1317-1319), a number of Templars, their properties, and other assets were absorbed into the Portuguese Order of Christ and the Spanish Order of Montesa.

Today, many of the principles of finance became the foundation of the Central Banks operating today.

The Norman Invasions into Ireland

As mentioned, the Normans (and Normandy) had established a strong presence in England in 1066 A.D. And, they were always looking for an excuse to expand their domain into Ireland. An argument between Irish Chieftains in 1152 A.D. gave the Normans the opportunity they were seeking.

Dermot MacMurrough was the King in a small area of Ireland from 1110 A.D. to 1171 A.D. For reasons unknown, in 1152 he abducted Lady Derbforgaill (English: Dervogill), who was the wife of a neighboring King, Tiernan O'Rourke (Irish: Tighearnar Ua Ruairc). This created a huge conflict among the Irish clans and kingdoms in the region, and fifteen years later (in 1167 A.D.) a confederation of Irish forces gathered under the new rule of Ruair Ua Conchobair (the last High King of Tara; 1166-1193) where they forcibly exiled Dermot from the region.

To try to recover his kingdom, MacMurrough first solicited help from King Henry II of England. When the issue was ignored or unresolved, MacMurrough gained military support from Earl Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Pembroke upon the promise that for Richard's help he would marry MacMurrough's daughter, Aoife, and be the successor to the Kingship of Leinster. Richard was also known as “Strongbow.” The plan worked, but Strongbow was not a friend of King Henry II.



Sketch of Dermot MacMurrough in 1169 A.D.

Julia DeLaney



Strongbow and King Henry II.

In order to exercise control over Strongbow, King Henry II mounted a second invasion into Ireland in 1171 A.D. again using help from the Normans. Strongbow was killed early in the second invasion, and because the Normans offered fealty to King Henry II, they were allowed to establish control in Ireland which became known as the Norman Lordship Rule which lasted from 1177 to 1542 A.D.



Made Public image of a painting by Tom Lovell (1909-1997) about the Norman Invasions into Ireland

One of the Norman knights in that second invasion was described as riding a black horse, his armor was black, and even his sword was black. For his service he was given land along the Slaney River in the southeast side of Ireland. His Gaelic name was Lord O'Dubhslaine, "Dark Lord of the Slaney River." The Gaelic word for dark is "dubh." The surname later became shortened as DeLaney or Delany. The term "slaine" also stems from old French meaning "alder grove."

As a follow-up, by the 14th Century the Hospitaller Knights had amassed a great deal of wealth, as well as scientific and technical knowledge made by civilizations before the histories that were recognized by the Church of Rome. When the Templar Knights were hunted down and exterminated, the Black Knights (especially in France and Spain) were also eliminated. Those that survived developed secret societies and many stories and myths developed around these Black Knights.



Julia Delaney

From the Family of The Dark Lord of the Dubhslaine River

Arrangement by KelticDead Music

Traditional(Reel)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hKifJwHHmbI>

Julia Delaney can be played fast or slow.

We chose to give it an aggressive War theme, based upon the time and the histories surrounding the tune. After reading the story around the melody, one can see why it is not simply an Irish “planxty” tune alone, but rather a mix of world cultures, as befits what developed throughout Europe during the crusades.

I used an Irish-tuned, Low-octave Bouzouki (mandolin), a Kerry C whistle, and a Bodhran. Linda King provided the guitar, and Earnie Taft supplied the fiddle.

The KelticDead Music initiative strives to play all “Celtic-related” folk tunes using live acoustic instruments and voices to support a better “music-education” experience.

Visit <https://www.reverbNation.com/kelticdead2> for a growing list of KDM audio and video broadsides.



**Shaun,
That KelticDead Guy
Patrick O. Young**

KelticDead Music Initiative

is a private, on-line music-education initiative. All the music projects are recorded with live, acoustic instruments and performed in accordance with simplified sheet music arranged in eight bar formats (whenever possible) in accordance with the guidelines that are within the Celtic music traditions. For more music videos and stories visit ...

<https://KelticDeadMusic.org>