

The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

By Drew Maloney



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Second Edition

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The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

Chapter 1 – The Enigma

French Maxim 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense' - 'Shamed be [he] who evil of it thinks'.

What does it refer to and why the Garter reference?

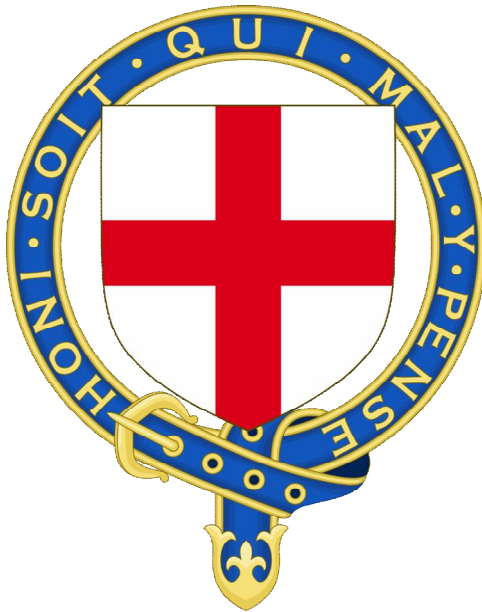


Fig 1: Most Noble Order of the Garter established 1348

Enigmatically, the motto is also associated with the following:

- x It is incorporated in the coat of arms of the Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls in Rome^[1]
- x It is on the coat of arms above the lower main gate of the castle of the German city of Tübingen.
- x It appears in the source code for Apollo^[2]
- x It appears in the comments of the source code for the master ignition routine of the Apollo 13 lunar module^[3]
- x It appears on American Tax Stamps circa 1965^[4]
- x Until 1997 it appeared prominently on Hong Kong banknotes
- x It appears in the staff used by the Usher of the Black Rod of the Parliament of Canada.
- x It appears on the Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company^[5]
- x It appears on pre-revolution Cuban Cigar Bands
- x It appears on the front cover of the British Passport

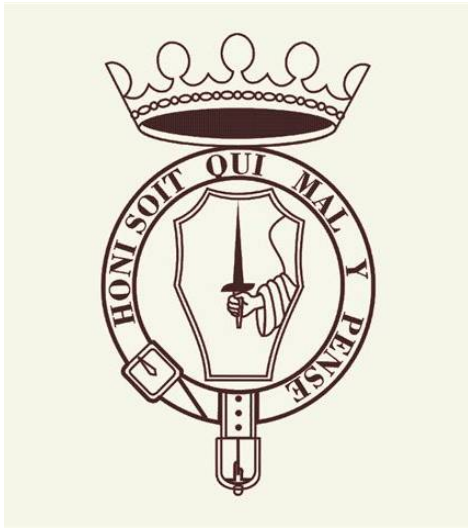
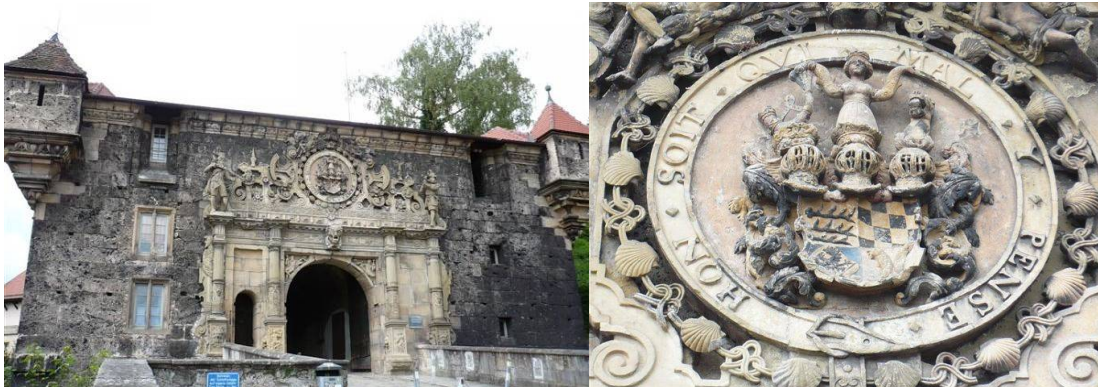


Fig 2: Abbazia di San Paolo fuori le Mura (Abbey of St. Paul Outside the Walls)



Figures 3 & 4: Le Schloss Hohentübingen (near Stuttgart, Germany)



Fig 5: American Tax Stamp circa 1765⁴¹

The American Stamp Act was enacted on November 1, 1765 and repealed in March 1766.



Fig 6: Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) 10 Dollar Bank Note (Jan 1992)

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Fig 7: Hong Kong Coinage- the Tael (1867)

Fig 8: Colonial Coat of Arms- British Hong Kong

Fig 9: Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company- Penang Museum, Malaysia^[5]

Fig 10: Pre Revolution Cuban Cigar Band

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Fig 11: British Passport

Chapter 2 – The Origins of the Order

List of Founder Knights

At the time of its foundation, the Order consisted of King Edward III, together with 25 Founder Knights, listed in ascending order of stall number in St George's Chapel:

King Edward III (1312-77)
Edward, the Black Prince, Prince of Wales (1330-71)
Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Lancaster (c. 1310-61)
Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (d. 1369)
Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch (d. 1377)
Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford (1302-71)
William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-97)
Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (1328-81)
John de Lisle, 2nd Baron Lisle (1356-86)
Bartholomew de Burghersh, 2nd Baron Burghersh (d. 1369)
John de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Beauchamp (d. 1360)
John de Mohun, 2nd Baron Mohun (c. 1320-76)
Sir Hugh de Courtenay (d. 1349)
Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent (1314-60)
John de Grey, 1st Baron Grey de Rotherfield (c. 1300-70)
Sir Richard FitzSimon (b. 1295)
Sir Miles Stapleton (d. 1364)
Sir Thomas Wale (d. 1352)
Sir Hugh Wrottesley (d. 1381)
Sir Nele Loring (d. 1386)
Sir John Chandos (d. 1369)
Sir James Audley (d. 1369)
Sir Otho Holand (d. 1359)
Sir Henry Eam (d. before 1360)
Sir Sanchet D'Abricécourt (d. 1345)[3]
Sir Walter Paveley (d. 1375)

They are all depicted in individual portraits in the Bruges Garter Book made c. 1431, and now in the British Library.

Fig 12: Edward of Woodstock (1330-1376), the Black Prince of Wales, Founder
Member of the Knights of the Garter (William Bruges's Garter Book c1430).

Note the Double Headed Eagle a symbol of the Holy Roman Empire

Edward of Woodstock was the first Duke of Cornwall (from 1337), the Prince of Wales (from 1343) and the Prince of Aquitaine (1362). In 1348 he was made a Founding Knight of the Garter. Born 15 June 1330 Woodstock Palace, Oxfordshire.

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Chapter 3 – Other Notable Members

Fig 13: John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, dressed as a Roman General, eagles on his feet and a Winged Victory in his hand (monument completed 1730)

John Churchill (1650–1722), 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheim, 1st Count of Nellenburg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Order of the Garter, PC

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, his descendant and biographer.

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Figures 14 & 15: Winston Churchill (1874-1965)– Knight of the Order of the Garter.
Born Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford.

Fig 16: Duke of Marlborough Coat of Arms, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford
Displaying the Order of the Knight of the Garter motto 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'

Note the Double Headed Eagle again– a symbol of the Holy Roman Empire.

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Past Knights of the Order of the Garter also included the following Holy Roman Emperors!^{[6][7]}:

Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor	1368-1437
Albert V, Duke of Austria Later Albert II, Holy Roman Emperor	1397-1439
Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor	1415-1493
Maximilian, King of the Romans Later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor	1459-1520
Charles, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria and Duke of Burgundy Later Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor	1500-1558
Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria Later Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor	1503-1564
Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor	1527-1576
Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor	1552-1612

Chapter 4 – Why the Order of the ‘Garter’ ?

The Official Narrative :-

Various legends account for the origin of the Order. The popular involves the "Countess of Salisbury", whose garter is said to have slipped from her leg while she was dancing at a court ball at Calais. When the surrounding courtiers sniggered, the king picked it up and returned it to her, exclaiming,

"Honi soit qui mal y pense!"

("Shame on him who thinks ill of it!"), the phrase that has become the motto of the Order.

According to another legend, King Richard I was inspired in the 12th century by St George the Martyr while fighting in the Crusades to ~~tie~~ ^{tie} ties around the legs of his knights, who subsequently won the battle. King Edward supposedly recalled the event in the 14th century when he founded the Order.

For what its worth, both of the above explanations are quite ‘lame’ for such a prestigious Order of Knights (in the author’s opinion)

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A More Plausible Explanation?

The 'Order of the Garter' associated with the 'Leg of Italy'

Fig 17: The Mezzogiorno: Old Boot of Italy, featuring Garibaldi, 1868

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) was an Italian general, politician, nationalist and Freemason.

Figs 18 and 19: Coat of Arms on Display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and a Cloister Roof Boss at Christ Church College, Oxford

Figs 20 and 21: Coats of Arms at the Main Gate for Hawarden Castle, North Wales former residence of Sir William Gladstone (1825–1903), 7th Baronet, Knight of the Order of the Garter

The 'Leg of Italy' to be found in the cloister roof bosses, Christ Church College, Oxford, on one of the coats of arms on display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and displayed on both coats of arms at the main gate for Hawarden Castle, North Wales.

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Chapter 5 – The Duke of Wellington

Knight of the Garter (KG)

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, KG, GCB, GCH, PC, FRS (1 May 1769–14 September 1852), was an Anglo-Irish soldier and statesman who was one of the leading military and political figures of 19th-century Britain, serving twice as Prime Minister. His defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 puts him in the ranks of Britain's military heroes.

Fig 22: Arthur Wellesley(1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington, KG

Fig 23: Coat of Arms of Arthur Wellesley (1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington^[8] showing the motto for the Order of the Garter.

Fig 24: Duke of Wellington Battle Standard St Pauls Cathedral ~~Q~~^U, London

Note the Double Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire again.

An interesting side note is that Arthur Wellesley had strong connections with Freemasonry - both his father and his brother served as Masters and they both became Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.^[9]

Arthur himself was initiated into Trim Lodge (no 494), Ireland at the age of 21.^[9]

Arthur Wellesley was created Marquis of Wellington on 18 August 1812 and was appointed Knight of the Order of the Garter on 14 March 1813.^[10]

Fig 25: Caricature of the Duke of Wellington as a Wellington B (circa 1830)

Is this a humorous association of the 'Order of the Garter' with the 'Leg of Italy' those in the cognoscen?

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Chapter 6 – The Triskelion

Everyone knows that standing on one leg can be a little unbalanced but what if stabilizers are added.

Fig 26: Flag of Sicily- the Triskelion is an ancient symbol of Sicily

Fig 27: Sicilian Coinage.

Fig 28: Note the proximity of Sicily to Italy

Then there is the symbol for the Isle of Man the difference being that the legs are now armoured.

Fig 29: Isle of Man Symbol

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The motto is 'Quocunque Jeceris Stabit', which is Latin and means: "whichever way you shall have thrown [it], it shall stand"

The Manx triskelion is known in the Manx language as tre cassyn "the three legs". The symbol has been associated with the island since at least the 13th century.^{[11][12]}

The author also came across the Triskelion monument in an old Scottish town on the River Tay– Dunkeld (once the capital of Scotland!).

The monument featured both the 'Compass and Squares' of the Freemasons and the Triskelion?

Figures 30 and 31: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Fig 32: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Could the armoured legs of the Triskelion be stabilisers for the 'Leg of Italy' and the Holy Roman Empire?

Fig 33: Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1705-1769), Knight of the Order of the Garter

Fig 34: Detail of the Garter Robes from the Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1795-1869)

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Could the 'Leg of Italy' and the 'Order of the Garter' be connected to anything else?

Fig 35: Freemasonic Initiation Rite for the First Degree ~~the~~ First Step

Is the 'New World Order' the Holy Roman Empire ReIncarnated?

(Like the Phoenix from the Ashes)

<https://pubastrology.com/theemperors-new-clothes/>

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Addendum Foot Note

Modern Cultural References Sir Rolf Harris?

Fig 36: Sir Rolf Harris with his Portrait of the Queen

N.B. One of Queen Elizabeth II's honorary titles Princess of the Holy Roman Empire

Ref <http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com>

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Was Rolf Harris referring to the Triskelion when he sang about 'Jake the Peg with the Extra Leg'?

Fig 37: Record Cover for 'Jake the Peg' (with the Extra Leg) by Rolf Harris

On a similar theme, was Rolf referring to the Knights Templars when he sang about 'Two Little Boys'?

Fig 38: One of the Logo's associated with the Knight's Templar