

The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

By Drew Maloney



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Fifth Edition

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Fifth Printing: 2018

Drew Maloney Publications

pubastrology.com

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The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

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PLATE XVII
THE ORDER OF THE GARTER



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?

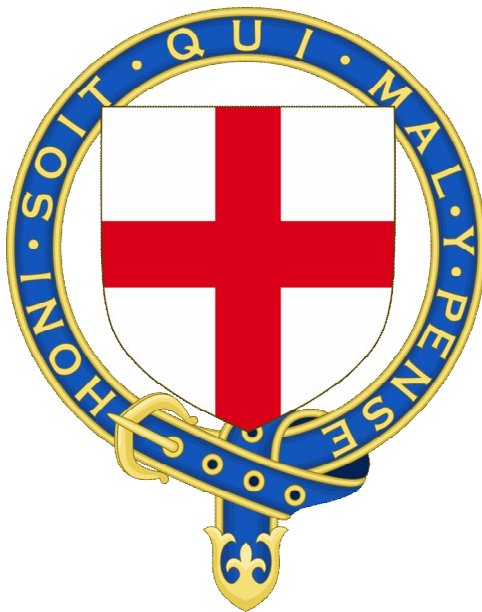


Fig 1: Most Noble Order of the Garter established 1348

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 on the coat of arms of the Elector of Saxony, Stolpen, Germany (dated 1673).
- x It is on the coat of arms for Heidelberg Castle, Germany (dated 1683).
- 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 1765^[4]
- x Until 1997 it appeared prominently on Hong Kong banknotes

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- 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

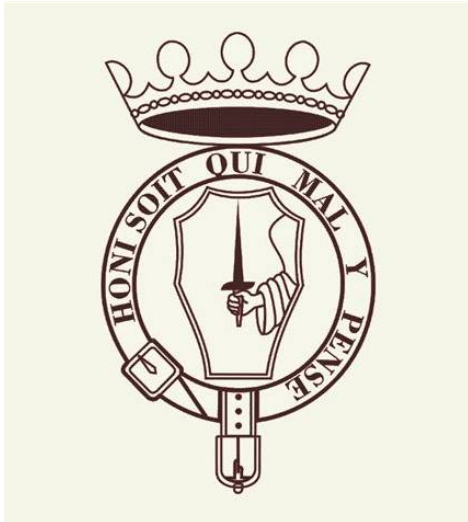
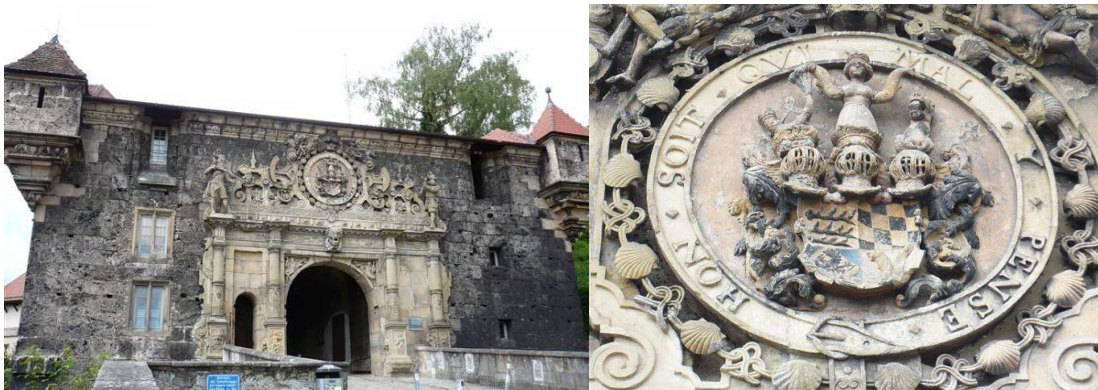


Fig 2: Abbazia di San Paolo fuori le Mura (Abbey of St. Paul Outside the Walls)



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



Fig 5: Coat of Arms of the Elector of Saxony Stolpen,Germany over the entrance to the Electoral Amtshaus^[13]



Fig 6: Coat of Arms for Heidelberg Castle, Germany (dated 1683).

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Fig 7: American Tax Stamp circa 1765⁴¹

The American Stamp Act was enacted on November 1, 1765 and repealed in March 1766.



Fig 8: Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) 10 Dollar Bank Note (Jan 1992)

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Fig 9: Hong Kong Coinage- the Tael (1867)

Fig 10: Colonial Coat of Arms- British Hong Kong

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Fig 11: Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company- Penang Museum, Malaysia^[5]

Fig 12: Pre Revolution Cuban Cigarette Band

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Fig 13: 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 ~~S~~George's Chapel:

King Edward III (1312-1377)
Edward, the Black Prince, Prince of Wales (1330-1376)
Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Lancaster (c. 1310-1361)
Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (d. 1369)
Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch (1337-1377)
Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford (1302-1372)
William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-1397)
Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (1328-1399)
John de Lisle, 2nd Baron Lisle (1356-1401)
Bartholomew de Burghersh, 2nd Baron Burghersh (d. 1369)
John de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Beauchamp (d. 1360)
John de Mohun, 2nd Baron Mohun (c. 1326-1396)
Sir Hugh de Courtenay (d. 1349)
Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent (1314-1360)
John de Grey, 1st Baron Grey de Rotherfield (c. 1300-1350)
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'Abrichécourt (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 14: Edward of Woodstock (1330-1376), the Black Prince of Wales, Founder
Member of the Knights of the Garter (William Bruges's Garter Book c1480).

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 15: John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, atop the Column of Victory at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford, dressed as a Roman General, eagle on his breast 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 16 & 17: Winston Churchill (1874-1965)– Knight of the Order of the Garter.
Born Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford.

Fig 18: 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

Fig 19: Coat of Arms of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (1527– 1576)

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The Most Noble Order of the Garter, an order of chivalry founded by Edward III in 1348 and regarded as the most prestigious BRITISH order of chivalry^[15]

However, since the Order's inception in 1348 there has been a surprising number of apparently 'FOREIGN' members?

Of the thousand or so (~1011) Knights appointed to the Order of the Garter from 1348 to 2018^[7] the following are suggested as 'NON-BRITISH' from the author's perspective:

Dates shown are of nomination or installation to the Order.

John IV, Duke of Brittany	1375-1376
William I, Duke of Guelders and Jülich	c.1399
William VI, Count of Holland	c.1399
Albert I, Duke of Bavaria	c. 1398
John I, King of Portugal	c.1408
Eric VII, King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway	c.1405
Philip III, Duke of Burgundy	1422
Infante Peter, Duke of Coimbra	1427
Edward, King of Portugal	1435
Gaston de Foix, Captal de Buch	1438-1439
Henry, Duke of Viseu	1442-1443
Álvaro Vaz de Almada, 1st Count of Avranches	1445
Afonso V, King of Portugal	1447
Alfonso V, King of Aragon and Naples	1450
William, Duke of Brunswick	1450
Casimir IV, King of Poland	1450
Ferdinand I, King of Naples	1463
Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan	c.1463
Inigo d'Avalos, Count of Montedoro	1467
Charles, Duke of Burgundy	1470
Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino	1474
Ferdinand II, King of Aragon and Castile (Ferdinand II (1452–1516), called the Catholic, was King of Sicily from 1468 and King of Aragon from 1479 until his death).	1480
Hercules d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara	1480
John II, King of Portugal	1482
Alfonso, Duke of Calabria	1493
John, King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway	c.1499
Philip, Archduke of Austria and Duke of Burgundy	c.1503
Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino	c.1504
Manuel I, King of Portugal	1510
Giuliano de Medici, Duc de Nemours	1514
Francis I, King of France	1527
Anne de Montmorency, Duc de Montmorency	1532
Philip de Chabot, Comte de Neublanché	1532

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Henry II, King of France	1551
Prince Philip of Spain	1554
Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy	1554
Adolf, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp	1560
Charles IX, King of France	1564
Francis, Duc de Montmorency	1572
Henry III, King of France	1575
(King of Poland 1573-1574)	
Frederick II, King of Denmark and Norway	1578
Johann Casimir of the Palatinate-Simmern	1579
Henry IV, King of France	1590
Frederick I, Duke of Württemberg	1597
Christian IV, King of Denmark and Norway	1603
Ulrich, Duke of Holstein	1605
Frederick V, Elector Palatine	1612
(King of Bohemia from 1619 to 1620)	
Maurice de Nassau	1612
(Later Maurice, Prince of Orange)	
Christian, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel	1624
Claude de Lorraine, Duc de Chevreuse	1625
Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden	1627
Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange	1627
Charles I Louis, Elector Palatine	1633
Prince Rupert of the Rhine	1642
William II, Prince of Orange	1645
Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, Duc d'Épernon	1645
Prince Maurice of the Rhine	1649
Edward, Count Palatine of Simmern	1649
Henri de la Trémoille, Prince de Taranto	1653
William III, Prince of Orange	1653
Frederick William I, Elector of Brandenburg	1654
John Gaspar Ferdinand de Marchin, Comte de Granville	1658
Christian, Prince Royal of Denmark	1662
(Later Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway)	
Charles XI, King of Sweden	1668
John George II, Elector of Saxony	1668
Charles II, Elector Palatine	1680
Prince George of Denmark	1684
Frederic Herman de Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg	1689
Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg	1690
(Later Frederick I, King in Prussia)	
George William, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg	1690
John George IV, Elector of Saxony	1692
George Louis, Elector of Hanover	1701
Meinhardt Schomberg, 3rd Duke of Schomberg	1703
Prince George Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg	1706

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(Later Prince of Wales; George II, King of Great Britain)	
Prince Frederick Lewis of Brunswick-Lüneburg	1717
(Later Prince of Wales)	
Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg	1717
(Later Duke of York and Albany)	
William IV, Prince of Orange	1733
Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel	1741
Frederick III, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg	1741
Johann Adolf III, Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels	1745
Charles William Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach	1749
William V, Prince of Orange	1752
Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick-Bevern	1759
Adolphus Frederick IV, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1764
Charles William Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel	1765
Prince Ernest Augustus	1786
(Royal Knight; later King of Hanover)	
William IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel	1786
Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg	1790
Alexander I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias	1813
Louis XVIII, King of France	1814
Francis I, Emperor of Austria	1814
Frederick William III, King of Prussia	1814
Ferdinand VII, King of Spain	1814
William VI, Prince of Orange	1814
(Later William I, King of the Netherlands)	
Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld	1816
(Later Léopold I, King of the Belgians)	
Frederick VI, King of Denmark	1822
John VI, King of Portugal	1822
Charles X, King of France	1825
Nicholas I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias	1827
Bernhard II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1830
William I, King of Württemberg	1830
Augustus William Maximilian Frederick Lewis, (Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel)	1831
Carl, 3rd Prince of Leiningen	1837
Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	1838
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1839
(Later Albert, Prince Consort)	
Frederick William IV, King of Prussia	1842
Frederick Augustus II, King of Saxony	1842
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1844
Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	1844
Napoleon III, Emperor of the French	1855
Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia	1855
(Later Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy)	

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Abdul Medjid I, Sultan of Ottoman Empire (First non-Christian member)	1856
Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia (Later Frederick III, Emperor of Germany)	1858
Peter V, King of Portugal	1858
William I, King of Prussia (Later German Emperor)	1861
Prince Louis of Hesse and the Rhine (Later Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse)	1862
Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1862
Louis I, King of Portugal	1865
Christian IX, King of Denmark	1865
Louis III, Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine	1865
Leopold II, King of the Belgians	1866
Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1867
Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias	1867
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Ottoman Empire	1867
Prince Leopold (Later Duke of Albany)	1869
Peter II, Emperor of Brazil (First non-European member)	1871
Naser al-Din, Shah of Persia	1873
George I, King of the Hellenes	1876
Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (Later Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany)	1877
Umberto, King of Italy	1878
Ernst August of Hanover, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale	1878
Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of the Russias	1881
Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway	1881
Alfonso XII, King of Spain	1881
Albert, King of Saxony	1882
William III, King of the Netherlands	1882
Prince Henry of Battenberg	1885
Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria	1887
Prince Henry of Prussia	1889
Charles, King of Württemberg	1890
Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples (Later Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy)	1891
Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse	1892
Carol, King of Romania	1892
Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovich of Russia (Later Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias)	1893
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, (also Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha)	1894
Charles I, King of Portugal	1895

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Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark (Later Frederick VIII, King of Denmark)	1896
Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest (Crown Prince Imperial of Germany)	1901
Alfonso XIII, King of Spain	1902
Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich of Russia	1902
Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria	1902
Prince Emanuel Philibert of Savoy, Duke of Aosta	1902
Luís Filipe, Prince Royal of Portugal	1902
Prince Charles Edward, Duke of Albany (also Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha)	1902
Muzaffir al-Din, Shah of Persia	1903
Wilhelm II, King of Württemberg	1904
Gustav, Crown Prince of Sweden (Later Gustav V, King of Sweden)	1905
Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan	1905
Frederick I, Grand Duke of Baden	1906
Haakon VII, King of Norway	1906
Manuel II, King of Portugal	1909
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria	1911
Adolf Frederick V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1911
Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan	1912
Christian X, King of Denmark	1914
Albert I, King of the Belgians	1914
Ferdinand, King of Romania	1924
Hirohito, Emperor of Japan	1929
Leopold III, King of the Belgians	1935
George II, King of the Hellenes	1938
Carol II, King of Romania	1938
Prince Paul of Yugoslavia	1939
Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands	1944
Frederick IX, King of Denmark	1951
Gustaf VI Adolf, King of Sweden	1954
Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia	1954
Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands	1958
Olav V, King of Norway	1959
Baudouin, King of the Belgians	1963
Paul, King of the Hellenes	1963
Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1972
Margrethe II, Queen of Denmark	1979
Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden	1983
Juan Carlos, King of Spain	1988
Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands	1989
Akihito, Emperor of Japan	1998
Harald V, King of Norway	2001
Felipe VI, King of Spain	2017

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

The Official Narrative :-

Various legends account for the origin of the Order. The most 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 ~~iers~~ ^{knights} 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 ~~inspire~~ ^{inspired} in the 12th century by St George the Martyr while fighting in the Crusades to tie garters 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~~ ^{neither} of the above explanations are quite ‘lame’ for such a prestigious Order ~~of~~ ^{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 20: The Mezzogiorno:  Boot of Italy, featuring Garibaldi, 1868

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

Figs 21 and 22: Coat of Arms on Display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and a Cloister Roof Boss at Christ Church College, Oxford

Figs 23 and 24: 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 of 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.

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 first rank of Britain's military heroes.

Fig 25: Arthur Wellesley(1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington, KG

Fig 26: Coat of Arms of Arthur Wellesley (1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington^[8] showing the motto for the Order of the Garter.

Fig 27: Duke of Wellington Battle Standard St Pauls Cathedral ~~Q~~^{pt}, 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 28: 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' for 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 29: Flag of Sicily- the Triskelion is an ancient symbol of Sicily

Fig 30: Sicilian Coinage.

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Fig 31: Note the proximity of Sicily to Italy

Fig 32: Coat of arms of the city of Füssen, Bavaria, Germany

The German name Füsser literally translates to 'Feet'.

Füssen was ~~set~~ ^{located} in Roman times, on the Via Claudia Augusta, a road that leads southwards to northern Italy and northwards to Augusta Vindelicum (today's Augsburg), the former regional capital of the Roman province Raetia.

In late antiquity, Füssen was the home of ~~an~~ ^{one} of the Legio III Italica, which was stationed there to guard the important trade route over the Alps.

Legio Tertia Italica ("Italian Third Legion") was a legion of the Imperial Roman army founded in AD 165 by the emperor Marcus Aurelius (r. ~~80~~ ¹⁶¹), for his campaign against the Marcomanni tribe. The cognomen Italica suggests that the legion's original recruits were mainly drawn from Italy. The legion was still active in Raetia and other provinces in the early 5th century (Notitia Dignitatum, dated ~~420~~ ⁴²⁹ AD for Western Roman Empire entries).^[14]

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

Fig 33: Isle of Man Symbol

The motto is 'Quocunque Jeceris Stabit', which is Latin and means: "wherever 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.

Fig 34: Coat of Arms for Sir John Stanley I KG (c. 1350-1414) incorporating the Order of the Garter and the Triskelion.

Sir John Stanley I, KG (c. 1350-1414) was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and titular King of Mann, the first of that name. The Stanley family later became the Earl of Derby and remained prominent in English history into modern times.

Fig 35: Signs on Bishop Lloyds Palace, Watergate Street, Chester (drawings dated to 1615).

Signs include the Order of the Garter, the Triskelion, the Cross of St George and the Double Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire.

Stanley Palace also located on Watergate Street, Chester built in 1591 on the site of the former Black (Dominican) Friary. Sir Thomas Stanley gave his name to the house. After the Civil Wars James Stanley (The 7th Earl) was held under arrest at the house, and transported to Bolton for execution.

It is most likely that the signs on Bishop Lloyds Palace are connected to the Stanley Family.

John I Stanley, King of Man	d. 1414	KG c.1405
Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley	c. 1405-1459	KG 1457
Thomas Stanley, 2nd Baron Stanley	1435-1504	KG 1483
Later Earl of Derby		
William Stanley	c. 1435-1495	KG c.1487
George Stanley, 9th Baron Strange	1460-1503	KG c.1487
Edward Stanley	d. 1523	KG 1514
Later Baron Monteagle		
Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby	c. 1508-1572	KG 1547
Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby	1531-1593	KG 1574
William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby	c. 1561-1642	KG 1601
James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby	1607-1651	KG 1650
Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby	1775-1851	KG 1839
Edward Smith-Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby	1799-1869	KG 1859
Edward Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby	1826-1893	KG 1884
Frederick Stanley, 16th Earl of Derby	1841-1908	KG 1897
Edward Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby	1865-1948	KG 1915

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

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

Figures 36 and 37: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Fig 38: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Dunkeld is located approximately 14 miles NNW of Perth in Scotland.

Modern Perth is situated 3km downstream (on the River Tay) of the original Roman fort of Bertha. Bertha/Perth was the limit of the Roman Empire in Britain; the Romans never defeated the Picts at Scone (pronounced Scoon), the ancient capital of Scotland, only two miles north of Perth.

Fig 39: Modern Coat of Arms of Perth, Scotland featuring the Double-headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire

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

Fig 40: Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1706), Knight of the Order of the Garter, Chester, UK

Fig 41: Detail of the Garter Robes from the Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of
Westminster (1795-1869) Chester, UK

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

Fig 42: Freemasonic Initiation Rite for the First Degree the First Step



Fig 43: An assortment of Masonic Badges displaying a marked similarity to the 'Order of the Garter' emblem.

Is the 'New World Order of the Knights of the Garter'

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 44: 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 45: 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 46: One of the Logo's associated with the Knight's Templar

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