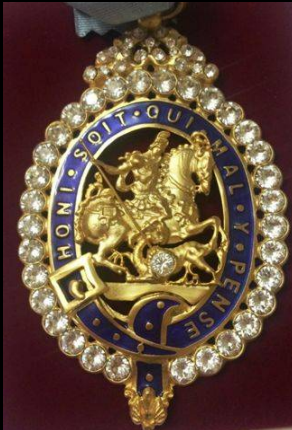


The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

By Drew Maloney



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Eighth Edition

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The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

By Drew Maloney

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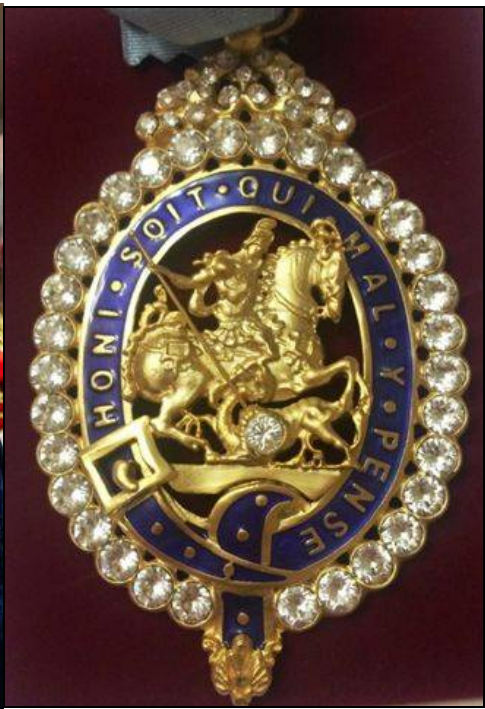
Chapter 7 – The Eagle Has Landed

References

Addendum



PLATE XVII
THE ORDER OF THE GARTER



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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?

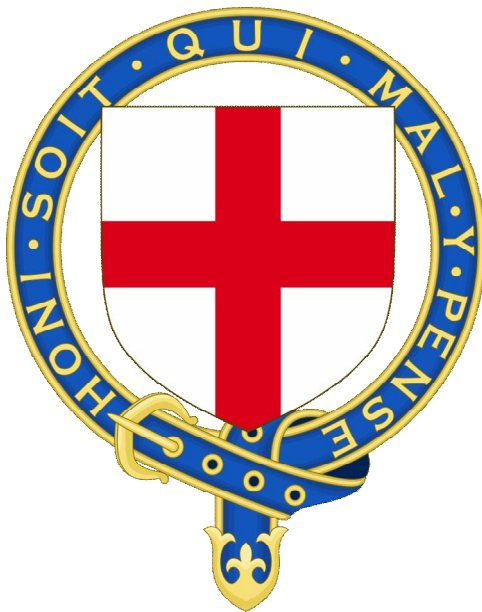


Fig 1: Most Noble Order of the Garter established 1348

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 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

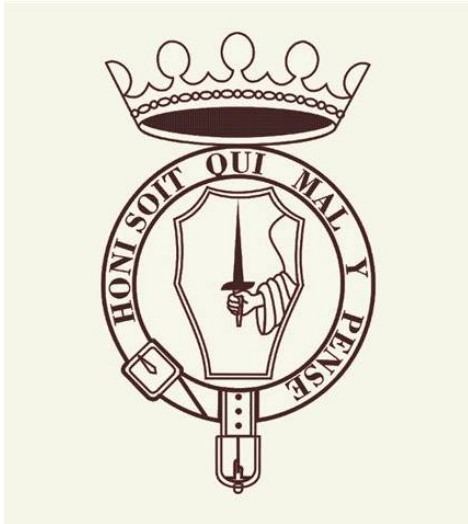


Fig 2: Abbazia di San Paolo fuori le Mura (Abbey of St. Paul Outside the Walls) Rome



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

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

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

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Fig 7: Apollo 11 Moon Landing Mission Master Ignition Route Extract

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Fig 8: American Tax Stamp circa 1765^[4]

The American Stamp Act was enacted on November 1, 1765 and repealed in March 1766.

Fig 9: Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) 10 Dollar Bank Note (Jan 1992)

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Fig 10: Hong Kong Coinage- the Tael (1867)

Fig 11: Colonial Coat of Arms- British Hong Kong

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Fig 12: Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company - Penang Museum, Malaysia^[5]

Fig 13: Pre Revolution Cuban Cigar Band

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Fig 14: British Passport

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Fig 15: French Caricature dated 1899

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 (1312-1377)
Edward, the Black Prince, Prince of Wales (1330-1371)
Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Lancaster (c. 1310-1361)
Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (d. 1369)
Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch (d. 1377)
Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford (1302-1372)
William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-1390)
Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (1328-1360)
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. 1326-1376)
Sir Hugh de Courtenay (d. 1349)
Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent (1314-1360)
John de Grey, 1st Baron Grey de Rotherfield (c. 1300-1370)
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 16: Edward of Woodstock (1301-1376), 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. Bn 15 June 1330 Woodstock Palace, Oxfordshire.

Chapter 3 – Notable Members

Holy Roman Emperors

Past Knights of the Order of the Garter included the following NINE Holy Roman Emperors:

- x Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor 1388-1437 KG #127 1415.
- x Albert V, Duke of Austria 1397-1439 KG #153 1438.
Later Albert II, Holy Roman Emperor
- x Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor 1440-1493 KG #176 1457.
- x Maximilian, King of the Romans 1459-1520 KG #239 1490.
Later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor KG #239 1489.
- x Charles, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria and Duke of Burgundy 1489-1558
Later Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor KG #264 1508.
- x Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria 1505-1564
Later Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor KG #279 1524.
- x Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor 1527 to 1576
KG #351 1568.
- x Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor 1552-1612 KG #363 1578.
- x Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor 1768– 1835 KG #643 1814.

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Fig 17: Coat of Arms of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (1527– 1576)

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Italian Nobility

Some notable past members of Italian nobility:

Alphonso V, King of Aragon, Naples and Sicily Kt#166 installed 1450.

Fig 18: Ferdinand I, King of Sicily and Naples Kt#192 installed 1463.

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Fig 19 and 20 Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan Kt#195 installed 1463.

Fig 21: Alfa Romeo Car Badge Emblem Milano

N.B. Milan Malpensa Airport (MAL PENSA) is the largest international airport in the Milan metropolitan area in northern Italy.

Fig 22: Hercules d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara 1471 installed 1480.

Hercules d'Este characterized himself as divus on his coinage, like a Roman Emperor.

Fig 23: Grosh issued under Hercules d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara- note the George and the Dragon symbolism.

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Fig 24: Gold Sovereign (1817) from the reign of George III- note the George and the Dragon symbolism with the Knights of the Garter motto.

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Fig 25: Modern Day George and Dragon Symbolism of the Knights of the Garter

Alphonso II, King of Sicily and Naples Kt#242 installed 1493.

Fig 26: Julian de Medici, Duc de Nemours Kt#274 installed 1514

Julian was an Italian nobleman, brother of Pope Leo X and the third son of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy Kt#714 installed 1855.

Humbert, King of Italy Kt#768 installed 1870.

Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy Kt#794 installed 1891.

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English Nobility

Fig 27: John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, dressed as a Roman General, eagle on his helmet and a Winged Victory in his hand, atop the Column of Victory at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, monument completed 1730

John Churchill (1650–1722), 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheimst, 1st Count of Nellenburg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Order of the Garter, PC Kt#512 installed 1702.

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, his descendant and biographer.

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Figures 28 & 29: Winston Churchill (1874-1965)– Knight of the Order of the Garter.
Born Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire. Installed 1953.

Fig 30: Duke of Marlborough Coat of Arms, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
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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Spanish Nobility

Fig 31: Ferdinand V (1452-1516), King of Castile.

Ferdinand V- appointed Knight of the Garter #218 in 1480.

Ferdinand called the Catholic (Spanish: el Católico) was King of Sicily from 1468 and King of Aragon from 1479 until his death.

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His marriage in 1469 to Isabella, the ~~first~~ queen of Castile, was the marital and political "cornerstone in the foundation of the Spanish monarchy."

Ferdinand had a role in inaugurating the discovery of the New World in the future Americas, since he and his wife Isabella sponsored the ~~first~~ voyage of Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), in 1492.

Fig 32: Christopher Columbus Soliciting the Aid of Ferdinand V and Isabella for his Voyage to the Americas

Catalina the seventh child of Ferdinand and Isabella, later known as Catherine of Aragon, ~~Queen~~ of England, (1485-1536). She married first Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of and heir to King Henry VII of England and, after Prince Arthur's death, she married his brother Henry, Duke of York, who also became Prince of Wales and then King Henry VIII. She thus became Queen of England and was the mother of Queen Mary I.

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European Nobility

The Most Noble Order of the Garter, 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 are 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 'NON-BRITISH' from the author's perspective: (Dates shown are of nomination or installation for 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 Monteodorisio	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

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Philip de Chabot, Comte de Neublanché	1532
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 Danville	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

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Prince George Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Later Prince of Wales; George II, King of Great Britain)	1706
Prince Frederick Lewis of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Later Prince of Wales)	1717
Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Later Duke of York and Albany)	1717
William IV, Prince of Orange	1733
Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel	1741
Frederick III, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg	1741
Johann Adolf II, 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 (Royal Knight; later King of Hanover)	1786
William IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel	1786
Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-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 (Later William I, King of the Netherlands)	1814
Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (Later Léopold I, King of the Belgians)	1816
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 (Later Albert, Prince Consort)	1839
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

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(Later Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy)	
Abdul Medjid I, Sultan of Ottoman Empire	1856
(First non-Christian member)	
Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia	1858
(Later Frederick III, Emperor of Germany)	
Peter IV, King of Portugal	1858
William I, King of Prussia	1861
(Later German Emperor)	
Prince Louis of Hesse and the Rhine	1862
(Later Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse)	
Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	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	1869
(Later Duke of Albany)	
Peter II, Emperor of Brazil	1871
(First non-European member)	
Naser al-Din, Shah of Persia	1873
George I, King of the Hellenes	1876
Prince Wilhelm of Prussia	1877
(Later Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany)	
Umberto, King of Italy	1878
Ernst August of Hanover, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale	1878
Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of all 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	1891
(Later Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy)	
Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse	1892
Carol, King of Romania	1892
Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovich of Russia	1893
(Later Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias)	
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh,	1894
(also Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha)	

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Charles I, King of Portugal	1895
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

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Felipe VI, King of Spain

2017

Fig 33: Kaiser (Caesar) Wilhelm I (1797– 1888), Knight of the Order of the Garter appointed 1861, first German Emperor (appointed 1871)

Fig 34: Kaiser (Caesar) Wilhelm II (1859– 1941), Knight of the Order of the Garter installed 1877 (Third German Emperor (appointed 1888))

Kaiser Bill KG with Winston Churchill KG (installed 1953) on manoeuvres in Germany, 1909

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Nazi Associated Knights of the Garter

Knight of the Garter #822 installed 1902 Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert (1884– 1954), Duke of Albany, afterwards reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

A male-line grandson of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. He was also until 1919 a Prince of the United Kingdom and held the British titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow from birth.

His uncle, Edward VII, made him a Knight of the Garter on 15 July 1902, just prior to his 18th birthday. He was unable to speak German at the time. Kaiser Wilhelm sent him to the Bavarian equivalent of Sandhurst for training.

Fig 35: Prince Charles Edward Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha #882

Fig 36: Prince Charles Edward Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Grandson of Queen Victoria

Charles Edward joined the Nazi Party as well as the Sturmabteilung (SA, or Brownshirts), where he reached the position of Obergruppenführer. Charles Edward served in a number of positions in Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, including President of the German Red Cross from 1933

(Most likely Prince Charles Edward KG was one of Adolf Hitler's 'handlers').

Supposedly, Hitler made him president of the German Red Cross, in which he presided over the programme of enforced euthanasia, in which some 100,000 mostly disabled people, including children, judged by the Nazis unworthy of life, were killed. The extent of his involvement in this barbarism was never really established.

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Knight of the Garter #891 Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia (installed 1939)

Fig 37: Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia (#891 installed 1939)

Paul was educated at the University of Oxford, where he was a member of the exclusive Bullingdon Club. Cultivated like his closest friends Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Sir Henry Channon, his outlook on life was said to be British. He was installed as a Knight of the Garter in 1939.

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Fig 38, 39 and 40 Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia (#891 installed 1939)

Fig 41 and 42 Royal Standard of Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia

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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 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 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 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 43: The Mezzogiorno: Old Boot of Italy, featuring ~~Garibaldi~~ Garibaldi, 1868

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

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Figs 44 and 45: Coat of Arms on Display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and a Cloister Roof Boss at Christ Church College, Oxford

Figs 46 and 47: 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 first rank of Britain's military heroes.

Fig 48: Arthur Wellesley(1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington KG

Fig 49: Coat of Arms of Arthur Wellesley (1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington^[8] showing the motto for the Order of the Garter.

Fig 50: Duke of Wellington Battle Standard, St Pauls Cathedral, 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.

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

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 51: 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?

Footnote: The Duke of Wellington and Napoléon Bonaparte on the Same Team?

In 1805, Napoléon Bonaparte (1769– 1821) was inducted into the Order of the Golden Fleece (founded 1430). In 1812, Arthur Wellesley was inducted into the same Order.

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The Battle of Waterloo, was fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo in present day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. A French army under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte was ~~defe~~ by two of the armies of the Seventh Coalition: a British-led Allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and a Prussian army under the command of Field Marshal Blücher. The battle marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

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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 52: Flag of Sicily- the Triskelion is an ancient symbol of Sicily

Fig 53: Sicilian Coinage.

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Fig 54: Note the proximity of Sicily to Italy

Fig 55: Coat of arms of the city of Füssen, Bavaria, Germany

The German name Füsser literally translates to 'Feet'.

Füssen was settled 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 a part 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. 161-180), 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 ca. 420 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 56: Isle of Man Symbol

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 *triskassyn* "the three legs". The symbol has been associated with the island since at least the 13th century.^{[11][12]}

Fig 57: Coat of Arms for Sir John Stanley 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 Earls of Derby and remained prominent in English history into modern times.

Fig 58: 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 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 Montealegre		
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 59 and 60: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Fig 61: 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.

Stanley is a village on the north side of the River Tay in Perthshire, Scotland, just north of Perth.

The village of Stanley gains its name from Lady Amelia Stanley, the daughter of James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby.

James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, Knight of the Garter #452 (1607–1651) of Lathom House in the parish of Lathom in Lancashire, was an English nobleman, politician, and supporter of the Royalist cause in the English Civil War. Before inheriting the title in 1642 he was known as Lord Strange. He was feudal Lord of the Isle of Man ("Lord of Man"), where he was known as "Yn Stanlagh Mooar" ("the Great Stanley").

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Fig 62: 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?

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Fig 63: Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1706), Knight of the Order of the Garter, Chester, England

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Fig 64: Detail of the Garter Robes from the Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1795-1869) Chester, England

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

Fig 65: Freemasonic Initiation Rite for the First Degree the First Step



Fig 66: An assortment of Masonic Badges displaying a marked similarity to the 'Order of the Garter' emblem.

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Chapter 7 – The Eagle Has Landed

Echoes of the Holy Roman Empire.

Fig 67: Holy Roman Empire, Augsburg Germany (1510)

A very important symbol for the 'Holy Roman Empire' was the Double Headed Eagle. One interpretation of this mythical bird was that it signified unification of the Eastern and Western branches of Christianity, which had been divided since the East Schism of 1054 and established Pope Urban II as head of the unified Church.

The Double Headed Eagle, being a very high flying bird, can thus survey its empire from on high with one head facing East and the other West.

Fig 68: Byzantine Miniature (15th Century) for Emperor John VIII Palaiologos, featuring the Byzantine Double Headed Eagle and the Semeia (the family cypher) of the Palaiologos Dynasty.

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Fig 69: Detail taken from Schedelsche Weltchronik, Struktur des Reiches (1493) showing the Glorious Emperor Frederick III, with the Double Headed Eagle

The Schedelsches World Chronicle is an important German manuscript from the late Middle Ages (1493).

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Fig 70: Schedelsche Weltchronik, Struktur des Reiches (1493)

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Fig 71: Detail from the Allegory on the Abdication of Emperor Charles V in Brussels, Frans Francken (II), c. 1630-1640

Fig 72: Allegory on the Abdication of Emperor Charles V in Brussels, Frans Francken (II), c. 1630- c. 1640

Charles V is enthroned at centre. Battle weary and wracked by illness, in 1555 he divided up his empire. He gave his brother Ferdinand (left of the throne) the Holy Roman Empire, while his son Phillip (at the right) became King of Spain and Lord of the Netherlands. The four figures in the right foreground personify the continents over which Charles's vast empire stretched. Neptune (left) symbolizes his power at sea.

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Fig 73: Rothschild Banking Dynasty Coat of Arms, Waddesdon Manor,
Buckinghamshire

Fig 74: Coat of Arms for Winston Churchill and the Dukes of Marlborough, Blenheim
Palace, Woodstock, Oxford.

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N.B. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheim, 1st Count of Nellenburg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire KG, PC 1650- 1722.^[2]

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, his descendant and biographer.

Fig 75: Coat of Arms of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (1523-1576)

The coat of arms of Maximilian II also shows the motto for the prestigious Order of the Knights of the Garter:

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Fig 76: Double Headed Eagle 33rd Degree Freemasonic Symbol

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Fig 77: Double Headed Eagle on the Albert Pike Memorial in Washington DC

Albert Pike(1809- 1891)was the head of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the Masonic fraternity.

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Figs 78 and 79 Knight's Tomb, St Athan Church, Vale of Glamorgan, South Wales
Sir Roger Berkerolles (1297-1351) and his wife Katherine Turberville

Knights Hospitaller of St John.

Sir Roger Berkerolles and Sir Payn de Turberville were two of the twelve legendary
Knights of Glamorgan.

Fig 80: Emperor Maximilian I (1459– 1519) - Knight of the Garter

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The Flight of the Eagle

Using the power of observation, one begins to notice that the Double Headed Eagle not only likes to move in high circles but that it also has a penchant for some serious travel.

Fig 81: Astronaut Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin took this flag to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969

Fig 82: Detail of the Flag that Aldrin took to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969

Fig 83: The Apollo 11 Lunar Module Eagle (July 1969)

The Apollo 11 Lunar Module Eagle, in a landing configuration was photographed in lunar orbit from the Command and Service Module Columbia. Inside the module were Commander Neil Armstrong and Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin.

Fig 84: NASA Apollo 11 Patch Design

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Fig 85: The Washington Post Newspaper on Monday, July 21, 1969
Headline 'The Eagle Has Landed' - Two Men Walk on the Moon

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Fig 86: 10th Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon

Fig 87: 10th Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon

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Fig 88: 1 to 8 Russell Square, London

Fig 89: Savoy Building London

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Figs 90 and 91 Messrs Hoare Bankers (Oldest Privately Owned English Bank Estd 1672),
37 Fleet,Street, City of London

Fig 92: Wimbledon Coat of Arms, Greater London

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Fig 93: George and Vulture Pub London Famous Masonic Lodge Meeting Place of the Hellfire Club, Charles Dickens and others

Fig 94: Christ Church College Cloisters, Oxford

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Fig 95: Lacock Abbey Cloisters, Wiltshire, England

Fig 96: Detail from the Epitaph of Rear Admiral Charles Feilding (1710-1737), St Cyriac's Church, Lacock, Wiltshire

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Charles Feilding (1780-1837) lineally descended from Basil Feilding, 4th Earl of Denbigh, of the House of Hapsburg and Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Figs 97 and 98: Rufford Old Hall, Ormskirk Lancashire (dated 1662 and 1821)

Fig 99: Perth and Kinross Council modern day Coat of Arms, Scotland

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Bertha was a Roman fort north of the site of modern Perth, in Scotland at the confluence of the rivers Almond and Tay. The fort was a supply base built around AD83 to support the occasional Roman expeditions into north Scotland. At that time, it was at the highest navigable point on the Tay. It is thought possible that the site was used on three occasions up to the 3rd century AD.

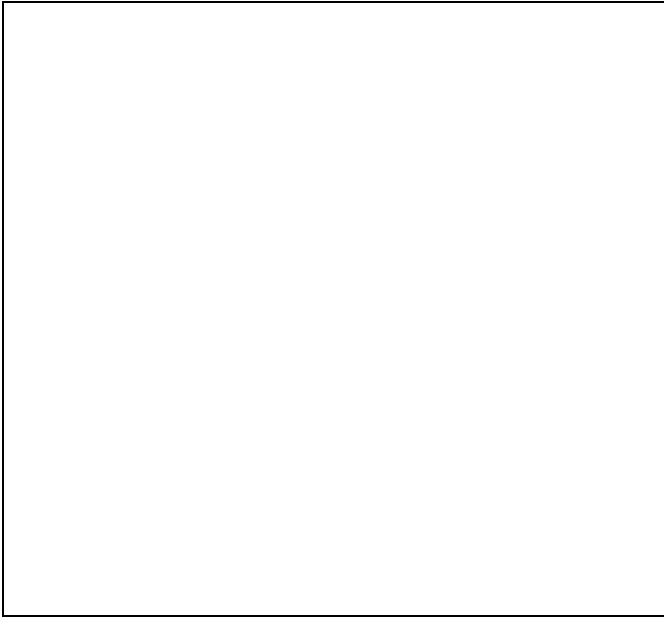


Fig 100: Sir Walter Scott Memorial Entrance Booth Edinburgh, Scotland

Fig 101: Ruthin School, Denbighshire, North Wales

Fig 102: Hawarden Castle Main Gate, North Wales

Shortly after the Norman Conquest, a motte and bailey castle was constructed at Hawarden by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester (Hugh d'Avranches) (1041).



Figs 103 and 104: The Eagles Inn, Denbigh, North Wales with Double Headed Eagle detail above the fireplace dated 1643

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Fig 105: Fort Belan, Caernarfon, North Wales

Fig 106: Godolphin Coat of Arms, Star Castle, Isles of Scilly

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Fig 107: The Spread Eagle, Stourton, England

Fig 108: 1st Kings Dragon Guards Badge

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Fig 109 Mercian Regiment 2007 Onwards, British Army

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Fig 110: Kaiser (Caesar) Joseph II 1765 Holy Roman Emperor

Joseph II (Joseph Benedikt Anton Michael Adam; 1741-1790) was Holy Roman Emperor from 1765 to 1790.

Fig 111: Knights Hospitallers of St John

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Fig 112: Templar Church on the Island of Majorca, Spain

Fig 113: Austro-Hungarian Coat of Arms

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Fig 114: An Amsterdam Street, Netherlands

Fig 115: Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands

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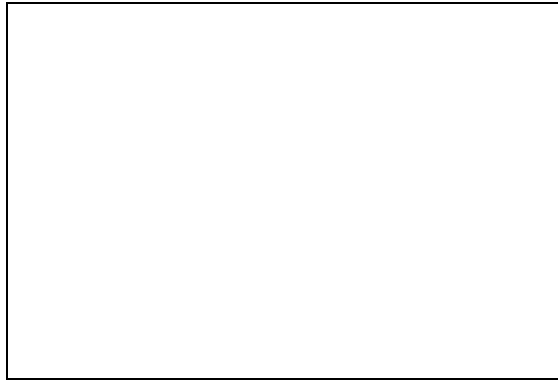
Fig 116 Christ Church (Dutch Reformed Church built 1753), Melaka, Malaysia

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The East and West Wings

So, if the brains of this mythical bird reside in Europe, just how big is its wing span?

The East Wing extending to Russia....



Figs 117 and 118 The Double Headed Eagle of the Russian Flag

Fig 119 Vladimir Putin and the Russian Orthodox Church

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And the West Wing....?

Fig 120: Coat of Arms for Donald Trump's Turnberry Golf Course, Scotland

Fig 121: Detail of the Coat of Arms for Donald Trump's Turnberry Golf Course, Scotland

Donald Trump's ancestors originated from the German village of Kallstadt in the Palatinate on his father's side, and from the Outer Hebrides in Scotland on his mother's side. All of his grandparents and his mother were born in Europe.

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED .

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

is the Holy Roman Empire Re -Incarnated.

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Addendum Foot Notes

Extract from JRR Tolkien's Lord of the Rings

Three Rings for the Elvings under the sky,
Seven for the Dwarfbrds in their halls of stone,
Nine for Mortal Men doomed to die,
One for the Dark Lord on his dark throne
In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie.
One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them,
One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them
In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie.

Some characteristics of the One Ring:

- i) a magic ring of invisibility
- ii) malevolent power created to win dominion over Middle-earth
- iii) unlike other rings, the One Ring was not susceptible to DRAGON FIRE
- iv) The Ring slowly but inevitably corrupted its bearer, regardless of the bearer's initial intent
- v) The Ring had the ability to change size adapting to its new owner
- vi) Normally the One Ring appeared perfectly plain and featureless, but when heated its inscription appeared in fiery letters.

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- x An air of invisibility and malevolence
- x Impervious to 'Dragon Fire'
- x When heated its inscription appeared in fiery letters
- x Adjustable to fit the wearer

Mmmm.....

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Modern Cultural References to the Triskelion and the Knights Templar Sir Rolf Harris

Fig 122 and 123 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 124 and 124 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 125 and 126 One of the Logo's associated with the Knight's Templar

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