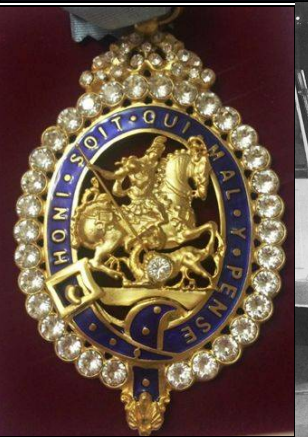


The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter By Drew Maloney



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By Drew Maloney

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Ninth Printing: 2019

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The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

By Drew Maloney

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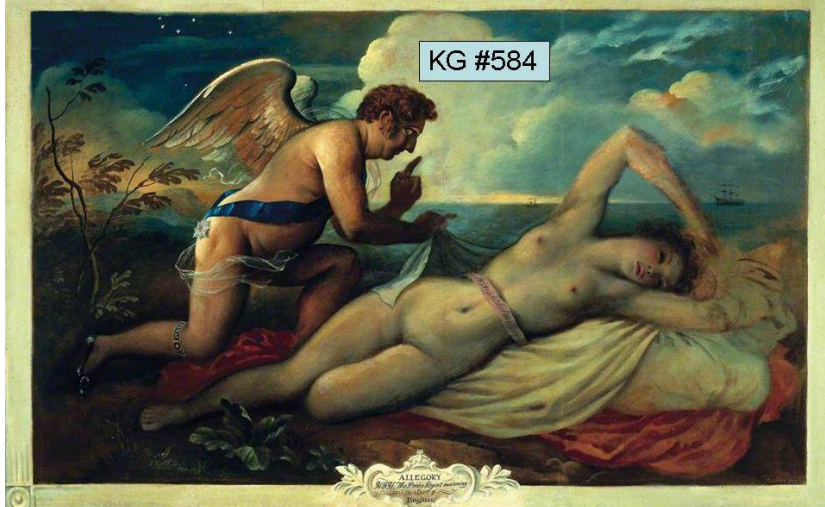
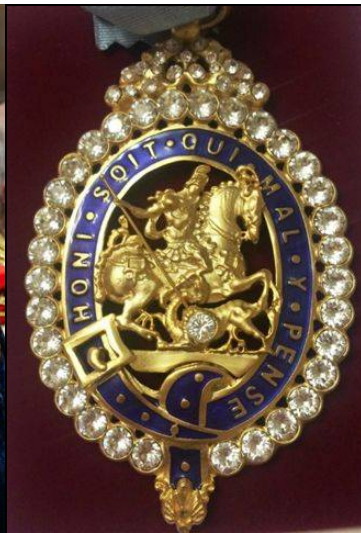
Chapter 8 – The Eagle Has Landed

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Addendum



PLATE XVII
THE ORDER OF THE GARTER



KG #584

ALLEGORY
1570-1576
Titian
The Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter

Chapter 1 – The Enigma

The Most Noble Order of the Garter – A 'British' Order of Knights founded in 1348 at Woodstock, Oxford, England by Edward III.

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 in 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] 1

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- 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 since 1765^[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, Rome)

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).

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

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)

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

Fig 11: Colonial Coat of Arms- British Hong Kong

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 Cacature 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 (1307-1372)
William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328-1397)
Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (1328-1396)
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. 1300-1372)
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon (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. Born 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 1500-1558
Later Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor KG #264 1508.
- x Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria 1500-1564
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.

Fig 17: Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor 1368-1377 KG #127 installed 1415

Fig 18: 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 installed 1450.

Fig 19: Maximilian, King of the Romans (1459–1520) (later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor). KG#239 installed c1489.

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Fig 20 and 21 Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan KG#195 installed 1463.

Fig 22: 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 23: Hercules d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara #219 installed 1480.

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

Fig 24: Grosh issued under Hercules d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara note the George and the Dragon symbolism.

Fig 25: Gold Sovereign (1817) from the Reign of George III– note the George and the Dragon symbolism with the Knights of the Garter motto.

Fig 26: Modern Day George and Dragon Symbolism of the Knights of the Garter
Alphonso II, King of Sicily and Naples KG#242 installed 1493.

Fig 27: Julian deMedici, Duc deNemoursKG#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 ItalyKG#714 installed 1855.

Humbert, King of ItalyKG#768 installed 1878.

Victor Emmanuel III, King of ItalyKG#794 installed 1891.

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English Nobility

Fig 28: John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, dressed as a Roman General, eagle crest 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, KG#512 installed 1702.

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, his descendant and biographer.



Figures 29 & 30: Winston Churchill (1874-1965)– Knight of the Order of the Garter.
Born Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire. KG#912 installed 1953.

Fig 31: 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 32: 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 future 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 33: 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, the 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 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 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 Glanville	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 V, 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-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	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 34: Kaiser (Caesar) Wilhelm I (1797– 1888), Knight of the Order of the Garter appointed 1861, first German Emperor (appointed 1871)

Fig 35: Kaiser (Caesar) Wilhelm II (1859– 1941), Knight of the Order of the Garter
KG #767 installed 1877 (Third German Emperor (appointed 1888))

Kaiser Bill KG with Winston Churchill KG (installed 1953) on manoeuvre 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 36: Prince Charles Edward Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gota #822

Fig 37: 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').

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 murdered. That his involvement in this barbarism was never really established.^[17]

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

Fig 38: Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia (K #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.

Fig 39, 40, 41 and 42: Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia (installed 1939) with Adolf Hitler. Also, the Double-Headed Eagle Royal Standard of Yugoslavia.

Fig 43: Knight of the Garter #794 King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III (installed 1911).

Victor Emmanuel III (1869–1947) KG#794 was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he held the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936) and King of the Albanians (1938). During his reign of nearly 46 years, which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two world wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Victor Emmanuel III appointed Benito Mussolini as Prime Minister of Italy in 1922

Mussolini would continue to be Prime Minister of Italy until 1943.

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Fig 44 and 45 Victor Emmanuel III with Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler

Fig 46: Albanian 5 Lek Coin featuring Victor Emmanuel III, King of Albania. Note the Double Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire

After Hitler annexed Austria and invaded Czechoslovakia, Mussolini wanted to show that Italy could also conquer nations, so he invaded Albania in April 1939. His force of some 100,000 men, 137 ships and 600 airplanes quickly overwhelmed the Albania.. Italian King Victor Emmanuel III was proclaimed King of Albania and a puppet government under Italian control was created. This 1939 silver 5 Lek was struck to help mark the occasion. The bust of Victor Emmanuel is on the obverse. The reverse features the Double Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire flanked by a pair of fasces (a symbol from ancient Rome). The coin was struck only for a single year.

Fig 47: Knight of the Garter #814 Wilhelm, German Crown Prince (installed 1901)

Knight of the Garter #814 Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst (1882-1951) installed 1901 was the eldest child of the last German Kaiser (Emperor) Wilhelm II and his wife Empress Augusta Victoria, and the last Crown Prince of the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia. After the death of his grandfather Emperor Frederick III, Wilhelm became crown prince at the age of six, retaining that title for more than 30 years until the fall of the empire on 5 November 1918. During World War I, he commanded the 5th Army from 1914 to 1916 and was commander of Army Group German Crown Prince for the remainder of the war. Crown Prince Wilhelm became Head of the House of Hohenzollern on 4 June 1941 following the death of his father and held the position until his own death on 20 July 1951.

Fig 48: Knight of the Garter #841 Edward, Prince of Wales (Later Edward VIII, King of the United Kingdom, abdicated, then Duke of Windsor)

Knight of the Garter #841 Edward VIII (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David 1894- 1972) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Empire, and Emperor of India, from 20 January 1936 until his abdication on 11 December the same year, after which he became Duke of Windsor.

In October 1937, the Duke and Duchess Windsor visited Nazi Germany, against the advice of the British government, and met Adolf Hitler at his Berghof retreat in Bavaria. The visit was much publicised by the German media. During the visit the Duke gave full Nazi salutes. In Germany, "they were treated like royalty ... members of the aristocracy would bow and curtsy towards her, and she was treated with all the dignity and status that the duke always wanted," according to royal biographer Andrew Morton.

Fig 49: Knight of the Garter #876: Hirohito, Emperor of Japan (installed 1929)

Knights of the Garter #876 Hirohito (1901– 1989) installed 1929 as the 124th Emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession, reigning from December 1926, until his death on 7 January 1989.

At the start of his reign, Japan was already one of the great powers, the ninth largest economy in the world, the third largest naval power, and one of the four permanent members of the council of the League of Nations. He was the head of state under the Constitution of the Empire of Japan during Japan's imperial expansion, militarization, and involvement in World War II. After Japan's surrender, he was not prosecuted for war crimes as many other leading government figures were, and his degree of involvement in wartime decisions remains controversial.

Fig 50: World War II propaganda aligning Germany, Italy and Japan as part of the 'Axis of Evil' with the figureheads of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito (KG#876)

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Chapter 4 – Rule Britannia

Fig 51: Britannia displaying the motto for the Order of the Garter on her shield- 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'

Fig 52: European Currency Unit (ECU) coinage from 1992 depicting Britannia and the motto for the Order of the Garter- 'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'

Fig 53: Nero Sestertius with Roma Reverse circa 67AD - the basis of our modern Britannia symbolism

Fig 54: Britannia One Penny Coin (1901)

Fig 55: Nero Sestertius and Roman Coin circa 65AD

The control structure of this Empire is formed of a TRIUMVIRATE often represented by the symbol of the TRIDENT in sculptures and paintings.

(Britannia is often depicted holding the Trident).

Two of the prongs represent RELIGION and ROYALTY.

However, the third point of the TRIDENT is a lot more difficult to identify. There are clues though if you know where to look.....

Which of the prongs takes precedence is another question.

Chapter 5 – 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

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A More Plausible Explanation?

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

Fig 56: The Mezzogiorno: Old Boot of Italy, featuring Garibaldi, 1868

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

Figs 57 and 58: Coat of Arms on Display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and a Cloister Roof Boss at Christ Church College, Oxford

Figs 59 and 60: 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.

Chapter 6 – 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 put him in the first rank of Britain's military heroes.

Fig 61: Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852) 1st Duke of Wellington, KG

Fig 62: Coat of Arms of Arthur Wellesley (1769– 1852) 1st Duke of Wellington^[8]
showing the motto for the Order of the Garter

Fig 63: 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.

Fig 64: 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?

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 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 defeated 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 7 – The Triskelion

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

Fig 65: Flag of Sicily- the Triskelion is an ancient symbol of Sicily

Fig 66: Sicilian Coinage.

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Fig 67: Note the proximity of Sicily to Italy

Fig 68: 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 (to 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 69: 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 tre cassyn "the three legs". The symbol has been associated with the island since at least the 13th century.

Fig 70: 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 71: 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 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 72 and 73: Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion

Fig 74: 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 (pronced 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").

Fig 75: 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 76: Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1706), Knight of the Order of the Garter, Chester, England

Fig 77: 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 78: Freemasonic Initiation Rite for the First Degree - the First Step



Fig 79: An assortment of Masonic Badges displaying a marked similarity to the 'Order of the Garter' emblem.

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Chapter 8 – The Eagle Has Landed

Echoes of the Holy Roman Empire.

Fig 80: 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 81: Byzantine Miniature (15th Century) for Emperor John VIII Palaiologos, featuring the Byzantine Double Headed Eagle and the Seme (the family cypher) of the Palaiologos Dynasty.

Fig 82: 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).

Fig 83: Schedelsche Weltchronik, ~~SKG~~ Kur des Reiches (1493)

Fig 84: Detail from the Allegory on the Abdication of Emperor Charles V in Brussels, Frans Francken (II), c. 1630-1640

Fig 85: 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.

Fig 86: Rothschild Banking Dynasty Coat of Arms, Waddesdon Manor,
Buckinghamshire

Fig 87: 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 88: 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:

Fig 89: Double Headed Eagle 33rd Degree Freemasonic Symbol

Fig 90: 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.



Figs 91 and 92 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 93: 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 94: Astronaut Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin took this flag to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969

Fig 95: Detail of the Flag that Aldrin took to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969

Fig 96: 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 97: NASA Apollo 11 Patch Design

Fig 98: The Washington Post Newspaper on Monday, July 21, 1969
Headline 'The Eagle Has Landed' - Two Men Walk on the Moon

Fig 99: 10th Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon

Fig 100: 10th Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon

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Fig 101: 1 to 8 Russell Square, London

Fig 102 Savoy Building London

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Figs 103 and 104 Messrs Hoare Bankers (Oldest Privately Owned English Bank Estd 1672), 37 Fleet Street, City of London

Fig 105: Wimbledon Coat of Arms, Greater London

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Fig 106: George and Vulture Pub London Famous Masonic Lodge Meeting Place of the Hellfire Club, Charles Dickens and others

Fig 107: Christ Church College Cloisters, Oxford

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Fig 108 Lacock Abbey Cloisters, Wiltshire, England

Fig 109 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 110 and 111: Rufford Old Hall, Ormskirk Lancashire (dated 1662 and 1821)

Fig 112 Perth and Kinross Council modern day Coat of Arms, Scotland

Bertha was a Roman fortress 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.

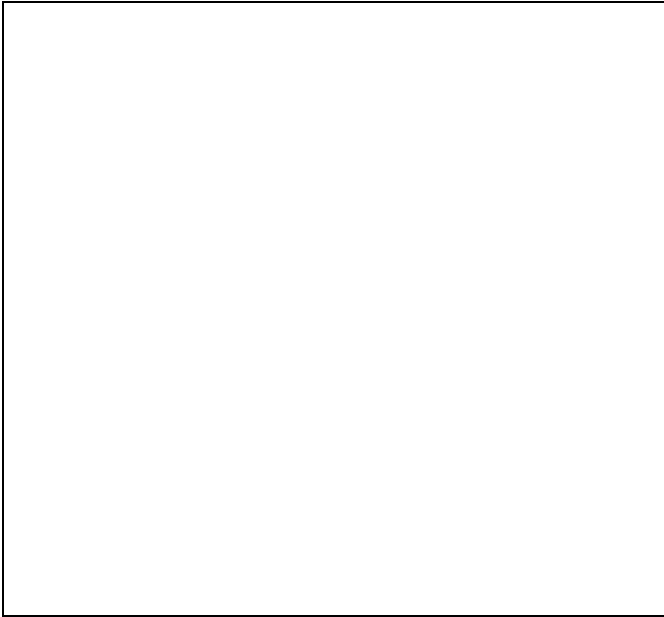


Fig 113 Sir Walter Scott Memorial Entrance Booth Edinburgh, Scotland

Fig 114 Ruthin School, Denbighshire, North Wales

Fig 115: 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 116 and 117: The Eagles Inn, Denbigh North Wales with Double Headed Eagle detail above the fireplace dated 1643

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Fig 118: Fort Belan, Caernarfon, North Wales

Fig 119: Godolphin Coat of Arms, Star Castle, Isles of Scilly

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Fig 120: The Spread Eagle, Stourton, England

Fig 121: 1st Kings Dragoon Guards Badge

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Fig 122 Mercian Regiment 2007 Onwards, British Army

Fig 123 Kaiser (Caesar) Joseph II 1765 Holy Roman Emperor

Joseph II (Joseph Benedikt Anton Michael Adam; 1744-1790) was Holy Roman Emperor from 1765 to 1790.

Fig 124: Knights Hospitallers of St John

Fig 125: Templar Church on the Island of Majorca, Spain

Fig 126: Austro-Hungarian Coat of Arms

Fig 127: An Amsterdam Street, Netherlands

Fig 128 Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands

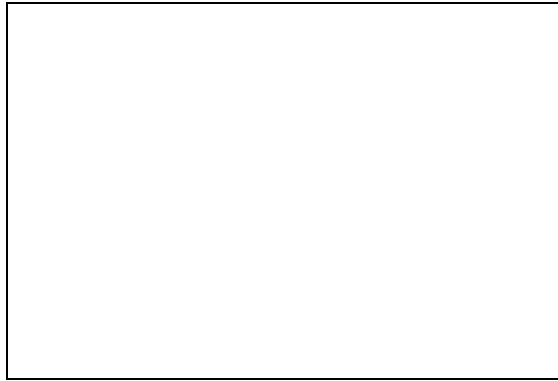
Fig 129: Christ Church (Dutch Reformed Church built 1753), Melaka, Malaysia

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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 130 and 131 The Double Headed Eagle of the Russian Flag

Fig 132 Vladimir Putin and the Russian Orthodox Church

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And the West Wing....?

Fig 133: Coat of Arms for Donald Trump's Turnberry Golf Course, Scotland

Fig 134: 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

Is the 'Lord of the Rings' an allusion to the 'Order of the Garter'?

Extract from JRR Tolkien's Lord of the Rings

Three Rings for the Elvings under the sky,
Seven for the Dwarf-lords 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.

Fig 135: The Order of the Garter with the George and the Dragon's symbolism

- 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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A Brush with the Garter – The Welsh ‘Da Vinci Code’!

Reginald John "Rex" Whistler (1905-1944)

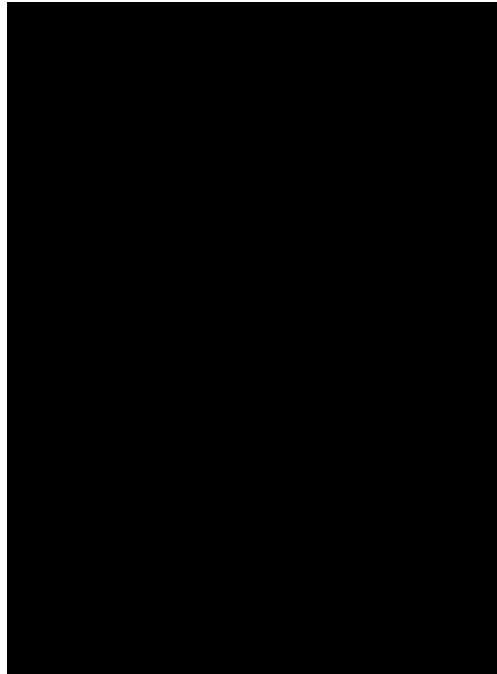


Fig 136 Rex Whistler- Self Portrait, 1934

Reginald John Whistler was born in Britain on 24 June 1905, at Eltham, Greater London, the son of Harry and Helen Frances Mary Whistler. In May 1919 he was sent to boarding school at Haileybury, where he showed a precocious talent for art, providing set designs for play productions and giving away sketches to prefects in lieu of "dates" (a punishment at Haileybury, similar to "lines" whereby offenders are required to write out set lists of historical dates).

After Haileybury the young Whistler was accepted at the Royal Academy, but disliked the regime there and was "sacked for incompetence" he then proceeded to study at the Slade School of Art where he met Stephen Tennant, soon to become one of his best friends and a model for some of the figures in his works. Through Tennant, he later met the poet Siegfried Sassoon and his wife Hester, to both of whom Whistler became close.

Upon leaving the Slade he burst into a dazzling career as a professional artist. His work encompassed all areas of art and design from the West End theatre to book illustration (including works by Evelyn Waugh and Walter de la Mare, and Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels) and mural and trompe l'oeil painting.

His most noted work during the early part of his career was the Café at the Tate Gallery, completed in 1927 when he was only 22. He was commissioned to produce

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posters and illustrations for Shell Petroleum and the Radio Times. He also created designs for Wedgwood china based on drawings he made of the Devon village of Clovelly. Whistler's elegance and wit ensured his success as a portrait artist among the fashionable; he painted many members of London society, including John Lubbock, Cecil Beaton and other members of the set to which he belonged that became known as the "Bright Young Things". His murals for Edwina Mountbatten's 30-room luxury flat in Brook House Park Lane, London were later installed by the Mountbattens' interior decorator David Hicks, in his own houses.

Paintings at Port Lympne Mansion (within Port Lympne Wild Animal Park), Plas Newydd, Mottisfont Abbey and Dorneywood among others, show his outstanding talent in this genre.

During his time at Plas Newydd under the commission of Charles Paget, the 6th Marquess of Anglesey, Whistler painted probably his most famous painting, the Plas Newydd Mural.

Fig 137: The Plas Newydd Mural (56ft in length)- commissioned by the 6th Marquess of Anglesey- one of Rex's most famous paintings

Whistler's activities also extended to ballet design. He designed the scenery and costumes for Ninette de Valois and Gavin Gordon's Hogans-inspired 1935 ballet The Wake's Progress.

Rex Whistler's friends, acquaintances and clients included a significant number of people connected with the Most Noble Order of the Garter'.

e.g. Charles Paget, the 6th Marquess of Anglesey, a direct descendant of Henry Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, #651 who fought alongside the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Another example being David Cecil- a friend of Rex's. Son of James Edward Hubert Gascoyne Cecil, 4th Marquess of Salisbury, KG, GCVO, CB, PC (23 October 1861- 4 April 1947), known as Viscount Cranborne from 1868 to 1903, was a British statesman. Son of Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, KG, GCVO, PC, FRS, DL (3 February 1830- 22 August 1903), styled Lord Robert Cecil before 1865 and Viscount Cranborne from June 1865 until April 1868, was a British statesman and

Conservative Party politician, serving as Prime Minister three times for a total of over thirteen years. He was the last Prime Minister to head his full administration from the House of Lords. Son of James Brownlow William Gascoyne-Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Salisbury, KG, PC (17 April 1791– 12 April 1868), styled Viscount Cranborne until 1823, was a British Conservative politician. He held office under the Earl of Derby as Lord Privy Seal in 1852 and Lord President of the Council between 1858 and 1859. of James Cecil, 1st Marquess of Salisbury, KG, PC (4 September 1748– 13 June 1823), styled Viscount Cranborne until 1780 and known as The Earl of Salisbury between 1780 and 1789, was a British nobleman and politician. James Cecil, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, KG, PC (1648– June 1683), known as Viscount Cranborne from 1660 to 1668, was an English nobleman and politician. William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, KG, PC (28 March 1591– 3 December 1668), known as Viscount Cranborne from 1605 to 1612, was an English peer, nobleman, and politician. Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, KG, PC (1 June 1563– 24 May 1612) was an English statesman noted for his skillful direction of the government during the Union of the Crowns, as Tudor England gave way to Stuart rule (1603). Salisbury served as the Secretary of State of England (1609) and Lord High Treasurer (1608– 1612), succeeding his father as Queen Elizabeth I's Lord Privy Seal and remaining in power during the first nine years of King James I's reign until his death. [1] William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley, KG, PC (13 September 1524– 4 August 1598) was an English statesman, the chief advisor of Queen Elizabeth I for most of her reign, twice Secretary of State (1550– 1553 and 1558– 1572) and Lord High Treasurer from 1572. Albert Pollard says, "From 1558 for forty years the biography of Cecil is almost indistinguishable from that of Elizabeth and from the history of England

Rex Whistler embedded clues and symbols into number of his paintings which alluded to the Knights of the Garter and the Holy Roman Empire.

Fig 138 Windsor Castle (Headquarters of the Knights of the Garter) on an island at the focal centre of the Plas Newydd Mural

Fig 139: Castle Gandolfo (The Pope's Summer Residence) detail from the Plas Newydd Mural

The Plas Newydd Mural an allegory for the Holy Roman Empire depicting a fictitious landscape consisting of a number of significant places from across Europe with Windsor Castle (Knights of the Garter HQ) at the centre of things

World War 2

When war broke out, although he was 35, Whistler was eager to join the army. He was commissioned into the Welsh Guards as a 2nd lieutenant in June 1914. He served in the Guards Armoured Division.

Fig 140: Guards Armoured Division Badge World War 2

Rex's artistic talent, far from being a stumbling block to his military career, was greatly appreciated and he was able to find time to continue some of his work, including a notable self-portrait in uniform now in the National Army Museum.

Rex's first day of active service in World War 2 (18th July 1944) saw him leading his troop of tanks alongside the Welsh Guards in 'Goodwood', the British attempt to break out the bridgehead in Normandy in July 1944, several weeks after the D-Day landings.

Sadly, Rex Whistler was killed in his first hour of action by a mortar shell exploding beneath him.

The previous month Rex had painted 'Allegory: HRH The Prince Regent Awakening the Spirit of Brighton' (5-7th June 1944) on the wall of his billiard room depicting a rather unflattering Prince Regent KG#584 (later to become George IV).

Fig 141: 'Allegory: HRH The Prince Regent Awakening the Spirit of Brighton' Rex Whistler (dated 57th June 1944)

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

Fig 142 and 143: 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 144 and 145 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 146 and 147 One of the Logo's associated with the Knight's Templar

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