

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





# **The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter**

**By Drew Maloney**

**Fourteenth Edition**

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# **The New World Order of the Knights of the Garter**

**By Drew Maloney**

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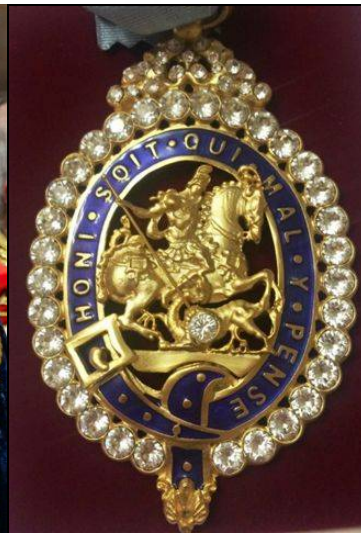
**References**

**Addendum**



PLATE XVII

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER



## 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, Woodstock, Oxford, England by Edward III.

**The motto for the Order is a 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?



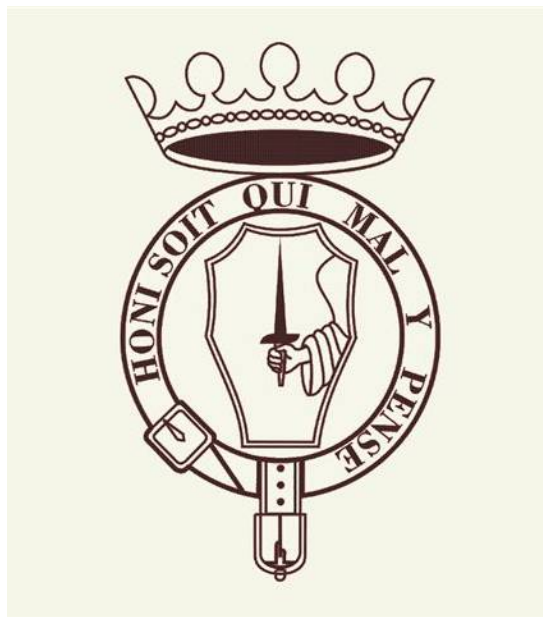
**Fig 1:** Most Noble Order of the Garter – established 1348 in Woodstock, Oxford, England

Enigmatically, the motto is also associated with the following:

- It is incorporated in the coat of arms of the Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls in Rome<sup>[1]</sup>
- It is on the coat of arms above the lower main gate of the castle of the German city of Tübingen.
- It appears on the coat of arms of the Elector of Saxony in Stolpen, Germany (dated 1673).
- It is on the coat of arms for Heidelberg Castle, Germany (dated 1683).
- It appears in the source code for Apollo 11<sup>[2]</sup>

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- It appears in the comments of the source code for the master ignition routine of the Apollo 13 lunar module <sup>[3]</sup>
- It appears on American Tax Stamps circa 1765 <sup>[4]</sup>
- It appears on the Elizabeth II Seal for the Colony of Hong Kong
- Until 1997 it appeared prominently on Hong Kong banknotes
- It appears in the staff used by the Usher of the Black Rod of the Parliament of Canada.
- It appears on the Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company<sup>[5]</sup>
- It appears on pre-revolution Cuban Cigar Bands
- It appears on the seal of a Czechoslovakian Sugar Refinery (Domažlicích)
- 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)





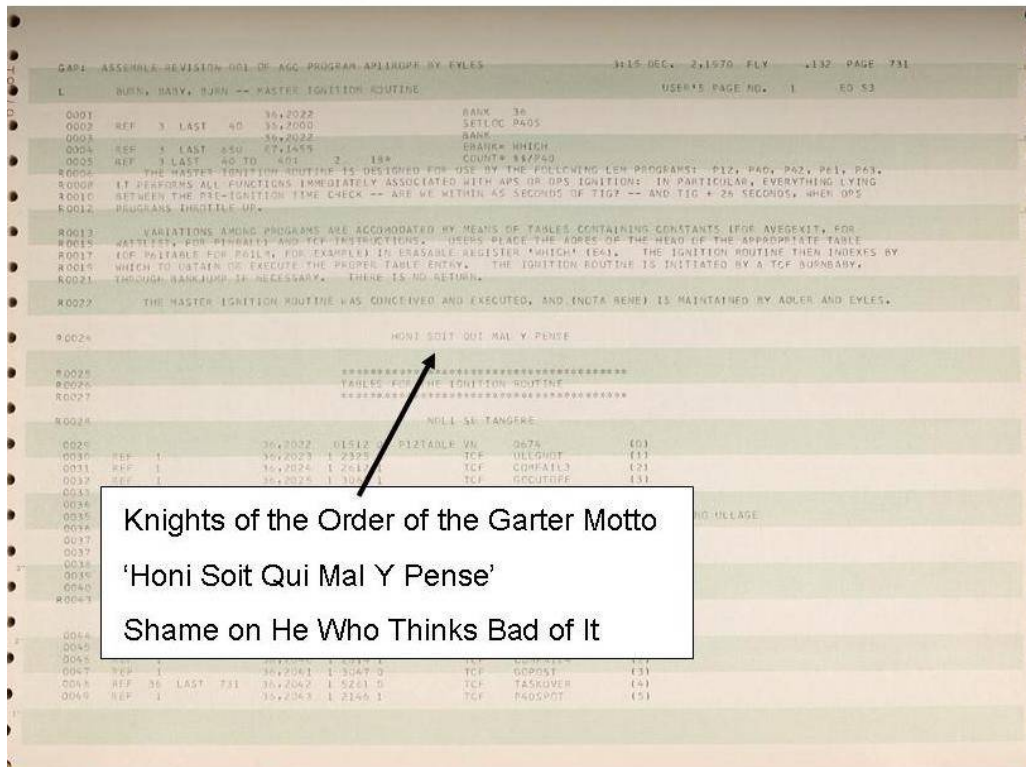
**Fig 5:** Coat of Arms of the Elector of Saxony in Stolpen, Germany - over the entrance to the Electoral Amtshaus <sup>[13]</sup>



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



# Apollo 11 Moon Landing Mission - Master Ignition Routine - 1969





**Fig 8:** American Tax Stamp – circa 1765 <sup>[4]</sup>

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





**Fig 9:** Elizabeth II Seal for the Colony of Hong Kong



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



**Fig 11:** Hong Kong Coinage - the Tael (1867)



**Fig 12:** Colonial Coat of Arms - British Hong Kong





**Fig 13:** Black Rod of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, Canada (1834-1892)



**Fig 14:** Royal Coat of Arms of the British East India Company - Penang Museum, Malaysia <sup>[5]</sup>



**Fig 15:** Pre- Revolution Cuban Cigar Band



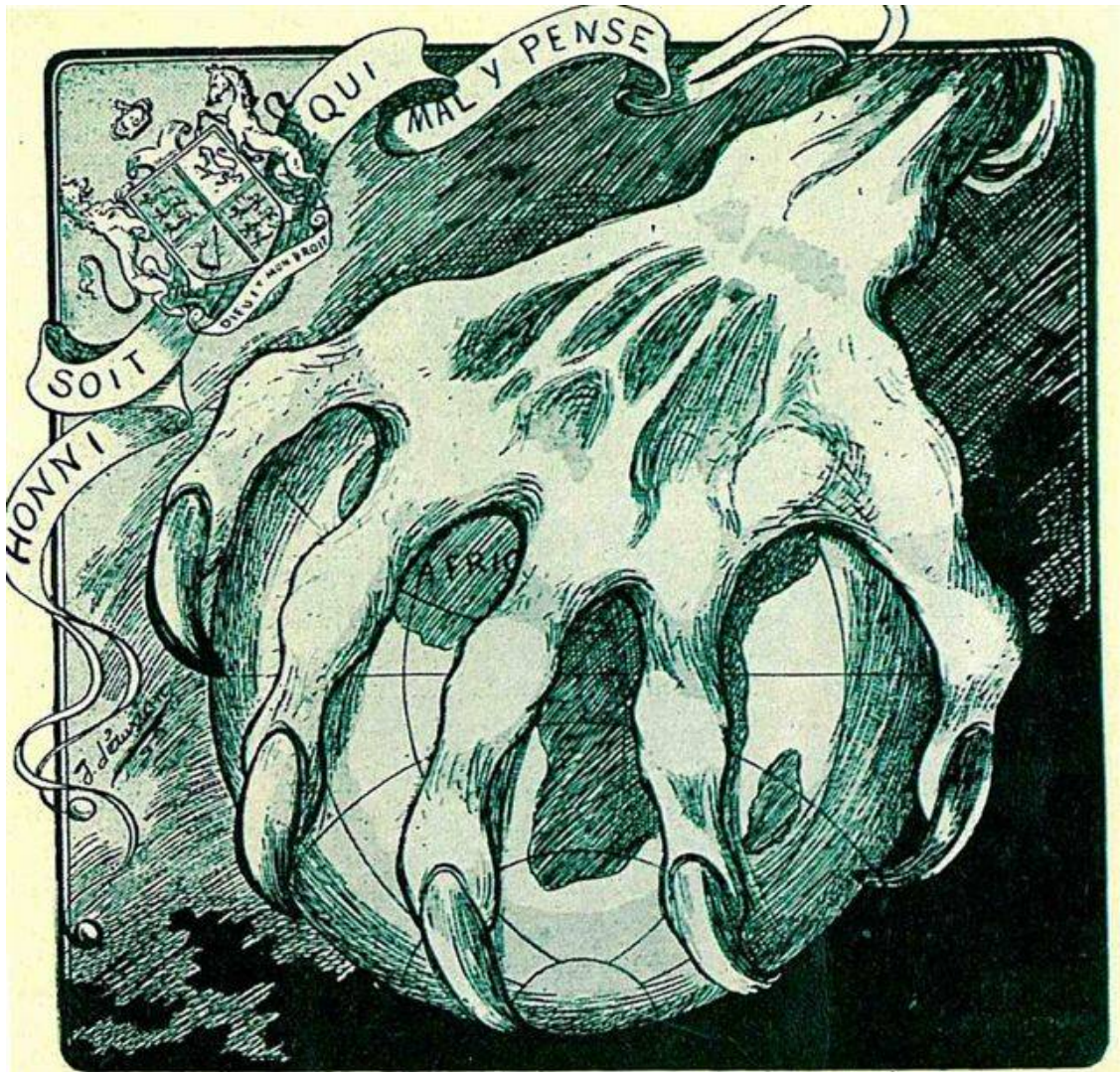


**Fig 16:** Seal of the Domažlicích Sugar Refinery, Czechoslovakia.



**Fig 17:** British Passport





**Fig 18:** 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 (1312–77)  
Edward, the Black Prince, Prince of Wales (1330–76)  
Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Lancaster (c. 1310–61)  
Thomas de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (d. 1369)  
Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch (d. 1377)  
Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford (1301–72)  
William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury (1328–97)  
Roger Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March (1328–60)  
John de Lisle, 2nd Baron Lisle (1318–56)  
Bartholomew de Burghersh, 2nd Baron Burghersh (d. 1369)  
John de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Beauchamp (d. 1360)  
John de Mohun, 2nd Baron Mohun (c. 1320–76)  
Sir Hugh de Courtenay (d. 1349)  
Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent (1314–1360)  
John de Grey, 1st Baron Grey de Rotherfield (c. 1300–59)  
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'Abrichcourt (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 19:** Edward of Woodstock (1330-1376), the Black Prince of Wales, a Founder Member of the Knights of the Garter (William Bruges's Garter Book c1430-40).

**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 (1362–72). 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:



**Fig 20:** Holy Roman Emperor Knights of the Garter

- Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor 1368–1437 KG #127 1415.
- Albert V, Duke of Austria 1397–1439 KG #153 1438.  
Later Albert II, Holy Roman Emperor
- Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor 1415–1493 KG #176 1457.
- Maximilian, King of the Romans 1459–1520 KG #239 1490.  
Later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor KG #239 1489.



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- Charles, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria and Duke of Burgundy 1500–1558  
Later Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor KG #264 1508.
- Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria 1503–1564  
Later Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor KG #279 1524.
- Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor 1527 to 1576  
KG #351 1568.
- Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor 1552–1612 KG #363 1578.
- Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor 1768 – 1835 KG #643 1814.



**Fig 21:** Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor 1368–1437

KG #127 installed 1415



**Fig 22:** Coat of Arms of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (1527 – 1576)

## ***Italian Nobility***

Some notable past members of Italian nobility:

### **Knights of the Garter - Kings of Sicily**



**KG #166**



**KG #192**



**KG #218**



**KG #242**

**Fig 23: Kings of Sicily - Knights of the Garter**

**Alfonso V of Aragon** (Alfonso the Magnanimous) King of Sicily KG#166 (appointed 1450)

**Ferdinand I** King of Sicily and Naples KG#192 (appointed 1463)

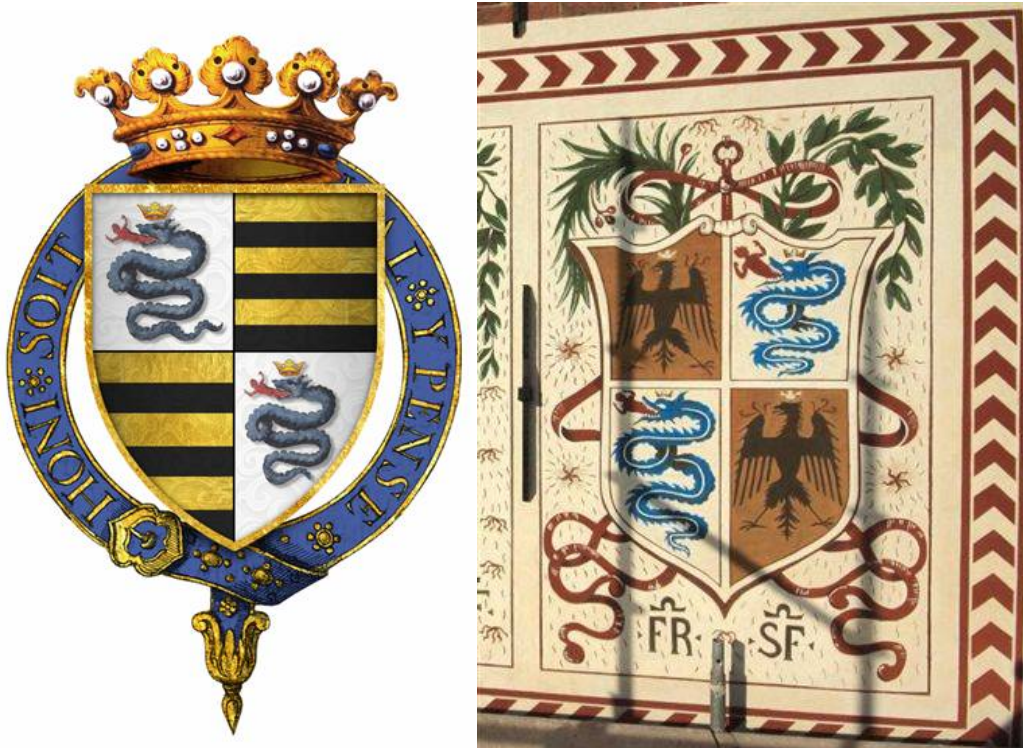
**Ferdinand II** of Aragon (el Católico) King of Sicily KG#218 (appointed 1480)

**Alfonso II** King of Sicily and Naples KG#242 (appointed 1493)



**Fig 24:** Maximilian, King of the Romans (1459 – 1520) (later Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor). KG#239 installed c1489.





**Fig 25 and 26:** Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan KG#195 installed 1463.



**Fig 27:** Alfa Romeo Car Badge Emblem - Milano

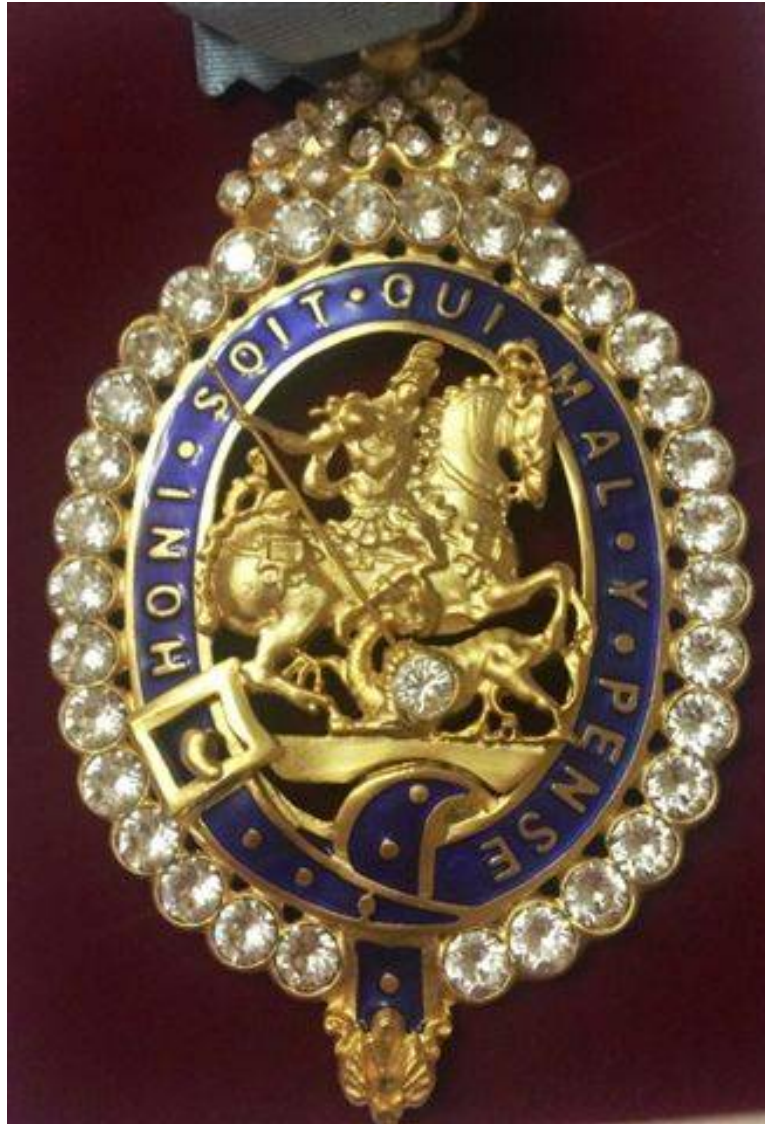
**N.B.** Milan Malpensa Airport (**MAL PENSEA**) is the largest international airport in the Milan metropolitan area in northern Italy.







**Fig 30:** Gold Sovereign (1817) from the Reign of George III – note the George and the Dragon symbolism with the Knights of the Garter motto.



**Fig 31:** Modern Day George and Dragon Symbolism of the Knights of the Garter



**Fig 32:** Julian de Medici, Duc de Nemours KG#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 KG#714 installed 1855.

Humbert, King of Italy KG#768 installed 1878.

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



***English Nobility***



**Fig 33:** John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough atop the Column of Victory at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford dressed as a Roman General, eagles at his feet and a Winged Victory in his hand (monument completed 1730)

John Churchill (1650 – 1722), 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheim, 1<sup>st</sup> 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.



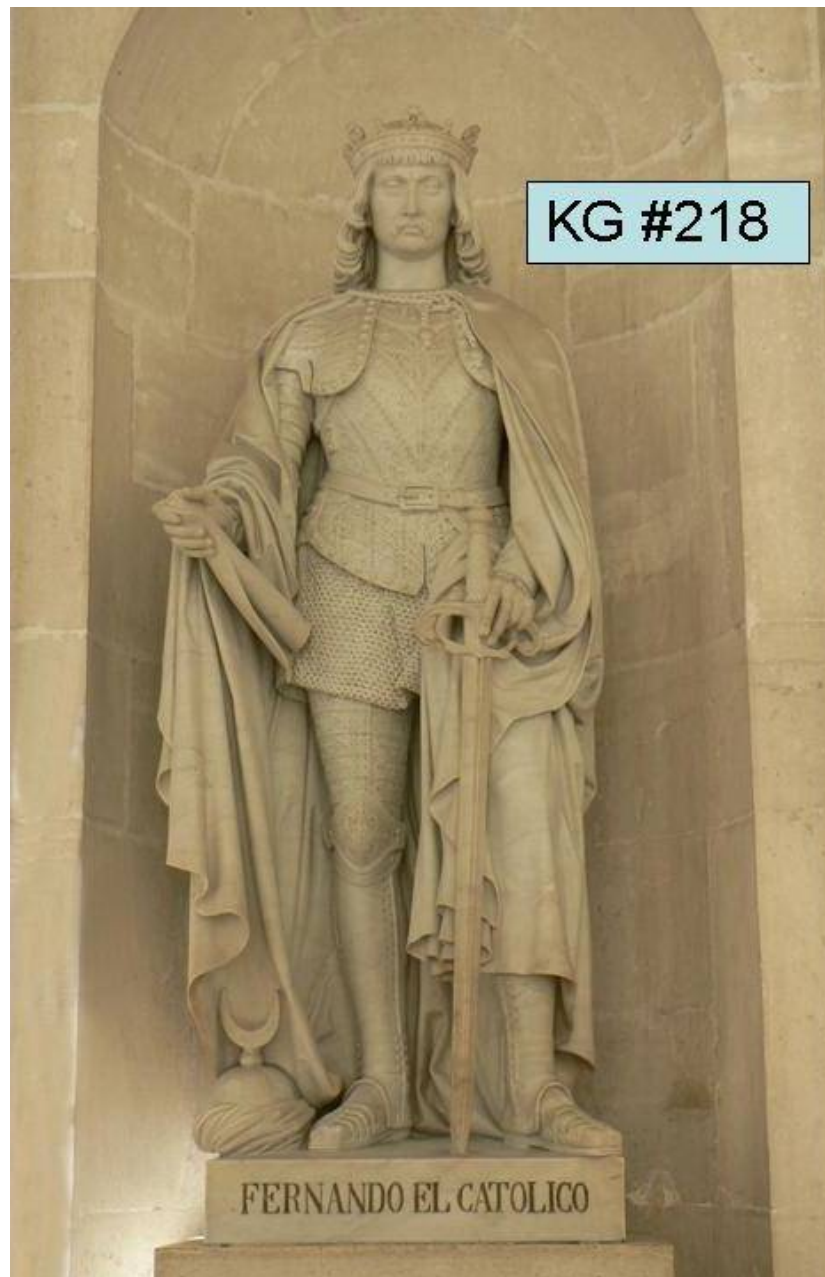
**Figures 34 & 35:** Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965) – Knight of the Order of the Garter. Born Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford. KG#912 installed 1953.



**Fig 36:** Duke of Marlborough Coat of Arms, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford. Displaying the Order of the Knight of the Garter motto – ‘Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense’

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

***Spanish Nobility***



**Fig 37:** Ferdinand V (1452 - 1516), King of Castile.

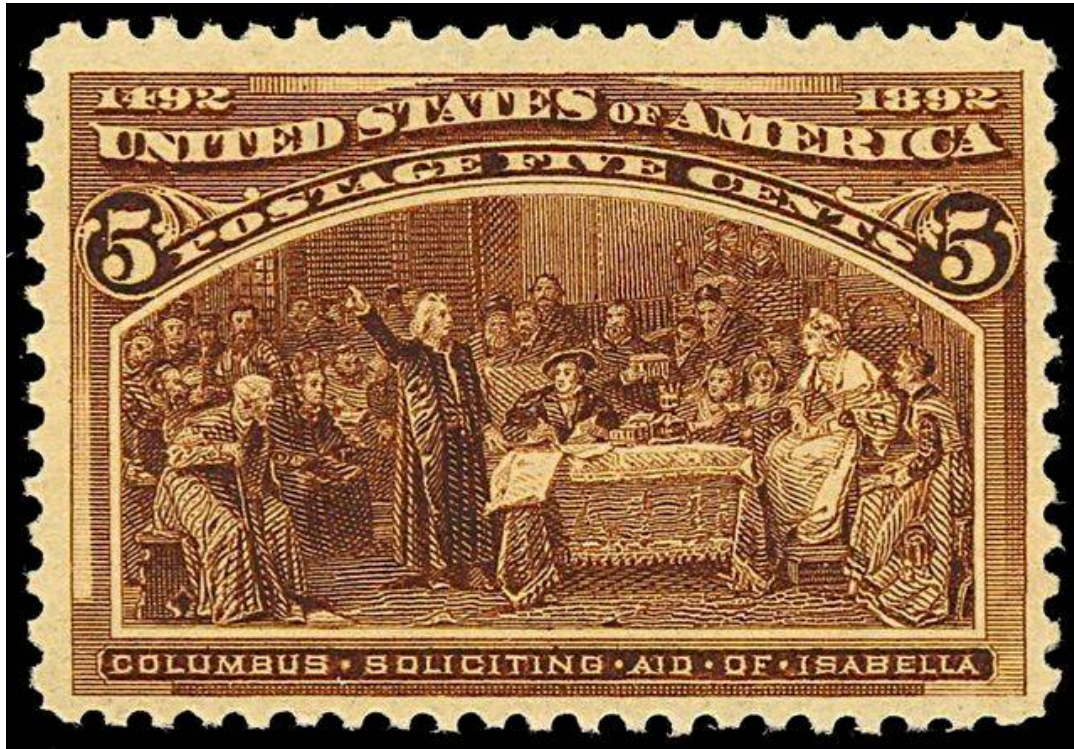
Ferdinand V - appointed Knight of the Garter #218 in 1480.

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



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 38:** 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.

## ***European Nobility***

The Most Noble Order of the Garter - an order of chivalry founded by Edward III in 1348 and regarded as the most prestigious **BRITISH** order of chivalry. <sup>[15]</sup>

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 <sup>[7]</sup> the following are suggested as '**NON-BRITISH**':

(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	1480
(Ferdinand II (1452 –1516), called the Catholic, was King of Sicily from 1468 and King of Aragon from 1479 until his death).	
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

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Anne de Montmorency, Duc de Montmorency	1532
Philip de Chabot, Comte de Neublancche	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 Granville	1658
Christian, Prince Royal of Denmark	1662
(Later Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway)	
Charles XI, King of Sweden	1668
John George II, Elector of Saxony	1668
Charles II, Elector Palatine	1680
Prince George of Denmark	1684
Frederic Herman de Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg	1689
Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg	1690
(Later Frederick I, King in Prussia)	
George William, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg	1690
John George IV, Elector of Saxony	1692
George Louis, Elector of Hanover	1701



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Meinhardt Schomberg, 3rd Duke of Schomberg	1703
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

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Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia (Later Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy)	1855
Abdul Medjid I, Sultan of Ottoman Empire (First non-Christian member)	1856
Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia (Later Frederick III, Emperor of Germany)	1858
Peter V, King of Portugal	1858
William I, King of Prussia (Later German Emperor)	1861
Prince Louis of Hesse and the Rhine (Later Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse)	1862
Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1862
Louis I, King of Portugal	1865
Christian IX, King of Denmark	1865
Louis III, Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine	1865
Leopold II, King of the Belgians	1866
Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1867
Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias	1867
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Ottoman Empire	1867
Prince Leopold (Later Duke of Albany)	1869
Peter II, Emperor of Brazil (First non-European member)	1871
Naser al-Din, Shah of Persia	1873
George I, King of the Hellenes	1876
Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (Later Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany)	1877
Umberto, King of Italy	1878
Ernst August of Hanover, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale	1878
Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of 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 (Later Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy)	1891
Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse	1892
Carol, King of Romania	1892
Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovich of Russia (Later Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias)	1893
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh,	1894

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(also Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha)	
Charles I, King of Portugal	1895
Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark	1896
(Later Frederick VIII, King of Denmark)	
Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest	1901
(Crown Prince Imperial of Germany)	
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	1902
(also Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha)	
Muzaffir al-Din, Shah of Persia	1903
Wilhelm II, King of Württemberg	1904
Gustav, Crown Prince of Sweden	1905
(Later Gustav V, King of Sweden)	
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



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Harald V, King of Norway  
Felipe VI, King of Spain

2001  
2017



**Fig 39: Kaiser (Caesar) Wilhelm I (1797 – 1888) in Masonic Regalia, Knight of the Order of the Garter appointed 1861, first German Emperor (appointed 1871)<sup>[16]</sup>**



**Fig 40:** Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria KG #754 appointed 1867



Gustaf V  
King of Sweden

**Fig 41:** Gustav, Crown Prince of Sweden KG #828 appointed 1905 (later Gustav V, King of Sweden)

## Chapter 4 – Rule Britannia



**Fig 42:** Britannia – the Personification of Roman Britain

Britannia is an ancient term for Roman Britain and also a female personification of the island.

In the 2nd century Roman Britannia came to be personified as a goddess, armed with a trident and shield and wearing a Corinthian helmet.





**Fig 43:** 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 44:** Nero Sestertius with Roma Reverse circa 67AD – the basis of our modern Britannia symbolism



**Fig 45:** Britannia One Penny Coin (1901)

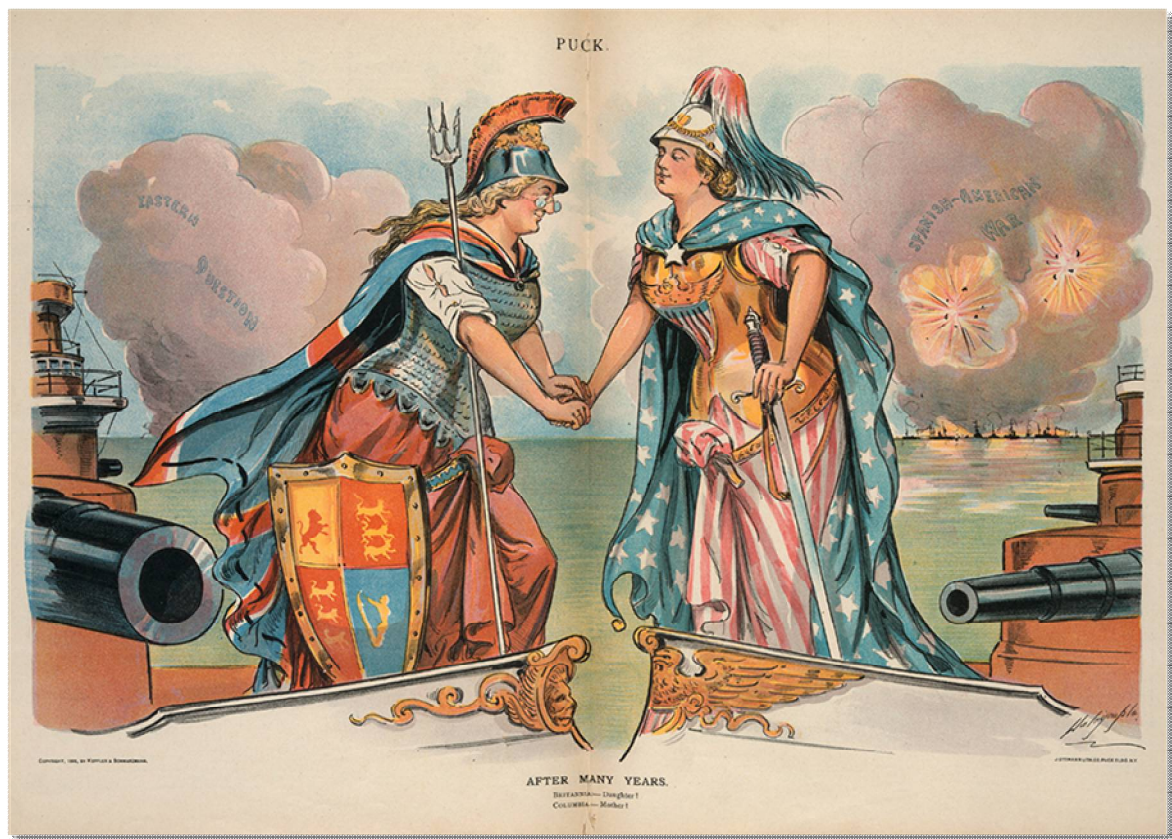


**Fig 46:** Nero Sestertius and Roma Coin circa 65AD

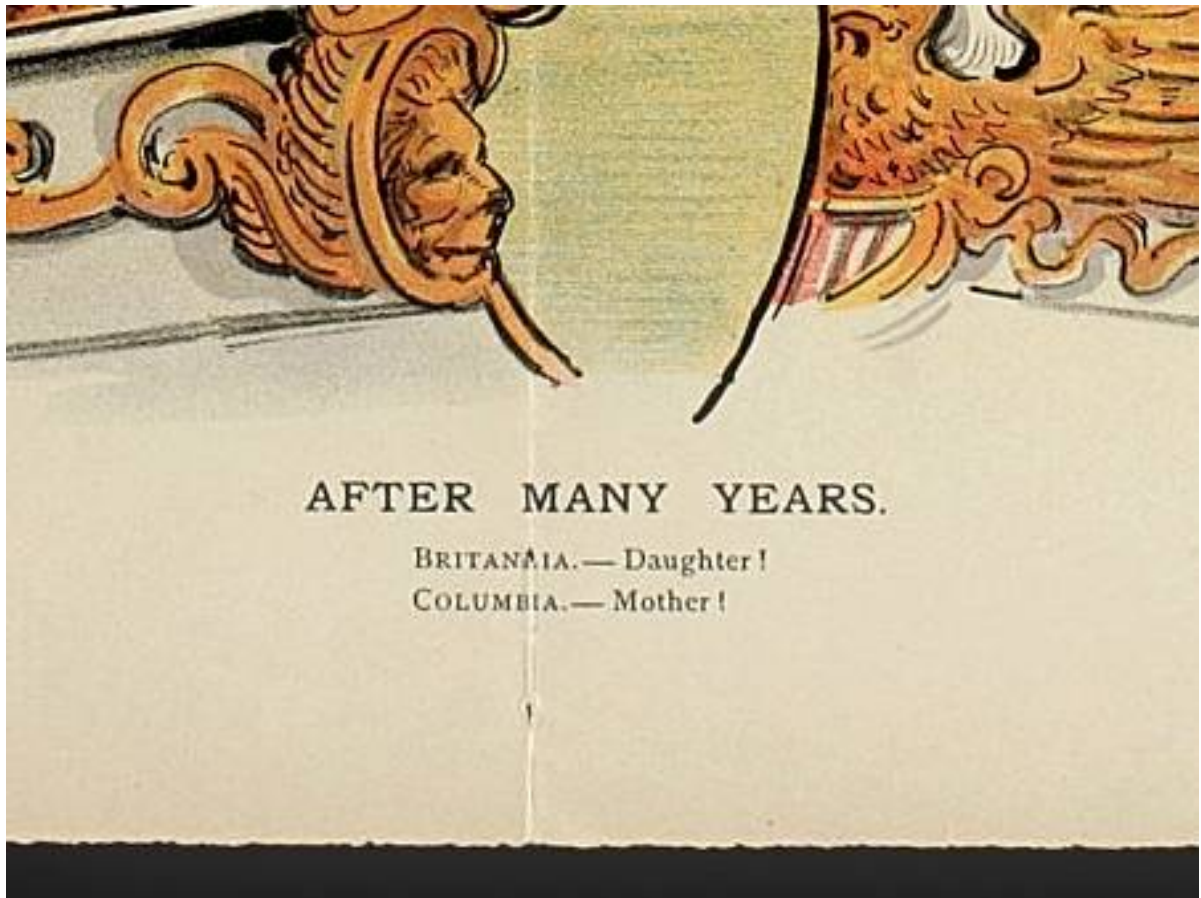




**Fig 47:** British Columbia Farthing 1820 to 1830 – note the Roman Fasces



**Fig 48:** Britannia greeting Columbia 'AFTER MANY YEARS' - Puck Magazine 15 June 1898



**Fig 49:** Puck Magazine Detail (15 June 1898) suggesting Britannia is the Mother of Columbia

The family resemblance between **ROMA**, **BRITANNIA** and **COLUMBIA** is striking....

### ***The Significance of the Trident***

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**.

The third point of the **TRIDENT** is a lot more difficult to identify but is tipped by the **KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER**.

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.*

### A More Plausible Explanation...

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



**Fig 50:** The Mezzogiorno: Old Boot of Italy, featuring Garibaldi, 1868  
Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807 - 1882) was an Italian general, politician, nationalist and Freemason (note the feet carefully positioned at 90 degrees to each other – an important part of the Masonic initiation rites).





**Figs 51 and 52:** Coat of Arms on Display at Chirk Castle, North Wales and a Cloister Roof Boss at Christ Church College, Oxford



**Figs 53 and 54:** Coats of Arms at the Main Gate for Hawarden Castle, North Wales, former residence of Sir William Gladstone (1925 – 2018), 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 puts him in the first rank of Britain's military heroes.



**Fig 55:** Arthur Wellesley (1769 – 1852), 1st Duke of Wellington **KG**





**Fig 56:** Coat of Arms of Arthur Wellesley (1769 – 1852), 1st Duke of Wellington <sup>[8]</sup> showing the motto for the Order of the Garter.



**Fig 57:** Duke of Wellington Battle Standard - St Pauls Cathedral Crypt, 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.<sup>[9]</sup>

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

Arthur Wellesley was created Marquis of Wellington on 18 August 1812 and was appointed Knight of the Order of the Garter on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1813.<sup>[10]</sup>



**Fig 58:** Caricature of the Duke of Wellington as a Wellington Boot (circa 1830)

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

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

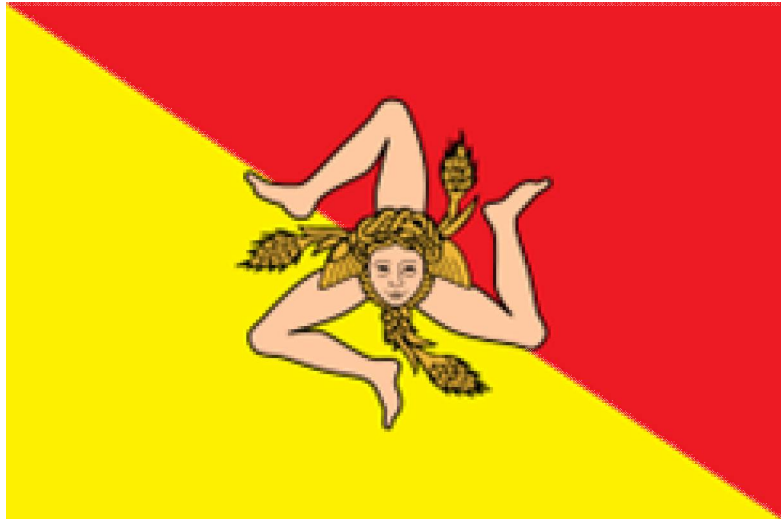
In 1805, Napoléon Bonaparte (1769 – 1821) was inducted into the Order of the Golden Fleece (founded 1430). In 1812, Arthur Wellesley was inducted into the same Order.

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.



## Chapter 7 – The Triskelion

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



**Fig 59:** Flag of Sicily - the Triskelion is an ancient symbol of Sicily



**Fig 60:** Sicilian Coinage.



**Fig 61:** Note the proximity of Sicily to Italy



**Fig 62:** Coat of arms of the city of Füssen, Bavaria, Germany

The German name Füssen 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. 161-80), 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).<sup>[14]</sup>

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



**Fig 63:** Isle of Man Symbolism

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. <sup>[11][12]</sup>

(The Isle of Man appears to perform the modern equivalent of supporting Britannia as Sicily supported Ancient Roma).



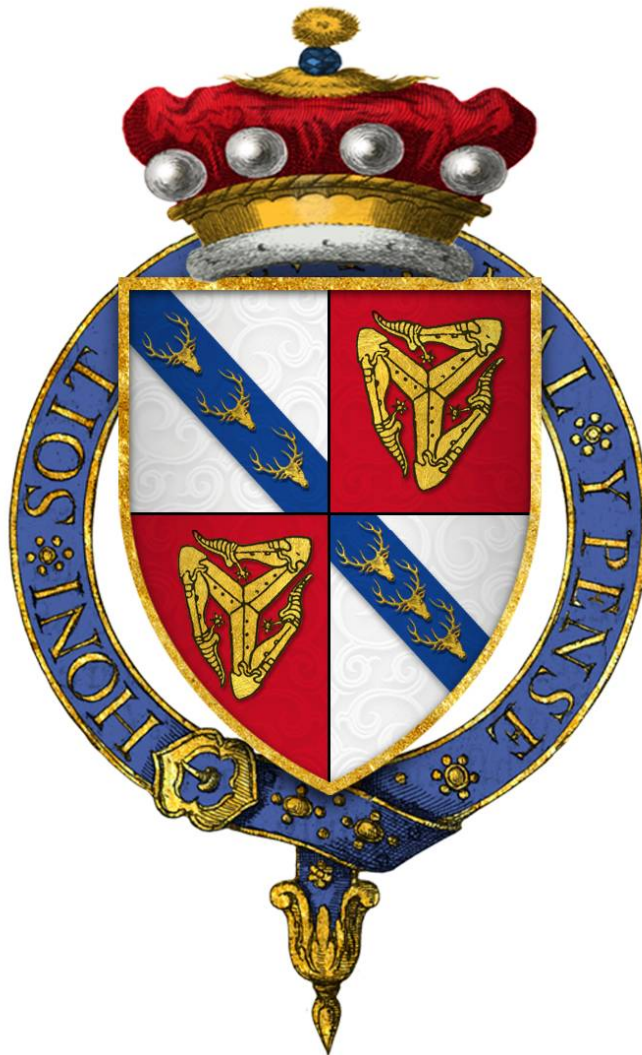


**Fig 64:** Map of the Isle of Man (1665) by Joan Blaeu (Dutch Cartographer) – note the Knights of the Garter and Triskelion symbolism



**Fig 65:** Seal for Sir Williem le Scrope **KG#85**, King of Mann: 1393-1399. (Taken from a cast in the British Museum. The original seal is in Paris, appended to an ordinance in the 'Tresor des Chartes').

William le Scrope, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, King of Mann KG#85 (c. 1350 – 29 July 1399) was a close supporter of King Richard II of England. He was a second son of Richard le Scrope, 1st Baron Scrope of Bolton.



**Fig 66:** Coat of Arms for Sir John Stanley I, **KG#109** (c. 1350–1414) incorporating the Order of the Garter and the Triskelion.

Sir John Stanley I, KG#109 (c. 1350–1414) was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and titular King of Mann. The Stanley family later became the Earls of Derby and remained prominent in English history into modern times. The Stanley's family seat is currently at Knowsley Hall, Liverpool.

The elder son of Edward Stanley -19th Earl of Derby is a godson of Prince Andrew, Duke of York and was Page of Honour to Queen Elizabeth II between 2008 and 2012, appearing in three Garter services and four State Openings of Parliament. He held the Garter around the leg of Prince William during his installation as 1000th Knight of the Garter.

(Edward John Robin Stanley, Lord Stanley, heir apparent to the earldom of Derby)





**Fig 67:** Signs on Bishop Lloyds Palace, Watergate Street, Chester, UK (carvings dated to 1615).

Signs include the Order of the Garter, the Triskelion, the Cross of St George, the Three Feathers (Prince of Wales), Three Wheatsheafs (Earl of Chester), the French Fleur de Lys and the Double Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire.

Stanley Palace also located on Watergate Street, Chester was 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 of Derby) was held under arrest at the house, and transported to Bolton for execution.

It is most likely that the signs on Bishop Lloyds Palace include connections to the Stanley Family.

John I Stanley, King of Mann	d. 1414	KG c.1405
Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley	c. 1405–1459	KG 1457
Thomas Stanley, 2nd Baron Stanley	c. 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



The Triskelion on a monument in an old 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 68 and 69:** Dunkeld Monument, Scotland featuring both the Compass and Squares of the Freemasons and the Triskelion



**Fig 70:** 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").



**Fig 71:** Modern Coat of Arms of Perth, Scotland featuring the Double-Headed Eagle of the Holy Roman Empire

**The armoured legs of the Triskelion - stabilisers for the 'Leg of Italy' and the Holy Roman Empire.**



**Fig 72:** Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster (1795 – 1869), Knight of the Order of the Garter **KG#719**, Chester, England





**Fig 73:** Detail of the Garter Robes from the Statue of Richard, Second Marquis of Westminster **KG#719** (1795 – 1869), Chester, England

## Chapter 8 – The Legend of the ‘Leg-End’



**Fig 74:** The ‘British’ Royal Family wearing their Leg Garters and Garter Sashes – Buckingham Palace, London, UK

**Queen Elizabeth II** – Current Head of the Order of the Knights of the Garter appointed 1947.

**Philip Mountbatten** Duke of Edinburgh KG #902 appointed 1947.

**Charles**, Prince of Wales KG #920 appointed 1958 when he was just 10 years old.

**Prince William**, Duke of Cambridge KG #1000 appointed 2008.

The Knights of the Garter connected with the 'Boot of Italy' and the Holy Roman Empire.

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



**Fig 75:** Holy Roman Emperors and all Knights of the Garter

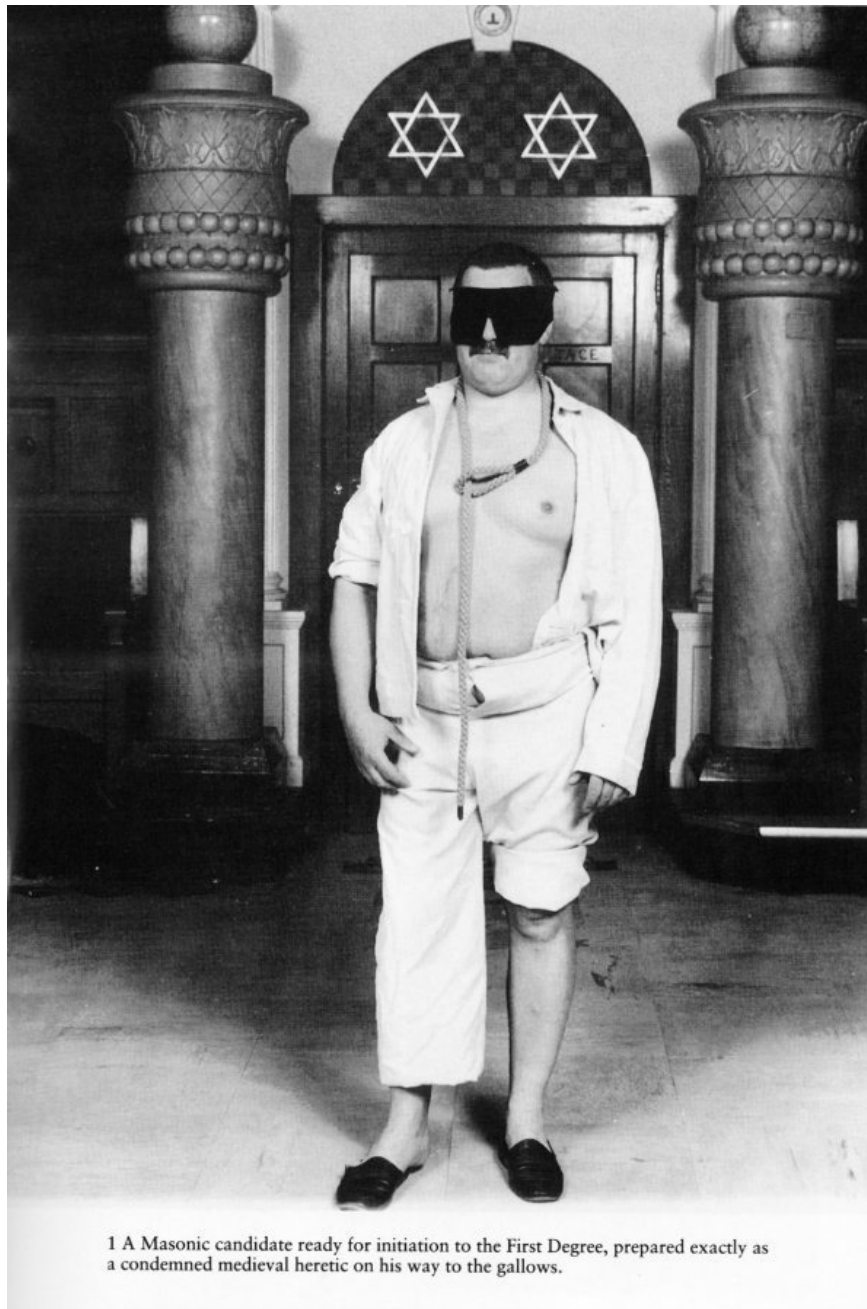


**Fig 76:** Duke of Wellington (Freemason) KG #640 depicted as a Wellington Boot.



**Fig 77:** Garibaldi (Freemason) and the Old Boot of Italy





1 A Masonic candidate ready for initiation to the First Degree, prepared exactly as a condemned medieval heretic on his way to the gallows.

**Fig 78:** Freemasonic Initiation Rite to the First Degree



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



**Fig 80:** The Ancient Symbol for Sicily – the Triskelion - Sicily providing support and stability for the ‘Boot of Italy’.

## Knights of the Garter - Kings of Sicily



**Fig 81:** Knights of the Garter – Kings of Sicily



**Fig 82:** The Triskelion on the Coat of Arms for the Isle of Man

### Present Day Isle of Man

For many centuries the Stanley family (the Earls of Derby) were feudal Kings or Lords of Mann, but in 1765, the Island was purchased by the British Crown.

### The Queen's Title for the Isle of Man

Her Majesty the Queen is therefore Lord Proprietor of the Island and is formally referred to on the Island as 'The Queen, Lord of Mann.'

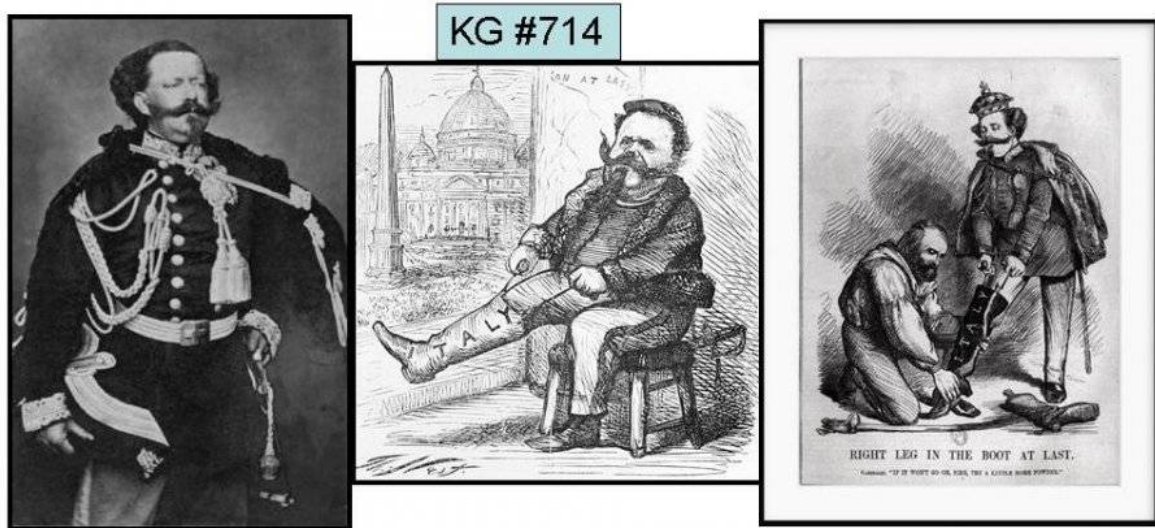
Ref: <https://www.isleofman.com/parliament/the-queen/>



## Home and Away Legs

A more recent Italian Knight of the Garter metaphorically ‘putting his foot in it’.

### Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy KG #714



**Fig 83:** KG #714 Victor Emmanuel II King of Italy – appointed 1855.

An ‘Away Leg’ of the British Order of the Knights of the Garter – King of Italy Victor Emmanuel III helping ‘Put the Boot In’ during World War II.



**Fig 84:** Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy KG#794 installed 1891.





**Fig 85:** Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy KG#794 installed 1891.

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 (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43). 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.

King of Italy - Victor Emmanuel III  
with Mussolini and Hitler



**Fig 86:** Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy KG#794 installed 1891.

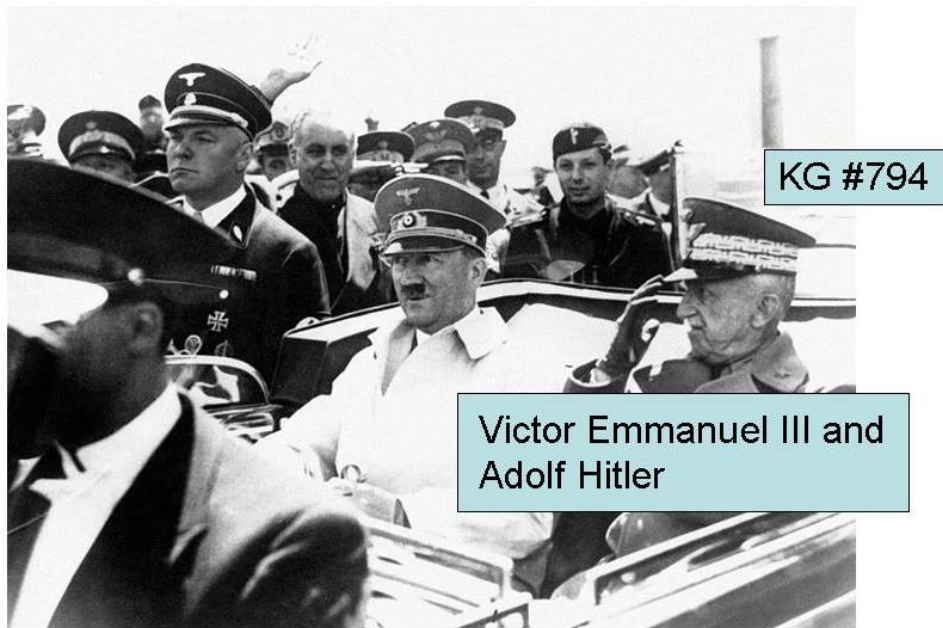
King of Italy - Victor Emmanuel III  
Knight of the Garter #794 (installed 1891)



KG #794

**Fig 87:** 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.



King of Italy - Victor Emmanuel III with Hitler.

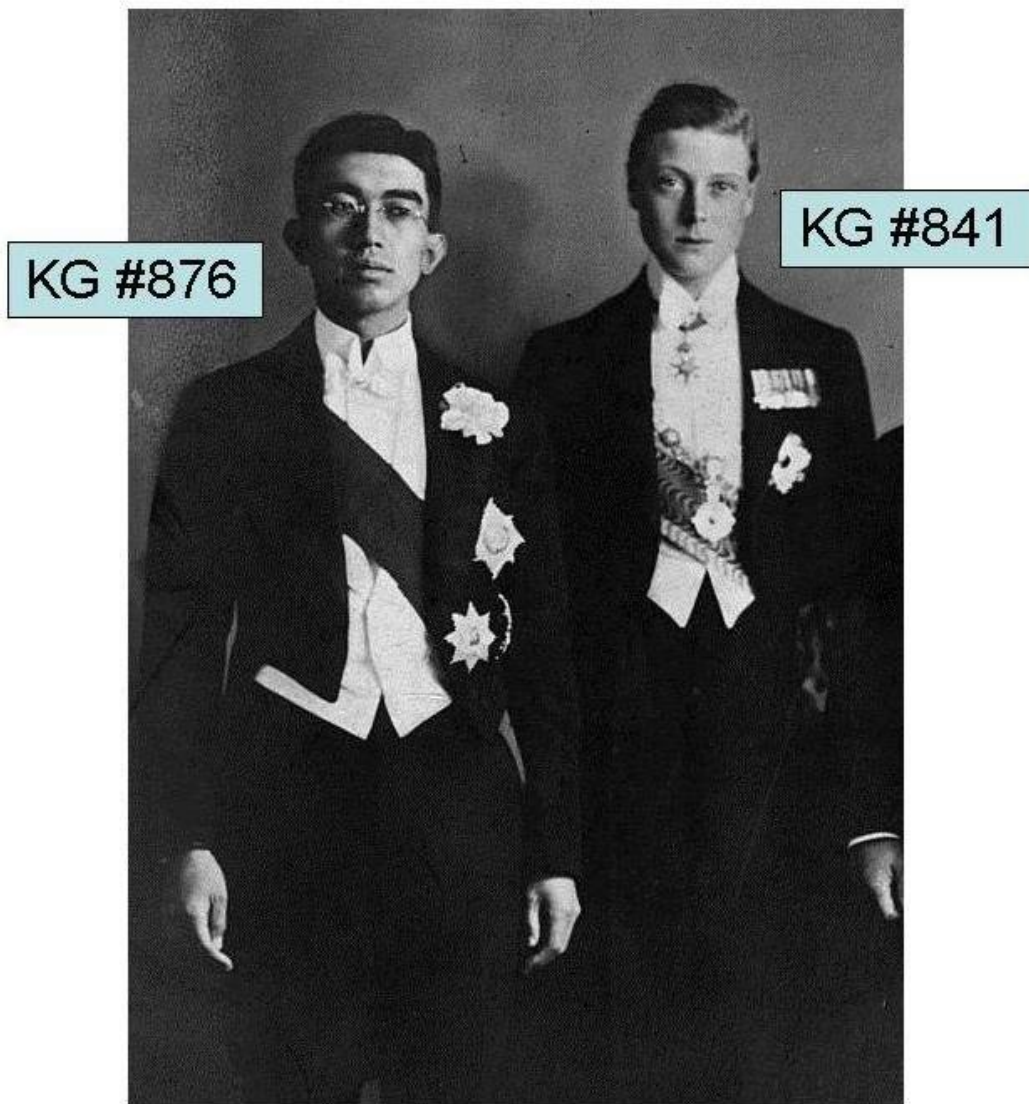
One of them is being taken for a ride.....

**Fig 88:** Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy KG#794 installed 1891.



## **The Knights of the Garter Co-Ordinated and Controlled All Sides During World Wars I and II**

**Emperor Hirohito** - An 'Away Leg' of the 'British' Order of the Knights of the Garter strategically positioned in preparation for World War II.



**Fig 89:** Japanese Emperor Hirohito with Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII, King of the United Kingdom, abdicated, then Duke of Windsor).

(29 April 1901 – 7 January 1989) was the 124th Emperor of Japan reigning from 25 December 1926, until his death on 7 January 1989.

At the start of Hirohito's 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 90:** KG #876 – Emperor Hirohito was appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1929.



**Fig 91:** 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)





**Fig 92:** Emperor Hirohito KG#876 with King George V KG#782



**Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia** - Another 'Away Leg' of the 'British' Order of the Knights of the Garter strategically positioned in preparation for World War II.



**Fig 93:** Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia KG #891.

On good terms with Adolf Hitler based on the picture evidence.

Paul was educated at the University of Oxford, where he was a member of the exclusive Bullingdon Club (David Cameron, George Osborne, Boris Johnson etc).

Paul was very 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.

**Year 1938** - Two more strategically appointed 'Away Legs' of the 'British' Order of the Knights of the Garter in preparation for World War II.

**KG #889** George II of Greece - appointed KG in 1938.

(King George II Anthony of Greece (Schleswig-Holstein, Glücksburg), King of the Hellenes (1890 - 1947))

George II  
Of Greece  
Knight of the  
Garter

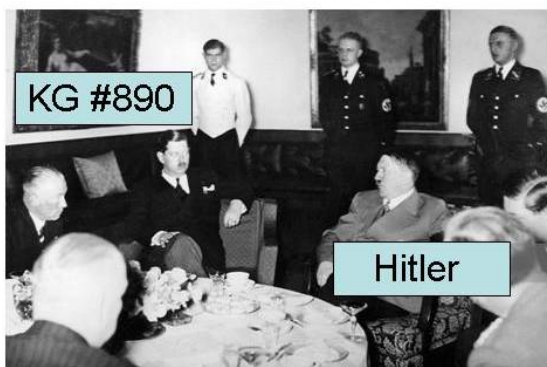


**Fig 94:** George II of Greece **KG #889** – appointed in 1938.

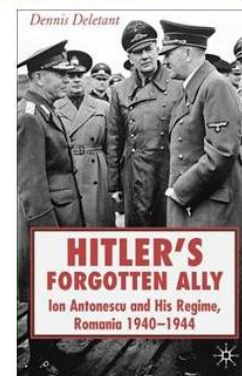
King Carol II  
Of Romania  
Knight of the  
Garter



**Fig 95:** KG #890 King Carol II of Romania - appointed KG in 1938.



King Carol II  
Of Romania  
Knight of the  
Garter



**Fig 96:** KG #890 King Carol II of Romania - appointed KG in 1938.

King Carol II's reign was marked by re-alignment with Nazi Germany, adoption of anti-semitic laws and ultimately evolved into a personal dictatorship beginning in 1938.

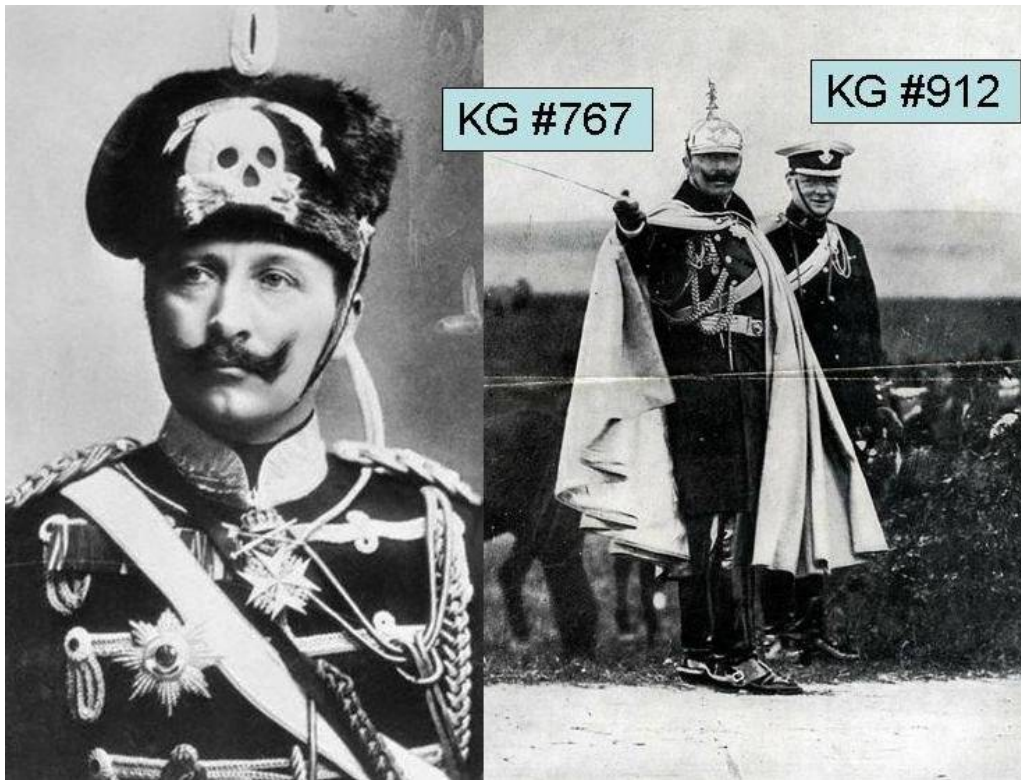
**“Hitler's Forgotten Ally: Ion Antonescu and His Regime, Romania, 1940-44”:**  
published 1 Aug 2006 by Dennis Professor Deletant (Author).

“Romania fielded the third-largest Axis army in the European war. A military contribution of such magnitude, coupled with the delivery of oil to the German war machine and the personal respect which Ion Antonescu enjoyed from Hitler, places Romania on a par with Italy as a principal ally of Germany. Antonescu's precise role and the policies of Romania under his direction - especially towards the Jews - has been impeded in English-speaking accounts by the lack of a complete biography - this volume aims to fill this gap.”



### British Knights behind 'ENEMY' lines...

The German Garter Knights descended from Queen Victoria who helped co-ordinate the war effort for WWII and worked on behalf of the murderous war-mongering 'British' Order of the Knights of the Garter.



**Fig 97:** KG #767 Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (1859–1941) on manoeuvres in Germany with Winston Churchill in 1909

KG #767 Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (1859–1941) - Later Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany. Appointed Knight of the Garter in 1877.

(Otherwise known as Kaiser Wilhelm II - Kaiser is a literal translation of Caesar).

Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse  
Knight of the Garter



**Fig 98:** KG #797 Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse (1868–1937).

KG #797 Prince Ernest Ludwig of Hesse (1868–1937). Appointed Knight of the Garter in 1892. During World War I, Ernest Louis served as an officer at Kaiser Wilhelm's headquarters. No doubt he played his part in co-ordinating the run-up to WWII.



**Fig 99:** KG #814 Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest (1882-1951),

KG #814 Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest (1882-1951), Crown Prince Imperial of Germany. Appointed Knight of the Garter in 1901.

The eldest child and heir of the last German Emperor, Wilhelm II, and the last Crown Prince of the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia. During World War I, he commanded the 5th Army from 1914 to 1916 and was commander of the 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 100:** KG #822 Prince Charles Edward (1884-1954),

KG #822 Prince Charles Edward (1884-1954), Duke of Albany, also Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Appointed Knight of the Garter in 1902.

Charles Edward was the last reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from 30 July 1900 until 1918.

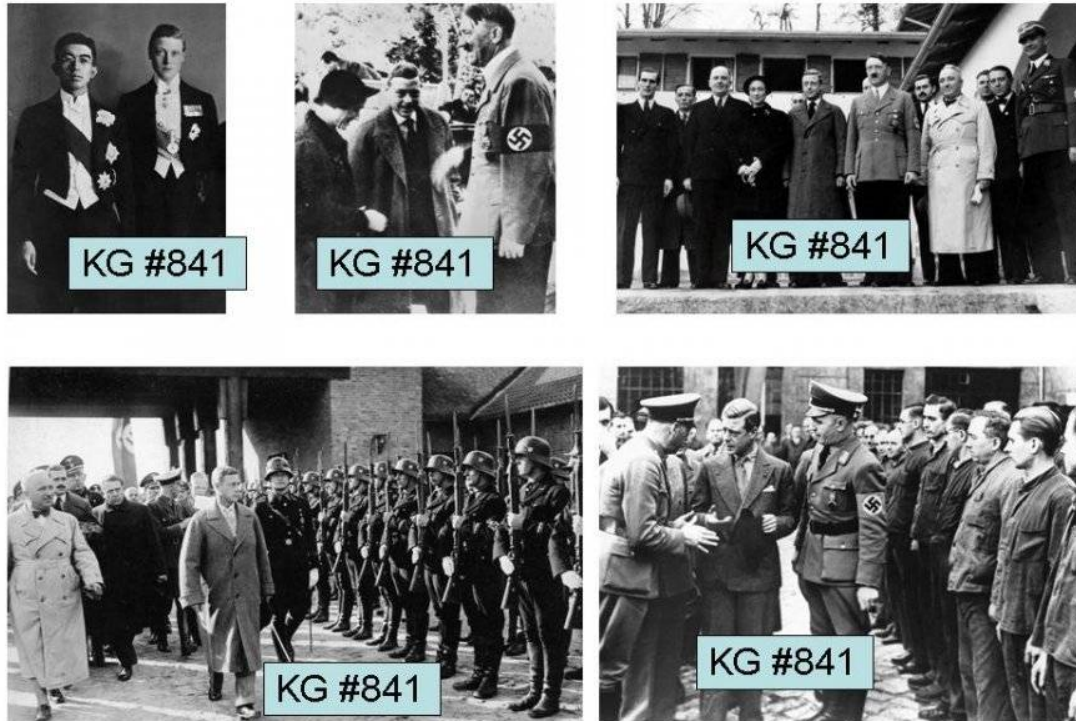
A male-line grandson of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, he was also until 1919 a Prince of the United Kingdom and held the British titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow from birth.

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 1933–45.



## The Duke of Windsor and his Nazi Connections

Edward Duke of Windsor KG#841 Appointed Knight of the Garter in 1911



**Fig 101:** KG #841 Edward Prince of Wales

KG #841 Edward Prince of Wales (appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1911) - later Edward VIII, King of the United Kingdom, abdicating in 1936, then Duke of Windsor.

(Windsor Castle – the head-quarters for the Knights of the Garter).

Edward's abdication in 1936 allowed him freer movement with his Knights of the Garter duties in the preparations and co-ordination for World War II.

After his abdication, he was created Duke of Windsor. He married Wallis in France on 3 June 1937, after her second divorce became final.

In October 1937, the Duke and Duchess visited Nazi Germany 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 the Second World War, he was at first stationed with the British Military Mission to France.

(During the occupation of France, the Duke of Windsor asked the German forces to place guards at his Paris and Riviera homes; they did so....).

Fourteenth Edition

In July 1940 the Duke of Windsor was appointed Governor of the Bahamas (off the coast of Florida, USA).

### **Some of the Duke of Windsor's movements during WWII**

July 1940, Edward appointed Governor of the Bahamas

August 1940 – sailed for Bermuda and Nassau

1940 – Visit to Miami, Florida (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xoHka7MoLXs>)

12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Dec 1940 – US President Franklin D. Roosevelt visits the Duke of Windsor in the Colonies of the Bahamas (Eleuthera Island).

(Ref: <https://www.britishpathe.com/video/duke-of-windsor-in-bahamas>)

(Ref: <https://history.state.gov/departments/history/travels/president/roosevelt-franklin-d>)

7<sup>th</sup> Dec 1941 - Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. The attack led to the United States' formal entry into World War II the next day.

Brief timeline of the Duke's bases for the run-up and during World War II:-

1937-1939 Duke and Duchess of Windsor based in France.

Oct 1937 - Visit to Adolf Hitler in Bavaria.

Sept 1939 on the outbreak of War - returned to Britain and made a Major-General attached to the British Military Mission in France.

1940 – France, Spain, Portugal

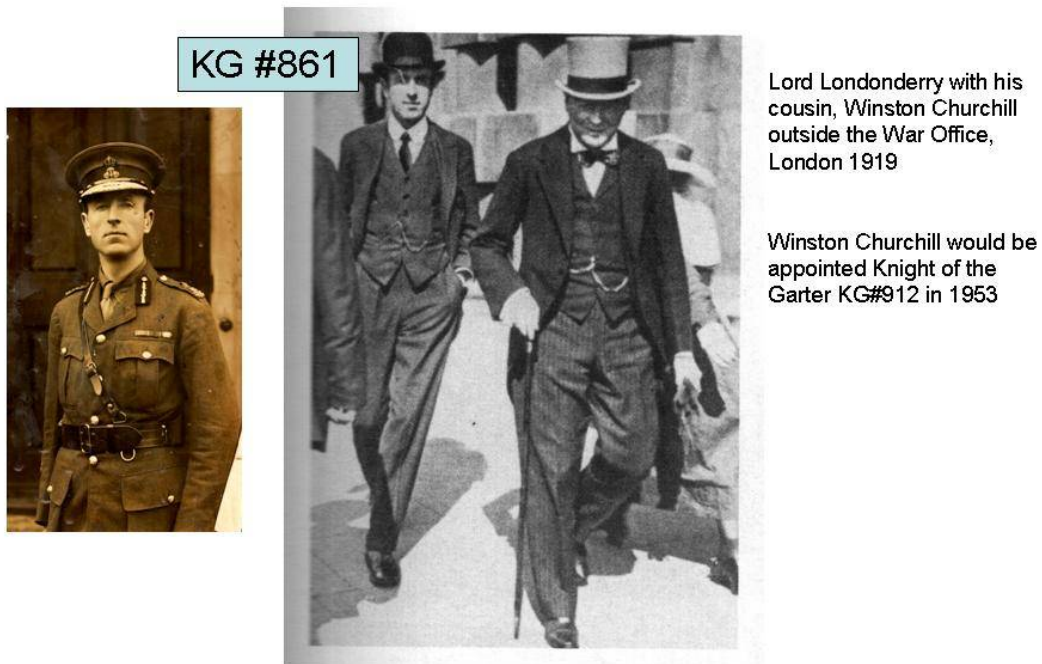
August 1940 to March 1945 – Bermuda, Bahamas (off the coast of Florida, USA).

After the war, Edward spent the rest of his life in retirement in France. Edward and Wallis remained married until his death in 1972.

### More British 'Knights of the Garter' with Nazi Connections

**Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry, Knight of the Garter KG#861 appointed 1919.**

Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry  
Appointed Knight of the Garter KG#861 in 1919



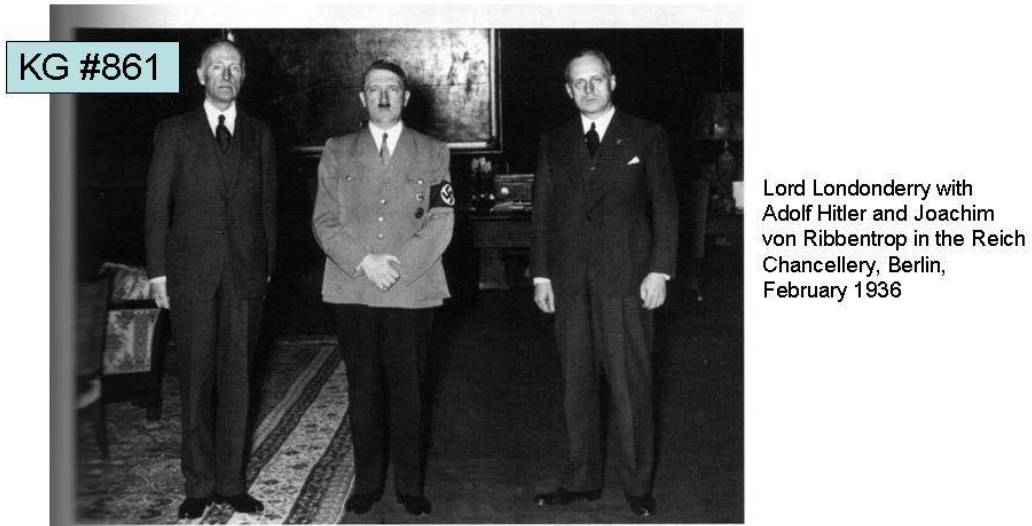
**Fig 102:** Lord Londonderry KG#861 with Cousin Winston Churchill

Lord Londonderry was Winston Churchill's cousin. (Winston was appointed KG#912 in 1953).

Whilst being educated at Eton, Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart's '**FAG**' (schoolboy servant) was Edward Wood (later to become Lord Halifax, Knight of the Garter **KG#878**). It's a surprisingly small world when it comes to the Knights of the Garter and their connections.

Charles, Winston and Edward would become part of the inner circle of Knights of the Garter tasked with organizing and planning World War II.

Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry  
Appointed Knight of the Garter KG#861 in 1919



**Fig 103:** Lord Londonderry with Adolf Hitler and Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Berlin February 1936

Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry  
Appointed Knight of the Garter KG#861 in 1919



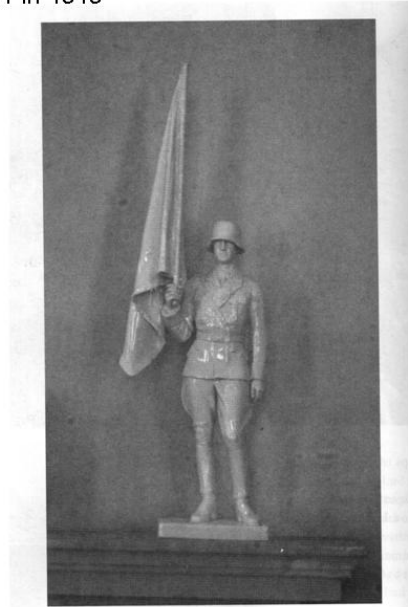
**Fig 104:** Lord Londonderry with Joachim von Ribbentrop, County Durham 1936



Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry  
Appointed Knight of the Garter KG#861 in 1919

Nazi Storm Trooper on Lord Londonderry's  
mantelpiece at Mount Stewart, Northern Ireland

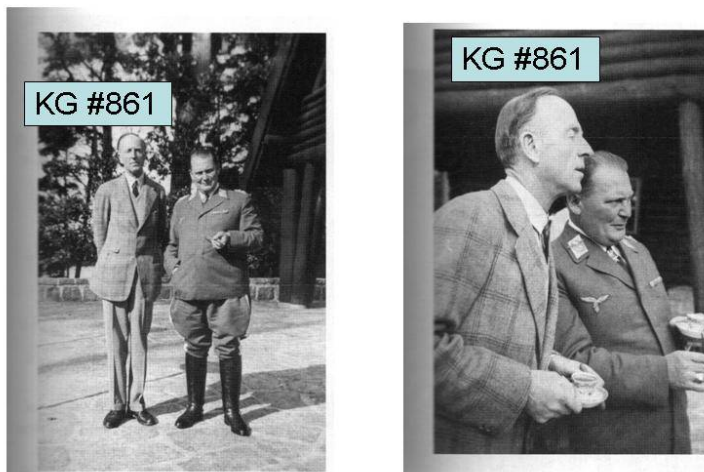
A gift from Joachim Von Ribbentrop's Whitsuntide  
visit in 1936



**Fig 105:** Lord Londonderry's Nazi Storm Trooper on his Mantelpiece at Mount Stewart, Northern Ireland

Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, 7th Marquess of Londonderry  
Appointed Knight of the Garter KG#861 in 1919

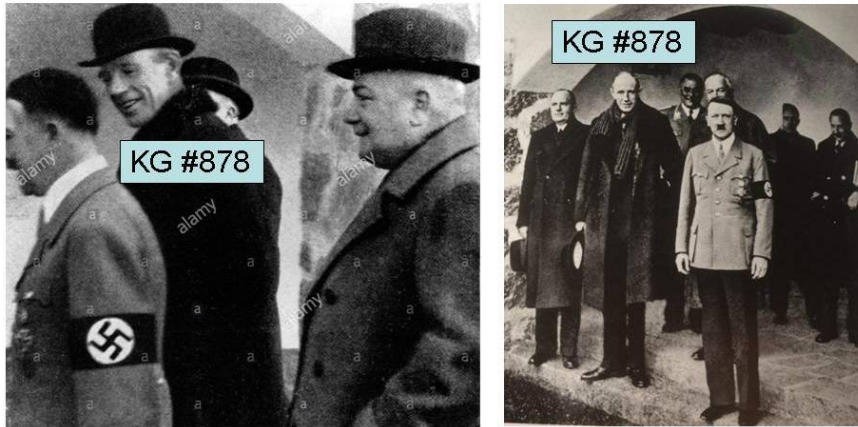
Lord Londonderry with Nazi 'Strong Man' Herman Göring, Berlin Sept 1937



**Fig 106:** Lord Londonderry with High Level Nazi Hermann Göring, Berlin Sept. 1937

**Edward Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax – appointed Knight of the Garter in 1931**

Adolf Hitler and Lord Edward Halifax (Knight of the Garter #878)  
(Berchtesgaden, Germany. Nov, 1937)



**Fig 107:** Edward Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax KG#878 with Hitler, Germany Nov 1937

Edward Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax was a senior British Conservative politician of the 1930s. He held several senior ministerial posts during this time, most notably those of Viceroy of India from 1925 to 1931 and of Foreign Secretary between 1938 and 1940.

Halifax Hunting with Hermann (Berlin. Nov 1937)



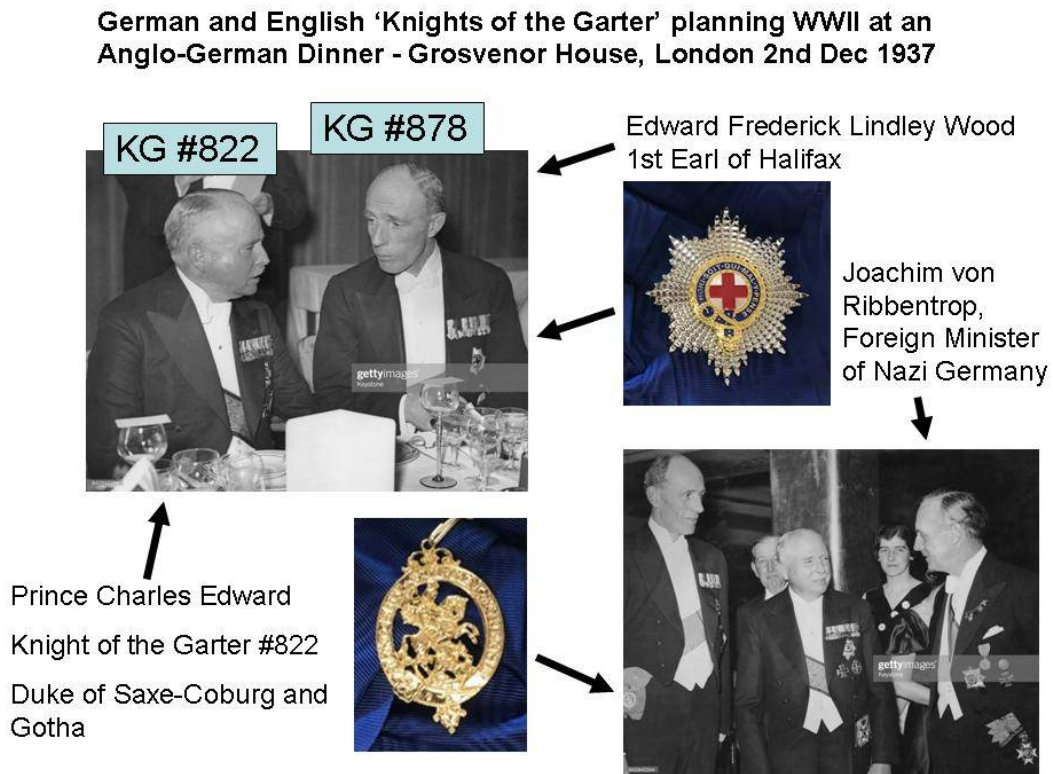
↑  
Edward Frederick Lindley  
Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax  
(Knight of the Garter #878)

↑  
Hermann Göring – German Political and Military  
Leader. One of the most powerful figures in the  
Nazi Party (NSDAP), which ruled Germany  
from 1933 to 1945

**Fig 108:** Earl of Halifax KG#878 hunting with Hermann Göring, Berlin Nov 1937

Edward Wood was also a member of the Oxford based ' Bullingdon Club' along with Paul Prince Regent of Yugoslavia KG #891.

Ref: <https://www.thedailybeast.com/breaking-the-bullingdon-club-omerta-secret-lives-of-the-men-who-run-britain>



**Fig 109:** Earl of Halifax KG #878 with Prince Charles Edward KG #822 and Joachim von Ribbentrop attending an Anglo-German Dinner, London Dec 1937

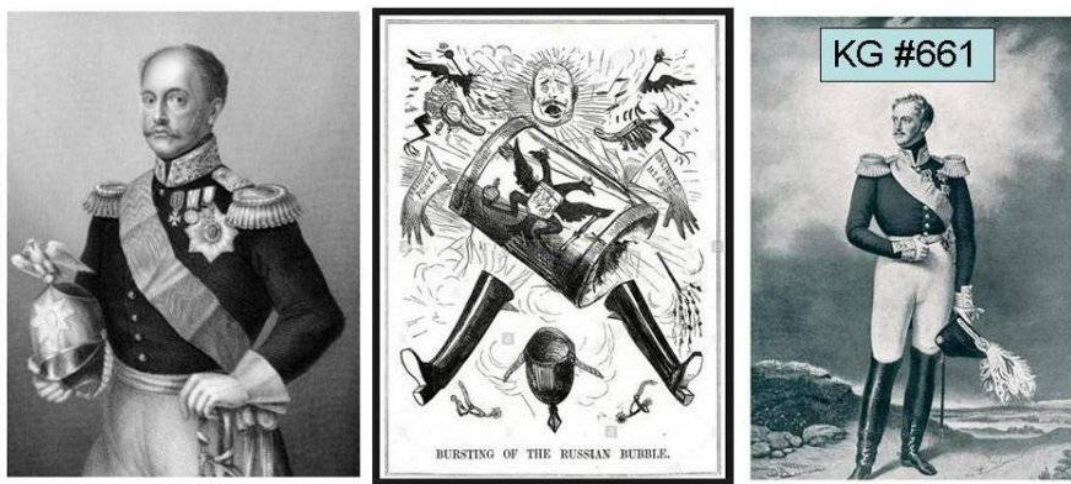
## **The Crimean War (1853 to 1856)**

The Crimean War fought from October 1853 to February 1856 in which the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of the Ottoman Empire, France, Britain and Sardinia.

The Knights of the Garter co-ordinated and controlled all the warring factions.

Away Legs for the Knights of the Garter as follows:

Nicholas I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1796 to 1855)  
KG #661 appointed Knight of the Garter in 1827



**Fig 110:** KG #661 Nicholas I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1796 to 1855) appointed Knight of the Garter in 1827.

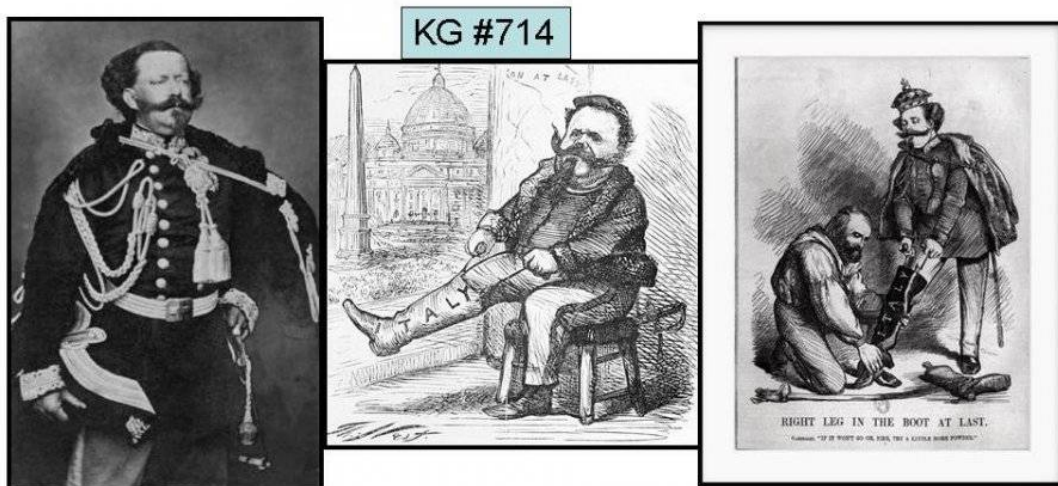


Napoleon III Emperor of the French (1808 to 1873)  
KG #713 appointed Knight of the Garter in 1855



**Fig 111:** KG #713 Napoleon III Emperor of the French (1808 to 1873) appointed Knight of the Garter in 1855.

Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy KG #714



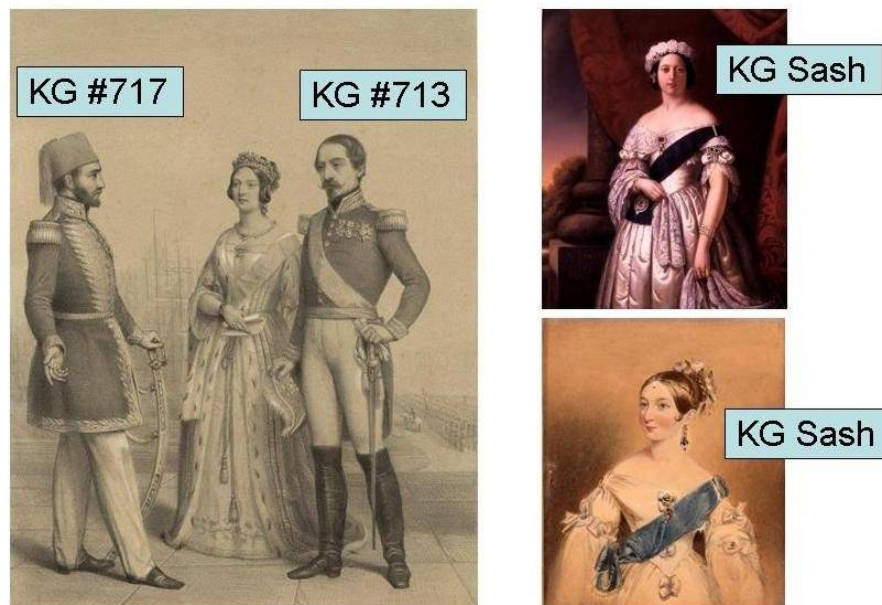
**Fig 112:** KG #714 Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia (1820 to 1878) appointed Knight of the Garter in 1855.

Abdul Medjid I, Sultan of Ottoman Empire (1823–1861)  
KG # 717 appointed Knight of the Garter in 1856  
(First non-Christian member of the KG)



**Fig 113:** KG #717 Abdul Medjid I, Sultan of Ottoman Empire (1823–1861) appointed Knight of the Garter in 1856. (First non-Christian member).

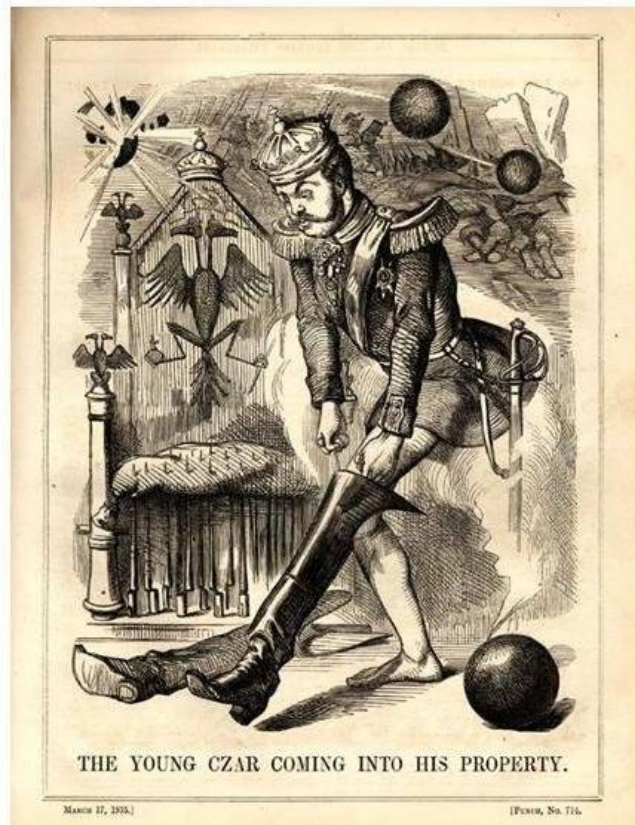
KG #717 Abdul Medjid with KG Queen Victoria and KG #713 Napoleon III



**Fig 114:** KG #717 Abdul Medjid, KG #713 Napoleon III and Queen Victoria

The Knights of the Garter co-ordinated and controlled all sides during the Crimean War (1853 - 1856).

Punch Magazine – 17<sup>th</sup> March 1855: Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 – 1881) 'stepping into his father's boots'



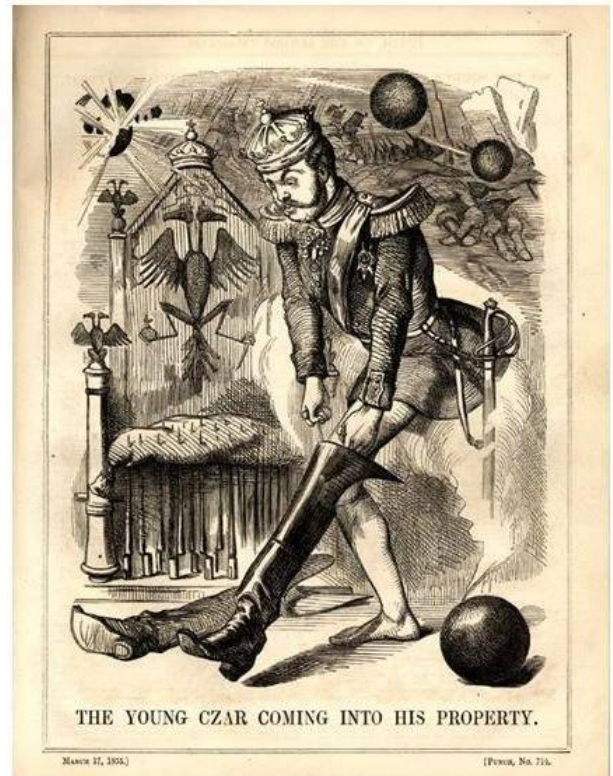
Punch Magazine – 17th March 1855

**Fig 115:** Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 – 1881) 'stepping into his father's boots' - KG #661 Nicholas I Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1796 to 1855)

(Note the Double Headed Eagles - a symbol of the Holy Roman Empire)



Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 – 1881)  
KG #755 appointed Knight of the Garter in 1867



**Fig 116:** KG #755 Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 – 1881) appointed Knight of the Garter in 1867 - the eldest son of Nicholas I of Russia KG #661.



## The Knights of the Garter and the American War of ‘Independence’

The Knights of the Garter intentionally started the American War of Independence (1775-1783) with a metaphorical ‘**STAMP**’ of the ‘**ITALIAN BOOT**’.

Etymology of ‘**STAMP**’: of Germanic origin; related to German stampfen - ‘stamp with the foot’.



**Fig 117:** American Tax Stamps displaying “Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense” – the motto of the Knights of the Garter

The American Stamp Act of 1765 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain that imposed a direct tax on the British colonies in North America and required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in London, carrying an embossed revenue stamp. Printed materials included legal documents, magazines, playing cards, newspapers, and many other types of paper used throughout the colonies. Like previous taxes, the stamp tax had to be paid in valid British currency, not in colonial paper money.

The stamps arrived from Britain and were welcomed by violence and economic retaliation.

The colonists organized a Stamp Acts Congress to oppose the new law, which was a predecessor to the Continental Congresses, which oversaw the establishment of American independence.

There were other unpopular taxation measure attempted on the colonists, but none was as infamous as the Stamp Act. Combined, along with other abuses, they led to a steady deterioration in relations between the British mainland and the American colonists that culminated in the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, and the declaration of independence in 1776.

The Knights of the Garter metaphorically 'stamping their feet' to start a war...

In response to this the Americans produced the Gadsden flag - a historical American flag with a yellow field depicting a rattlesnake coiled and ready to strike. Positioned below the rattlesnake are the words "DONT TREAD ON ME." The flag is named after American general and politician Christopher Gadsden (1724–1805), who designed it in 1775 during the American Revolution.



**Fig 118:** The Gadsden Flag designed in 1775 during the American Revolution

There is also a distinct possibility that US Founding Fathers, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington were 'Double Agents' working for British interests at the time of American 'Independence' in 1776.

George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were both prominent and very active Freemasons whose 'Fraternal Bosses' would have included George III KG #561 – King of Great Britain 1760 to 1801.

From the mid 1750s to the mid 1770s, Benjamin Franklin spent much of his time in London and during this period would attend meetings of Sir Francis Dashwood's notorious 'Hellfire Club'.

Sir Francis Dashwood held some very important posts in British Government including Chancellor of the Exchequer and Postmaster General.

Fourteenth Edition

Franklin held the equivalent US Office of Postmaster General from July 26, 1775 – November 7, 1776. (Benjamin was the 1st United States Postmaster General ever).

Stamps again - Knights of the Garter humour.....

Records of membership of the Hellfire Club were burned in 1774 (Ref: City of Blood, Cities of the Underworld – History Channel 2 (H2), 2008).

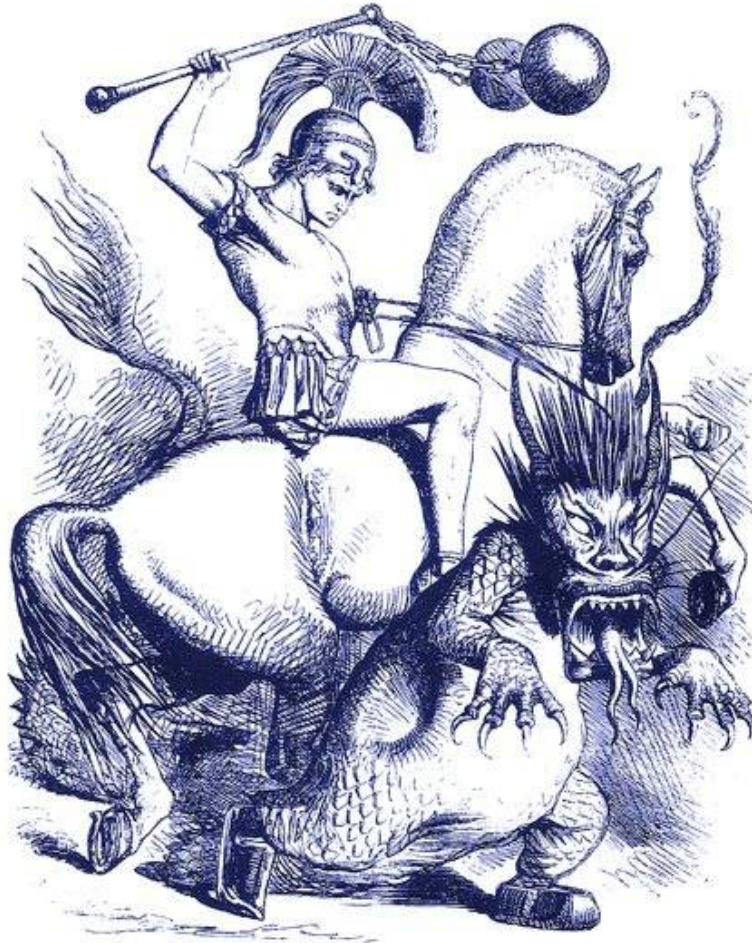
**George Washington's UK Banking Interests – a Conflict of Interest?:**

During the American War of Independence, business for the Bank of England was so good that George Washington remained a shareholder throughout the period.

Ref: Till Time's Last Sand: A History of the Bank of England 1694-2013. By David Kynaston ISBN-13: 978-1408868560

## St George and the Chinese Dragon

### The Knights of the Garter and the Chinese Opium Wars



WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO IN CHINA.

**Fig 119:** George and the Dragon - Second Opium War - Punch Magazine 22 Dec 1860

The Opium Wars were two wars in the mid-19th century involving Great Qing and the British Government and concerned their imposition of trade of opium upon China, thus compromising China's sovereignty and economic power for almost a century. The clashes included the First Opium War (1839–1842), with the British naval forces, and the Second Opium War (1856–1860) aided by French forces. The wars and events between them weakened the Qing dynasty and forced China to trade with the other parts of the world.





**Fig 120:** The Chinese Opium Wars

The Opium Wars enabled the Knights of the Garter (the Boot of Italy) and the Holy Roman Empire to gain a good foothold in Chinese affairs.

Greater military force would be exacted on China by the all-controlling Knights of the Garter some ~40 years later.



**Fig 121:** George and the Dragon are central to the official symbology of the Knights of the Garter.

## **China – The Boxer Rebellion (1899 – 1901)**

The Boxer Rebellion was an anti-imperialist, anti-foreign, and anti-Christian uprising that took place in China between 1899 and 1901, toward the end of the Qing dynasty.

In response to the Boxer uprising, the Knights of the Garter officially co-ordinated an EIGHT NATION ALLIANCE of troops from

Austria / Hungary	KG#754	Franz Joseph I
Britain	KG	Queen Victoria
Germany	KG#767	William II
Italy	KG#768	Umberto I
Russia	KG#802	Nicholas II
America		
France		
Japan		

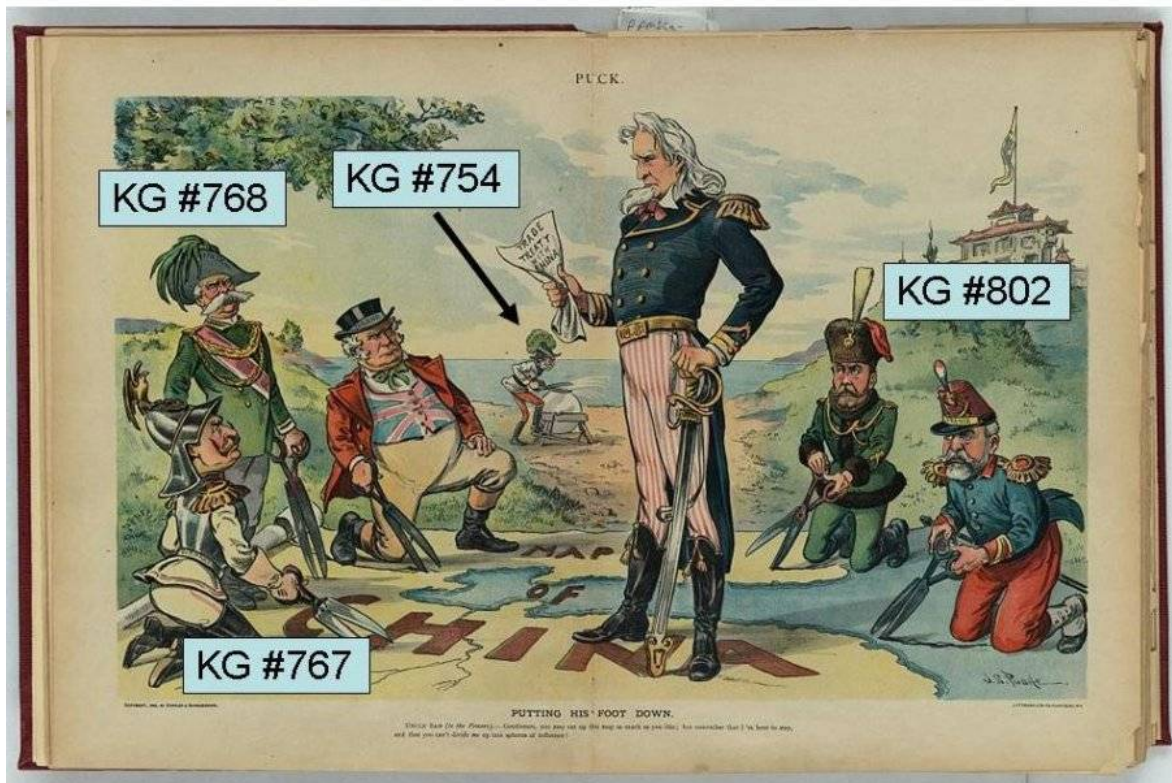
Countries not included in this 'EIGHT NATION ALLIANCE' but who also fought against the Boxer Rebellion were

Belgium	KG#748	Leopold II, King of the Belgians
The Netherlands		
Spain		

Really an ELEVEN NATION ALLIANCE of mainly Western forces demonstrating the strategic importance of China on the World stage.

THE BOXERS NEVER STOOD A CHANCE.

Uncle Sam – “PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN” - Puck Cartoon (1899)



**Fig 122:** Uncle Sam – “PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN” (Another reference to the Knights of the Garter and the ‘Boot of Italy’ stamping their authority on China)  
N.Y.: Published by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1899 August 23.

To the general public, America appeared to have won independence from the colonies in 1776 but was actually firmly under the control of the Knights of the Garter and the Holy Roman Empire.

Print shows Uncle Sam holding a "Trade Treaty with China", standing on a "Map of China" in the midst of foreign rulers labeled "Germany, Italy, England, Austria, Russia [and] France"; depicted are William II, Umberto I, John Bull, Franz Joseph I sharpening scissors at a grinding stone in the background, Uncle Sam, Nicholas II, and Emile Loubet, each with large scissors, intent on cutting up the map.

KG#767	William II	(Kaiser Wilhelm II, KG #767 appointed 1877))
KG#768	Umberto I	(King of Italy, KG#768 appointed 1878)
KG#754	Franz Joseph I	(Emperor of Austria, KG#754 appointed 1867)
KG#802	Nicholas II	(Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias aptd 1893)
John Bull		(a national personification of the United Kingdom)
Emile Loubet		(President of France.)
Uncle Sam		(a national personification of the USA)





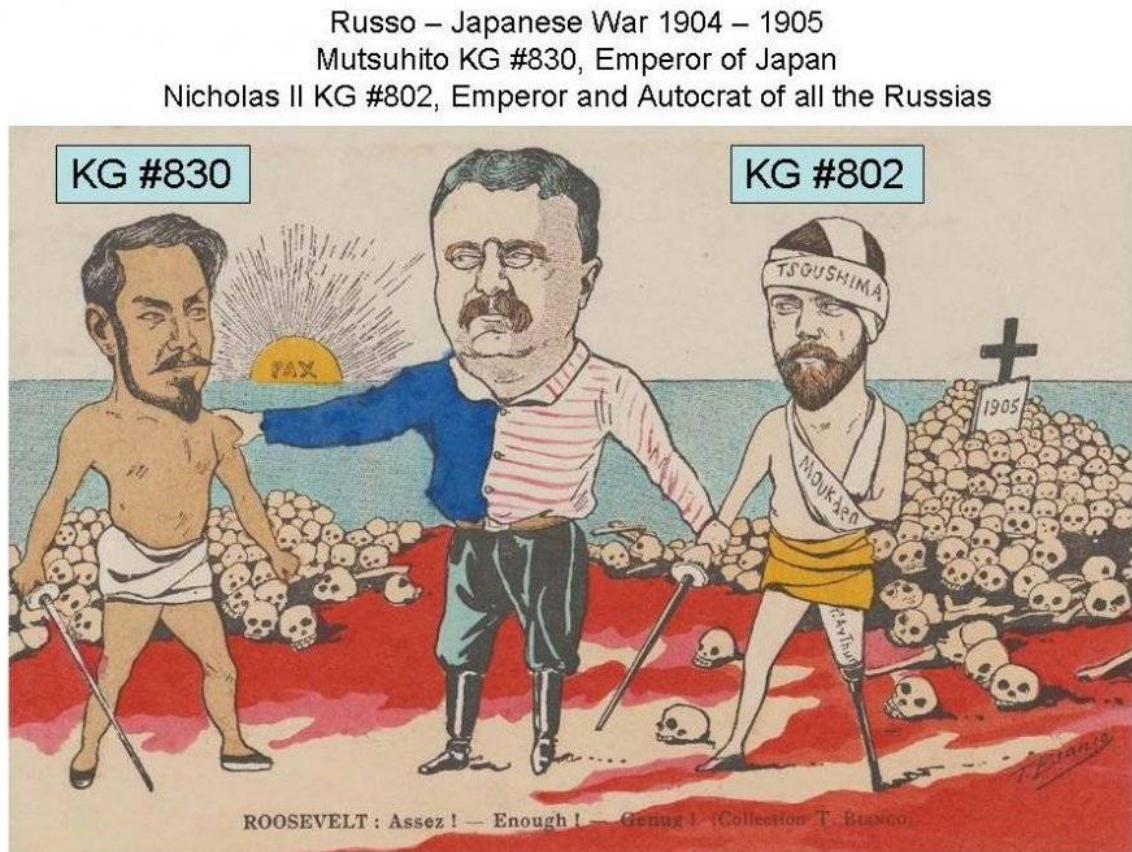
**Fig 123:** Fake News Propaganda - a Puck Cartoon from 1900 depicting the end of the Chinese Boxer Rebellion titled:

THE REAL TROUBLE WILL COME WITH THE "WAKE"

The cartoon suggests that these countries are all acting independently of each other rather than being expertly co-ordinated by the Knights of the Garter.

## The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

The Russo-Japanese War was fought during 1904–1905 between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea.



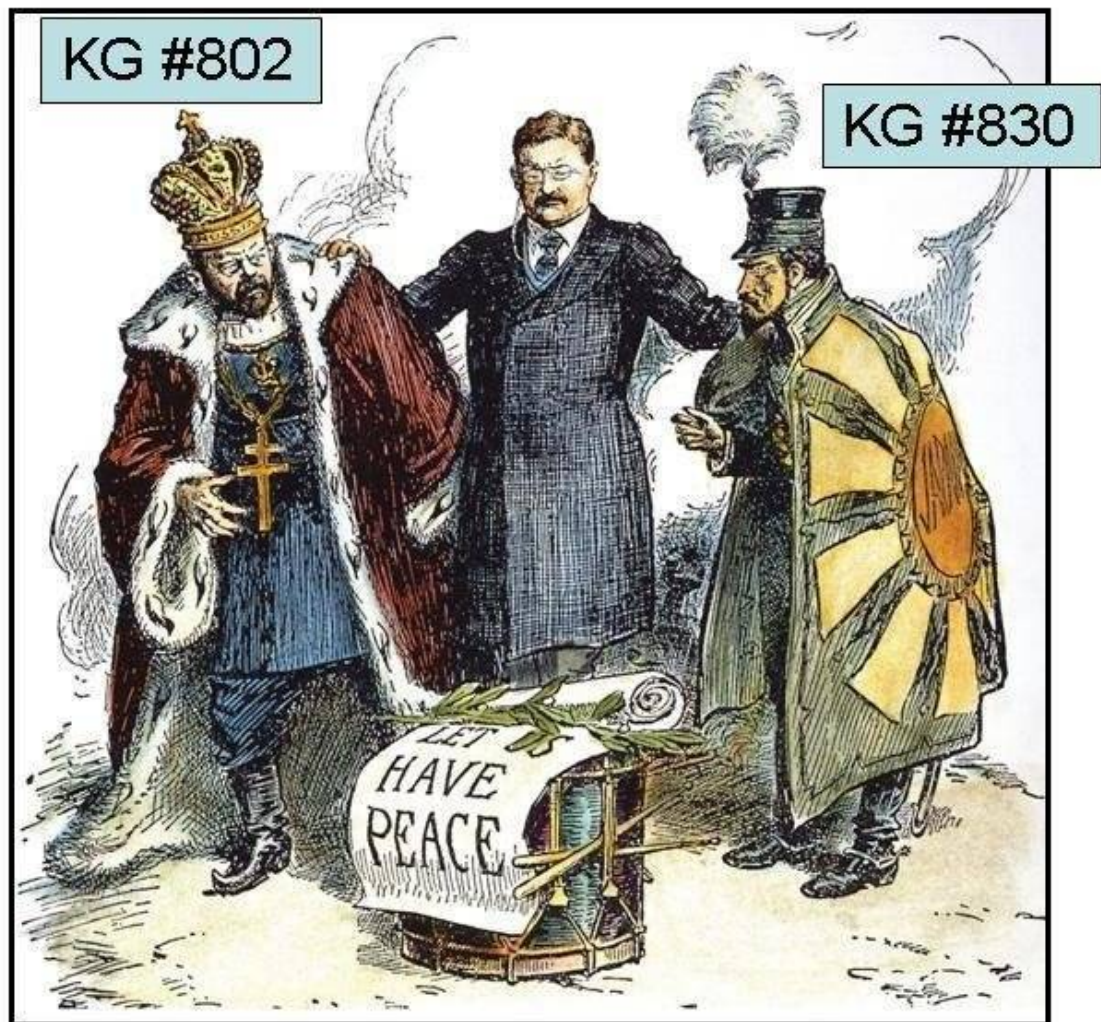
**Fig 124:** Russo-Japanese War was fought during 1904–1905

Both sides were controlled by the Knights of the Garter:

- Nicholas II KG #802, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (appointed KG in 1893)
- Mutsuhito KG #830, Emperor of Japan (appointed Knight of the Garter in 1905) (Emperor Meiji).

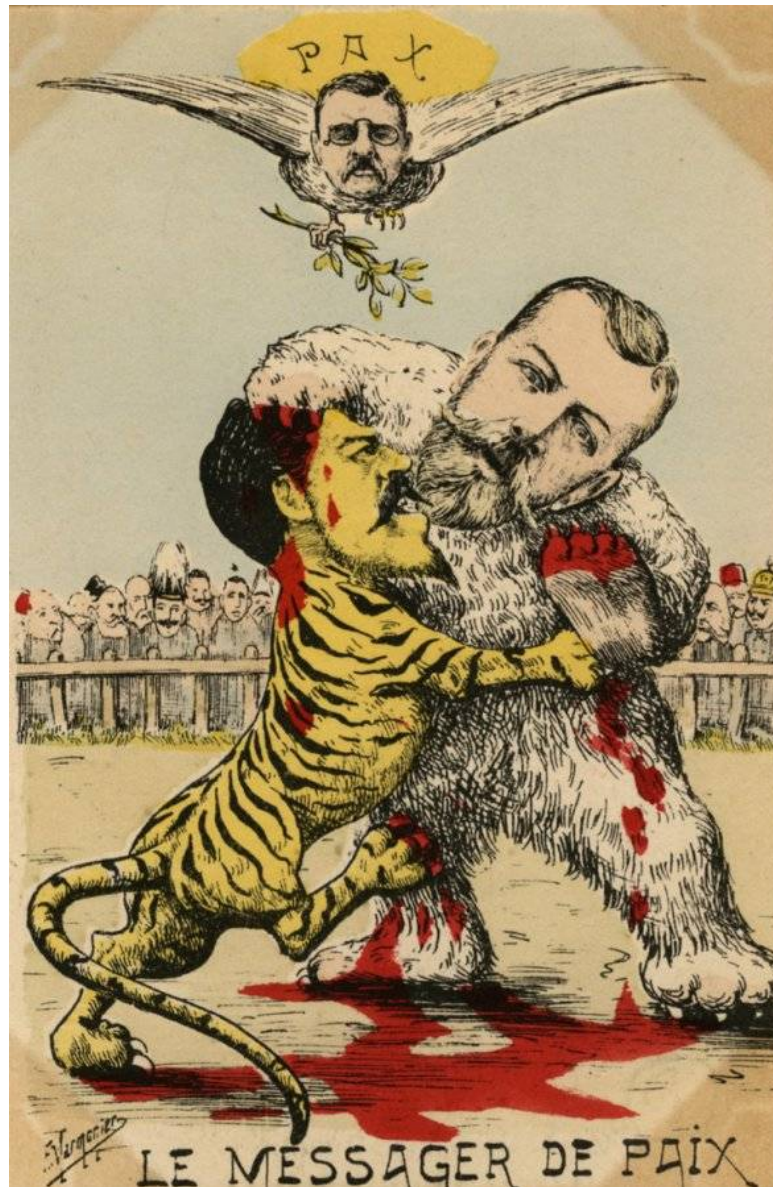


Russo – Japanese War 1904 – 1905  
Both Sides Were Controlled by the Knights of the Garter



**Fig 125:** Russo-Japanese War was fought during 1904–1905

The war was manufactured and controlled by the 'Knights of the Garter' with their primary objective of increasing power and influence over the Land of the Rising Sun.



**Fig 126:** US President Theodore Roosevelt depicted as the mediating 'Dove of Peace'

The war concluded with the Treaty of Portsmouth, 'mediated' by US President Theodore Roosevelt. The complete victory of the Japanese military surprised world observers. The consequences transformed the balance of power in East Asia, resulting in a re-assessment of Japan's recent entry onto the world stage. It was the first major military victory in the modern era of an Asian power over a European one.

Scholars continue to debate the historical significance of the war but the 'Knights of the Garter' had the end-result planned from the beginning.



## Knights of the Garter Humour

**Two Upstanding Leg-Ends ('British' Knights of the Garter) amongst a Royal Group on Hesse – 1899**

Royal Group on Hesse (1899)

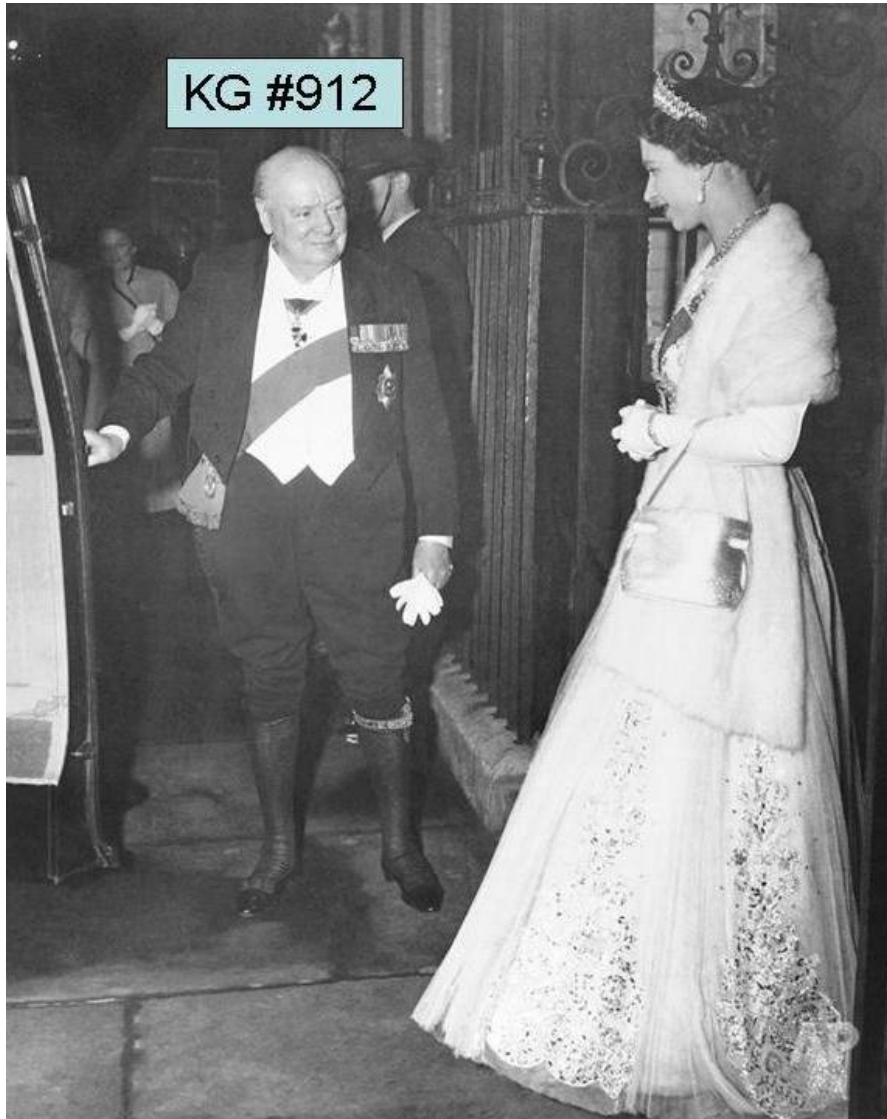


**Fig 127: KG #802** Nicholas II of Russia, **KG #797** Ernest Louis - Grand Duke of Hesse, Grand Dukes Boris, Andrei and Kirill of Russia, Prince Nicholas of Greece

**Ref:** <https://retro-vintage-photography.blogspot.com/2016/01/royal-group-on-hesse-in-1899.html>

### More Knights of the Garter ‘Humour’...

This time from Winston Churchill KG #912 (appointed 1953).



**Fig 128:** Winston Churchill KG #912 (appointed 1953) and Queen Elizabeth II

In 1945, when his party was voted out of office, Winston Churchill refused the honour when it was first offered to him, explaining in private, “I can hardly accept the **Order of the Garter** from the king after the people have given me the **Order of the Boot**.” Churchill relented, however, and was inducted into the order in 1953.

Ref: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-Most-Noble-Order-of-the-Garter>





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<http://www.ibiblio.org/apollo/ScansForConversion/AP11ROPE/>

<http://www.ibiblio.org/apollo/ScansForConversion/AP11ROPE/0731.jpg>

"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." – Neil Armstrong.

Everything about the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon was co-ordinated and controlled by the Knights of the Garter and the Holy Roman Empire.



**Fig 130:** Holy Roman Empire, Augsburg, Germany (1510).





**Fig 131:** Astronaut Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin took this Masonic Flag to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969.



**Fig 132:** Detail of the Masonic Flag that Aldrin took to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969



**Fig 133:** The Apollo 11 Lunar Module *Eagle* (July 1969) in landing configuration. Inside the module were Commander Neil A. Armstrong and Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin



**Fig 134:** NASA Apollo 11 Patch Design



**Fig 135:** 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Apollo 11 Commemorative Medal



**Fig 136:** The Washington Post Newspaper on Monday, July 21, 1969.

Headline 'The Eagle Has Landed' - Two Men Walk on the Moon.



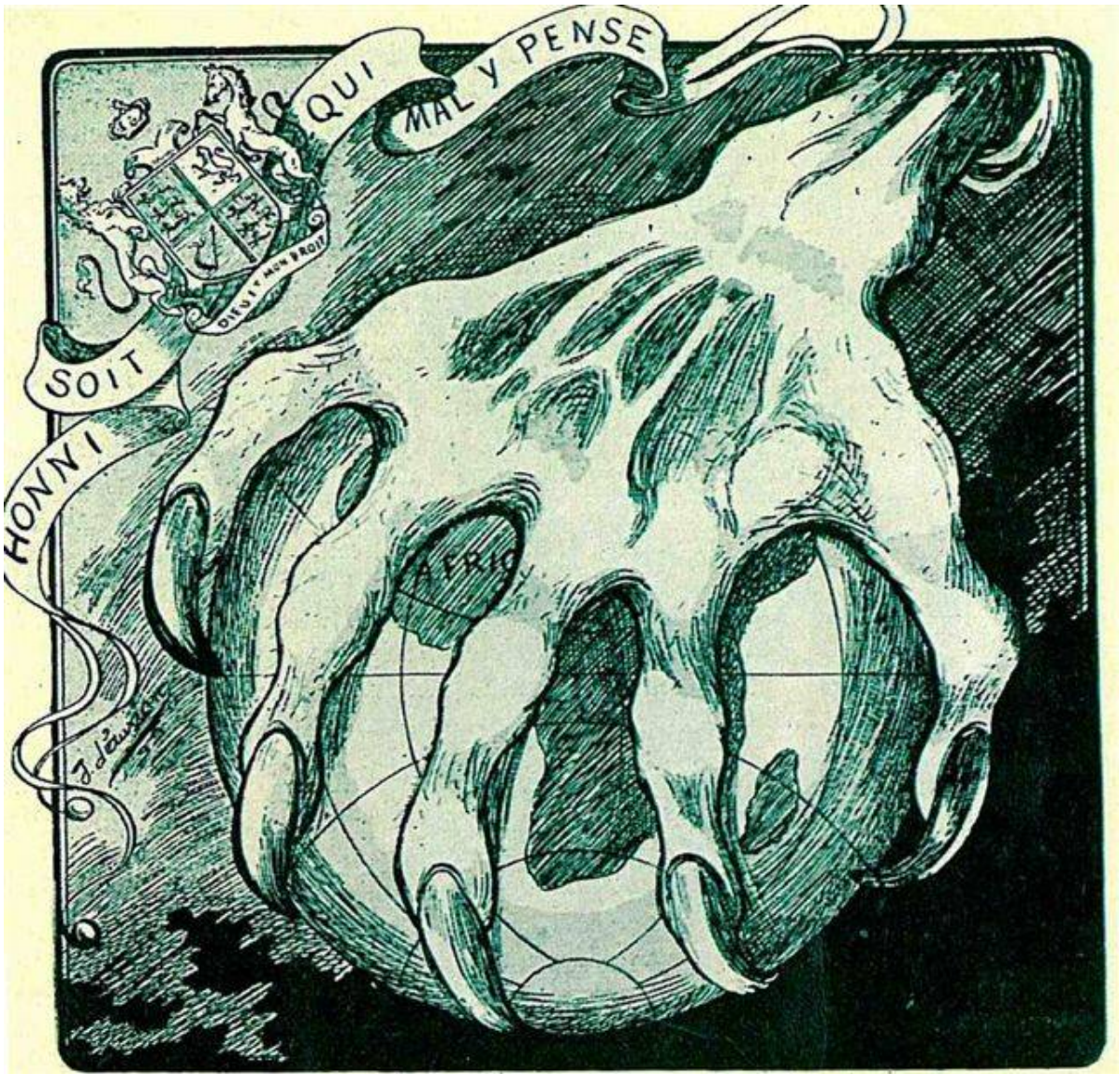
Typical Knights of the Garter ‘Humour’ – another famous ‘**Moon Walker**’ who was allowed to put the Knights of the Garter motto ('Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense') onto the gates of his ‘Neverland Ranch’ - **Michael Jackson**.



**Fig 137:** Michael Jackson’s Neverland Ranch displaying the Knights of the Garter motto



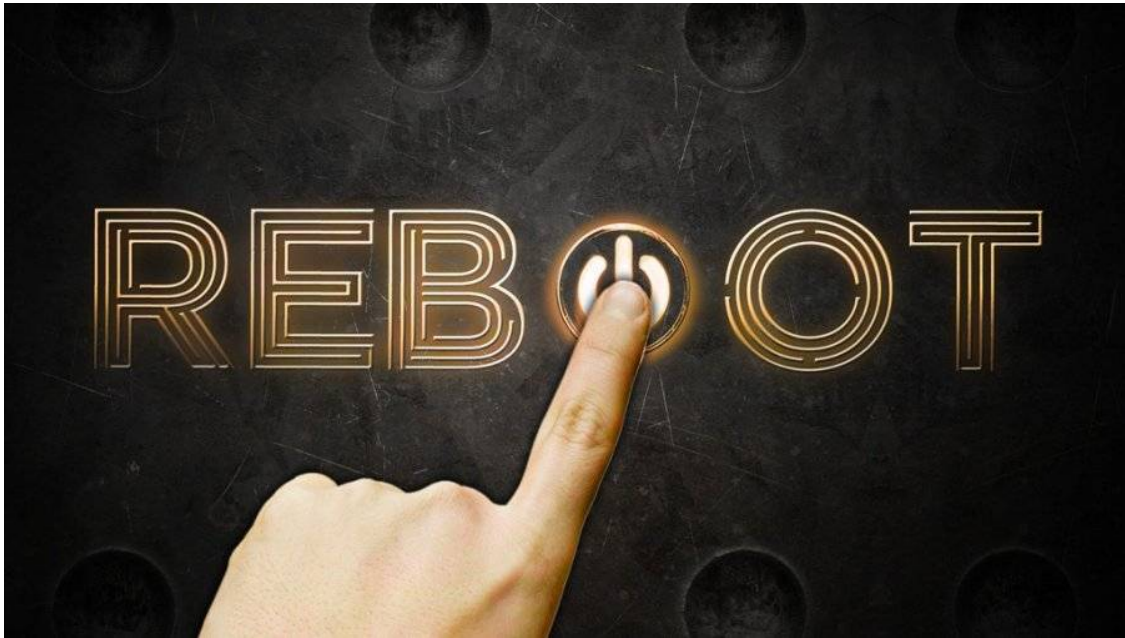
## The Holy Grail - The Quest for World Domination



**Fig 138:** French caricature from 1899 prophesying ‘**World Domination**’ by the **Knights of the Garter** with their motto ‘**Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense**’

With the march of Artificial Intelligence, World Domination is now firmly in their grasp.

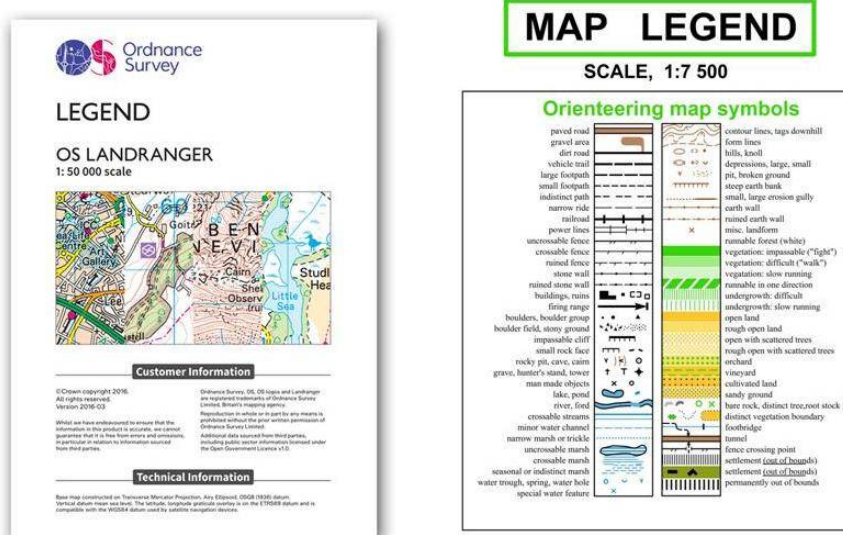
After all, why do we put a **'BOOT'** on a computer every time we start it up?



**Fig 139:** The Knights of the Garter putting boots on computers every time they are powered up.

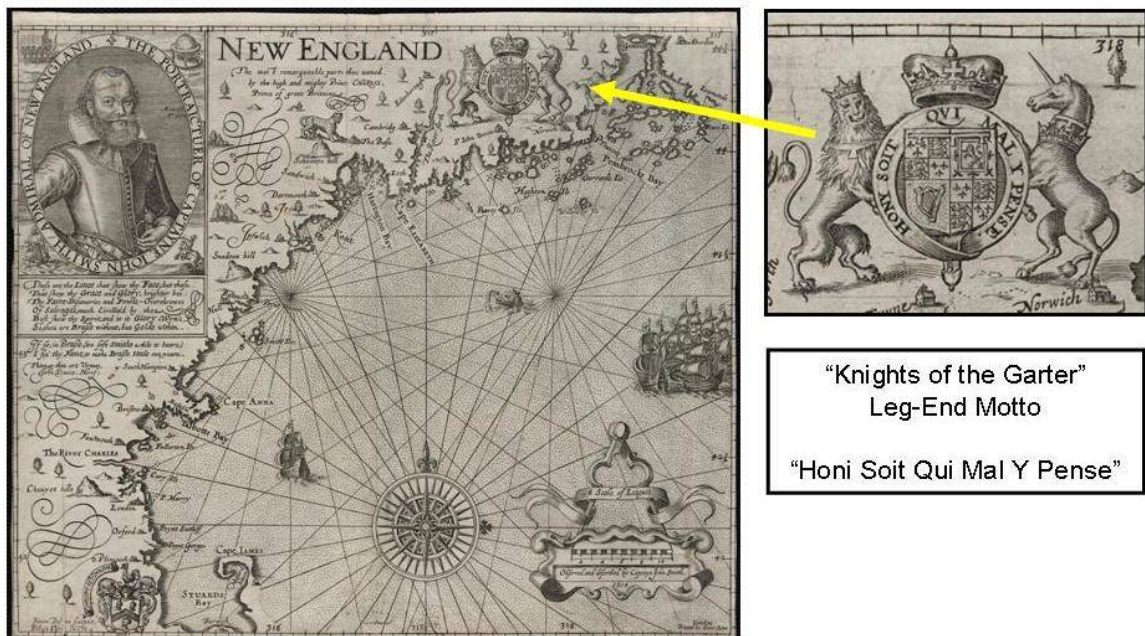


## Map Leg-Ends – More Knights of the Garter ‘Humour’



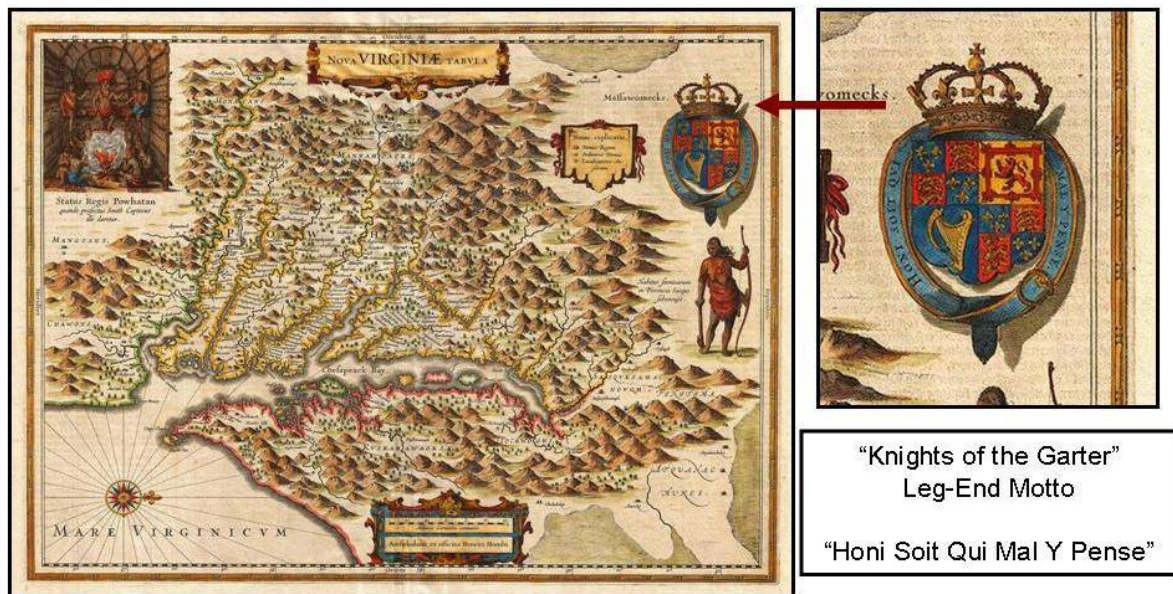
**Fig 140:** Modern Map Legends

## English Soldier and Admiral of New England - Capt John Smith (1580 – 1631) Map of New England c1616



**Fig 141:** Map of New England c1616 Displaying the Knights of the Garter ‘Leg-End’ Symbolism

English Soldier and Admiral of New England - Capt John Smith (1580 – 1631)  
Map of Virginia c1624



**Fig 142:** Map of Virginia c1624 Displaying the Knights of the Garter ‘Leg-End’ Symbolism



## Chapter 9 – History Repeating Itself

History repeating itself – the 'Order of the Garter' controlling ALL sides of any major Wars.



**Fig 143:** British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is currently the Head of the 'Order of the Knights of the Garter'



**Fig 144:** US President - Donald Trump visiting the Queen at Buckingham Palace



**Fig 145:** Chinese President - Xi Jinping visiting the Queen at Buckingham Palace.





**Fig 146:** Russian President - Vladimir Putin visiting the Queen (Head of the Knights of the Garter) and Prince Philip (KG #902 ) at Buckingham Palace, London, UK in June 2003.

The Queen has 'Super Powers' (at her disposal).....

America, China and Russia.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York KG#997 - Appointed Knight of the Garter in 2006



US Defence  
Secretary –  
Leon Panetta



Prince Andrew  
wearing his  
'Garter Star'

**Fig 147:** Prince Andrew, Duke of York – Knight of the Garter KG #997 (appointed 2006)



Prince Andrew, Duke of York KG#997 - Appointed Knight of the Garter in 2006



**Fig 148:** Prince Andrew and Jeffrey Epstein

Like the Garter Knights of old, Prince Andrew clearly has power and influence in international affairs.



**Fig 149:** Zimbabwean President - Robert Mugabe - Officially sanctioned by the Knights of the Garter.

Prince Charles, Lord Louis and Prince Philip - All 'Knights of the Garter'  
The Most Exclusive Order of 'British Knights'



**Fig 150:** Royal Knights of the Garter

Louis Mountbatten, 1st Viscount Mountbatten of Burma KG#897 appointed 1946.  
Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh KG#902 appointed 1947.  
Charles, Prince of Wales #KG920 appointed 1958.

## Chapter 10 – The Welsh Rebellion 1400-1415

### **Owain Glyndŵr's connections with the Knights of the Garter and the Welsh Rebellion of 1400-1415.**

At the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, the noble Welsh were likely one of the first casualties of the duplicitous but standard military tactics of the Knights of the Garter where both warring factions of a conflict are controlled at a higher level.

Owain Glyndŵr (a Welsh folk hero) acquired a mythical status as a Welsh rebel who instigated a fierce and long-running yet ultimately unsuccessful war of independence with the aim of ending English rule in Wales during the Late Middle Ages. He was the last native Welshman to hold the title Prince of Wales.

### **If only the Welsh knew the real story of Owain's connections with the Knights of the Garter.....**

Glyndŵr was born around 1359 to a prosperous landed family, part of the Anglo-Welsh gentry of the Welsh Marches (the border between England and Wales) in northeast Wales. This group moved easily between Welsh and English societies and languages, occupying important offices for the Marcher Lords while maintaining their position as uchelwyr — nobles descended from the pre-conquest Welsh royal dynasties - in traditional Welsh society.

After an upbringing involving legal studies in London at the Inns of Court, Glyndŵr entered the English King's military service in 1384.

In August 1385, Glyndŵr served King Richard II (**KG #61** appointed 1377) under the command of John of Gaunt (**KG #36** appointed 1361).

In March 1387, Owain was in southeast England under Richard FitzAlan, 4th Earl of Arundel (**KG #74** appointed 1387), in the English Channel at the defeat of a Franco-Spanish-Flemish fleet off the coast of Kent.

Glyndŵr possibly served as a squire to Henry Bolingbroke (later Henry IV of England) (**KG #62** appointed 1377), son of John of Gaunt, at the short, sharp Battle of Radcot Bridge in December 1387. He had gained three years' concentrated military experience with the Knights of the Garter in different theatres and seen at first hand some key events and people.

In the late 1390s, a series of events began to push Owain towards 'rebellion', in what was later to be called the Welsh Revolt, the Glyndŵr Rising or (within Wales) the Last War of Independence.



## Fourteenth Edition

After a number of initial confrontations between King Henry IV and Owain's followers in September and October 1400, the revolt began to spread. Much of northern and central Wales went over to Owain.

In 1400, Henry IV appointed Henry Percy (**KG #77** appointed 1388) – the famous "Hotspur" – to bring the country to order.

In 1402 Richard Grey, 4th Baron Grey of Codnor (**KG #107** appointed 1404) was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Owain Glyndŵr for the release of Reginald Grey, 3rd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. He was appointed justice of South Wales in 1403, a position he held until 1407.

The Welsh rebellion was finally quelled in 1415 after much warring and bloodshed on both sides – something considered to be a good result as far as the Knights of the Garter are concerned.

Nothing certain is known of Owain after 1412.

Despite enormous rewards being offered, he was neither captured nor betrayed. He ignored royal pardons. Glyndŵr was most likely rewarded by the Knights of the Garter in his retirement for his treacherous endeavours against the Welsh.

Many prominent English families are descended from Owain, including the De Vere family, successive holders of the title Earl of Oxford, and the Cavendish family (Dukes of Devonshire).

There is every likelihood that Owain Glyndŵr was in league with the Knights of the Garter and the Welsh Revolt was manufactured and controlled with the primary objective of assuming power and control over the Welsh.

These duplicitous KG tactics have continued to work up to the present day - Prince Charles, the current Prince of Wales is a Knight of the Garter (**KG #920** appointed 1958 when he was just 10 years old).

## Chapter 11 – The English War of the Roses 1455 – 1487

### Wars of the Roses (1455 – 1487)

After the Welsh Rebellion of 1400 – 1415, the English were the next casualties of the duplicitous but standard military tactics of the Knights of the Garter where both warring factions of a conflict are controlled at a higher level.

The Wars of the Roses were a series of English Civil Wars fought for control of the throne of England between supporters of two rival cadet branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: the House of Lancaster, associated with the Red Rose of Lancaster, and the House of York, whose symbol was the White Rose of York.

<b>House of Lancaster</b> <b>House of Tudor</b>	<b>House of York</b>
Supported by:	Supported by:
<b>Kingdom of Scotland</b> <b>Kingdom of France</b>	<b>Duchy of Burgundy</b> (Charles, Duke of Burgundy <b>KG #201</b> )
Henry VI <b>KG</b>	Edward IV <b>KG</b>
Henry VII <b>KG</b>	Richard III <b>KG</b>
Margaret of Anjou ( <b>Lady of the Garter</b> )	Richard of York, 3rd Duke of York <b>KG #148</b>
Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham, 6th Earl of Stafford <b>KG #145</b>	Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury <b>KG #152</b>
John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury <b>KG #173</b>	William Neville, 1st Earl of Kent <b>KG #155</b>
James Butler, 5th Earl of Ormond, 1st Earl of Wiltshire <b>KG #177</b>	John Mowbray, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, <b>KG #170</b>
Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Pembroke <b>KG #180</b>	Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick <b>KG #181 (fought for both sides)</b>
Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick <b>KG #181 (fought for both sides)</b>	George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence <b>KG #185</b>
John Neville, 1st Marquess of Montagu <b>KG #189 (fought for both sides)</b>	William Hastings, 1st Baron Hastings <b>KG #188</b>
Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland <b>KG #213</b>	John Neville, 1st Marquess of Montagu <b>KG #189 (fought for both sides)</b>
John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford <b>KG #228</b>	John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk <b>KG #207</b>
Edward Courtenay, 1st Earl of Devon <b>KG #241</b>	Francis Lovell, 1st Viscount Lovell <b>KG #221</b>

## Chapter 12 – The Irish Battle of the Boyne 1690

The Battle of the Boyne was a battle in 1690 between the Jacobite forces of the deposed **King James II** (KG #439 appointed 1642) of England and Ireland, VII of Scotland and the Williamite forces of **King William III** (KG #456 appointed 1653) who, with his wife Queen Mary II (his cousin and James's daughter), had acceded to the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1689. The battle took place across the River Boyne close to the town of Drogheda in the Kingdom of Ireland, modern-day Republic of Ireland, and resulted in a victory for William.

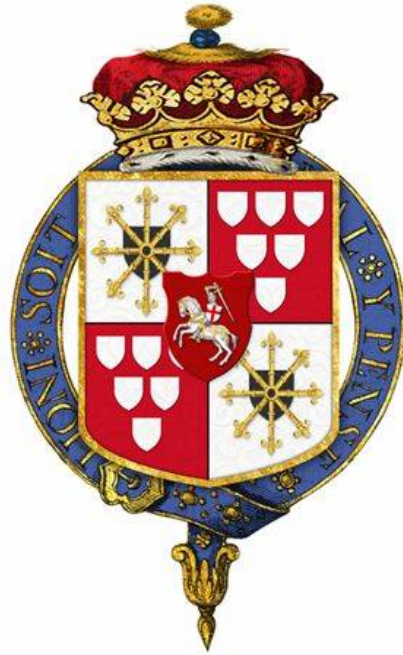
**King James II's** commanders included **James FitzJames, 1st Duke of Berwick** (KG #495 appointed 1688)



**Fig 151:** Jacobite Commander - James FitzJames, 1st Duke of Berwick (KG #495 appointed 1688)

William's commander-in-chief was **Frederic Herman de Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg**.(KG #497 appointed 1689)





**Fig 152:** Williamite Commander - Frederic Herman de Schomberg, 1st Duke of Schomberg.(**KG #497** appointed 1689)

The best Williamite infantry were from Denmark supplied by **Prince George of Denmark** (**KG #487** appointed 1684).

## Battle of the Boyne – Ireland 1690

Irish '*Match Fixing*' by the Knights of the Garter (KG)

### Williamite Commanders

**KG #456** William III, Prince of Orange   **KG #487** Prince George of Denmark

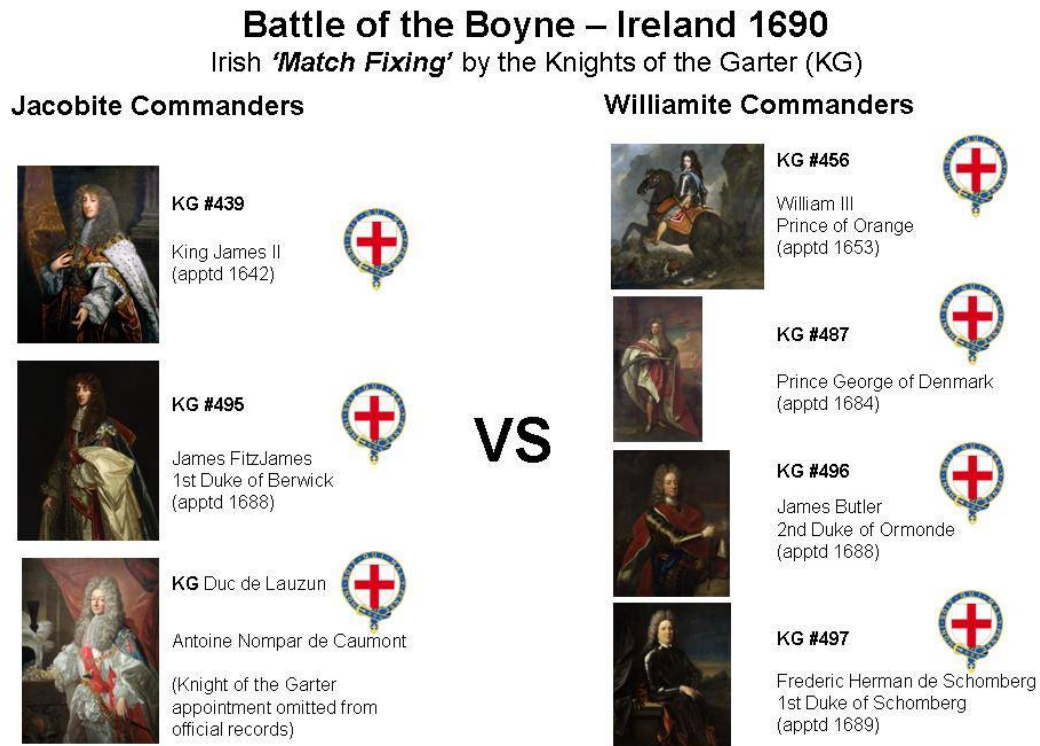


King William III (1650–1702) and Prince George of Denmark (1653–1708) at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690 by Jan Wyck (1645 – 1700). National Trust Collection: Chirk Castle, Wrexham.

**Fig 153: William III KG #456 and Prince George of Denmark KG #487 at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690 by Jan Wyck (1645–1700)**

The battle took place on 1 July 1690. William's forces defeated James's army, which consisted mostly of raw recruits in a somewhat one-sided affair.

Both sides of the battle were controlled by the Knights of the Garter.



**Fig 154: Jacobite and Williamite Commanders - Knights of the Garter controlling both sides of the Battle of the Boyne, Ireland 1690**



## Battle of the Boyne – Ireland 1690

Irish *'Match Fixing'* by the Knights of the Garter (KG)

**French Jacobite  
Commander**

Musée de l'Armée, Paris,  
exposition Mai 2014.  
Artist: Alexis Simon Belle  
(1674–1734)).

Knight of the Garter Motto  
'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'



**Duc de Lauzun - Knight of the Garter**  
(Appointment omitted from official records)



KG Motto plus  
'George and the Dragon' Collar



**Fig 155: Jacobite Commander – Antoine Nompar de Caumont, Duc de Lauzun KG**

Half the Williamite forces were foreigners – a mixture of French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes and Prussians (Brandenburgers)

(Ref: [libraryireland.com/JoyceHistory/Boyne.php](http://libraryireland.com/JoyceHistory/Boyne.php))

Brandenburgian troops were supplied by KG #499 Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg (appointed 1690)

Swedish troops supplied by KG #469 Charles XI, King of Sweden (appointed 1668).

The 'Most Noble Order of the Knights of the Garter' founded in 1348 Woodstock, Oxford was historically limited to ~24 Knights.

It appears that 7 out of these ~24 Knights of the Garter played active roles in the 'Battle of the Boyne' with 2 further knights facilitating the conflict with crack troop supplies from Sweden and Brandenburg.

The result of the battle and the victors had been decided well in advance of this fateful day.

## Chapter 13 – The Scottish Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745



**Fig 156: Jacobite Rising of 1715 co-ordinated by the Knights of the Garter**

### Jacobite Forces

James Francis Edward Stuart **KG** (1688 to 1766), nicknamed **'The Old Pretender'**, was the son of King James II and VII of England, Scotland and Ireland, and his second wife, Mary of Modena.

James was supported by:

- i) Louis XIV of France (his cousin).
- ii) John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar **KG** (1675 to 1732). Knight of the Garter (appointment omitted from official records). Nicknamed **'Bobbing John'** due to his tendency for switching sides...

**Jacobite Leader at the Rising of 1715**  
James Francis Edward Stuart (1688 to 1766)  
(Knight of the Garter)



**'The Old Pretender'**

**Knight of the Garter Motto**  
'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'



**Fig 157:** James Francis Edward Stuart **KG** (1688 to 1766)



**Jacobite Commander at the Rising of 1715**  
John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar (1675 to 1732)  
(Knight of the Garter)



Nicknamed '**Bobbing John**' due to his tendency for switching sides...

**Knight of the Garter Motto**  
'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'



**Fig 158:** John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar **KG** (1675 to 1732).

**Hanoverian Commander at the Jacobite Rising of 1715**

John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll (1680 to 1743)



**Knight of the Garter #517**  
(Apptd 1710)

**Knight of the Garter Symbol**  
'George and the Dragon'



**Fig 159:** John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll **KG #517** (1680 to 1743)

Forces loyal to Hanoverian King George I **KG #509** (apptd 1701) were placed under the command of John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll **KG #517** (apptd 1710)

On 22 October 1715, John Erskine 6th Earl of Mar **KG** received his commission from James Stuart **KG** appointing him commander of the Jacobite army. His forces outnumbered the Duke of Argyll's Hanoverian army by three-to-one, and Mar decided to march on Stirling Castle.

On 13 November 1715 at Sheriffmuir, the two forces joined battle. The fighting was indecisive, but near the end, the Jacobites numbered 4,000 to Argyll's 1,000. Mar's force began to advance on Argyll, who was poorly protected, but Mar did not close in to claim a decisive victory?

Instead, Mar retreated to Perth. On the same day as the Battle of Sheriffmuir, Inverness surrendered to Hanoverian forces, and a smaller Jacobite force led by Mackintosh of Borlum was defeated at Preston.

After the unsuccessful invasion of 1715, James lived in Papal territory, first at Avignon (April 1716–February 1717) then at Pesaro (1717) and Urbino (July 1717–November 1718). Pope Clement XI offered James the Palazzo del Re in Rome as his residence, which he accepted. Pope Innocent XIII, like his predecessor, showed much support. James was granted a life annuity of eight thousand Roman scudi. Such help enabled him to organise a Jacobite court at Rome, where he lived in splendour.

## Jacobite Rising – Scotland 1745 The Battle of Culloden

Scottish '*Match Fixing*' by the Knights of the Garter (KG)

### Jacobite Leaders and Commanders



James Francis Edward Stuart KG



(Knight of the Garter  
appointment omitted from  
official records)



'Bonnie Prince Charlie'  
Charles Edward Louis John Casimir  
Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart KG



(Knight of the Garter  
appointment omitted from  
official records)

VS

### Hanoverian Leaders and Commanders



KG #515

King George II  
(apptd 1706)



KG #546

Prince William Augustus  
Duke of Cumberland  
(apptd 1730)



**Fig 160: Battle of Culloden, Scotland 1745 co-ordinated by the Knights of the Garter**

The Battle of Culloden was the final confrontation of the Jacobite rising of 1745.



### Jacobite Forces

"Bonnie Prince Charlie" - Charles Edward Louis John Casimir Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart **KG** (1720 to 1788)

Supported by

i) Louis XV – King of France

ii) James Francis Edward Stuart **KG**

Prince Charles Edward Stuart (1720 – 1788) ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") was the son of Prince James Francis Edward Stuart (1688 – 1766) **Knight of the Garter** ("The Old Pretender")

#### Jacobite Leader at the Rising of 1745 – The Battle of Culloden

Charles Edward Louis John Casimir Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart (1720 to 1788)  
(**Knight of the Garter**)



**Bonnie Prince Charlie**  
**'The Young Pretender'**

**Knight of the Garter Motto**  
**'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'**



**Fig 161:** Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") wearing the Garter Star and Sash (Scottish National Gallery)

James Francis Edward Stuart (**Knight of the Garter**). 'The Old Pretender'



**Knight of the Garter Motto**  
'Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense'



**Fig 162:** Prince James Francis Edward Stuart wearing the Garter Star and Sash (National Portrait Gallery)

### **Hanoverian Forces**

Forces loyal to Hanoverian King George II **KG #515** (apptd 1706) were placed under the command of his son, Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland **KG #546** (1721 to 1765).

**Hanoverian Leader at the Jacobite Rising of 1745 - The Battle of Culloden**  
Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (1721 to 1765)



**Knight of the Garter #546**  
(Apptd 1730)

**'Butcher' Cumberland**

due to his indiscriminate slaughter of the Highlanders he presided over in the aftermath of Culloden. The treatment he meted out cemented his position as the most despised figure in Scottish history.

The noble Scottish Clans had *finally* been crushed by the Holy Roman Empire.....

**Fig 163:** Hanoverian Commander - William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (**KG #546** appointed 1730) – 'Butcher Cumberland'

On 16 April 1746, the Jacobite forces of Prince Charles Edward Stuart (**Knight of the Garter**) were decisively defeated by Hanoverian forces commanded by William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (**KG #546** appointed 1730), on Drumossie Moor near Inverness in the Scottish Highlands.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 Jacobites were killed or wounded in the brief battle. In contrast, only about 300 government soldiers were killed or wounded.

Both sides of the battle were controlled by the Knights of the Garter.

It was the last pitched battle fought on British soil.

Given the false pretences for the Jacobite Risings which were carefully co-ordinated, controlled and stage managed by the **Knights of the Garter**, the nicknames for James Stuart – the '*Old Pretender*' and Charles Stuart - the '*Young Pretender*' couldn't be more appropriate.



Bonnie Prince Charlie would ultimately evade capture and leave the country aboard the French frigate L'Heureux, (*'The Happy'* in French) arriving in France in September.

Charles spent the remainder of his life on the continent, except for one secret visit to London between the 5th and the 11th of September, 1750.

James died in Rome on 1 January 1766 and was buried in the crypt of St. Peter's Basilica in present-day Vatican City. His burial is marked by the Monument to the Royal Stuarts. His claimed reign had lasted for 64 years, 3 months and 16 days, longer than any British monarch until Queen Elizabeth II's reign surpassed it on 23 May 2016.

Charles died in Rome of a stroke on 31 January 1788, aged 67. He was first buried in Frascati Cathedral near Rome, where his brother Henry Benedict Stuart was bishop. At Henry's death in 1807, Charles's remains (except his heart) were moved to the crypt of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican where they were laid to rest next to those of his brother and his father near the monument to the Royal Stuarts. His mother is also buried in St. Peter's Basilica. His heart remained in Frascati Cathedral, where it is contained in a small urn beneath the floor under a monument.

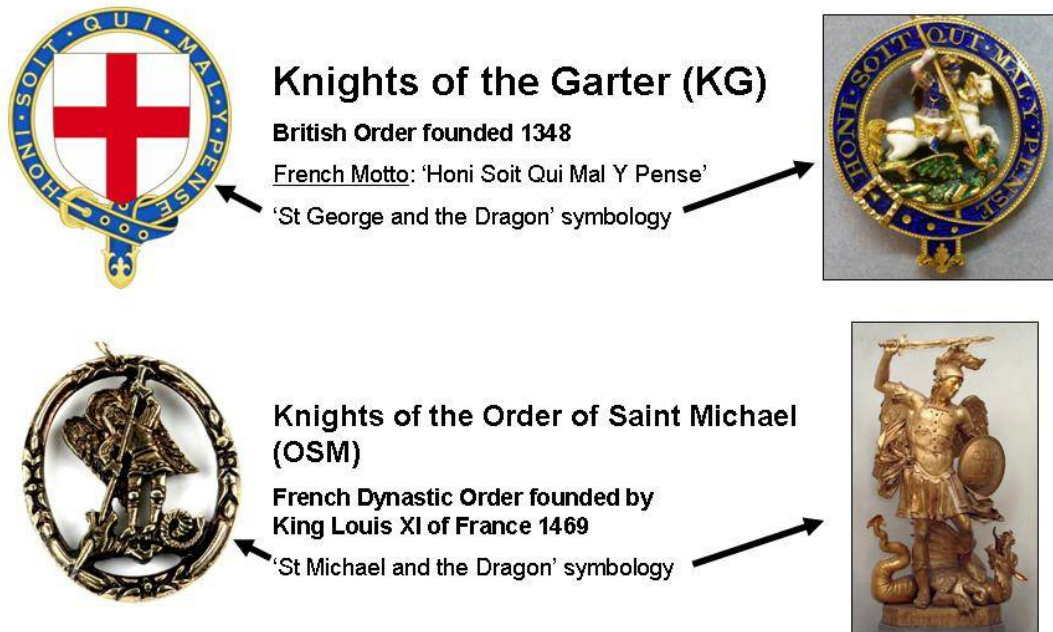
(The tomb of James Francis Edward Stuart, Charles Edward Stuart and Henry Benedict Stuart resides in St. Peter's Basilica, the Vatican, Rome).

### **The Scots Had Finally Been Defeated**

Where the Roman Empire and the Caesars had failed in defeating the brave, noble and staunchly independent Scottish Highland Clans, the Holy Roman Empire and the Knights of the Garter had achieved a monumental victory due to a military master-class in gamesmanship, warfare and subterfuge.

## Chapter 14 – The French Connection

### Two Elite Catholic Knights Orders – British and French



**Fig 164:** George, Michael and the Dragon – Elite British and French Knights Orders

***French Kings - British Knights – Catholic Orders***



**Fig 165:** French Kings – Members of both elite British and French Knights Orders

French Kings are always appointed head of the elite French Knights Order of St Michael.

The following French Kings also enjoyed membership of the elite British Knights Order of the Garter.

KG#292	FRANCIS I, King of France
KG#326	HENRY II, King of France
KG#348	CHARLES IX, King of France
KG#361	HENRY III, King of France
KG#374	HENRY IV, King of France
KG#642	LOUIS XVIII, King of France
KG#659	CHARLES X, King of France
KG#694	LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French



### De-Coding 'The (French) Ambassadors' by Hans Holbein the Younger (1533)

The Ambassadors (1533) is a painting by Hans Holbein the Younger. Jean de Dinteville and George de Selves were French ambassadors to England's King Henry VIII. The painting incorporates the date of Easter Week, April 1533 – a pivotal moment during the English Reformation. As well as being a double portrait, the painting contains a still life of several meticulously rendered objects, the meaning of which is the cause of much debate. It also incorporates a much-cited example of anamorphosis in painting. It is part of the collection at the National Gallery in London.

#### The Ambassadors (1533) - Hans Holbein

Jean de Dinteville (1504 to 1555)  
Knight of the Order of St Michael (OSM)  
French Ambassador to England's King Henry VIII



#### Order of Saint Michael (OSM)

French dynastic order founded by  
King Louis XI of France in 1469  
'St Michael and the Dragon'



Georges de Selves (1508 to 1541)  
Roman Catholic Bishop Elect of Lavau



Easter Week, April 1533 – a pivotal  
moment during the English Reformation

**Fig 166:** Jean de Dinteville – French Ambassador and Knight of the Order of St Michael

### The Ambassadors (1533) - Hans Holbein

Easter Week, April 1533 – a pivotal moment during the English Reformation



**Fig 167:** The French Ambassadors assisting with the faux conflict between Henry VIII KG OSM, King of England and Francis I KG OSM, King of France

Henry VIII, King of England and Francis I, King of France were reciprocal members of their own elite knights orders - the Order of the Garter and the Order of St Michael.

### The Ambassadors (1533) - Hans Holbein

Decoding the Celestial Globe  
Knights and Dragon Symbology



Draco representing the Dragon



Equus and Pegasus representing the Equestrian Knights

St George and the Dragon  
(English Knights of the  
Order of the Garter)

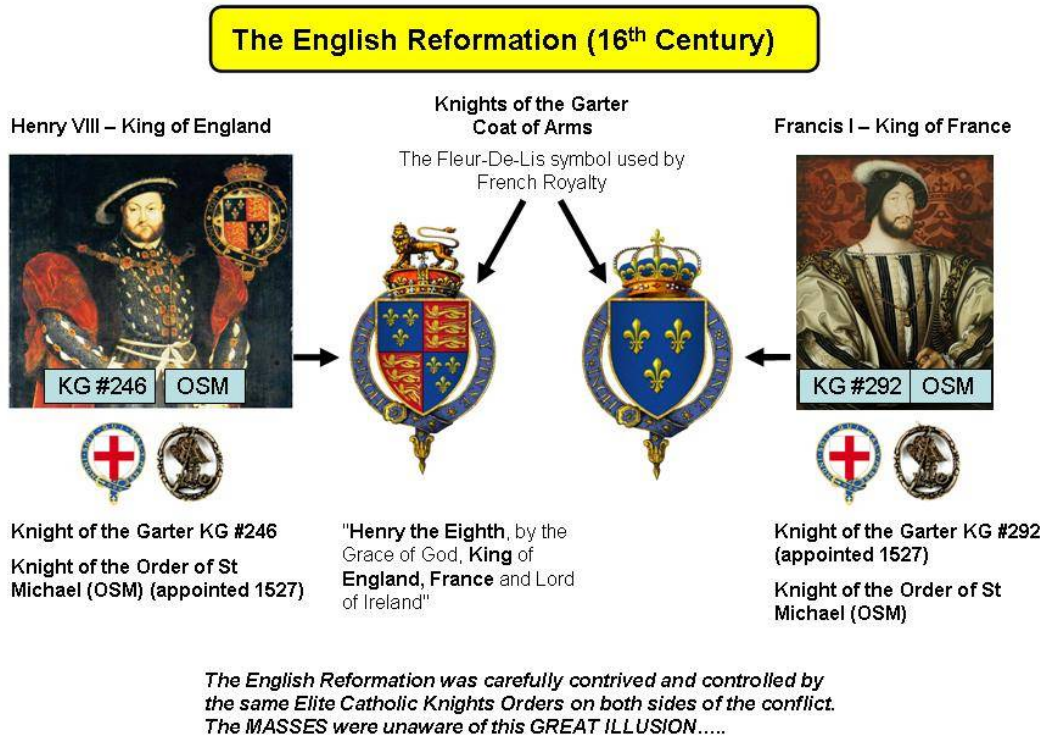


St Michael and the Dragon  
(French Knights of the  
Order of St Michael)



**Fig 168:** Knights and Dragon Symbology in the Celestial Globe





**Fig 169:** The English Reformation – carefully managed by Elite Catholic Knights Orders



## Chapter 15 – The Italian Wars of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century



**Fig 170:** Italian War of 1521–1526

The Italian War of 1521–1526, sometimes known as the Four Years' War was a part of the Italian Wars. The war pitted Francis I of France and the Republic of Venice against the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, Henry VIII of England, and the Papal States.

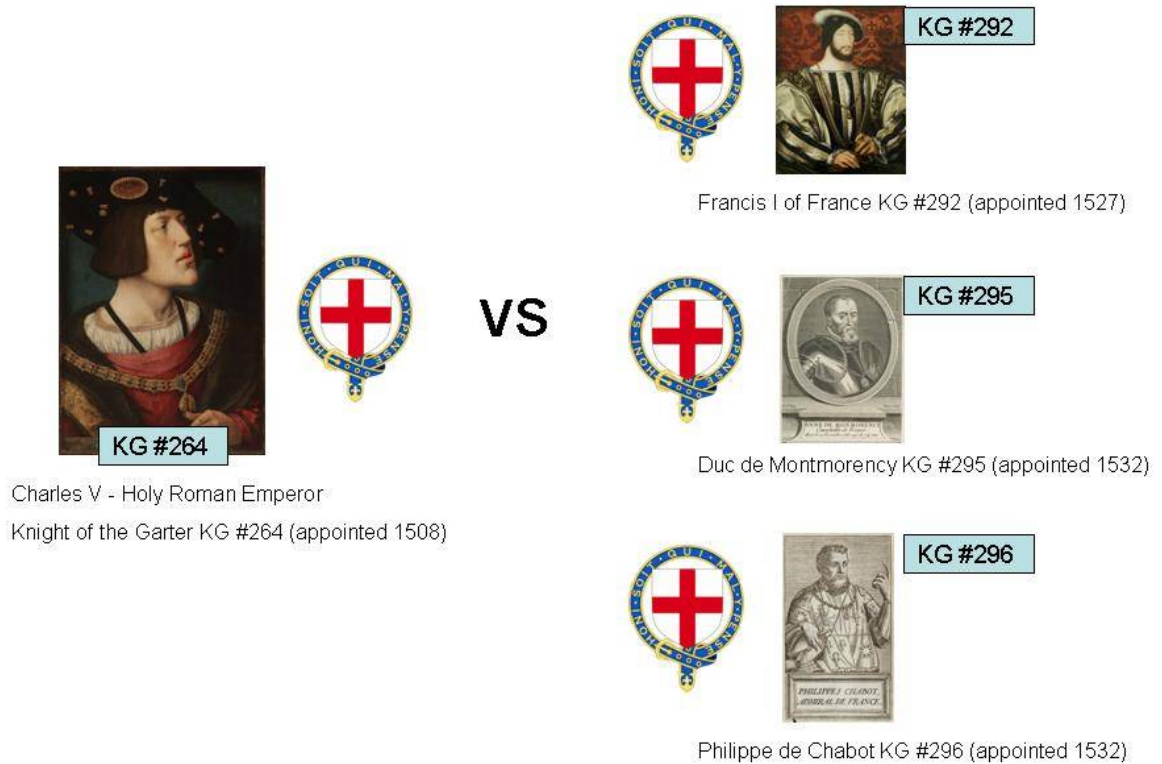
### The War of the League of Cognac (1526–30)



**Fig 171:** The War of the League of Cognac (1526–30)

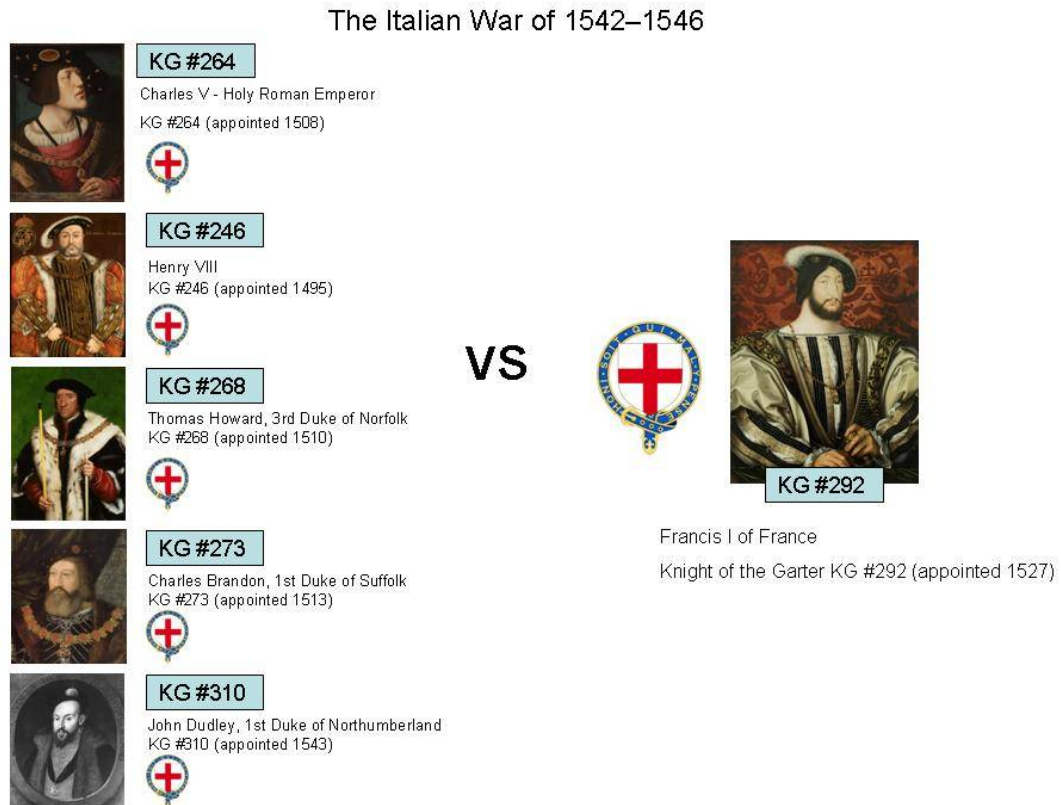
The War of the League of Cognac (1526–30) was fought between the Habsburg dominions of Charles V—primarily the Holy Roman Empire and Habsburg Spain—and the League of Cognac, an alliance including the Kingdom of France, Pope Clement VII, the Republic of Venice, the Kingdom of England, the Duchy of Milan, and the Republic of Florence.

### The Italian War of 1536–1538



**Fig 172:** Italian War of 1536–1538

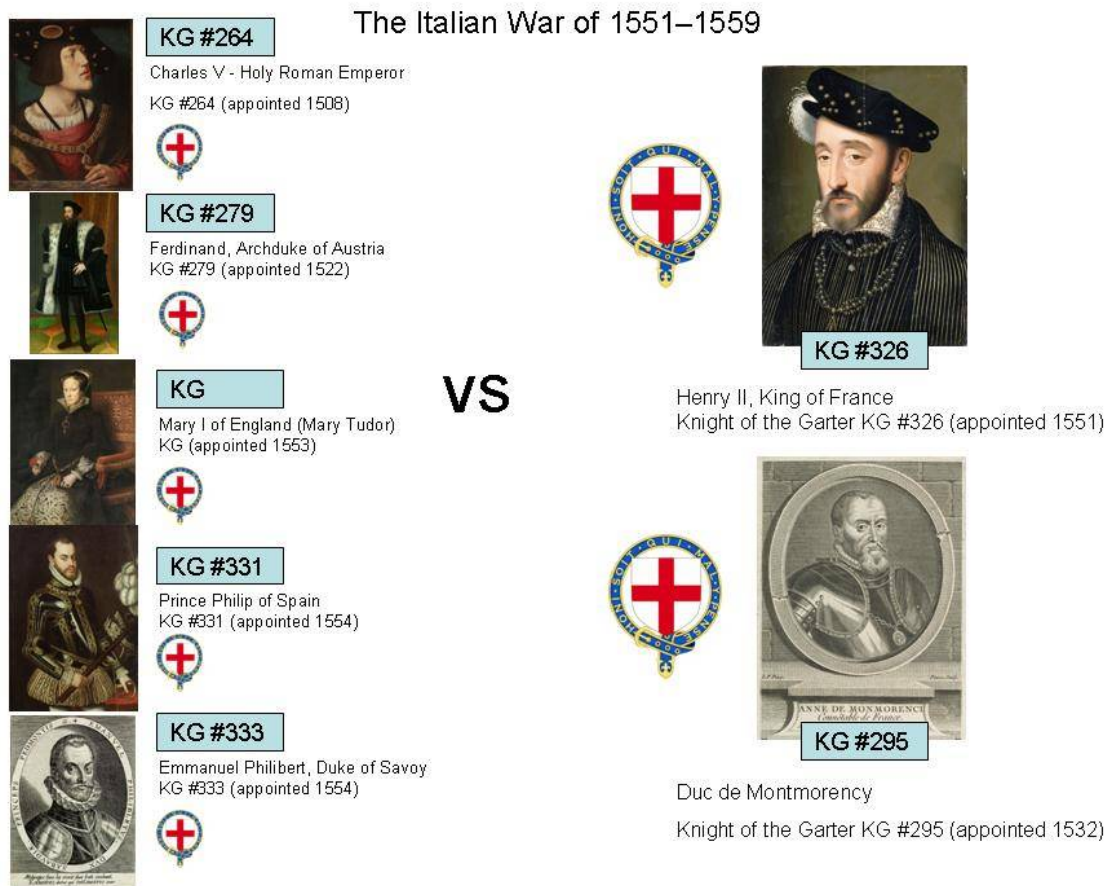
The Italian war of 1536–1538 was a conflict between King Francis I of France and Charles V, King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor.



**Fig 173:** Italian War of 1542–1546

The Italian War of 1542–1546 was a conflict late in the Italian Wars, pitting Francis I of France and Suleiman I of the Ottoman Empire against the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Henry VIII of England. The course of the war saw extensive fighting in Italy, France, and the Low Countries, as well as attempted invasions of Spain and England. The conflict was inconclusive...





**Fig 174:** Italian War of 1551–1559

The Italian War of 1551–1559, sometimes known as the Habsburg–Valois War and the Last Italian War, began when Henry II of France, who had succeeded Francis I to the throne, declared war against Holy Roman Emperor Charles V with the intent of recapturing Italy and ensuring French, rather than Habsburg, domination of European affairs.

## Chapter 16 – The Eagle Has Landed

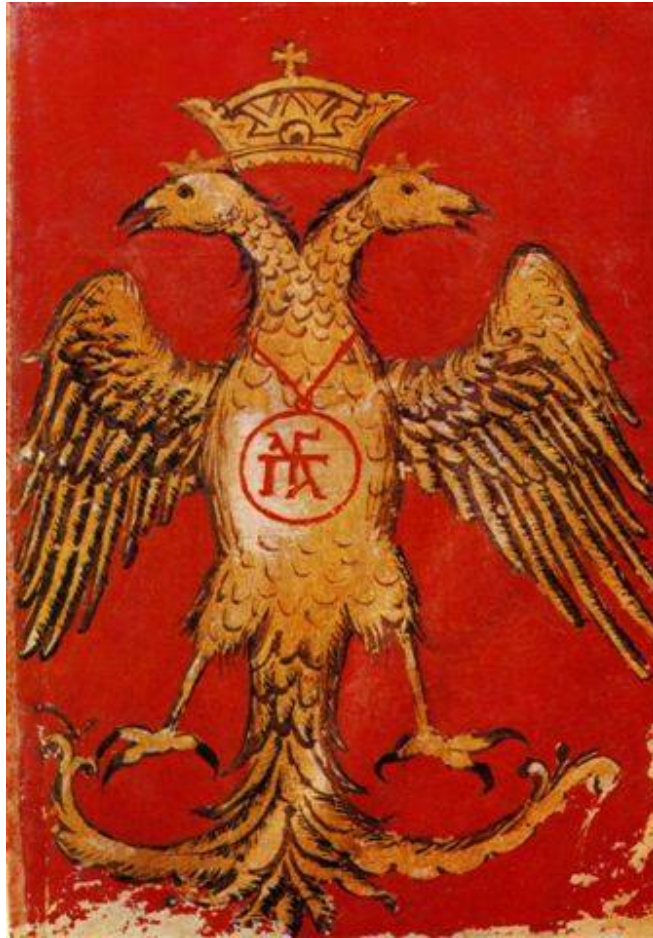
Echoes of the Holy Roman Empire.



**Fig 175:** Holy Roman Empire, Augsburg, Germany (1510)

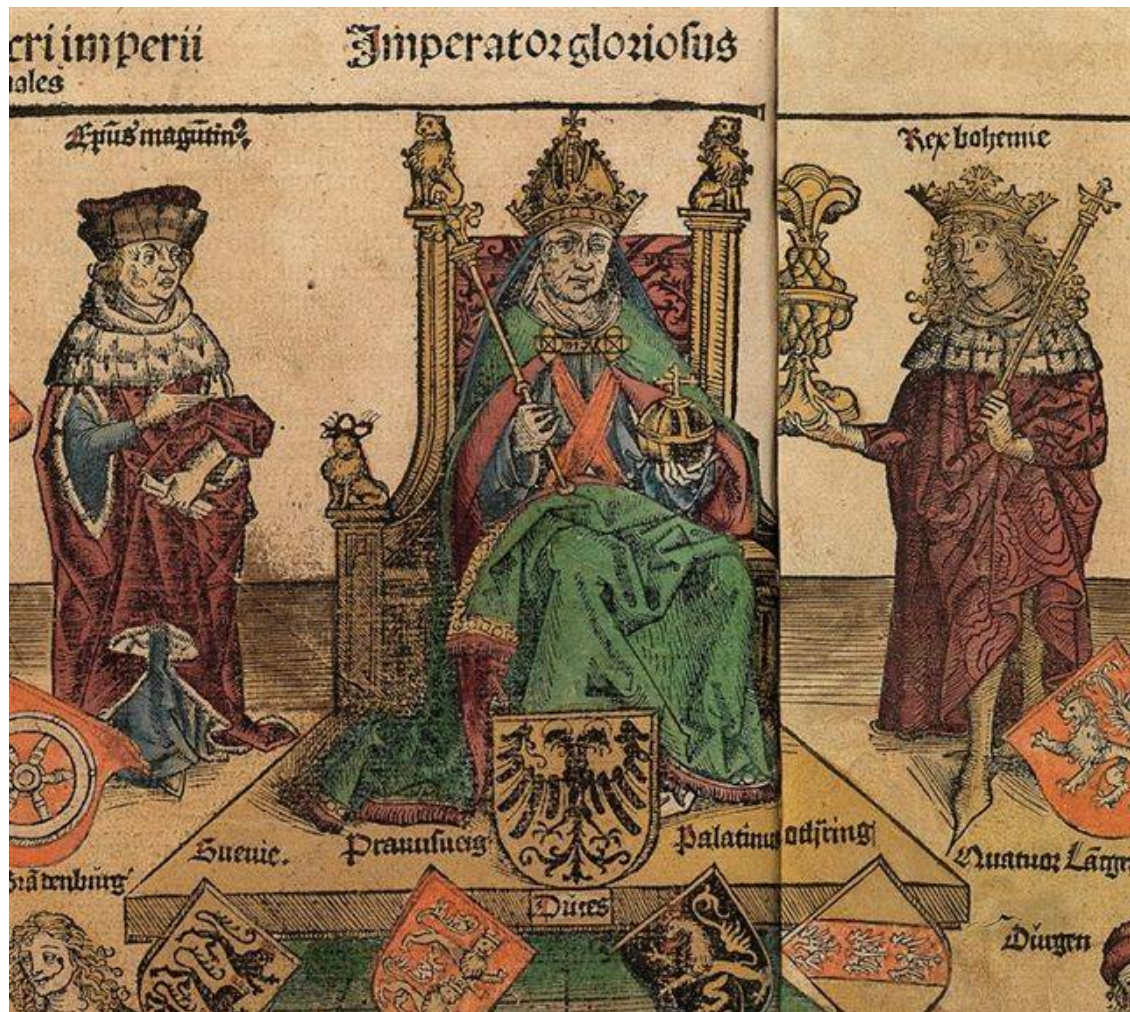
A very important symbol for the 'Holy Roman Empire' was the Double Headed Eagle. One interpretation of this mythical bird was that it signified unification of the Eastern and Western branches of Christendom, which had been divided since the East–West Schism of 1054 and established Pope Urban II as head 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 176:** Byzantine Miniature (15<sup>th</sup> Century) for Emperor John VIII Palaiologos, featuring the Byzantine Double Headed Eagle and the Sympilema (the family cypher) of the Palaiologos Dynasty.





**Fig 177:** Detail taken from Schedelsche Weltchronik, StruKGur 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 178:** Schedelsche Weltchronik, StruKGur des Reiches (1493)



**Fig 179:** Detail from the Allegory on the Abdication of Emperor Charles V in Brussels, Frans Francken (II), c. 1630 - c. 1640



**Fig 180:** 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 181:** Rothschild Banking Dynasty Coat of Arms, Waddesdon Manor, Buckinghamshire



**Fig 182:** Coat of Arms for Winston Churchill and the Dukes of Marlborough, Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxford.



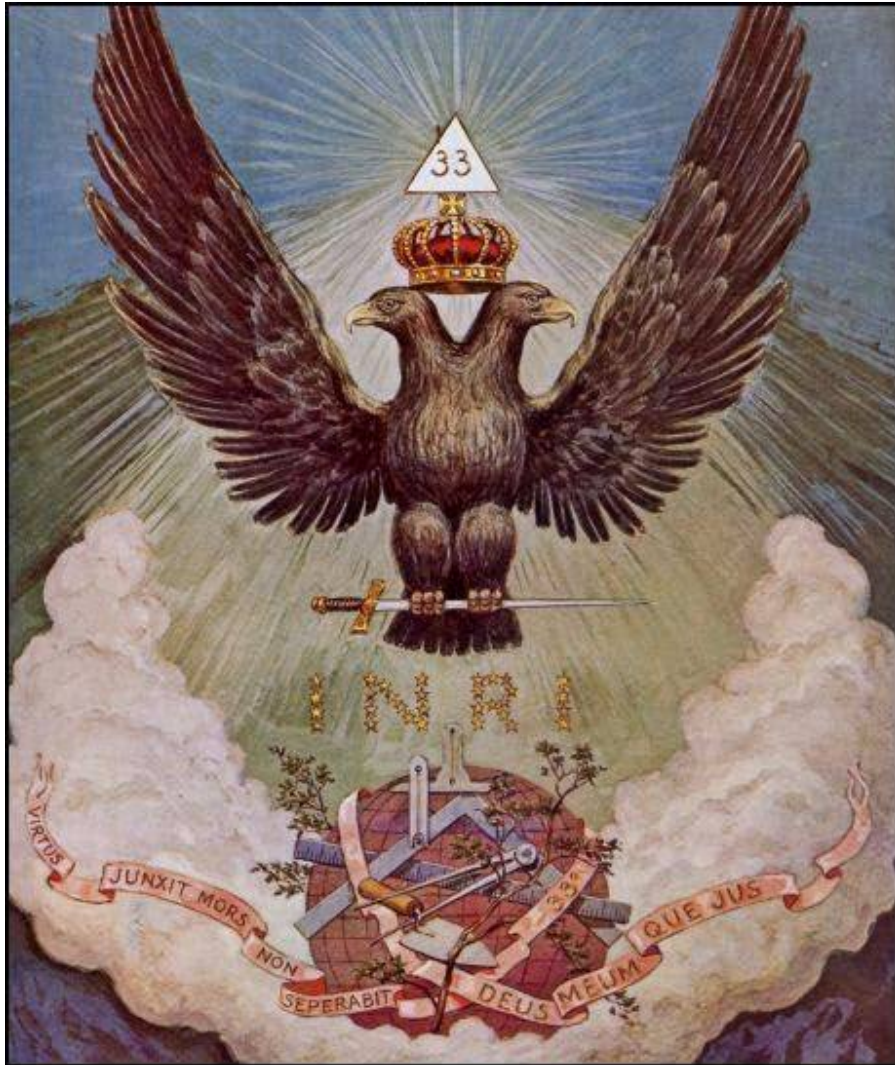
**N.B.** John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheim, 1st Count of Nellenburg, **Prince of the Holy Roman Empire**, KG, PC 1650 – 1722.<sup>[2]</sup>

Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, his descendant and biographer.



**Fig 183:** Coat of Arms of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (1527-1576)

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



**Fig 184:** Double Headed Eagle - 33rd Degree Freemasonic Symbol



**Fig 185:** 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 186 and 187:** 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 188:** Emperor Maximilian I (1459 – 1519) - Knight of the Garter

### ***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 189:** Astronaut Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin took this Flag to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969



**Fig 190:** Detail of the Flag that Aldrin took to the Moon on Apollo 11 in 1969



**Fig 191:** 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 A. Armstrong and Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin.

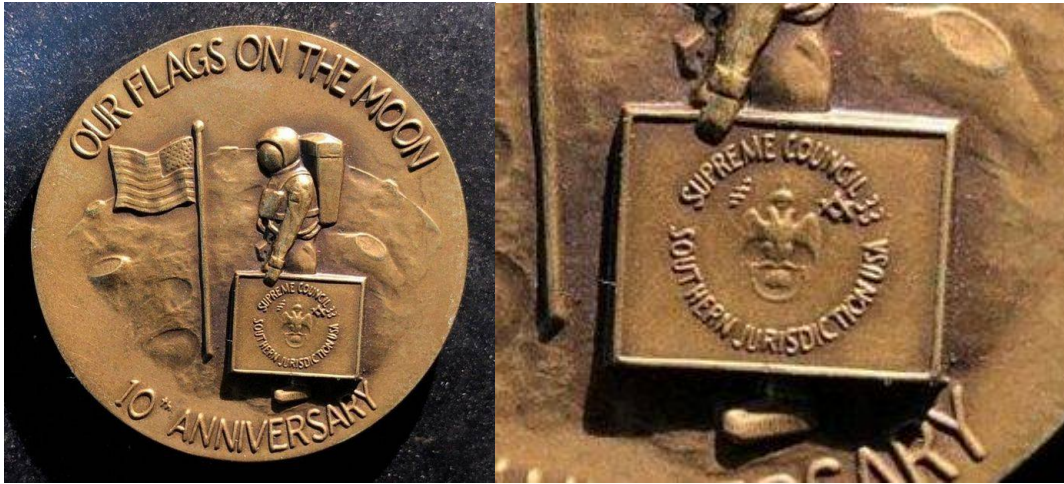


**Fig 192:** NASA Apollo 11 Patch Design

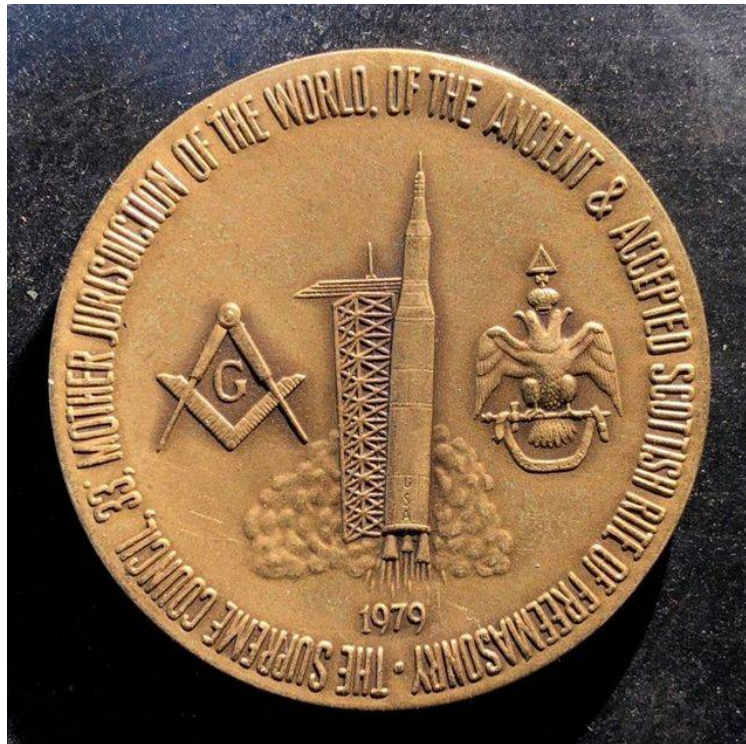




**Fig 193:** The Washington Post Newspaper on Monday, July 21, 1969.  
Headline '**The Eagle Has Landed**' - Two Men Walk on the Moon



**Fig 194:** 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon



**Fig 195:** 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Commemorative Medal of Landing on the Moon



**Fig 196:** 1 to 8 Russell Square, London



**Fig 197:** Savoy Building, London





**Figs 198 and 199:** Messrs Hoare Bankers (Oldest Privately Owned English Bank Estd 1672), 37 Fleet, Street, City of London



**Fig 200:** Wimbledon Coat of Arms, Greater London



**Fig 201:** George and Vulture Pub, London. Famous Masonic Lodge Meeting Place of the Hellfire Club, Charles Dickens and others



**Fig 202:** Christ Church College Cloisters, Oxford



**Fig 203:** Lacock Abbey Cloisters, Wiltshire, England



**Fig 204:** Detail from the Epitaph of Rear Admiral Charles Feilding (1780 – 1837), St Cyriac's Church, Lacock, Wiltshire



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



**Figs 205 and 206:** Rufford Old Hall, Ormskirk Lancashire (dated 1662 and 1821)



**Fig 207:** 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-east Scotland. At that time, it was at the highest navigable point on the Tay. It is thought possible that the site was re-used on three occasions up to the 3rd century AD.



**Fig 208:** Sir Walter Scott Memorial Entrance Booth, Edinburgh, Scotland



# Ruthin School

*Established 1284*

**Fig 209:** Ruthin School, Denbighshire, North Wales



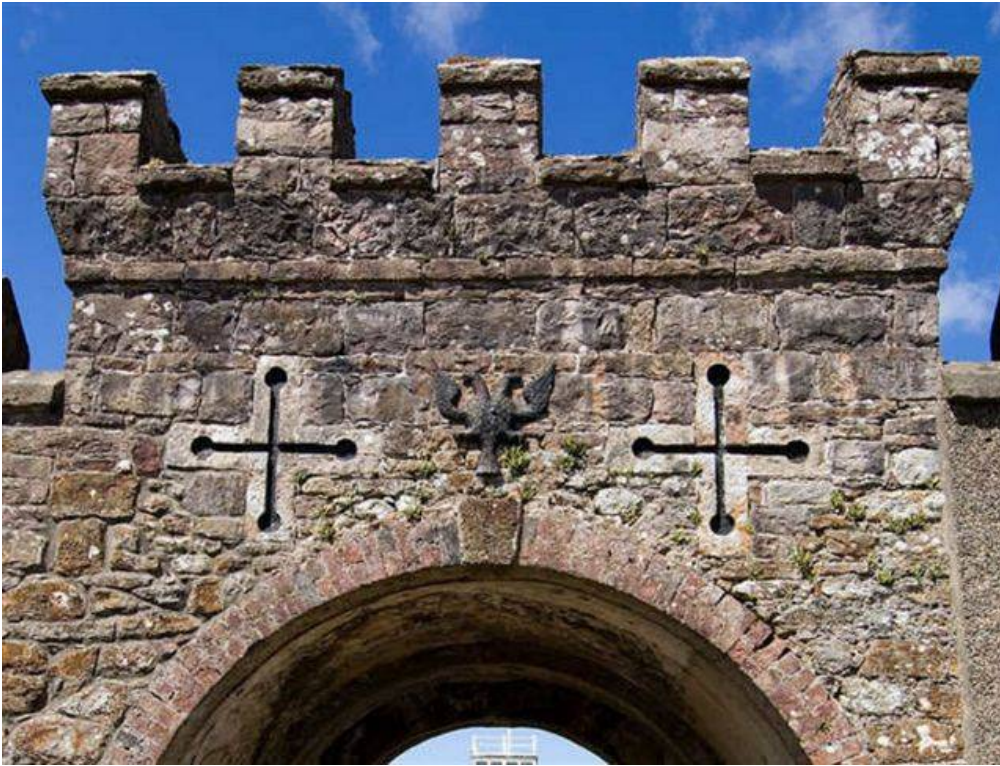
**Fig 210:** Hawarden Castle Main Gate, North Wales

Shortly after the Norman Conquest, a motte-and-bailey castle was constructed at Hawarden by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester (Hugh d'Avranches) (1047-1101).



**Figs 211 and 212:** The Eagles Inn, Denbigh, North Wales with Double Headed Eagle detail above the fireplace dated 1643

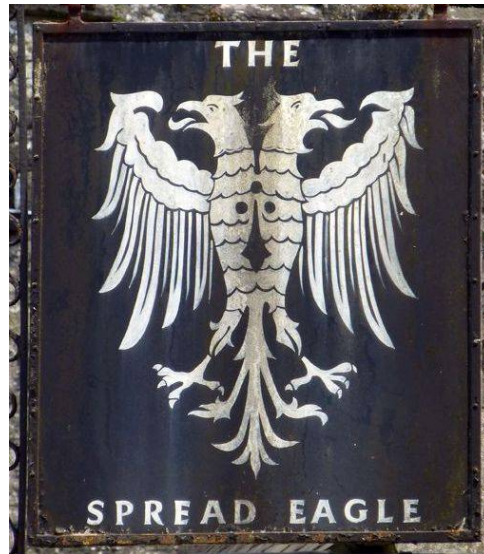




**Fig 213:** Fort Belan, Caernarfon, North Wales



**Fig 214:** Godolphin Coat of Arms, Star Castle, Isles of Scilly



**Fig 215:** The Spread Eagle, Stourton, England



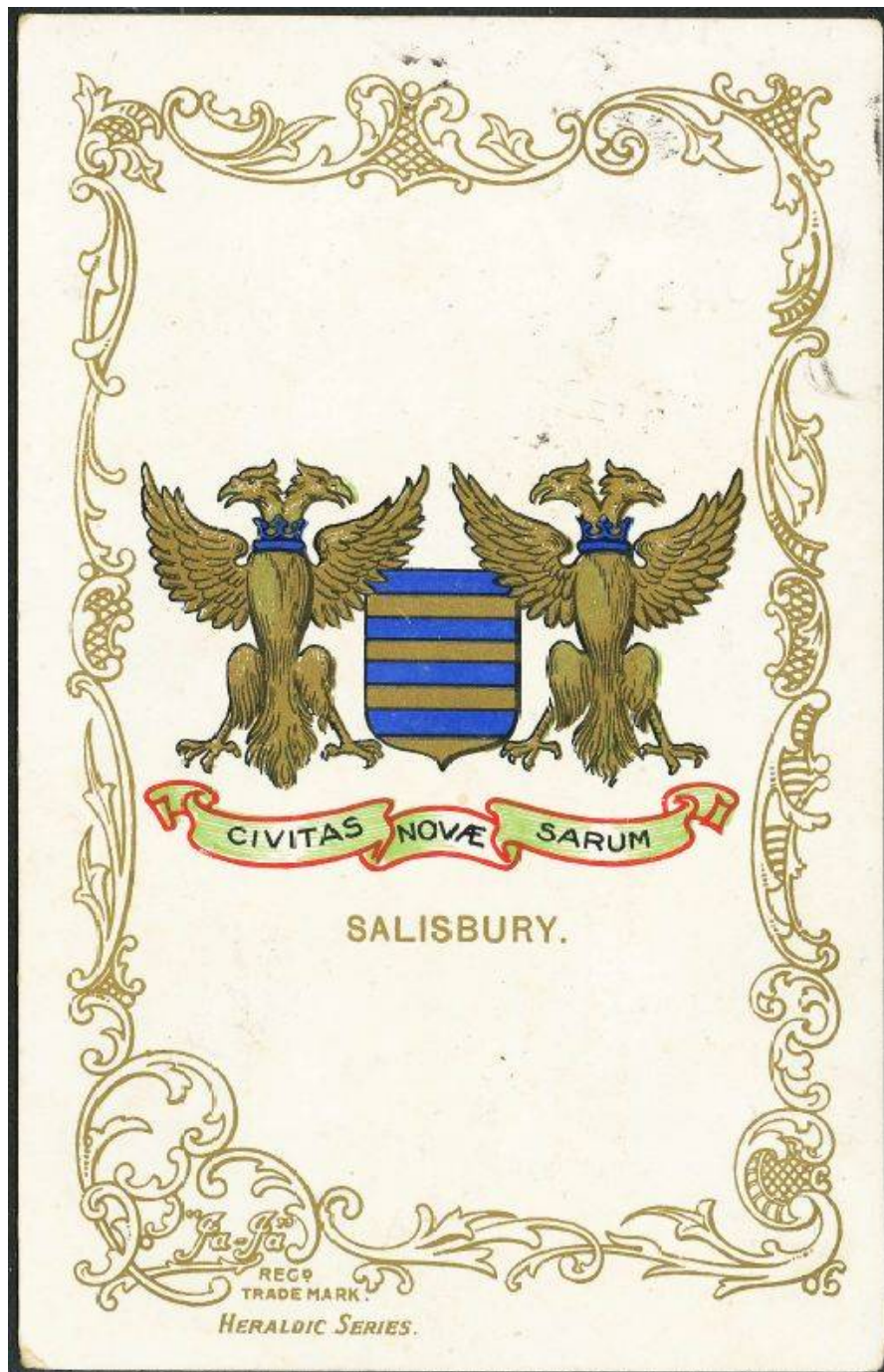
**Fig 216:** 1<sup>st</sup> Kings Dragoon Guards Badge





**Fig 217:** Mercian Regiment 2007 Onwards, British Army





**Fig 218:** Salisbury Coat of Arms, Wiltshire, England



**Fig 219:** Kaiser (Caesar) Joseph II 1765 – Holy Roman Emperor

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



**Fig 220:** Knights Hospitallers of St John





**Fig 221:** Templar Church on the Island of Majorca, Spain



**Fig 222:** Austro-Hungarian Coat of Arms





**Fig 223:** An Amsterdam Street, Netherlands



**Fig 224:** Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands



**Fig 225:** Christ Church (Dutch Reformed Church built 1753), Melaka, Malaysia



## 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 226 and 227:** The Double Headed Eagle of the Russian Flag

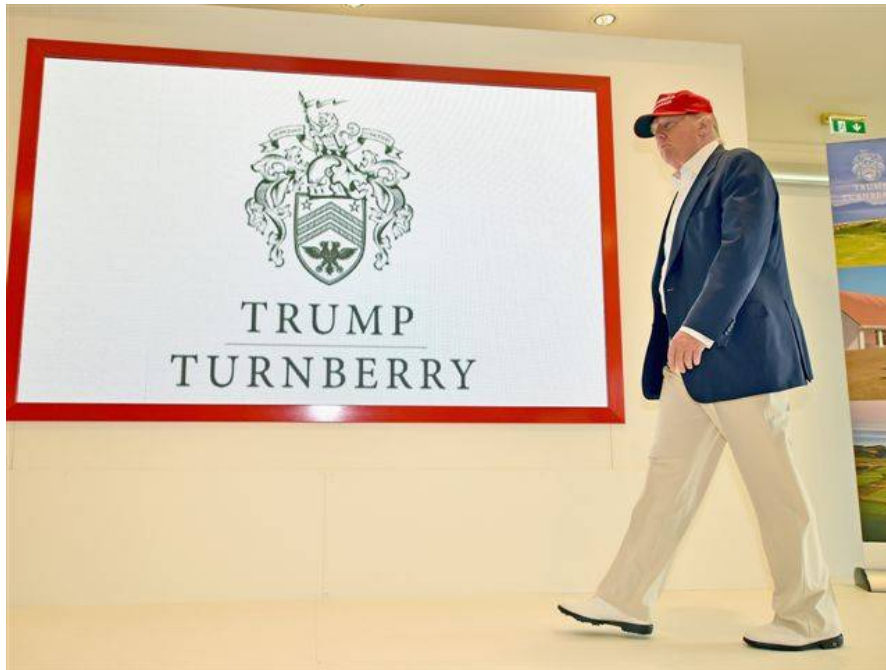


**Fig 228:** Vladimir Putin and the Russian Orthodox Church

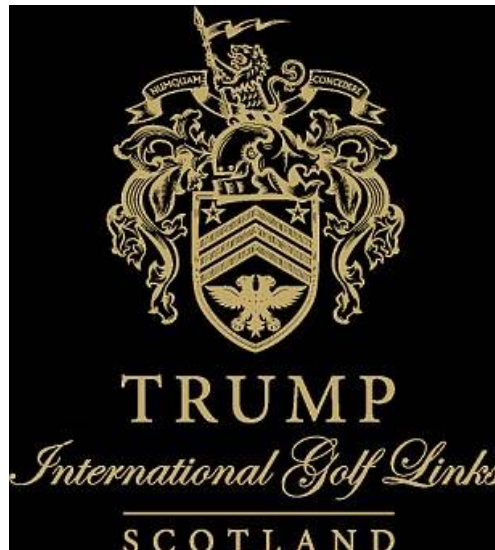


Fourteenth Edition

And the West Wing....?



**Fig 229:** Coat of Arms for Donald Trump's Turnberry Golf Course, Scotland



**Fig 230:** 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'?



**Fig 231:** JRR Tolkien's Lord of the Rings

The Knights of the Order of the Garter, founded 1348 in Woodstock, Oxford, eight miles distant from where JRR Tolkien would meet with the Inklings in the Eagle and Child Public House in Oxford.

(Tolkien was Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, from 1945 to 1959).

Extract from JRR Tolkien's 'Lord of the Rings':

*Three Rings for the Elven-kings 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 it's new owner
- vi) Normally the One Ring appeared perfectly plain and featureless, but when heated its inscription appeared in fiery letters.



**Fig 232:** The Order of the Garter with the ‘George and the Dragon’ symbolism

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

Mmmm.....



***'Order of the Knights of the Garter'***

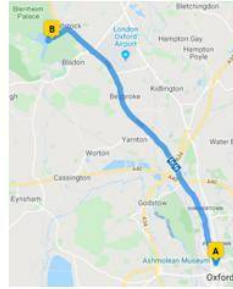
**Founded 1348 in Woodstock, Oxford**

**Blenheim Palace, Woodstock**

**Seat of the Dukes of Marlborough  
(Knights of the Garter)**



**The 'Knights of the Garter'**



**8 Miles from  
Oxford to  
Woodstock**



**J.R.R. Tolkien's Local in Oxford** →

**Connected with the Earls of Derby  
(Knights of the Garter)**

**Fig 233: JRR Tolkien's Lord of the Rings – The Eagle and Child (Aquila and Antinous)**

***'Order of the Knights of the Garter'***

Founded 1348 in Woodstock, Oxford

Blenheim Palace, Woodstock

Seat of the Dukes of Marlborough  
(Knights of the Garter)



Beneath the  
Grand Portico  
Entrance to  
Blenheim Palace



The All-Seeing  
Eyes of Sauron



The 'Knights of the Garter'



**Fig 234:** JRR Tolkien's Lord of the Rings – The All-Seeing Eye of Sauron

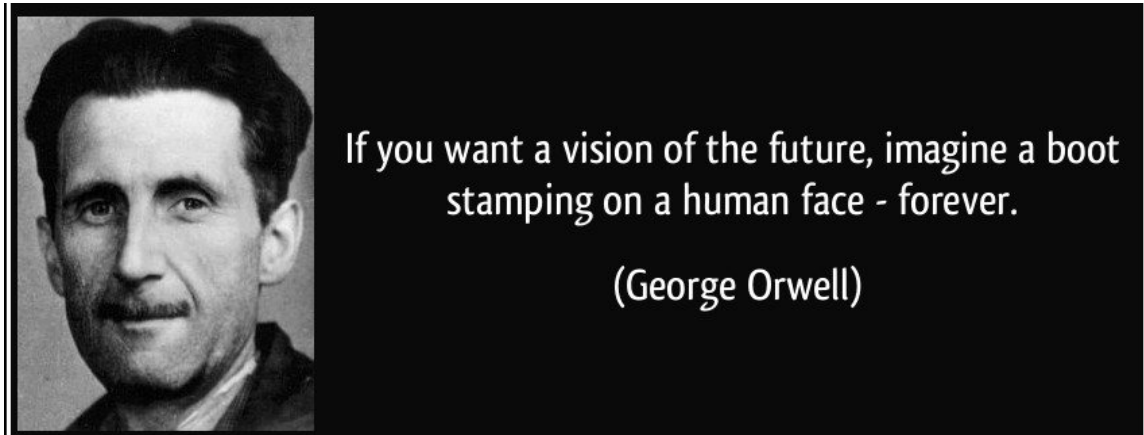


**Fig 235:** The ‘Order of the Garter’ motto exhibits an air of invisibility.



## George Orwell's 1984

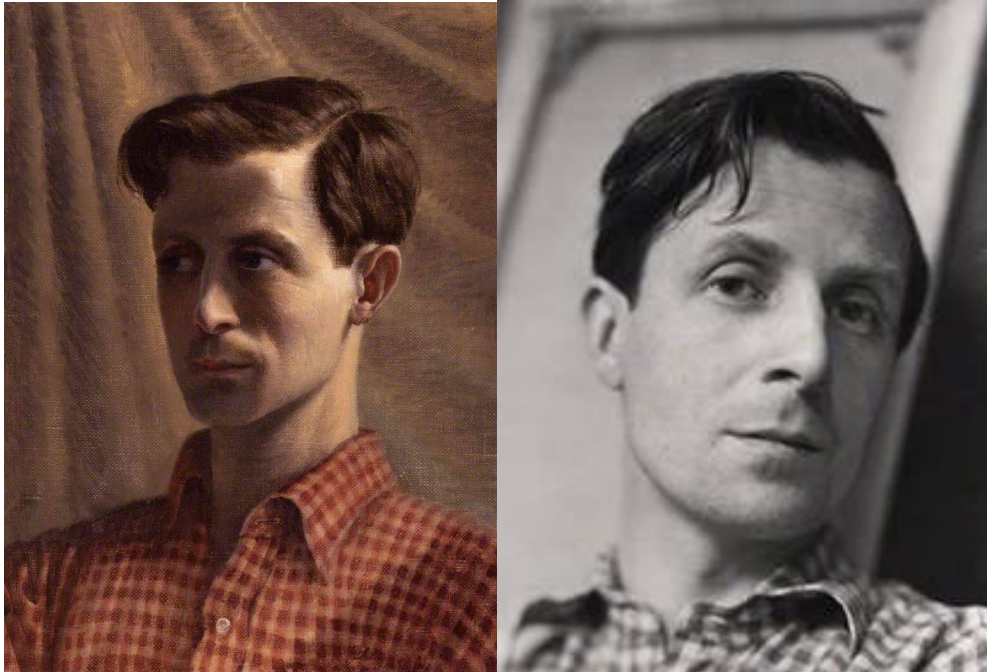
Was Orwell referring to the 'Boot of Italy' and the Holy Roman Empire in his book **1984**?



**Fig 236:** George Orwell's dystopian 1984

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

Reginald John "Rex" Whistler (1905 –1944)



**Fig 237:** 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 for the **Café at the Tate Gallery**, completed in 1927 when he was only 22. He was commissioned to produce

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 **Edith Sitwell**, **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' son-in-law, 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 238:** The Plas Newydd Mural (56ft in length) - commissioned by the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Hogarth-inspired 1935 ballet *The Rake'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 **KG#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. Son 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 (1596–1612) 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 1520 – 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 a number of his paintings which alluded to the **Knights of the Garter** and the **Holy Roman Empire**.



**Fig 239:** Windsor Castle (Headquarters of the Knights of the Garter) on an island at the focal centre of the Plas Newydd Mural



**Fig 240:** 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 Second lieutenant in June 1940. He served in the Guards Armoured Division.



**Fig 241:** Guards Armoured Division Badge World War 2

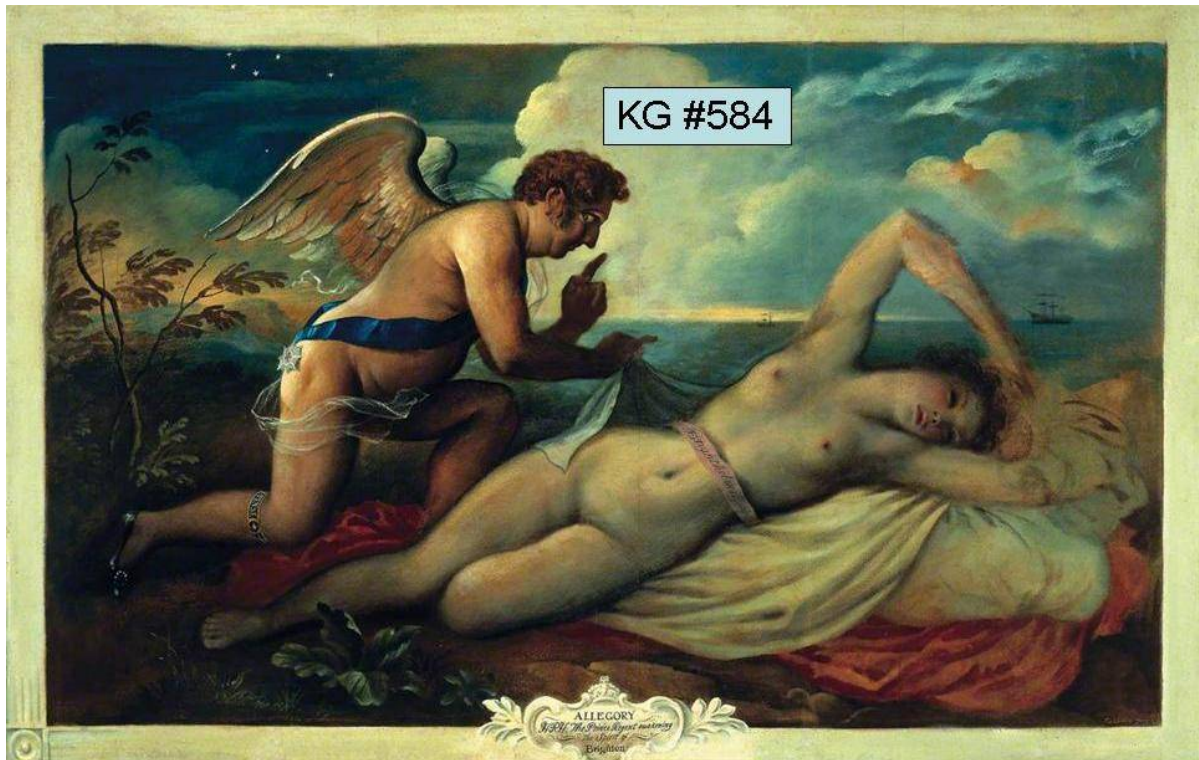
Rex's artistic talent, far from being a stumbling block to his military career, was greatly appreciated and he was able to find time to continue some of his work, including a notable self-portrait in uniform now in the National Army Museum.

Rex's first day of active service in World War 2 (18<sup>th</sup> 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 **the 'Allegory: HRH The Prince Regent Awakening the Spirit of Brighton'** (5-7<sup>th</sup> June 1944) on the wall of his billet depicting a rather un-flattering Prince Regent **KG#584** (later to become George IV).





**Fig 242:** 'Allegory: HRH The Prince Regent Awakening the Spirit of Brighton' by Rex Whistler (dated 5-7<sup>th</sup> June 1944)

**Modern Cultural References to the Triskelion and the Knights Templars - Sir Rolf Harris**



**Fig 243 and 244:** 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>

Fourteenth Edition

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

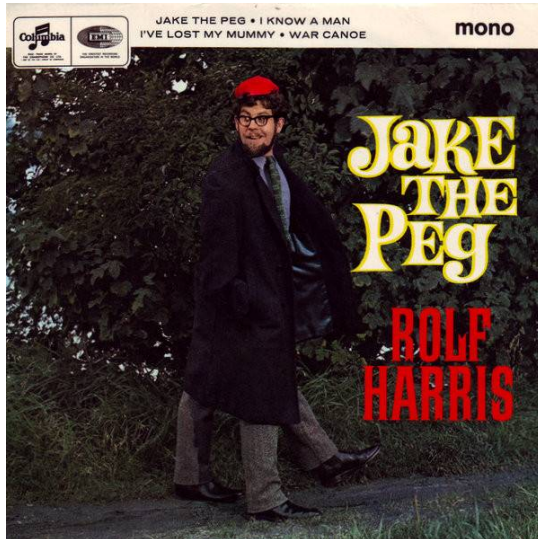


Fig 245 and 246: Record Cover for 'Jake the Peg' (with the Extra Leg) by Rolf Harris

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



Fig 247 and 248: One of the Logo's associated with the Knight's Templar



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