

1930 - Council of the Order proposes re-establishing link to the House of Borbón

December 1935 - H.R.H. Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre, Duke of Seville is appointed the 44th Grand Master of the Order

1940 - a renewed focus on the Order's traditional double mission: aid to lepers and collaboration in the defence of the Christian Faith, leading to the recognition of the *Orden Hospitalaria de San Lazaro de Jerusalem* by the Spanish Ministry of the Interior

1946 - General Franco associates the Order with the national fight against leprosy, skin disorders and sexual diseases, recognising its contribution to the care of lepers in Spain

1948 - statutes of the Order revised as a summation of all the previous Statutes and Decrees of the Order

1952 - Duke of Seville dies, and is succeeded by his son Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón

1956 - Pierre Timoléon de Cossé-Brissac, 12th Duke of Brissac, is appointed Administrator-General of the Order

The subsequent fragmentation of the Order into two groups (Paris and Malta Obediences) lasts for nearly five decades

September 2008 - Order reunited under 49th Grand Master, H.E. Carlos Gereda y de Borbón, Marquis de Almazan. Greek Melkite Catholic Patriarch of Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem and all the East remains as Spiritual Protector of the reunited Order

May 2017 - His Beatitude Gregory III retires as Spiritual Protector of the Order, and is succeeded by the new Patriarch, His Beatitude Youssef Absi

2017 - following the death of Don Carlos, H.E. Francisco de Borbon Graf von Hardenberg, son of the Duke of Seville, becomes Interim Grand Master, and is duly elected the 50th Grand Master by acclamation at the Chapter-General of May 2018 in Madrid

April 2020



Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Master: H.E. Don Francisco de Borbon Graf von Hardenberg GCLJ



A short history of the Order

The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus is an international ecumenical organization of Christian hospitallers whose spirit goes back to the Holy Land and the Crusades. The Order is one of the smallest of the chivalric orders with a membership numbering approximately 4,500 members in Grand Priorities, Grand Bailiwicks, Priorities, Bailiwicks, and Delegations in the five continents. The Order's traditional humanitarian activities are in the field of leprosy but its philanthropic activities today have extended to other fields supporting various medical missions in the developing world.

Key dates and events

Before the First Crusade of 1099 - Order of Saint Lazarus founded in the Holy Land

1154 - property at Boigny near Orleans in France donated to the Order

1191 - leprosarium in Jerusalem abandoned and new base established in Acre

1244 Battle of Gaza - "all the leper knights of the house of Saint Lazarus were killed."

By 1256 - Order of Saint Lazarus recognized by Pope Alexander IV

1288 - Barony of Boigny established

1291 - Knights of the Order participate in the defence of Acre. All the military brethren of the Order present in Acre are killed during the defence of the city. HQ is established at Boigny

Crusader Period - land holdings expand across Europe

By 15th century - 3 main centres established: Boigny in France, Capua in southern Italy and Burton Lazars in England

1544 - English branch of the Order abolished by King Henry VIII

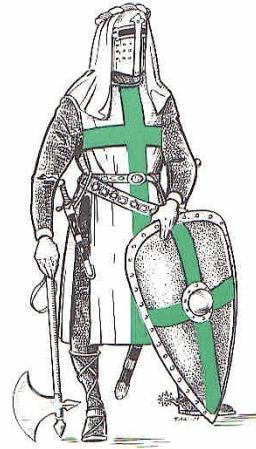
1572 - Capuan House amalgamated with the Order of Saint Maurice by Pope Gregory XIII; now named the Order of Saint Lazarus and Saint Maurice

1608 - Order of Saint Lazarus in France and Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel combined under one Grand Master

1668 - Canonical acceptance of the administrative union of the *Ordres Royaux Militaires et Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare et de Notre-Dame de Mont-Carmel* confirmed by Cardinal de Vendome

1695 - Pope Innocent XII issues confirmatory Bull. Joined Orders are declared protectorates of the French Crown

1720 - Louis d'Orléans et de Châtre appointed Grand Master of the Orders. All subsequent 19th century Grand Masters and/or Protectors were members of the French Royal House



KNIGHT OF ST. LAZARUS
C. 1200 AD

French Revolution of 1787 - all Chivalric Orders cease to have legal recognition in France

1814 - Louis Stanislas Xavier, head of the Bourbon Family, re-assumes the throne of France as King Louis XVIII and revives the *Ancien Régime's* chivalric orders including the Order of Saint Lazarus

1830 July Revolution - King Charles X and his son King Louis XIX are forced to abdicate. Louis Philippe d'Orléans withdraws Royal protection for the Order of St. Lazarus, but the original Papal *fons honorum* is retained

By mid-19th century - focus is on philanthropic support of the rebuilding of the Monastery of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Haifa in the Holy Land. Links are established with the Melkite Patriarch

1838 - Pope Gregory XVI delegates responsibility for all Christians in the Holy Land to the Melkite Patriarch

Early 20th century - Chancery is re-established in its historic seat in France. Statutes are reviewed, and the Order is completely laicized. The Melkite Patriarch is identified as Supreme Pontiff

1927 - the Order organises itself as the *Association Francaise des Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem* under the presidency of the Marquis de l'Eglise de Ferrier de Felix

1929 - new edition of the Rules and Statutes published, based on the Fundamental Statute of the Knights and Hospitallers of 1841

The Order expands beyond the French borders, notably in Spain and Poland but also the Americas



The Lazarus mosaic, Monreale, Sicily