

A historical timeline of the Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem

- 11th c. Order of St Lazarus founded in Holy Land to assist and succour lepers and fight the infidels
- 1099 Took part in first Crusade and funded leprosarium outside Jerusalem
- 1154 Property at Boigny in France donated to the Order; erected as a barony in 1288
- 1191 Jerusalem besieged and captured by Salah al-Dim: new base for Order established in Acre
- 1244 Fought in battle of Gaza where all leper knights were killed
- 1250 Fought in battle of Mensura
- 1256 Order recognised by Pope Alexander IV
- 1291 Participated in unsuccessful defence of Acre; all military members of the Order killed; members of the Order established headquarters at Boigny
- 15th c. Leprosy in decline losing the *raison d'être* of the Order. 3 centres of operations established – Boigny (France, Central Europe and Hungary); Capua (including the Kingdom of Sicily); Burton Lazars (responsibility for holdings in England)
- 1544 Henry VIII abolished English branch of the Order (though not with Papal consent)
- 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 Administration and holdings of the Order combined with newly formed Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel by King Henri II
- 1668 Canonical acceptance of 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 Formal approval of these arrangements received from Pope Innocent XII
- 1720 Louis d'Orleans et de Chartres appointed Grand Master of the combined Orders
- 1787 French Revolution
- 1792 Order ceased to have recognition during 1st French Republic (1792-1804) and 1st French empire (1804-1814)
- 1814 Chivalric orders of the *Ancien Regime* revived by King Louis XVIII
- 1830 July revolution; Royal protection withdrawn from the Order by Louis Philippe d'Orleans but original Papal *fons honorum* retained

- 1838 Responsibility for all Christians in the Holy Land delegated to the Melkite Patriarch by Pope Gregory XVI
- 19th c. Attention of the Order turned to rebuilding the Monastery of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Haifa; visit of the Melkite Patriarch Maximus III Malzoum to Paris leading to establishment of links with the Melkite Patriarch
- 20th c. Chancery of the Order restored to Boigny, France with governance placed in the hands of the Magistracy, completely laicising the Order with the Melkite Patriarch as Supreme Pontiff
- 1927 Order organised itself as *l'Association Francaise des Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare de Jerusalem* under the Presidency of the Marquis de l'Eglise de Ferrier de Felix
- 1929 New edition of Rules and Statutes published based on the Fundamental Statute of the Knights and Hospitallers drawn up in 1841. Subsequently, the Order expanded into Spain, Poland and the Americas
- 1930 Council of the Order proposed administrative link to the traditional protectors of the House of Borbon
- 1935 HRH Francisco de Paula de Borbon de la Torre, Duke of Seville, appointed 44th Grand Master
- 1940 Recognition of the *Orden Hospitalaria de San Lazaro* by the Spanish Ministry of the Interior
- 1946 Order associated with the national fight against leprosy, skin disorders and sexual diseases by General Franco
- 1948 Statutes of the Order further revised
- 1952 Duke of Seville died. Succeeded by his son Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón
- 1956 Pierre Timoleon de Cosse-Brissac, 12th Duc de Brissac, appointed Administrator of the Order, leading in time to fragmentation of the Order into the 'Malta' and 'Paris' Obediences
- 2008 Order reunified with the election of HE Carlos Gereda y de Borbon, Marquis de Almazan, as the 49th Grand Master. The Greek Melkite Patriarch of Antioch and Jerusalem and all the East remained Spiritual Protector of reunited Order
- 2017 His Beatitude Gregory III retired as Spiritual Protector of the Order, and was succeeded by the new Patriarch, His Beatitude Youssef Absi
- 2018 HE Francisco de Borbon Graf von Hardenberg, son of Duke of Seville, unanimously elected 50th Grand Master, following the death of Don Carlos