Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grandmasters, Administrators & Protectors
The history of all the Military Orders which saw their origins during the Crusader period are shrouded in a haze of reality and myth. Much of the myth stems from the fact that in the 17th – 18th century the prestige of an institution or the noblesse depended more on its antiquity than on its merits. Hence, to project the best possible image, the historians of the various Orders assumed the role of enthusiastic eulogists to the detriment of objective history writing. The genealogists even went as far as to try tracing origins to personages and events in the Old Testament.

The early history of the Order of Saint Lazarus, like that of many of the Military Orders, is similarly influenced and any scholarly exploration must try to sieve truth from fiction; albeit limited by the loss of documentation that may have occurred over the centuries. The earliest definite mention in the recorded cartulary of the leprosarium institution in Jerusalem is a charter document given by King Henry I of England to the leprosis Sancti Lazari de Jerusalem. The information given within the text of this document dates this to the period 1106-1120.1 The anonymous Work on Geography dated c.1128-1137 further makes a direct reference to “a dwelling of lepers” “beyond the walls of Jerusalem between the Tower of Tancred and the Gate of Saint Stephen”; 2 a description that matches the depiction of the “elect Lazari” in the 1130s plan of Jerusalem, 3 and the description given by the 1144 deed of donation which mentions the “leprosis ecclesie Sancti Lazari que est in Jerusalem contra tribus”. 4

In their attempts to increase the prestige of the Order, the eulogist historians of the Order trace the origins of the establishment to the time of King David, pretended that the Order existed at the time of Emperor Vespasian. Individuals associated with the Pre-Crusader Order included the Jewish High Priest John Hyrcan Maccabeus (134-105 BCE); John Archbishop of Cyprus (648 AD); and Renault de Bichers (~1070). 5 In addition, historical assumptions may have been made that led to the adoption of the first three prepositus [provost] or provisor [overseer] of the Fraters Hospitalarii, eventually the Hospital de saint Jean de Hierusalem. Historical evidence for this associations is presently lacking.

The Brethren of Saint Lazarus were composed of a dual nature including monkish carers and leprous sick individuals. A 12th century seal of the Jerusalem convent reflects this organization and shows a priest holding a crosier and the inscription “S Lazari de Jerusalem contra tribus” on one side and a leper holding a clapper and the inscription “leprosis ecclesie Sancti Lazari que est in Jerusalem contra tribus”. 4

3 Cambridge Bibl. Municipale, ms. 466, fol. 1
The leper patients were regarded as brothers or sisters of the house which sheltered them, and obeyed the common rule which united them with their religious guardians. As full members, the inmates thus had a say in the management of their affairs. The day was governed by a strict horarium based around services and meals, and punishments were imposed on transgressors of the rule. The members of the convent lived in two sets of accommodation, one for healthy brothers and one for lepers, who ate and slept separately. The hospital probably could accommodate up to a thousand people under the supervision of the warden, providing them with clothing, shelter and care – though most of these were temporary residents possibly pilgrims or migrant lepers visiting Jerusalem. The hospital provided little or no attempt at curing its sickened inmates further than furnishing a good diet, comfortable sleeping quarters and relieving their suffering by bathing. Treatment was anyway ineffectual, even when made early in the course of the disease. Articles II, XI and XXVI of the Statutes of the Order “prescrivent de servir avec un zèle ardent les malades, de garder, nourrir, habilier ceux dont les maladies deviennent incurables, de recevoir charitably dans l'hôpital, les pelerins, les pauvres & les autres misérables abandonnés qui sont hors d'état de gagner leur vie.”

The Domus Leprosorum was run by a master assisted by nursing brothers and sisters. In some leper hospitals of the Middle Ages even the master had to be chosen from among the lepers. Article V of the ancient statutes of the Order lays down that “The Head of the Order shall be selected from this side of the sea; he shall be a healthy knight”. While these statutes seem to date to the twelfth century, Article V may actually date to the thirteenth century after Pope Innocent IV in 1253 at the request of the brothers gave them the right to elect as master “any healthy knight from among the others of the house”. The regulations arresting to the selection and appointment of the Master of the Order were modified over the subsequent centuries, but always required the formal approval of the Holy See. Following the promulgation of the Bull Cum solerti meditatione pensamus by Pope Innocent VIII on the 5th April 1489 and the resistance to its application in France strengthened the ties between the French King and the French house of the Order. The 1511 concordat between Pope Leo X and the King Francis I arising from the Fifth Council of the Lateran gave the French king the right to choose and present for appointment all the bishops and abbots in France, including the grandmaster of the Order. In virtue of this concordat, Pope Leo X approved the appointment of his proposed successor Claude de Mareuil as magistro generali militia Sancti Lazari Jeresolimitani on the 3rd June 1519.

This situation definitely persisted until the late 18th century. The aftermath of the turmoil of

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6 C. Clermont-Ganneau. Seal of the crusading period from the leper hospital of St Lazarus at Jerusalem. Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement for 1901, p.109-113
7 Rules and Statutes held in the Archives of the Order derived from the Seedorf Abbey. Transcribed by: Sibert, 1772, op. cit., Préface: p.xiii. “Il y aura dans notre couvent de Jérusalem cinquante-deux Frères pour le service des malades, qui seront au moins en pareil nombre, non compris les Frères de l’Ordre & les infirmes hors d'état de gagner leur vie”.
8 Rules and Statutes held in the Archives of the Order derived from the Seedorf Abbey. Transcribed by: Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.115-116. Translation: “Prescribe to serve the sick with ardent zeal, protect, feed and dress those whose diseases become incurable, to receive charitably into the hospital pilgrims, the poor and other of the wretched abandoned who are incapable of earning their living.”
9 Rules and Statutes held in the Archives of the Order derived from the Seedorf Abbey. Transcribed by: Sibert, 1772, op. cit., Préface: p.xii-xiii – «Le Chef de l’Ordre sera pris en-deçà des meres ; ce sera un Chevalier sain.»
10 Based on Article XXVI of the same statutes [vide supra]
11 Les Registers d’Innocent IV as reported in M. Barber: The Order of Saint Lazarus and the Crusades. The Catholic Historical Review, 1994, 80(3):p.445
the French Revolution and the Bourbon Restoration led to the abrogation of Royal rights to choose the grandmaster of the Order, though Papal approval remained a requisite. In the latter half of the 19th century, the Order was managed by a Council of Officers whose philanthropic efforts were directed to the Middle East – a region that had been placed by Pope Gregory XVI in 1838 under the spiritual direction of the Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, of Alexandria and Jerusalem of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church. The Patriarch assumed the protectorship of the Order of Saint Lazarus. In 1913, new statutes were formulated that explicitly placed the governance of the Hospitaller Knights of St Lazarus of Jerusalem and Our Lady of Mercy in the hands of the Magistracy whose decisions were sovereign and irrevocable, thus laicizing the Order. His Beatitude the Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria, of Jerusalem and all the East was identified as the Supreme Pontiff. These statutes set the scene for the eventual re-establishment of an administrative link to the traditional House of Bourbon, and in December 1935, H.R.H. Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre, Duke of Seville and Grandee of Spain was appointed the 44th Grand Master of the Order. This link has been maintained to date and the present grandmaster of the reunited and legitimate Order is H.E. Don Carlos Gereda de Borbón, Marquis de Almazan who was elected as Grand Master at the Chapter General in Manchester in September 2008. His Beatitude Gregory III has served as Spiritual Protector to the Order since his installation a Patriarch in November 2000.

H.E. Don Carlos Gereda de Borbón, Marquis de Almazan, 49th Grand Master and
H.B. Gregory III Laham, Patriarch of Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch and all the East, Spiritual Protector of the MHOSLJ
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Gérard le Fondateur de Martigues
(1099-1120) 1\textsuperscript{st} GM

Much of what has been said about Gérard is based on myth rather than fact. He probably was the Master of the xenochedium in Jerusalem at the time of the First Crusade. It is assumed that Godfrey de Bouillon placed all the hospice services in Jerusalem, including the leprosarium, under the direction of Gérald.

The Fratres Hospitalarii led by the Superior Geraldus (Blessed Gérard) were set up and taken under the protectorate of the Papacy after the promulgation of the bull \textit{Piae postulatio voluntatis} by Pope Paschall II on the 15\textsuperscript{th} February 1113. The bull also established the manner of leadership succession among the Fratres Hospitalarii stating: “And at your death, who art now the overseer (provisor) and provost (prepositus) of that place, no one shall be appointed there by subtlety or intrigue or violence, but only he whom the professed brethren there shall provide and elect in accordance with God’s will.” Pope Calixtus II confirmed the privileges and possessions of the Fratres Hospitalarii through his bull \textit{Ad hoc nos} dated 19\textsuperscript{th} June 1119.\textsuperscript{12} No further information as to his patronymic and arms are known, but he has been assumed to belong to the Saint Didier family.

\textsuperscript{12} [R.] de Vertot. \textit{The history of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; styled afterwards, the Knights of Rhodes, and at present, the Knights of Malta}. A. Donaldson, Edinburgh, 1770. See also: E.J. King. \textit{The Hospitallers in the Holy Land.} Knights Methuen, London, 1st ed. 1931
Boyant de Roger

(1120-1131) 2nd GM

Gérard appears to have been succeeded to the post of Provost of the xenodocheum by Boyant de Roger [referred to as Gouverneur de l’hospital de saint Jean de Hierusalem]. Modern historians writing about the Order of St. John generally ignore Boyant Roger from the list of Masters of the Order, and assume that the subsequent master was Raymond de Puy. However, 17th century historians of the Order of Saint John suggest that “Girard dece-da en l’an mit cent dix huit, auquel succeda un nommé Roger, duquel est faicte metion par une donation que fit á cét Ordre Atton Comte d’Abrusse, où il declaire l’avoir fait á Roger Gouverneur de l’hospital de saint Jean de Hierusalem….. Apres Roger environ l’an 1031 se trouve mention certaine de Raymond du Puy, natif de Dauphiné…..

In common with the early masters of the leprosarium in Jerusalem, Boyan de Roger has been assumed to have been the second master managing the leprosarium. There is no evidence to this effect.

Jean
(\(^{\sim1131}\) 3rd GM)
Jean is included in some of the lists drawn up of the masters who managed the order of Saint Lazarus in Jerusalem. No further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.\(^{14}\)

Bartholomeo
(~1153) 4th GM

By 1153, the Order of Saint Lazarus was being managed by master Bartholomeo and infirmarian Robertus de Frandolio. However no further information as to his patronymic and arms are known. It has been suggested that Bartholomeo may in fact have been a Templar knight who left the Order to reap the rewards of ministering to the sick.

He is also attributed to having drawn up the statutes for the Order of St Lazarus. From the fragmentary survivals of the latter statutes, it appears that the Order of St Lazarus emulated the statutes of the Order of the Temple. The close links to the Templars during the 12th century is exemplified by these serving as witnesses to deeds involving the Order of Saint Lazarus. In contrast, similar links to the Order of Saint John are less evident.

The reasons for this apparent alliance may lie in the differing regulations of how each Order dealt with leprous members. The Jerusalem Domus leporosorum received all leper patients whatever their social status. The Livre au Roi, the legal code of the Latin kings drawn up c.1198-1205, required any knight or sergeant with leprosy to join the convent of St Lazarus “where it is established that people with such illness should be”. His wife should enter a convent and their property should devolve upon their heirs, or failing heirs, upon their lord. Similarly, the rules of the Order of the Temple required any knight infected with leprosy to leave the respective Order and join the brethren of St Lazarus. Templar Rule No. 443 in the Regle du Temple states that “When it befalls any brother that, by the will of Our lord, he contracts leprosy and the thing is proven, the worthy men of the house should admonish him and ask him to request permission to leave the house and go to Saint Lazarus, and take the habit of a brother of Saint Lazarus”. The leprous Templar brothers were initially only obliged to live apart from the other Templars or transfer to the Order of St Lazarus. In both instances, the Templar Order continued to maintain their keep. By the late 1260s, it became obligatory for a leprous Templar to transfer to the Order of St Lazarus, though he continued to be supported by his parent Order taking with him all his clothes, a slave, a donkey and 50 bezants. The Order of St John had no provision enjoining its leprous knights to join the Order of St Lazarus. However Grand Master Hugues de Revel (1258-1277) of the Order of St John established the statute that “if in any country there be a Brother who is a leper, he may not wear the Habit from that time forward, and may not come among the Brethren, but he should be provided with food and clothing”.

Hitier (Hector)  
(\textasciitilde1154) 5^{th} GM

Hitier identified in the cartography in 1154 as \textit{fratre et magistro pauperum Sancti Lazari existente}.\textsuperscript{21} No further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.

\textsuperscript{21} \textit{Donation document by Ermengarde, Viscountess of Tiberias dated 1154}: In. A. de Marsy [ed.], 1884: \textit{op. cit.} Doc. XIII, p.132-133
Hugonis de Saint-Pol
(c.1155) 6th GM

Hugonis de Sancto Paulo is mentioned in the available cartography as serving *magistri* of the Order of Saint Lazarus in Jerusalem in 1155.\(^{22}\) He came from the family of ‘de Campdavaine’ who were the Counts of Saint-Pol in the Artois.

The House of Campdavaine assumed the title of Count of Saint-Pol in 1031 with the first holder being Rogier [1031-1067]. The House held the title until 1205, when this passed on to the House of Châtillon. Hugonis de Sancto Paulo may have been the son of Hugo III. Hugo III is known to have fathered Enguerrand, Hugonis, Anselmus, Aigeline, Adelais, Raoul, Guy, and Beatrix. Hugonis founded in charter dated 1137 the Cistercian Abbey of Cercamp sited in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France.\(^{23}\)

\[\text{De Candavene Family Arms}
Azure, five garbs Or placed crosswise\]

### Family Genealogy

**Counts of Saint-Pol - House of Campdavaine\(^{24}\)**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rogier [1031–1067]</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>Hugo I [1067–1070] - son</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Guy I [1070–1083] – son</td>
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<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Hugo II [1083–1118] – brother</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1</td>
<td>Hugo III [1118–1130] - son</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1.1</td>
<td>Enguerrand [1130–1150] - son</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1.2</td>
<td>Anselmus [1150–1174] - brother</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1.2.1</td>
<td>Hugo IV [1174–1205] - son</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1.2.1.1</td>
<td>Elizabeth de Saint Pol married to Walter III of Châtillon [1205–1219]</td>
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\(^{23}\) http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORTHERN%20FRANCE.htm#_Toc326733838

\(^{24}\) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Count_of_Saint-Pol
Raymond du Puy was appointed provost of the Fratres Hospitalarii of Saint John the Baptist after the death of Gérald. He set out to expand the scope of activities for his Order and by 1131 had assumed the double role of a military and a hospital Order as evident in the circular letter Quam amabilis Deo of Pope Innocent II dated 20th February 1131. This bull, addressed to the archbishops, bishops, and clergy of the church universal, informs them that the Hospitallers then retained, at their own expense, a body of horsemen and foot soldiers, to defend the pilgrims in going to and in returning from the holy places; the pontiff observes that the funds of the hospital were insufficient to enable them effectually to fulfil the pious and holy task, and he exhorts the archbishops, bishops, and clergy, to minister to the necessities of the Order out of their abundant property. The Hospitallers consequently at this period had resolved to add the task of protecting to that of tending and relieving pilgrims. Raymond du Puy in c.1150 also formalised the rules and statutes for his Order.

It has been said that Raymond de Puy contracted leprosy towards the end of his life and hence assumed the mastership of the Order of Saint Lazarus. Towards the end of his life, Raymond had been in sufficient good health to have toured the European courts, but became ill after his return to Jerusalem.

Lambertus (Rainier)
(c.1164) 8th GM

The available cartography mentions *magister* Lambertus as managing the Order of Saint Lazarus in 1164.\(^{27}\) No further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.

\(^{27}\) *Donation document by Gautier Brisebarre dated 1164: In. A. de Marsy [ed.], 1884: op. cit. Doc. XXI, p.139*
Raymond
(c.1168) 9th GM

A 1168 document in the cartography mentions a *magister Raimundus* as one of the witnesses in a charter. It is not clearly specified that he was a magister of the Order of Saint Lazarus and he could have been a *magister* of a different Order. No further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.

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Gérard de Montclar
(c.1169) 10th GM

A cartography document dated 1169 mentions Gérard de Montclar as Master of the Order of Saint Lazarus. The ‘de Montclar’ came from Auvergne.

De Montclar Family Arms
Azur, a chief Or

Bernard
(c.1185-1186) 11th GM

The cartography dated 1185 and 1186 mentions Bernardi as the serving master of the Order of Saint Lazarus. However no further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.

Gautier de Châteauneuf
(c.1228-1234) 12th GM

Gwalter de Novo Castello is mentioned as the serving *magister domus Sancti Lazarii in Jerusalem* in a 1228 dead charter made out in favour of the Order. Gwalter de Novo Castello appears also as Master of Harehope in Northumberland in 1189 and Master of Burton Lazars in the late 12th – early 13th century.31

The house of Châteauneuf de Rochebonne in the Forez region of France supplied many Crusaders and Knights of St John of Jerusalem including Guillaume de Châteauneuf who was Grand Master of that Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1242-1258).

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Rainaldus de Floriaco (1234-1254) 13th GM

Rainaldus de Floriaco is mentioned as the serving magister in a charter deeds dated 1234 and 1235. Raynaud de Flory probably joined King Louis IX during the campaign in Syria [1250-1254], and is mentioned in the memoirs of the Seneschal of Champagne John of Joinville who recorded that “Whilst the King was encamped by Jaffa, the Master of St. Lazar had got wind at Ramah, three good leagues from the camp, of some cattle and other things, where he thought he might make a fine haul. He kept no discipline in the camp, but did just as he liked, so he went off to the place without telling the King. When he had collected his booty, the Saracens fell upon him, and routed him so utterly, that of all the men whom he had in his troop with him, only four escaped. Directly he entered the camp, he began to call to arms. I went to arm myself, and begged the King to allow me to go to the place, and he gave me leave, and ordered me to take with me the Temple and the Hospital. When we reached the place, we found that some other fresh Saracens had come down into the valley where the Master of St. Lazar had suffered his disaster. While these new Saracens were examining the dead bodies, the Master of the King’s cross-bowmen attacked them, and before we could come up, our people had routed them, and slain several. A serjeant of the King’s, and a serjeant of the Saracens bore one another to earth with their lances. One of the King’s serjeants, seeing this, took the two horses, and led them off, meaning to steal them; and, to avoid being seen, he went in between the walls of the town of Ramah. As he was leading them along, an old cistern over which he passed gave way beneath him, and the three horses and he himself went to the bottom. I was told of it, and went to see, and found the cistern still crumbling in beneath them, so that in a very little while they would have been completely covered over. So we came back without any losses, except what the Master of St. Lazar had lost there.”

Miles
(c.1256) not usually listed

The cartography refers to Miles as the serving magister in a deed dated 1256. However no further information as to his patronymic and arms are known.

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Jean de Meaux
(c.1267) 14th GM

Jean de Meaux is titled Précepteur général in a charter deed dated 1267.\(^{35}\)

De Meaux Family Arms
Argent, a fess gules
in later years
Argent, five crowns of thorns sable, 2, 2, 1.

Thomas de Sainville
(1277-1312) 15th GM

Title deeds mention Thomas de Sainville as serving as *Magister generalis Ordinis* during the period 1277-1312. During his magistry, the Order was expelled from the last stronghold of the Christian forces in the Holy Land at Acre and formally transferred the magisteral headquarters to Boigny in France.

During his mastership, de Sainville founded the Commanderie de Fontenay-le-Comte in Poitou based on the benevolence of King Louis of France. He further was watchful of protecting the land holdings of the Order from attempts at expropriation. Contemporary deeds refer to him as “*Magister generalis totius Ordinis militia Sancti Lazari Jerusalem citra mare & ultra.*”

His original tombstone at Boigny recorded by P.E.G. Sibert in 1772 translates “Here lies brother Thomas de Sainville, knight, Master of the Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, deceased in the year of grace 1312, the Thursday before Pentecost; pray for his soul, Amen.”

De Sainville Family Arms
*Or, a bear rampant sable, muzzled and buckled gules*

Tombstone effigy of Thomas de Sainville originally at Boigny

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Adam de Veau
(1313-1330) 16th GM

Adam de Veau also appears as Master of Burton Lazars in 1308. In an act dated 12th May 1327, he is specifically referred to as Frater Adam Vituli, Miles, humilis Magister generalis tocius Ordinis Milicie Sancti Lazari Jerusalemitani. His mastership was similarly plagued with attempts at usurpation of the holdings of the Order which Adam de Veau contested legally throughout his mastership. He is assumed to have died around 1330, but does not appear to have been buried at Boigni.

De Veau Family Arms
Or, a lion azure

38 E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p. 154-161; Pièces Justificatives, Doc. 15, p. xxi.
Jean de Paris  
(1330-1349) 17th GM

In a deed document, Jean de Paris is referred to as *Frater Johannes de Parisius, miles, humilis Magister generalis totius Ordinis Milicia Sancti Lazari Jherosolimitani, citra mare & ultra*. The appointment of Jean de Paris in 1330 following the death of Adam de Veau led to an active effort to regain previously held privileges and re-establish order within the organisation. In 1332, he delegated Jean de Corbet to restore discipline in the various houses of the Order and furthermore to take up collections in the different districts in France and Germany.  

Various pledges of support for the Order’s previous privileges were obtained from both the ecclesiastical and secular authorities. Bishop Nicholas of Constance in 1335 confirmed the privileges given by Pope Urban IV in 1262; while John Duke of Normandy (eventually King John II) in 1343 confirmed the right of the Order to collect firewood from the forests in the duchy and confirmed the old charters exempting the Order’s properties from being taxed. After his crowning as king in 1350, King John II exempted the *terra Lazareorum* in the region of Saint-Omer from being used by the inhabitants of the region for pasture. His tombstone inscription at Boigny reads: “Here lies Brother John of Paris, Knight, former Master of the Order of Saint Ladrus of Jerusalem, deceased the 20th of January in the year of grace 1349.”

De Paris Family Arms: *Argent, three boars passant sable 2 and 1*

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Jean de Coaraze
(c.1349-c.1354) 18th GM

Jean de Couraze, Lord of Gascony, was appointed Master of the Order after the death of Jean de Paris in 1349. He served until his death in ~1354. 42

De Coaraze Family Arms
Quarterly, I and IV, Gules, an annulet argent. II and III, Or, two cows passant in pale of the other gules, horned, belled and hoofed azure.

Jean le Conte (c.1355-1361) 19th GM

Jean le Conte was appointed Master of the Order around 1355 as evidenced by a charter dated 21st May 1355 wherein John de Rosson gives homage to the Lord de Carbonnières in his name as Commander of Rosson and the religious lord Jean le Conte “knight and Grand Master of the Military Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem on both sides of the sea.”

De Conte died in 1361. The remains of his tombstone were still extant in ~1765 but broken up in 1772. This read “……….. of the Order of Saint Ladrus of Jerusalem, deceased in the year of grace 1361”. 43

Le Conte Family Arms
Argent, three eagles’ head sable (2 and 1) and in the fes point an ermine spot

43 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.171-172,175.
Jacques de Besnes (Baynes)  
(1382-1384) 20th GM

Son of Alain and Jeanne de Besse, Jacques de Besnes was appointed Master in 1382. He died in 1384. His tombstone was still extant at Boigny. The seal used by Master General Jacques de Besnes accompanying a document dated to 1382, held in the Smitmer-Loschner collection in the Vienna Historical Archives, depicts the knight mounted and in war-harness galloping while holding his sword high and bearing a shield charged with a square cross.

The tombstone at Boigny reads “former Master of the Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem the Tuesday after the Epiphany thirteen hundred ……. “.

De Besnes Family Arms  
Argent, a lion rampant sable, overall a bendlet gules.

1382 Seal used by Jacques de Besnes

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44 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.175-185.
Pierre des Les Ruaux  
(1413-1454) 21st GM

Born in ~1406, Pierre des Les Ruaux was appointed to the post of Master General of the Order of St Lazarus on the recommendation of King Charles VI in 1413 at the young age of seven years. His Magistery lasted until 1454. During his magistry, de Les Ruaux undertook several initiatives to maintain discipline and introduce solid administration in the various houses of the Order. In 1478, he appointed his nephew Bertand de Les Ruaux [son of John de Les Ruaux de Cranne and Isabelle de Saint Brisson] Commander of Saint Thomas de Fonyenay-le-Comte.  

The exact year of his death is not known since there is no burial monument dedicated to him at Boigni, but must have been around 1454.

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Des Ruaux Family Arms
Argent, on a fesse gules three annulets of the field

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45 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.185,191-192.
Guillaume des Mares
(c.1454 - 1469) 22nd GM

Guillaume Des Mares from Normandy (mid-15th century) is mentioned as Grand-maître général on epitaphs referring to Commander Peter Pottier in the Church of the Commanderie of St Anthony of Grattemont. One epitaph reads: Cy devant ce grande Autel gist noble homeet religieuse personne frère Pierre Pottier, dit Constans, prêtre en l’Ordre & Chevalerie de Saint-Ladre de Jérusalem, commandeur de céans et de la Lande Daron en son vivant, Vicaire general de noble et puissant Seigneur F.G. Desmenares, Chevalier, Grand-maître général de tout la dessusdit Ordre et Chevalerie de-ça et de-là la mer, commandeur de la maison conventuelle de Boigni prés Orléans, qui trépassa l’an mil iiiii.1...... ».  

Des Mares was closely involved with state affairs and appointed Peter Pottier Commander of Grattemont as his vicar-general to help administer the Order. Peter Pottier, appointed Commander by Pierre des Les Ruaux in 1449, died in 1485.

Des Mares Family Arms
Azure, a cross Moline or, a bent gules overall.

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46 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.216.
Jean le Cornu
(1467-1493) \textit{23^{rd}} GM

Jean le Cornu joined the Order of St Lazarus on the 12\textsuperscript{th} June 1449, previously having been a member of the Order of Santo Spirito in Saxia serving as Commander of Saint Sever, Bourges.\footnote{P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, \textit{op. cit.}, p.222-230.} Johannes le Cornu was the \textit{humilis Magister generalis totius Ordinis & nobilis Militiae Sancti Lazari Jerusolimitani citra & ultra mare, Ordinis Sancti Augustini, ac domus conventualis seu Preceptorie de Boigniaci docesis Aurelianensis, Preceptor & provisor, totusque ipse conventus & Capitulum ejusdem Ordinis & nobilis Militiae} when the 1489 Papal Bull \textit{Cum solerti meditatione pensamus} was promulgated.

He was particularly concerned with discipline and economic matters of the Order. He died on the 9\textsuperscript{th} May 1493.\footnote{Acte contenant une partie des affaires qui furent agitées & réglées au chapitre tenu à Boigny par le Grand-maître Jean le Cornu, le 12 juin 1494. Transcribed in P.E.G. de Sibert. \textit{Histoire des Ordres Royaux, Hospitaliers-Militaires de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel, et de Saint-Lazare de Jerusalem}. Royal Press, Paris, 1772, Pièces Justificatives, Doc. 22, p.xxxix-xli.}

\begin{center}
Le Cornu Family Arms
\end{center}

\begin{itemize}
\item 
\textit{Ore, a stag’s head caboshed gules and in chief a bicephalous eagle sable.}
\end{itemize}
François d’Amboise
(1493-1500) 24th GM

In July 1493, the Boigny Commandery elected François d’Amboise as their new head who assumed the title of generalis Magistratus totius Ordinis & nobilis Militiae praedicti Sancti Lazari. The Chapter further appointed Agnan de Mareul and Louis de Voisins to present the request confirmation of the act of election from the Pope or the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The mastership of François d’Amboise centred its activities in attempts to ward off the assumption of the Order’s holdings in Europe by the Order of Saint John. To help him in managing the Order, he appointed Bertrand de les Ruaux succeeded by Agnan de Mareul to the post of attorney general. François d’Amboise died in the beginning of 1500.

The new Grand Master was the nephew of Cardinal Georges d’Amboise [b.1460; d.1510] who wielded political power in France and the Vatican. Georges d’Amboise belonged to a noble family possessed of considerable influence. His father—Pierre d’Amboise—was chamberlain to both King Charles VII and Louis XI, and ambassador at Rome. His eldest brother—Charles d’Amboise—was governor of the Île-de-France, Champagne and Burgundy, and councilor of Louis XI. His nephews Louis d’Amboise, Georges II d’Amboise and François Guillaume de Castelau de Clermont-Ludève were also appointed cardinals. Three years after the death of François, Emery d’Amboise uncle to François and head of the French Langue of the Order of St. John—was elected Grand Master of the Order of St. John.

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Agnan de Mareuil
(1500-1519) 25th GM

Agnan de Mareuil had served as Commander of Villaray & Beaugency, and later Commander of Saint Thomas of Fontenay-le-Comte. He served also as attorney general to Grand Master François d’Amboise. He was appointed Grand Master after the death of François d’Amboise in 1500 with the approval of the French king Louis XII.

He continued with his predecessor’s efforts to limit the damage caused to the Order by the 1489 Papal Bull amalgamating the Order of Saint Lazarus to that of Saint John.

He resigned his post of Grand Master in 1519 in favour of his nephew, but continued to serve in the post of Vicar General of the Order.
Françoise de Bourbon de Saint-Pol
(1519-1521) 26th GM

Françoise 1er de Bourbon de Saint-Poll was born in Ham (Somme) on the 6th October 1491 – died in Cotigan near Reims on the 1st September 1545. He was the second son of Françoise de Bourbon-Vendôme and Marie de Luxembourg. As such he was a prince de sang of France. His appanage, the countship of St. Pol, came from his mother’s Luxembourg inheritance. His marriage on the 9th February 1534 with the heiress Adrienne d’Estouteville (1512-1560), brought him several baronies comprising the lands of the Norman House of Estouteville, Vallemont, Varengeville, Berneval and Cleuville. These were erected for Francis into the dukedom of Estouteville by royal letters patent registered 12th September 1534 in the Parlement of Rouen, the couple’s marriage contract being registered by the Parlement of Paris on 16th April 1540. In 1537 he exchanged the countship of St. Pol for that of Montfort-l’Amaury with King Francis I, but in 1544 it was returned to him to enjoy as before the war. He has two children: Francis II de Bourbon-Saint-Pol (1536-1546), and Marie (1539-1601), his successor, who married his first cousin Jean, Count of Soissons and Enghien, and then Léonor d’Orléans, duc de Longueville.

He was knighted by Pierre Terrail, seignior de Bayard after the Battle of Marignano in 1515. He participated in the defence of Mézières in 1521, fought under Bonnivet and Bayard at the lost Battle of the Sesia (1524) and was made prisoner at the Battle of Pavia in 1525. In 1527 he became governor of the Dauphiné, and was as such responsible for the French operations against Savoy and Piedmont. His army was destroyed and he was taken prisoner in the Battle of Landriano, until the Treaty of Cambrai in 1529. He was present at the meeting between Francis I of France and Pope Clement VII in Marseille in 1533. In 1542, he joined the Dauphin at Picardy and Luxemburg. In 1543, he was part of the French command against the English and Spanish in Picardy. In the Italian War of 1542–1546, he was charged with the conquest of Savoy. He advised against the Battle of Ceresole (1544), but was overruled by Blaise de Lasseran-Massencôme, seignior de Montluc, who won the battle.  

Several land leases signed in 1520-21 confirm that Françoise 1er de Bourbon de Saint-Poll was a Commander of the Order and is on a title referred to as “Brother rancis of Bourbon, Knight, Master General of all the Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, Commander of the religious houses of Boigni and Montlioust”.  

Gules, five barrulets Or

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_de_Bourbon,_Count_of_St._Pol
P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit.,p.263-264
The French Bourbon Family Line

St. Louis IX of France
[b.1214; d.1270]
King of France 1226-1270

Patron

Robert de Clermont
[b.1256; d.1317]

Philippe III of France
[b.1245; d.1285]
King of France 1270-1285

Louis I de Bourbon
[b.1279; d.1341]

Philippe IV le Bel of France
[b.1268; d.1314]

Philippe VI of France
[b.1293; d.1350]
King of France 1328-1350

James I de la Marche
[b.1319; d.1362]

Louis X of France
[b.1289; d.1316]
King: 1314-1316

John II of France
[b.1319; d.1364]
King of France 1350-1364

Louis I de la Marche
[b.1344; d.1393]

Philippe V of France
[b.1292; d.1322]
King: 1316-1322

Louis I d’Orléans
[b.1394; d.1465]

James I de Vendôme
[b.1376; d.1446]

Charles IV of France
[b.1324; d.1328]
King: 1322-1328

Charles V of France
[b.1338; d.1380]
King: 1364-1380

Jean VIII de Vendôme
[b.1428; d.1478]

Charles VI of France
[b.1394; d.1465]
King: 1380-1422

François de Bourbon de Vendôme
[b.1470; d.1495]

Charles VII of France
[b.1403; d.1461]
King: 1422-1461

Charles de Bourbon de Vendôme
[b.1489; d.1537]

François XI of France
[b.1423; d.1483]
King: 1461-1483

Antoine de Bourbon de Vendôme de Navarre
[b.1518; d.1562]

Charles VIII of France
[b.1470; d.1498]
King: 1483-1498

Charles d’Orléans
[b.1394; d.1465]

Claude of France
[b.1494; d.1524]
Queen

Louis XII of France
[b.1462; d.1515]
King of France 1498-1515

François I of France
[b.1494; d.1547]
King: 1515-1547

Louis XIII of France
King: 1589-1610
[b.1589; d.1610]

Claude of France
[b.1494; d.1524]
Queen

Henri II of France
[b.1519; d.1559]
King: 1547-1559

Henri IV of France
King: 1589-1610
[b.1553; d.1610]

François II of France
[b.1544; d.1560]
King: 1559-1560

Henry II of France
[b.1519; d.1559]
King: 1547-1559

Charles IX of France
[b.1550; d.1574]
King: 1560-1574

Louis XIV of France
King: 1643-1715
[b.1638; d.1715]

Henri III of France
[b.1551; d.1589]
King: 1574-1589

Patron

Philippe VI of France
[b.1293; d.1350]
King of France 1328-1350

Jean II of France
[b.1319; d.1364]
King of France 1350-1364

Charles VI of France
[b.1394; d.1465]
King: 1380-1422

Louis X of France
[b.1289; d.1316]
King: 1314-1316

John II of France
[b.1319; d.1364]
King of France 1350-1364

Louis XIII of France
[b.1601; d.1643]
King: 1643-1715
[b.1638; d.1715]
Claude de Mareul was appointed Grand Master in 1519 after the resignation of his uncle. In virtue of 1516 concordat between the French Church and the Holy See, Pope Leo X approved the appointment of Claude de Mareuil as magistro generali militia Sancti Lazari Jerusolimitani on the 3rd June 1519. He held his first Chapter general in 1521. Claude de Mareuil continued to protect the Order’s rights to its land benefices particularly those held in France. Pretension from individuals and the Order of Saint John threatened an erosion of these holdings, with the latter Order appointing its members as Bailiffs of Boigni. In 1540, Emery de Ruaux a knight commander of the Order of Saint John was styling himself Bailiff of Boigni. Matters came to a head in France after 1544 when the death of the Commander of Saint Thomas de Fontenay-le-Comte Anthony de Mareuil died and his post was conferred by the Grand Master to Charles de la Bastie de Mareul. However, the Grand Master of the Order of Saint John also appointed his representative Henri Suriot to the post citing the 1489 Bull. The matter was taken to court which decided in favour of the Order of Saint Lazarus on the 16th February 1547 declaring the Papal Bull as abusive.

Claude de Mareuil [born 1504], nephew of Agnan de Mareuil, was only 15 years of age on his appointment as Grand Master. He retained the office until his death in 1554.

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54 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit.,275-278
Jean de Conti
(1554-1557) 28th GM

The death of Claude de Mareuil in 1554 again brought the French king in conflict with the reigning pontiff. The first appointee to the post was Jean de Conti who however occupied the post for only three years. On assuming the post, Jean de Conti convoked a Chapter General at Boigni during which it appears that the Order in France still retained and managed land holdings in the territory of Suessano in Apulia, Sicily.

Jean de Conti is assumed to have belonged to the de Conti family in Picardy. However, he could also have belonged to the Roman de Conti family or to the French de Conti family. The latter, which also held the fiefdom of Gaucourt, Argicourt, Montgivel and Cuvilliers, had a family member named Jean de Conti who applied for membership to the Order of Saint John in 1577.55

55 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.281-282
Jean de Lévis
(1557-1564) 29th GM

In 1557, King Henri II appointed Jean de Lévis, member of the Order of St. John, as head of the Order of St Lazarus initiating a trend whereby appointees to the post of Grand Master made by the French king were members of the Order of Saint John.\footnote{This is a surprising development considering the legal “victory” of Claude de Mareuil ten year previously in 1547.}

Jean de Lévis belonged to the Levis-Ventadour branch of the Lévis family. His father was Baron of Carlus.

Jean de Lévis had been admitted into the Langue of Auvergne of the Order of St John in 1532. After serving on the Order’s caravans, he returned to France to serve on the French galleys. In 1552 he was given command of ten galleys in the Ligurian Sea where he served King Henri II with distinction until 1557.

He was recalled in 1557 to the French court to be appointed Grand Master of the Order of St Lazarus in reward to his services to the crown. His appointment was opposed by the other knights belonging to the Order of St Lazarus; and a fraction led by Jean de Bièvre de la Salle and François Odet Commander of Villaray supported by the Pope’s legate in France took Lévis’ nomination to court. The dispute was only settled by Lévis death in 1564.

During his mastership, Lévis worked towards revoking the 1489 Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. In 1560, he was successful in obtaining a Bull from Pope Pius IV ratifying and confirming the old rights and privileges of the Order of Saint Lazarus.\footnote{P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.282-285}
Michel de Seure de Lumigny
(1564-1578 : 1586-1593) 30th / 32nd GM

Catherine de’ Medici, mother and regent to the ten-year old King Charles IX in 1564 appointed Michel de Seure de Lumigny, also a knight of the Order of St. John to the post of grand master of the Order of St.Lazarus. In contrast to the reaction to Jean de Levis’s appointment in 1557, Pope Pius IV confirmed Michel de Seure’s appointment as Commander of Boigny and recognised the Commandery as “the seat of the Knights of Saint Lazarus here and beyond the seas”.

Michel de Seure de Lumigny had been received into the Langue of France of the Order of St. John on the 12th January 1539. He was a member of the group who in 1548 abducted Mary Stuart in Scotland escorting her to the court of King Henri II. He worked in the service of the French king as a diplomat representing the king in a number of delicate missions in the courts of Ferrara and Piedmont. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to Portugal; and after the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559 was entrusted with the mission of delivering the French king’s assurances that France would support the Corsicans against Genoa. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to the court of Elizabeth I of England. He was appointed Commander of Boigny, with papal approval, in 1564 and occupied the post until 1571 when he was replaced by François Salviati. The Act of Resignation dated 9th August 1571 stipulated that Michel de Seure reserved tenure over the magistral Commandery of Boigny, retained the right to appoint commanders to the next two commanderies that fell vacant, and retained the right to bear the title of Grand Master. He reassumed the grandmagistry after Salviati’s death in 1586, occupying that post until 1593.

The appointment of members of the Order of St. John to the Commandery of Boigny may have been a tactful conciliatory measure by the French royalty towards that Order and the pontiff. It is interesting to note that approval for the change in the magistral leadership of the Commandery of Boigny was sought from the Order of St John since the two persons involved were members of that Order. The Chapter of the Venerable Langue of France of St John meeting on the 6th October 1571 under the chairmanship of the Commander of Bourganeuf discussed the proposed change. The attorney representing Michel de Seure made a declaration stating that de Seure was giving up the Bailiwick and Commandery of Boigny according to the powers vested in him “on the condition that he would have the right to appoint commanders to the first two commanderies of the same bailiwick to become vacant”, and that “Salviati would be responsible for issuing the appropriate Bulls and Appointments”. Saviati’s attorney then declared that his client would accept the renunciation in his favour under the stated terms and asked that the “bailiwick of Boigny” be accorded to Salviati who promised “neither to act in any way nor to use the aforementioned bailiwick to prejudice or cause harm to any of his confreres or to use the said privileges to further his advancement in Our Order”.

De Seure Family Arms
Argent (or Or) a cross azure charged with a cross crosslet of the first between four fleurs de lys sable

Family Genealogy

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James de Seure married to Anne Godefroi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Anthony de Seure married to Denise de Verdelet [daughter of George de Verdelet and Catherine de Sailly]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Michael de Seure – grand master of the Order of St. Lazarus</td>
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58 Detailed in: P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.290-292

59 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.285-312
François de Salviati belonged to the prominent Florentine-Roman de Salviati family who served as bankers to Pope Sixtus IV. The family also had close links with the Medici family since a member of the family Bernardo de Salviati in 1520 moved to France with Catherine de Medici. He commissioned the building of the Château de Talcy sited on the left bank of the Loire River.

François de Salviati spent his early adolescence in Rome under the patronage of Cardinal Bernardo de Salviati. In 1520, he transferred to France and came under the protection of Catherine de Medici. He was admitted in the Langue of France of the Order of St. John and was appointed Commander of Fieffe. In 1566 he was appointed ambassador of the Order of St. John. On the 9th August 1571, King Charles IX appointed him Grand Master of the Order of St. Lazarus.

The mastership of François de Salviati was characterised by the move to transfer the holdings of the Order in France to the Duke of Savoy who had assumed control of the Order of St. Lazarus in Capua [previously under the mastership of Jack de Castillon] and amalgamated this to the Order of St. Maurice by Papal consent. The French knights however resisted their amalgamation with the Duke of Savoy convinced that the 1572 Bull promulgated by Gregory XIII was null and void besides being abusive. They persuaded Henri III to withdraw his support. In 1578, the French knights during a Chapter-General held in Boigny confirmed François Salviati as “chef, gouverneur & administrateur, Grand-maître général des hôpitaux, maladreries & de tout l’Ordre de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem, Bethléem & Nazareth, tant en déca que au-delà des mers”. Salviati continued in this role until his death in 1586 when his role was assumed by the previous incumbent Michel de Seure until 1593.

**De Salviati Family Arms**

1. *Gules with three bretes argent*
2. *Gules, three rakes argent*  

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60 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, *op. cit.*, p.324-325

61 The Arms of François Salviati were described as “gules with three rakes argent” by de Sibert, 1772, *op. cit.* However the Florentine Salviati family arms were actually “gules with three bretes argent”.  

Armand de Clermont de Chastes
(1593-1599) 33rd GM

Aymard de Clermont de Castes de Brosse, son of Francis de Castex Bailiff of Velay and Paule de Joyeuse, had been admitted on the 25th June 1566 in the Langue d’Auvergne of the Order of St. John of Malta. He was given the Commandery of Limoges, then of l’Ormeteau and of Saint-Paul-les-Romans and, in due course, he became Grand Prior of Auvergne and Grand Marshal of the Order. He also served as the lay abbot of Fécamp in Normandy, and would eventually become the Order’s ambassador to the king of France.

In 1583, he was appointed Lieutenant General in the navy by King Henri III, and led the relief force sent to the Azores against Philip II of Spain in defence of Don Anthony of Portugal. Though that expedition was unsuccessful, Aymand de Castes proved his naval expertise by successfully leading a naval campaign to recover the Island of Oléron that had been occupied by the Calvinists. He was rewarded by King Henry III by being given command of the French naval forces off the coast of Poitou and off Normandy. He also supported King Henry IV, who further appointed him Lieutenant General of the Caux region and Governor of Dieppe. In April 1589, de Castes was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of France. In 1593, de Castes was appointed by King Henri IV to serve as grandmaster to the Order of Saint Lazarus at Boigny. In 1602, he was further appointed as Lieutenant General of New France and the setting up of the Canada and Acadia Company, de Castes was approached by Samuel de Champlain asking to serve as an observer on the fur-trading expedition that was to be led by the navigator François Gravé Du Pont. Aymard de Clermont equipped two ships and Champlain joined the Bonne-Renommée. The ships entered the Strait of Belle Isle and arrived at Tadoussac on the 15th March 1603. During this trip, Champlain drew up a map of the St. Lawrence River and after his return to France in September 1603 published an account of his experiences entitled *Des Sauvages: ou voyage de Samuel Champlain, de Brouages, faite en la France nouvelle l’an 1603*. Aymard de Clermont had died on 13th May 1603 during the course of this expedition and is buried in the Church of Minims in Dieppe, Normandy, France. According to de Champlain, his intention had apparently been to eventually establish himself in New France “… the Commander de Chaste, governor of Dieppe, who was a most honourable man, a good Catholic, a great servant of the King, and one who had faithfully served his Majesty on many important occasions. And though his head was covered with as many gray hairs as years, he still wished to leave to posterity by this commendable undertaking a very kindly comment on this project, and even go out in person to spend the remainder of his years in the service of God and his King by making there his permanent abode in order to live and die gloriously as he had hoped, had not God called him out of this world sooner than he expected.” 62

De Clermont de Chastes Family Arms
Quarterly, I & IV. Gules, a key argent placed in bend. II & III, Azure, a fleur de lys Or.

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Hughes Catelan de Castelmore (1603) *not usually included*

Hughes Catelan de Castelmore is included by some authors as being Armande de Clermont de Chastes’ immediate successor. His magistry was however if anything a very brief one. His appointment is in doubt since the subsequent incumbent to the Grand Magistry is reported to have assumed the post in 1599.\(^{63}\)

\[\text{De Castelmore Family Arms} \\
\text{Azure, three porcupines passant (2 and 1)}\]

Jean-Charles de Gayand de Monterolles
(1599-1604) 34th GM

Jean-Charles de Gayand de Monterolles assumed the office of grand master in 1599 after the resignation of Armande de Clermont de Chastes. Jean-Charles de Gayand was the son Balthazar de Gayan d Lord of Moncerolles and Margaret de Chastes, sister to the previous grand master. The publication of Pope Clement VIII’s 1603 Bull Decet Romanum Pontificem confirming the transfer of the French Lazarite holdings to the Duke of Savoy, led the incumbent Grand Master de Gayand, a member of the Order of St John, to resign the mastership post.  

De Gayand de Monterolles Family Arms
Azure, a chevron or. In chief two half moons argent and in point a bicephalous eagle of the second

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64 P.E.G. de Sibert, 1772, op. cit., p.351-352
Pope Clement VIII was suspicious of King Henri IV commitment to Catholicism. Henri IV had adopted the Huguenot faith and re-converted out of convenience to assume his hereditary right for the French crown. His previous excommunication was lifted in 1595 in return for the publishing of the Tridentine Decrees, the restoration of Catholicism in Béarn, and promising to appoint only Catholics to high office. In 1598, however, he declared the Edict of Nantes, which introduced a degree of religious tolerance, with guarantees for both sides. Ever suspicious Pope Clement VIII in 1603 published the Bull Decet Romanum Pontificem confirming Pope Gregory XIII’s 1572 Bull in regards to the Order of Saint Lazarus transferring the French Lazarite properties to the Duke of Savoy.

Henri IV had in 1601 just ended a conflict with the Duke of Savoy which effected territorial exchanges between France and the Duchy of Savoy. In the light of this conflict, one can readily understand why Pope Clement VIII’s 1603 Bull was poorly received by Henri IV who initiated political manoeuvres to deprive the Duke of Savoy from any further French benefices.

Henri IV appointed Philibert de Nérestang Baron de Saint-Didier to the office of Grand Master of the Order of Saint Lazarus in 1604 who was dispatched to Rome to seek a settlement regarding the canonical situation of the Order of Saint Lazarus in France. Nérestang arrived in the Vatican at the end of 1607 and remained there until 1608. It appears that Paul V actually acknowledged the right of the French King to appoint the Grand Master of the Order of St Lazarus and anyone else who bore this title in other states [presumably referring to Capua] were only vicars of the Grand Master in France. During his stay in Rome, Nérestang met and consulted a Carmelite monk named Petri a Mater Dei who was the General Preacher in the Apostolic Palace. Formal withdrawal of the 1603 Bull was not however forthcoming.

The solution was found when the king petitioned the pontiff to create a new Order – the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The new Order, composed of French noblemen and freeborn men, would be “under the denomination or title and rule of the most glorious and always Virginal Mother Mary of Mont Carmel, whom the said King Henry always holds and regards with singular devotion as his protectress and advocate”. The Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was created by Pope Paul V through the Bull Romanus Pontificus dated 16th February 1608, expanded through Militantium ordinum dated 26th February 1608. The Bulls gave the French king the authority to nominate the Grand Master of this Order subject to papal confirmation. The king appointed Philibert de Nérestang to the post of Grand Master, an appointment that received papal approval. On the 31st October 1608, Henri IV amalgamated the Order of St. Lazarus with the newly-created Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. 65 The revised Mémoires, Règles et Statuts, Cérémonies et Privilèges des Ordres Militaires de Notre Dame du Mont Carmel et de S. Lazare de Jérusalem were published in 1649. 66

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65 Brevet d’Union des deux Ordres de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel et de Saint-Lazare de Jerusalem. Transcribed in : H.M. de Langle, J.L. Treourret de Kerstrat. ibid, p.83

66 Mémoires, Règles et Statuts, Cérémonies et Privilèges des Ordres Militaires de Notre Dame du Mont Carmel et de S. Lazare de Jérusalem. Antoine Cellier, Lyon, 1649
Philibert Marquis de Nérestang (1604/08 -1613) 35th GM

Philibert Marquis de Nérestang Baron de Saint-Didier [d. 1620; GM 1604/08-1613] was a brilliant general who had distinguished himself in the Wars of Religion. King Henri IV had appointed him captain of the first company of his guard, the Scottish Company. He was first appointed to the office of Grand Master of the Order of Saint Lazarus in 1604.

After the establishment of the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in 1608, he was appointed with papal confirmation Grand Master of this new Order. During his mastership, Philibert de Nérestang admitted 57 knights to the united Orders. Philibert relinquished his post of Grandmaster to his son Claude in 1613, but continued to serve as a counsellor to King Louis XIII after the latter took over power in 1617 from his mother Maries de Medici and her followers who had managed the country during Louis’ minority. Soon after assuming power in 1618, the Thirty Years' War started. The French Court was initially unsure what side to support, but the king’s inclination was to support the Catholic Holy Roman Emperor, the Habsburg Ferdinand II. The French nobles were however antagonized against the King’s favourite and advisor Charles d’Albert duke of Luynes. The nobles launched a rebellion in 1620, but their forces were easily routed by royal forces at Les Ponts-de-Cé in August 1620. The loyal Philibert de Nérestang was mortally wounded in combat at Pont-de-EEC on the 7th August 1620 dying on the 30th August.

Philbert’s appointment was to initiate a dynastic succession to the post of Grand Master of the joint Orders which lasted close to seventy years.
Claude Marquis de Nérestang
(1613 -1639) 36th GM

Claude de Nérestang Baron d’Entremond [b. 1591 d.1639] was admitted in the Order in 1610. In 1613, he assumed the post of Grand Master of the joint Orders after his father relinquished the post.

Like his father, Claude served as a captain of the Scottish Guards for Henri IV and was already noted for his courage and bravery.

He died during the siege of Turin on the 2nd August 1639. During the administration of Claude de Nérestang, 25 new knights were nominated. The post of grand master was assumed by his son Charles.

De Nérestang Family Arms
1. Or, three bendlets gules, and on the middle one three mullets of the field.
2. Azur, three bends Or and three mullets argent placed between the first and the second
Charles de Nérestang (b.1626 d.1644) was admitted to the Order in 1639. He assumed the grandmastership of the united Orders after his father’s death in 1639. During his short grandmastership, Charles nominated only five new knights.

He was wounded during the campaign in Spain and died in Lyona on the 30th December 1644. His post was assumed by his brother Charles-Achilles.

De Nérestang Family Arms
1. Or, three bendlets gules, and on the middle one three mullets of the field.
2. Azur, three bends Or and three mullets argent placed between the first and the second
Charles-Achilles Marquis de Nérestang  
(1645 -1673) 38th GM

Charles-Achilles de Nérestang [b.1626 d.1705] was admitted to the Order in 1645. He assumed the post of Grand Master of the united Orders after the death of his brother in 1644. His mastership last twenty-nine years when he nominated 169 new knights.

After many setbacks, Charles Achille was forced to abdicate the office of Grandmaster in 1673 with an allowance of 350 000 livres.

De Nérestang Family Arms  
1. Or, three bendlets gules, and on the middle one three mullets of the field.  
2. Azur, three bends Or and three mullets argent placed between the first and the second

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<th>Family Genealogy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Philbert de Nérestang married to Catherine-Jacqueline d’Arenes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Claude de Nérestang married to Ennemonde-Joachime de Harlay</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Charles de Nérestang</td>
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<td>1.1.2 Charles-Achilles de Nérestang married to Françoise de Grave</td>
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</tbody>
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François Michel le Tellier de Louvois
(1673 - 1691) vicaire général acting as 39th GM

François-Michel Le Tellier Marquis de Louvois [b.1641 d.1691] assumed the management of the united Orders acting as "vicaire général" with Grandmagisterial privileges on the 4th February 1673. François Michel le Tellier, Marquis de Louvois was born on Paris on the 18th January 1641 to Michel le Tellier and Katherine Marie Da'Medeci Tellier. Louvois married the heiress, the marquise de Courtenvaux. His father served as Secretary of State for War [1643-66] and acted as his son’s mentor in imparting instructions in the management of state affairs. The young man won the King Louis XIV’s confidence, and in 1666 succeeded his father as the French Secretary of State for War. He devoted himself to organizing the French army.

In 1683, Louvois assumed also the post of Superintendent of Public Works. During his administration as vicar general to the united Orders he admitted 566 new knights in the Order’s ranks. He also served as Chancellor to the Order of the Holy Ghost. In private life and in the means employed for gaining his ends, Louvois was unscrupulous and shameless. The work of Louvois is bound up with the historical development of the French army and of armies in general. He organized the French army on a new system of management, was an admirable contriver of campaigns, and devoted himself to the material well-being of the soldiers establishing magazines for the army’s subsistence. He claimed also the credit of inventing the dragonnades, and mitigated the rigour of the soldiery only insofar as the licence accorded was prejudicial to discipline. Discipline, indeed, and complete subjection to the royal authority was the political faith of Louvois. The success of his measures is to be seen in the victories of the Franco-Dutch War of 1672-78.

A saving clause in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which provided for some liberty of conscience, if not of worship, Louvois sharply annulled with the phrase "His Majesty wishes the worst harshness on those who do not par-
Philippe de Courcillon de Dangeau
(1693 - 1720) 40th GM

Philippe de Courcillon, Marquis de Dangeau (b.1638 d.1720) was appointed grand master to the united Orders of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel on the 24th December 1693. A bull of Pope Innocent XII dated 3rd May 1695 confirmed Dangeau’s nomination. He held the post until his death from smallpox on the 9th September 1720.

Philippe was the son of Louis de Courcillon, Seigneur de Dangeau and Charlotte des Noues. He was born at Chartres on the 21st September 1638. He married Sofie Marie Wilhelmine Lowenstein [born: Baden, 26th September 1664; died: 19th September 1736] on the 26th March 1686 to. In 1658, Philippe bestowed upon himself the title of Marquis.

He became very close to King Louis XIV. French officer, diplomat, consummate courtier and author, he is best remembered for his Memoirs. Though curiously flat, it is a valuable primary source for the reign of Louis XIV after 1684 and was much used by Saint-Simon, who found it infuriatingly boring.

Soon after his appointment, Dangeau had to face a situation whereby the fortunes of the combined Orders were drastically reduced by two edits dated March and April 1693. Dangeau established a reformed Council to regulate the Order’s affairs. Dangeau also established hereditary Commanderies called "Gradual, Masculine and Perpetual Commanderies" in an act that received royal approval on 9th December 1693.

The Marquis de Dangeau admitted a total of 435 new members to the united Orders. The marked number of admissions to the combined Order made under Le Tellier and de Dangeau augmented significantly the size of the Order. By 1696, the combined Order possessed five Grand Priories and 140 Commanderies.
Louis d’Orléans Duc de Chartres
(1720 - 1752) 41st GM

Louis d’Orléans, Duc de Chartres (b.1703 d.1752) was appointed the 41st Grandmaster of the Order of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel in 1720. He was the son of Philippe II d’Orléans, duc d’Orléans, Regent of France in 1723 and Françoise-Marie de Bourbon. He was born in Versailles on the 4th August, 1703. He married Margravine Auguste Marie Johanna of Baden-Baden [born: Aschaffenburg, 10th November 1704; died: Paris, 8th August 1726] on the 18th June 1724 to. Louis was titled duc de Chartres at birth, then duc d’Orléans at the death of his father. As a member of the House of Bourbon he was a Prince du Sang and, at his father’s death, he became the First Prince of the Blood.

Although he was never to play an overly public or political role, he was formally admitted to the Conseil de Régence on the 30th January 1718. The following year, he was made the Governor of Dauphiné although he was not required to live in that province, a title that he eventually returned to the Crown. In 1721, under his father's influence, he was named Colonel général de l'Infanterie and held that post till 1730 when Cardinal Fleury secured his dismissal. After the early death of his wife in 1726, until his own death in 1752, Louis lived by strict rules. Around 1740, he ordered the employment of a High Priest at the Palais Royal to stay with him while he was in ill health. He later decided to retire at the Abbaye Sainte-Geneviève de Paris, and from this time on, he became known as Louis le Généfain. As he retired into private life, Louis spent his time translating the Psalms and the Pauline epistles, protecting men of science and managing his wealth. He was praised for his charitable works. At the time of his death in 1752, at the age of forty-eight, Louis d'Orléans had lost most of his sanity. On his deathbed, on suspicion of Jansenist views, he was refused communion by the Abbé Bouettin of the Saint-Étienne-du-Mont church, but was given the last rites by his own chaplain. He died in Paris on the 4th February 1752.
King Louis XV de Bourbon
(1757 - 1774) Protector

King Louis XV (b.1710 d.1774) ruled as King of France and of Navarre from 1715 until his death in 1774. Succeeding his great-grandfather at the age of five, France was initially ruled by Philippe Charles duc d'Orléans, nephew and son-in-law to the previous king. On reaching his majority, Louis XV set out to manage the country though the appointment of Prime Ministers, first appointing the duc d'Orléans [February-December 1723] and after the latter's death appointing Louis IV Henri Joseph de Bourbon-Condé, prince de Condé [b.1692 d.1740; PM 1723-1726]. Cardinal de Fleury was his chief minister from 1726 until the Cardinal's death in 1743, at which time the young king took over control of the Kingdom.

During his 59-year reign, Louis XV was unable to overcome the fiscal problems inherited from his grandfather’s reign. He was incapable of putting together the various conflicting parties and interests in his entourage. His management allowed the monarchy to follow a steady decline, even though Louis XV seemed to be aware of the forces of anti-monarchism threatening his family’s rule. His weak and ineffective rule was a contributing factor to the general decline that culminated in the French Revolution. An unsuccessful assassination attempt occurred in 1757. Louis XV died of smallpox on the 10th May 1774.

During his reign Louis' government returned the Austrian Netherlands and ceded New France at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. His reign also saw the incorporation of Lorraine and Corsica to the Kingdom. Some scholars believe Louis XV's decisions damaged the power of France, weakened the treasury, discredited the absolute monarchy, and may have led to the French Revolution which broke out 15 years after his death. He was succeeded by his grandson Louis-Auguste de France, duc de Berry who in 1757 at the age of 3-year was appointed to the post of Grand Master of the united Orders leaving the administration of the Orders to Louis-Philippe Phélypeaux. Louis XV retained for himself the title of Protecteur.
Louis de France de Berry – King Louis XVI
(1757 - 1773) 42\(^{rd}\) GM

Louis de France, Duc of Berry, King Louis XVI, King of France and Navarre from 1774-1791, and then as King of the French from 1791-1792 served as the 42\(^{nd}\) Grandmaster of the united Orders of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel during the period 1757-1773.

Son of Louis, Dauphin of France and Marie-Josèphe of Saxony, he was born at Versailles on the 23\(^{rd}\) August 1754. He married Marie Antoinette of Austria [born: Vienna, 2\(^{nd}\) November 1755; died executed by guillotine for the crime of treason: Paris, 16\(^{th}\) October 1793] on the 16\(^{th}\) May 1770.

During his period as Grand Master, there were a total of 132 admissions to the united Orders, including 74 novice knights serving as cadets at the École Militaire. The majority of these [115 admissions] were made during the minority years of the appointed Grand Master, encompassing the ten-year period 1757-1767. The subsequent six-year period 1767-1773 saw the appointment of only 17 knights. The Royal privileges enjoyed by the Order were reconfirmed in September 1770; while Louis XV further augmented the holdings of the Ordres Royaux Militaires et Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare et de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel réunis.

When Louis XVI succeeded to the throne in 1774 he was 20 years old. He had an enormous responsibility, as the government was deeply in debt, and resentment towards 'despotic' monarchy was on the rise. Radical financial reforms angered the nobles and were blocked by the parliaments. The public debt continued to rise. In 1787 after convoking the Assembly of Notables, the nobles rejected the proposed financial reform, forcing Louis XVI to convoke the Estates-General. This convocation was one of the events that transformed the general economic and political malaise of the country into the French Revolution, which began in June 1789. The Third Estate unilaterally declared itself the National Assembly and within three short months, the executive authority had been transferred to the elected representatives of the people’s nation. On the 21\(^{st}\) September 1792, France was declared a republic. On the 11\(^{th}\) December 1792, the deposed king was brought from before the Convention and hear his indictment—an accusation of High Treason and Crimes against the State. On the 15\(^{th}\) January 1793, the Convention delivered a guilty verdict and voted for Louis's immediate execution. He died executed by guillotine in Paris on the 21\(^{st}\) January 1793.
Louis-Philippe Phélypeaux de Saint-Florentin
(1757 - 1773) Administrateur

Louis-Philippe Phélypeaux Comte de Saint-Florentin, marquis (1725) and duc de La Vrillièr (1770) was the of Louis Phélypeaux, marquis de La Vrillièr, and Française de Mailly-Nesle (1688–1742). In 1724 he married Amélie Ernestine de Platen (d. 1752).

In 1725, he succeeded his father as minister for the "so-called Reformed religion" – the Huguenot faith. He was appointed minister for the Department of the Maison du Roi by Louis XV in 1749. During the period 1770-1771 he served as Foreign Minister. He resigned his ministerial posts in 1775.

He was admitted to the Ordres Royaux Militaires et Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare et de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel réunis in 1757 when he was appointed Gérent & Administrateur of the united Orders during the duc de Berry’s minority. He was also named to the Order of the Holy Spirit, where he served as chancellor.

Family Genealogy

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<th>Louis Phélypeaux de Maurepas (1643-1727) – Chancellor of France [1699-1714]</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Jérôme Phélypeaux de Pontchartrain (1674-1747) – Secretary of State [1699-1747]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux de Maureas de Pontchartrain (1701-1781) married kinswoman Marie-Jeanne Phélypeaux</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Balthazar Phélypeaux</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>Marie-Jeanne (1704-1793) married kinsman Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux de Maurepas in 1718</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>Louis Phélypeaux de La Vrillièr (1688-1742)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Louis Philippe Phélypeaux de Saint-Florentin (1705–1777)</td>
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Louis Stanislas Xavier de France – King Louis XVIII (1774 - 1814) 43rd GM (1814 – 1824) Protector

Louis Stanislas Xavier de France, Comte de Provence, King Louis XVIII of France and Navarre 1795-1824 served as the 43rd Grandmaster of the united Orders of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel 1773-1814. Son of Louis, Dauphin of France and Marie-Josèphe of Saxony, he was born at Versailles on the 17th November 1755. Married: 14th May 1771 to Marie Josephine Louise of Savoy [born: Turin, 2nd September 1753; died in exile: Buckinghamshire, England, 13th November 1810].

During the events leading up to the French Revolution, the Comte de Provence initially took a moderately liberal line opposing his brother, but the increasing radicalism of the Revolution very soon alienated him. In 1789, he initiated a plan to save the King and end the French Revolution. In this plot, the King, Queen and their children were to be rescued and spirited out of the country; the Comte de Provence was to be declared Regent with absolute power. Simultaneously, soldiers were to encircle Paris to starve the city into submission; while the Revolutionary leaders assassinated. The plan was discovered, and the Comte de Provence fled France in 1791, and was living in exile when King Louis XVI was guillotined in 1793. On the king’s death, the Comte de Provence declared himself regent for his nephew Louis XVII, although the boy was being held in custody by the revolutionary government and never actually reigned. On the 10-year-old king’s death in prison on 8th June 1795, the Comte de Provence proclaimed himself King Louis XVIII.

In 1794, the Comte de Provence had established a court-in-exile in the Italian town of Verona, which at the time was controlled by the Republic of Venice. In the years that followed, Louis XVIII moved all over Europe, living for a time in Russia, before he settled in England. By this time, the conquests and success of Napoleon, who had established himself as Emperor of the French, made any Bourbon restoration seem unlikely. However, in 1814, following the defeat of Napoleon, Louis XVIII was finally able to secure the French throne. Louis’s efforts to reverse the results of the French Revolution quickly made him unpopular. On Napoleon’s return from Elba, the new king fled to Ghent. After the Battle of Waterloo brought Napoleon’s Hundred Days of renewed rule to an end, the king returned to Paris. Louis XVIII subsequently kept reactionary policies to a minimum. Louis XVIII suffered from a severe case of gout, which worsened with the years. At the end of his life, the King was wheelchair-bound most of the time. He died in Paris on the 16th September 1824.

De Bourboun Family Arms
Arms of France – Azure, with three fleur de lys Or
Claude-Louis Raoul de La Châtre
(1814 - 1824) Administrateur

Claude-Louis Raoul de La Châtre (b.1745 d.1824) was admitted to the united Orders in 1783. He served as Administrateur général during the Bourbon Restoration period 1814-1824 with King Louis XVIII as Protecteur.

Claude-Louis entered the French military service in 1756. He progressed up the ranks being appointed brigadier of the armies the king in 1781 and Marshal-de-camp in 1788.

M. de la Chastre accompanied the prince Louis Stanislas Xavier de France then Grand Master of the united Orders during his exile. He was responsible for the organization of companies composed of officers of the land and sea and gentlemen and volunteers, to form the corps of the Duke of Bourbon in the army of the Princes. The Comte de la Chastre commanded in the forefront during the campaign of 1792. He eventually joined the Loyal Emigrant Regiment in the pay of England taking part in a number of campaigns. He retired in London serving as one of most zealous agents of Louis XVIII in England.

He returned to Paris in April 1816, and was appointed one of the first gentlemen of king Louis XVIII’s chamber. He was also appointed an Officer of the Legion of Honour, Minister of State and member of the Privy Council in June 1816. He was given the title of duke by royal decree of 31st August 1817, and was created knight commander of the Order of the Holy Spirit on the 30th September 1820.
Jean-Louis Beaumont d’Autichamp

(1824 - 1831) Administrateur

Jean-Louis Beaumont d’Autichamp (b.1738 d.1831 was admitted to the united Orders in 1783 and served as Administrateur général during the period 1824-1831 with King Charles X as Protecteur.

He joined the King’s Regiment at the age of 11 years and served with distinction. In 1770, Beaumont Autichamp was commander of the gendarmes in Lunéville where he met for the first time the Tsar Paul. Between 1780 and 1789 he was a brigadier general and intendant of the army under the walls of Paris.

Beaumont Autichamp following the Prince of Condé and participated in the defence of Maastricht. After the fall of the city, he went to Switzerland and subsequently to England. In 1797 he joined the military forces in Russia as commander of the regiment. In 1802, Alexander I of Russia appointed him inspector of cavalry Donestrovskaïa Ukraine, commander of the Dniester. He resigned his commission in 1806.

He joined Louis XVIII brought him back and gave him responsibility for the French troops in the military district of Toulouse. He was made Governor of the Louvre in January 1818. In July 1830, at the age of 92 years, he successfully defended the building.
King Charles X
(1824 - 1831) Protector

Charles, Count of Artois, Charles X King of France and Navarre 1824-1830 [abdicated] was styled Protector of the united Orders of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel during 1824-1830. He was the son of Louis, Dauphin of France and Marie-Josèphe of Saxony. Born: Versailles, 9th October 1757. Married: 16th November 1773 to Marie-Thérèse de Savoie [born: 31st January 1756; died: 1805].

Charles was charming, affectionate and a witty conversationalist. Despite a flurry of youthful hedonism, he was also devoutly religious. Charles attended the French and Spanish siege of Gibraltar as an observer in 1782, and saw the destruction of the floating batteries. As a young prince he was a noted womanizer, popular, well-mannered and entertaining. After the fall of the Bastille on 14th July 1789 he was ordered to leave France by his brother Louis XVI, who feared that Charles would soon be the victim of an assassination due to his expressed conservativism. It was also Louis’s intention that Charles should represent the Bourbon Monarchy abroad, and carry on the dynasty if the worst should happen.

In exile — first in Germany and then Italy — Charles later emigrated to Edinburgh. The death of Louis XVIII in 1824 allowed Charles to succeed, the only normal succession of French heads of state during the 19th century. In 1829 Charles appointed Prince Jules Armand de Polignac, an ultra-reactionary, as chief minister. Polignac’s dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, his July Ordinances, which set up rigid control of the press, and his restriction of suffrage resulted in the July Revolution. This led to Charles’ abdication and exile on the 30th July 1830 in favour of his grandson, the duc de Bordeaux. He died from cholera in Grafenberg on the 6th November 1836.
The Modern Order of Saint Lazarus (1831 et sec)

Charles X abdicated as King of France on the 2nd August 1830 in favour of his grandson Henri de Bordeaux. However on the 9th August 1830, ignoring the terms of abdication, Louis Philip d’Orléans had himself proclaimed King of France by members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The new King Louis Philippe abrogated his protectorship to the united Orders of St. Lazarus and Our Lady of Mount Carmel maintaining only the Ordre Royal de la Légion d’Honneur. The loss of the French Royal protection did not disband the united Orders since these had both been established by Papal degree and were still pontifically dependant. The members of the Order continued their association and their philanthropic activities now centring on the rebuilding project of the Monastery of Mount Carmel at Haifa in Palestine.

These activities brought them in contact with the Melkite Patriarch Maximos III Michael Macloum who in 1838 had been made responsible for the Middle East region by Pope Gregory XVI. The serving Council of Officers requested the Melkite Patriarch of Jerusalem to place the Order of St Lazarus under his protection.

In 1910, a new statute for the Order was implemented. This statute explicitly placed the governance of the Chevaliers Hospitaliers de Saint Lazare de Jerusalem et Notre Dame de La Merci in the hands of the Magistracy whose decisions were sovereign and irrevocable, thus laicizing the Order. His Beatitude the Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria, of Jerusalem and all the East was identified as the Supreme Pontiff. The administrative acts of the officers were to be within the jurisdiction of the Magistracy under the presidency of the chancellor. The acts of the Patriarch, who exercised holy charity in the name of the Magistracy, were to be independent from Magistracy jurisdiction. The Hospitaller knights were to provide donations, legacies and general resources which are centralized in the Chancery and were to be transmitted without delay to the Patriarchate. Patriarchal authority assured that the gifts were distributed among the hospices, missions and works in Palestine and the East for the greater glory of the Holy Church, evangelization of the Infidel and the solace of the poor and sick.  

In 1927, the Order changed its name to the Association Française des Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare and deposited its statutes with the Police Prefecture in conformity to French law. It further increased its charitable activities directed at assisting Christians in Eastern lands. In 1930, the Council proposed re-establishing an administrative link to the traditional House of Bourbon. The position of Lieutenant General of the Order was offered to Duke of Seville Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre and in December 1935, H.R.H. Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre was appointed the 44th Grand Master of the Order. The Melkite Patriarch retained his role of Spiritual Protector of the Order.

Arms: Military and Hospitaller Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem

H.B. Patriarch Maximos III Michael Mazloum (1833-1855) *Spiritual Protector*

Maximos III Michael Mazloum (b.1779 d.1855) was patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1833 until 1855. As patriarch he reformed church administration and bolstered clerical education. He was also the first Melkite patriarch granted civil authority by the Ottoman empire when the Melkites were recognized as a unique millet.

Born in Aleppo, Syria in November 1779, Mazloum was ordained priest in 1806. He was elected bishop of Aleppo on 26 July 1810, taking the name of Maximos. His appointment as bishop of Aleppo was contested by the Propaganda Fide and on May 1811 he was offered the position of superior of the first Melkite seminary established in Ain Traz. In 1814 Mazloum was sent to Rome by the Melkite Episcopal Synod to appeal his dismissal from the See of Aleppo, but this was rejected by Pope Pius VII on the 24th July 1814 awarding instead the titular title of Bishop of Myra. Mazloum remained in Europe until 1831, living mainly in Rome, but also traveled in France and in Vienna. He was elected Patriarch of the Melkites on the 24th 1833 and entered Damascus in 1834. As patriarch he resided in Beirut until his death in 1855.

On the 31st October 1837 he was recognized by the Ottoman Empire as the civil authority of a millet, a distinctive religious community within the Empire, thus obtaining civic emancipation for his Church. In 1838 Pope Gregory XVI made him responsible for the eastern region and granted him the titles of Patriarch of Alexandria and Jerusalem, and from then on the title held by the leader of the Melkite Church is Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, of Alexandria and Jerusalem of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church.

His action as patriarch was strong and carried on a legislative reform of Church (synods of 1835 and 1849) and reformed the religious instruction, giving also new life to the patriarchal Ain Traz Seminary.

During a visit in Paris in 1841 with the purpose to seek support for the Melkite Church, he adopted for himself and for his successors the office of Spiritual Protector of the Order of Saint Lazarus that had philanthropic interests in Palestine.  

68 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximos_III_Mazloum
H.B. Patriarch Clement Michael Bahouth
(1856-1864) *Spiritual Protector*

Clement Michael Bahouth (or Bahous), was patriarch of the Melkite Catholic Church from 1856 until his resignation in 1864.

Michael Bahouth was born in 1799 near Acre. In 1816 he entered in the Holy Saviour monastery of the Basilian Salvatorian Order and professed monastic vows in 1818. He was ordained priest in about 1824. From 1826 to 1835 he was Melkite chaplain in Livorno, Italy; and on the 10th August 1836 he was consecrated bishop of Acre taking the name of Clement. He was elected Patriarch by the synod of the Melkite Catholic bishops on the 1st April 1856. His election was confirmed by Pope Pius IX on the 16th June 1856.

Clement Bahouth attempted to Latinize the Eastern Catholic Churches, introducing the Gregorian Calendar in place of the Julian Calendar to promote conformity with the uses of the Latin Rite as well as of the Maronites and of the Syriac Catholic Church.

This led to discontent within the Melkite Church, causing Clemet Bahouth to resign in August 1858. At the request of the Melkite clergy and laity, Rome rejected Clement's resignation. The 1859-1860 war between Maronites and Druzes, and the massacre of Christians in Damascus became more important issues.

In 1864 Clement Bahouth again asked Rome to resign and to elect his successor. This time Rome authorized the resignation, and a synod of bishops was summoned on the 24th September 1864. After his resignation Clement Bahouth returned to live as a simple novice monk and died on the 13th July 1882 in the Holy Saviour Monastery.\(^69\)

H.B. Patriarch Gregory II Hanna Youssef-Sayour
(1864-1897) **Spiritual Protector**

Patriarch Gregory II Hanna Youssef-Sayour was Patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1864 to 1897. Gregory expanded and modernized the church and its institutions and participated in the First Vatican Council, where he championed the rights of the Eastern Catholic Churches. Gregory is remembered as a particularly dynamic patriarch of the Melkite Church. He is recognized as one of the forerunners of interconfessional dialogue and as an advocate for preserving the traditions and autonomy of the Melkites.

Hanna Youssef-Sayour was born on the 17th October 1823 at Rosetta, near Alexandria, Egypt. In 1840, he entered the Basilian Salvatorian Order. He studied in the Jesuit seminary of Kesrouane in Mount Lebanon and during 1847-1856 he studied philosophy and theology in the Pontifical Greek College of Saint Athanasius in Rome. He was ordained priest on the 11th June 1854. He was ordained priest on the 11th June 1854. He was He received the episcopal consecration to the See of Acre and Galilee on the 13th November 1856. He was elected Patriarch after the resignation of his predecessor Clement Bahouth on the 29th September 1864. Youssef took the name Gregory and was confirmed by Pope Pius IX on the 27th March 1865.

Once elected patriarch Gregory worked to restore peace in the religious community and successfully healed the schism created by his predecessor’s religious policies. He also focused on improving church institutions and founded the Patriarchal College in Beirut in 1865 and the Patriarchal College in Damascus in 1875, and re-opened the Melkite seminary of Ain Traz in 1866. He furtherly promoted the establishment of Saint Ann’s Seminary, Jerusalem by the White Fathers, in 1882 for the training of Melkite clergy.

Gregory was a prominent proponent of Eastern ecclesiology at the First Vatican Council. He emphasized the importance of conforming to the decisions of the Council of Florence and of not innovating ideas of papal primacy, such as papal infallibility. He anticipated a negative impact of a dogmatic definition of papal infallibility on relations with the Eastern Orthodox Church and became as a prominent opponent of the dogma at the Council refusing to sign the Council’s dogmatic declaration on papal infallibility. Gregory also defended the rights and privileges of the patriarchs afforded by earlier ecumenical councils.

Patriarch Gregory died on the 13th July 1897 in Damascus.70

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H.B. Patriarch Peter IV Barakat Géraigiry
(1898-1902) Spiritual Protector

Peter IV Barakat Géraigiry (or Jarajjiry) was patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1898 until 1902.

Born in Zahlé, Lebanon on the 6th August 1841. He was ordained priest on the 16th March 1862. He soon set up an elementary school in Zahle and became a teacher in the patriarchal college of Beirut. He studied theology in France during 1874-1878. In 1882 Géraigiry was appointed delegate of the Patriarch and representing him in Rome, Paris, and Istanbul. He was consecrated Bishop of Paneas on the 21st February 1886. On the 24th February 1898, he was elected Patriarch by the Melkite synod of bishops. Although his election was considered null by the Roman Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Pope Leo XIII confirmed it shortly later.

The four years of his reign were marked by crisis. Some discontent arose from appointments of bishops taken without consulting the synod, and from his attempt to move the Patriarchal See from Damascus to Beirut. Also his relations with the Congregation of Propaganda Fide were often tense, mainly because Rome wanted him to summon a synod to define in details the powers and the autonomy of the patriarch and of all the Melkite clergy, while Géraigiry hesitated and took time. The synod never meet under his reign.

Peter IV Géraigiry died in Beirut on the 24th April 1902.  

71 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_IV_Geraigiry
H.B. Patriarch Cyril VIII Geha (or Jeha)  
*(1902-1916) Spiritual Protector*

Cyril VIII Geha (or Jeha) was patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1902 until 1916. He was the last Melkite Catholic patriarch of the Ottoman era.

Geha was born in Aleppo, Syria in 1840, He was consecrated the Melkite Catholic Archbishop of Aleppo on May 3, 1885. On June 29, 1902 he was elected Patriarch of the Melkites.

In 1909 Cyril convoked a synod at Ain Traz to develop the disciplinary legislation of the Melkite Church. However, the work of the synod failed to gain confirmation from Pope Pius X, who lacked the desire of his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII, to promote the traditional rights and privileges of the Eastern Churches.

During his reign, Cyril undertook a statutory re-organisation of the Order of Saint Lazarus leading to the Order being formally registered with the French authorities under the name “Les chevaliers Hospitaliers de Saint Lazare de Jerusalem et de Notre Dame de la Merci” The Patriarch was defined as that of Supreme Pontiff with administration being left to a Council of the Order whose decisions were sovereign and irrevocable. The acts of the Patriarch, who exercised holy charity in the name of the Magistracy, were to be independent from Magistracy jurisdiction. Patriarchal authority assured that the gifts were distributed among the hospices, missions and works in Palestine and the East for the greater glory of the Holy Church, evangelization of the Infidel and the solace of the poor and sick.

Unfortunately, this organizational drive received a setback with the onset of the First World War that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. Patriarch Cyril VIII was obliged to escape to Egypt where he stayed until his death in 1916.\(^2\)

H.B. Patriarch Demetrios I Qadi
(1919-1925) *Spiritual Protector*

Demetrios I Qadi (or Dimitros I Cadi) was patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1919 until 1925.

Joseph Qadi was born in Damascus, Syria. Ordained a Melkite priest, he was appointed Bishop of Aleppo on the 27th October 1903. He was elected Patriarch by the Melkite Synod of Bishops on the 6th April 1919. At that point the patriarchate had been vacant for three years since the death of Cyril VIII Jaha in 1916.

During his brief reign the Melkite Church experienced a rapid expansion in the Near East as situations for the Greek Catholics improved during the period of the French Mandate. Demetrios also began radical reforms in the Melkite Church, including preparations for Melkite councils to address canonical matters.

Demetrios died on the 25th October 1925.  

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demetrius_I_Qadi
H.B. Patriarch Cyril IX Moghabghab
(1925-1947) Spiritual Protector

Maximos IV Sayegh (or Saigh) was Patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Cyril IX Moghabghab (served as Patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1925 to 1947.

Patriarch Cyril born in Ain Zhalta, Lebanon on the 29th October 1855. He was ordained a priest on the 27th March 1883, and on the 23rd April 1889 was appointed Bishop of Zahlé, Lebanon. He was elected Patriarch on the 8th December 1925. He was one of the first Melkite bishops to visit the Americas when, in 1904, he came to Brazil.

Patriarch Cyril died on the 8th September 1947.74

74 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyril_IX_Moghabghab
Maximos IV Sayegh (or Saïgh) was Patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church from 1947 until his death in 1967. One of the fathers of Second Vatican Council, the outspoken patriarch stirred the Council by urging reconciliation between the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches. For these contributions to Christian ecumenical relations he was honored with the cardinalate.

Massimo Sayegh was born on the 10th April 1878 in Aleppo. He was ordained a priest on the 17th September 1905, and Archbishop of Tyre, Lebanon on the 30th August 1919. In 1933 he was named archbishop of Beirut. He was elected Patriarch on the 30th October 1947.

Patriarch Maximos IV took part in the Second Vatican Council where he championed the Eastern tradition of Christianity and won a great deal of respect from Eastern Orthodox observers at the council and the approbation of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, Athenagoras I. He spoke against the Latinization of the Eastern Catholic churches, and urged a greater receptivity to the eastern Christian traditions, especially in the area of ecclesiology. He also successfully advocated use of vernacular languages for liturgical services.

Patriarch Maximos IV accepted the title of cardinal on February 2, 1965. He died in 1967 of cancer in Beirut, Lebanon at the age 89.\(^{75}\)

\(^{75}\) en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximos_IV_Sayegh
H.B. Patriarch Maximos V Hakim
(1967-2000) Spiritual Protector

Maximos V Hakim (was elected Melkite Greek Catholic Patriarch in 1967 and served until 2000. He guided the church through turbulent changes in the Middle East and rapid expansion in the Western hemisphere.

Maximos was born George Selim Hakim at Tanta, Egypt, on the 18th May 1908, to parents who were originally from Aleppo. He was ordained priest on the 20th July 1930. He was consecrated Archbishop of St. John of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee on the 13th June 1943. He was elected Patriarch by the Holy Synod at Ain Traz on the 22nd November 1967.

Under his guidance as patriarch, he oversaw the growth of the Melkite church in North and South America as many of the faithful emigrated to the West. As Archbishop he spearheaded efforts to provide relief for Palestinians during the 1948 exodus. He also condemned the violence that pitted Muslim against Christian in Lebanon. In 1990, he was targeted by would-be assassins as he travelled to the predominantly Christian city of Zahle, located in the predominantly Shi’ite Beq’a valley.


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76 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximos_V_Hakim
H.B. Patriarch Gregory III Laham
(2000------) Spiritual Protector

Gregory III (Laham) currently serves as Patriarch of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church.

Patriarch Gregory was born Lutfy Laham in Darayya, Syria in 1933. He entered the Seminary of the Holy Savior of the Basilian Salvatorian Order near Saida, Lebanon in 1943, taking his religious vows in 1949. He received his studies at the Holy Savior Seminary in Lebanon and at the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome. He was ordained priest on the 25th February 1959. He was appointed administrator of the Patriarchal Vicariate of Jerusalem in 1974, in the wake of the Israeli arrest of the Patriarchal Vicar of Jerusalem, Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. On the 27th November 1981 he was appointed titular archbishop of Tarsus and consecrated bishop. He was elected patriarch on the 29th November 2000, adopting the name Gregory.

During his patriarchy, he has initiated a variety of social projects such as repairing churches, opening clinics and building public housing, including a guest house for pilgrims at the Patriarchal Center in Jerusalem.

Patriarch Gregory is the author of several books on eastern theology and spirituality.77

77 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_III_Laham
Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre  
(1935-1952) 44th GM

Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre was born in 1882 at Madrid, Spain. He was the son of Don Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de Castellvi and Maria Luisa de la Torre y Bassave. He assumed the title of 4th Duke of Seville through his marriage in 1970 to Enriqueta de Borbón y Parade, hereditary Duchess of Seville. He had three children: Isabel de Borbón y de Borbón (b.1908; d.1974); Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón (b.1909; d.1915); and Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón (b.1912; d.1995).  

He was admitted to the Order of Saint Lazarus in 1929. A year later in view of the administrative reforms being undertaken in the Order, he was offered to serve in the position of Lieutenant General of the Order. Because of his involvement in the Spanish Revolution, the Duke of Seville was in 1932 exiled from Spain and settled in Paris. His residence in France made possible the conferment of the post of Grand Master and on the 15th December 1935, H.R.H. Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de la Torre was appointed the 44th Grand Master of the Order. He retained the post until the 6th December 1952.

Francisco de Paula de Borbón died in 1953 at Madrid, Spain.

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78 http://thepeerage.com/p9306.htm#i93054
79 The Green Cross – La Croix de Sinople, 1962, 1(i) :4-6
Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón was born on the 16th November 1912 at Santander. He was the son of Francisco de Borbón y de la Torre [44th Grand Master] and Enriqueta Escasany y Miquel in 1942. They had two children Francisco de Borbón y Escasany, (b.1943--); and Alfonso Carlos de Borbón y Escasany (b.1945; d.1971). He subsequently married Maria de Lobez y Salvador in 1967. The couple had one child Enrique de Borbón y de Lobez (b.1970). All three sons became members of the Order. Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón had a brilliant and outstanding military career as a Lieutenant General and Commandant of the Calvary of the Spanish army.

In 1935, he was designated Coadjutor to the Order of Saint Lazarus. On the death of his father in December 1952, the Grand Referendary Marquis de Cardenas de Montemormo and the Grand Capitular Chev. Bertrand de la Grassièrè made representations to the Coadjutor H.R.H. Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón enquiring whether he would accept succession to Grand Master. He assumed the management with the provisional title of Lieutenant General of the Grand Magistracy in January 1953 and was formally invested with the dignity of 45th Grand Master in December 1959. Because of his military commitments and Spanish residence, the new Grand Master was unable to dedicate himself completely to the Order. In 1956, he appointed H.E. Pierre Timoleon de Cossé-Brissac [b.1900, d.1993] as Administrator General of the Order in Paris.

The geographical separation of the administration (Paris) and magisterial (Madrid) seats of the Order became the source of much friction and misunderstanding, resulting eventually resulted in the French faction of the government of the Order withdrawing its support from Don Francisco Enrique de Borbón and summoning a “Chapter General” of the Order for the purpose of appointing H.R.H. Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans, Duc d’Alençon, Vendôme and Nemours as the 46th Grand Master. The Chapter General was held in May 1967 with the appointment of a new 46th Grand Master. In a spirit of reconciliation, Don Francisco Enrique de Borbón accepted the election of Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans. Don Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón was asked to serve as Grand Commander. The Titular Seat of the Order was established in Boigny; while the seat of the Chancery and administration of the Order were transferred from Paris to Malta. This was to lead to a formal schism of the Order into two sections: Malta and Paris Obediences.

The death of the 46th Grand Master on the 10th March 1970, resulted in the re-election of Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón as the 47th Grand Master of the Malta Obedience. He continued managing the Order until 1995 when he retired because of ill health. He died on 18th November 1995 at Madrid, Spain.

Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón as 45th and 47th Grand Master

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80 http://thepeerage.com/p9306.htm#i93054; The Green Cross – La Croix de Sinople, 1962, 1(i) :4-6
Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans
(1967-1970) 46th GM

Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans was born at Neuilly-sur-Siène, Paris on the 4th April 1905. Son of H.R.H, Mgr Prince Emmanuel de Orléans, Duc de Vendome et d’Alençon (b.1872; d.1931) and Princess Henrietta of Belgium [sister of King Albert I of Belgium], Charles Philippe was a Premier Prince of the Blood Royal House of France. He married Marguerite Watson (b.1899; d.1993).

He obtained his education related to agriculture in France, Canada, Madagascar and Morocco. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was forbidden to join the French Army, but during the occupation period 1940-1944 he was repeatedly arrested and imprisoned in Fresnes by the Nazi authorities because of his patriotic activities.

He was a Knight Grand Cross of Justice of the Order of Saint Lazarus and in 1961 became a member of the Supreme Council of the Order. He was also a Baillif Grand Cross of the Order of Saint John of Malta and Baillif Grand Cross of the Constantinian Order of Saint George.

In the aftermath of the administrative reforms adopted by Grand Master Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón in 1956 that led to the delegation of a geographical separation of the administration (Paris) and magisterial (Madrid) seats of the Order, the French faction of the government of the Order called in May 1967 a “Chapter General” of the Order with the aim of withdrawing its support from the reigning Grand Master Don Francisco Enrique de Borbón and appoint Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans as the 46th Grand Master.

Charles Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans was elected Grand Master, with Don Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón accepting to serve as Grand Commander. During the Grand magistry of Charles-Philippe, the Titular Seat of the Order was established in Boigny; while the seat of the Chancery and administration of the Order were transferred from Paris to Malta.

Charles-Philippe died on the 10th March 1970 without any issue.

D’Orleans Family Arms
Azure with three fleur de lys O, a label argent
Pierre Timoéon de Cossé de Brissac

Pierre Timoéon de Cossé, 12th Duc de Brissac was born in Paris on the 13th March 1900 to François de Cossé and Mathilde de Crussol d’Uzés. A former student of engineering at the Ecole Polytechnique, was one of the notable captains of French industry and an outstanding figure in French society. A strong supporter of tradition, he was the author of a number of historical works, President of the « Friends of the Palace of Versailles » and « Friends of the Château of the Loire », and vice-President of « Demeure Historique ». He was also one of France’s leading huntsmen. He married Marie Schneider in 1924 and had four children.

In 1954, he was designated Grand Prior of France in the Order of Saint Lazarus succeeding the late Prince Henri de Béarn et Châlais. On the 30th June 1956, he was appointed Administrator General of the Order thus assuming full responsibility for the direction of the Order acting under the authority of the Grand Master. 81

Following the administrative reforms introduced by the Grand Master, which reforms were badly received by the officers in Paris, the French group on the 15th April 1969 during a "Chapter General" representing the French knights deposed the Grand Master and unilaterally elected the Administrator General H.E. Pierre Timoéon de Cossé-Brissac as "Supreme Head" of the Order. This unfortunate action created another schism in the Order. There were now two branches: those who recognized the French Duc de Cossé-Brissac as head; and those Jurisdictions that continued to view the Duc de Nemours as the only legitimate Grand Master. 82

Attempts at bringing about reunification from both sides of the Order led to an agreement, named "Declaration of Washington", signed in 1979 by both Grand Masters and most of the Heads of Jurisdictions of both branches. It was decided that each side would retain its structure and identity – the branch governed by the Francisco Enrique de Borbón y de Borbón would be known as the "Malta Obedience", while that governed by the Duc de Brissac would be known as the "Paris Obedience". Pierre de Crosse continued to lead the French Obedience until his retirement in 1986. He died in 1993.

De Brissac Family Arms
Sable, four barrulets indented upper surface
Or

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81 The Green Cross – La Croix de Sinople, 1962, 1(i):4-6
Francisco de Paula de Borbón

Francisco de Paula de Borbón y Escasany, 5th Duke of Seville was born on the 16th November 1943 at Madrid, Spain, the eldest child of Francisco de Paula de Borbón y de Borbón (b.1912; d.1995) and his wife, Enriqueta Escasany y Miguel (b.1925; d.1962). Francisco is a fourth cousin of King Juan Carlos I of Spain and is fifth in the legitimist line of succession to the French throne, being a direct male-line descendant of King Louis XIV of France. He inherited the title of Duke of Seville from his grandmother in 1968, his father having renounced his own rights to succeed to the title. He is highly trained in administration and finance, and is by profession a banker.

In 1973, Francisco married Countess Beatrice Von Hardenberg - Von Fürstenberg (b.1947) who bore him two daughters and one son: Olivia de Borbón y Von Hardenberg-Fürstenberg (b.1974); Christine de Borbón y Von Hardenberg-Fürstenberg (b.1975); Francisco de Borbón y Von Hardenberg-Fürstenberg (b.1979). After a divorce, Francesco married secondly in 1991 to Isabelle Karanitsch (b.1959). After a second divorce in 1993, Francesco married again in 2000 to María de los Angeles Vargas Zuñiga (b.1958). He has had no children by the last two marriages. He holds the position of "Consejero Magistral" (President) of the Corps of the Asturian Nobility.

Francesco assumed the management of the Malta Obedience the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus on the 10th April 1995 when the reigning Grand Master delegated these as a result of ill-health. He was formally invested as the 48th Grand Master on the 5th October 1996 in La Chiesa di S.M. della Passione in Milan, Italy. Continuing with the efforts initiated by his father to heal the rift between the two obediences, Francesco eventually resigned the position of Grand Master in 2008 to be succeeded by his cousin Don Carlos Gereda y de Borbón, Marqués de Almazán. He was subsequently appointed Grand Master emeritus.  

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83 [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_Borb%C3%B3n_y_Escasany,_5th_Duke_of_Seville](en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_Borb%C3%B3n_y_Escasany,_5th_Duke_of_Seville)
François de Cossé Marquis de Brissac

François de Cossé Marquis, 13th Duke of Brissac was born in February 1929, son of Pierre Timoléon de Cossé (b.1900 ; d.1986) and Marie Schneider. In 1958, he married Jacqueline de Contades and has five children. He studied classics at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester, U.K. He serves as President of the Commission du Tourisme de Maine et Loire, President of the Hippodrome d’Angers, President of the Jockey Club, President of the Association de la jeune Noblesse Française, and Vice-président of the Association de la Demeure Historique. He is also a Chevalier of the French Légion d’Honneur.

François de Cossé succeeded his father in the post of Grand Master of the Paris Obedience being elected during the Chapter-General held at Oxford, U.K. in 1986. He continued with his father’s efforts for reconciliation with the Malta Obedience, and proposed his formal retirement his 75th Birthday in February 2004 with the post of Grand Master-Elect of the Paris Obedience being assumed by Francisco de Paula de Borbón y Escasany then Grand Master of the Malta Obedience. François de Cossé was asked by the 2004 Chapter General in Toronto to serve as Vicar to the Grand Master-Elect until his investiture. In this capacity, as Acting Grand Master, the Duke of Brissac was asked to continue to lead the Order until transfer of office to the Duke of Seville. The Duke of Brissac was also formally asked to accept the position as Grandmaster Emeritus. His spouse the Duchess of Brissac has since the 27th October 2002 been serving as Grand Prior of the Grand Priory of France of the Military and Hospitalier Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem.

De Brissac Family Arms
Sable, four barrulets indented upper surface
Or

Family Genealogy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Family Tree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rene-Hugues de Cossé [1702-1754]</td>
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<td>1.1 François Artus de Cossé [b.1749] member of the Order of St. Lazarus</td>
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<td>1.2 Augustine Marie de Crossé-Brissac [1775-1848]</td>
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<td>1.2.1 Timoléon Marie Arthur de Cossé-Brissac [1813-1883]</td>
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<td>1.2.1.1 François Timoléon de Crossé-Brissac [1868-1944]</td>
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<td>1.2.1.1.1 François de Cossé-Brissac [b.1929] – Grand Master: Paris Obedience</td>
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Carlos Gereda y de Borbón
(2008-----) 49th GM [re-united Order]

Don Carlos Gereda y de Borbón, Marqués de Almazán, was born on the 24th January 1947 in Montevideo, Uruguay to Don Nicolás Gereda y Bustamante and his wife Dona María Luisa de Borbón y Pinto. He is the 5th great grandson of King Carlos IV of Spain (d.1819). On the 15th February 1975, Don Carlos married Dona Mariá las Nieves Castellano y Barón Marquesa de Almazán (b.1947) acquiring the title of Marqués de Almazán which had been created by Philip II of Spain in 1575. His position within the Borbón family is established from the line of the Duke of Santa Elena, his grandfather, second in rank to the Duke of Seville, his cousin, both of whom are descendants of Charles IV of Spain, and Henry, Duke of Seville. This branch is considered second in nobility only to the Spanish Royal Family.

At an early age Don Carlos returned to his native Spain before being sent to complete his education in England after which he returned to Madrid to read Industrial Engineering and business management at University. In 1975 he began a career as a commercial development entrepreneur, a career path which provided him with the opportunity to travel the world, from the Far East to South America and Central Europe. He lived in Buenos Aires from 1979 to 1986, helping to establish an Oil Services Company. Don Carlos is currently involved in establishing a Museum of Science and Leisure in Malaga, Spain, which he hopes will be the most important of its kind in the Mediterranean. Don Carlos is the recipient of several honours including: the Knight of Justice of the Sacred Military Order of St George; the Grand Cross of Justice of the Royal Brotherhood of St Teotonio of Portugal; the Grand Cordon of the Dragon of Annam (Vietnam); is a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Eagle of Georgia and the Tunic of Our Lord Jesus Christ; member of The Order of the Saint Queen Tamar of Georgia; Grand Collar El Halil Afriqui (Egypt); Grand Cross of the Holy Trinity (Ethiopia); and Grand Cross with Collar of the Emblem of the Ancient Cavalry & Devotion of St Michael the Miraculous (Georgia).

In 2007, he was received in the Grand Priory of the Order in Spain. In September 2008, Don Carlos was elected at a Chapter General as the 49th Grand Master of the re-united Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. He took the solemn oath in front of the Knights and Dames of the Order in Manchester Cathedral in England.