

# The Lazarite Masters during the Outremer Period

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## Abstract

The present grandmaster of the Military and Hospitaller of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem is said to be the fiftieth leader in the Order's history. The series of assumed leaders includes a number of individuals who served during the Crusader Period in the Outremer. The documentation relevant to the early Lazarite masters is scanty and often suspect or non-existent. Some documented masters have also been missed by previous authors.

## Keywords

Lazarite masters, Outremer, Crusader Period

## Introduction

The history of all the Military Orders which saw their origins during the Crusader period is shrouded in a haze of reality and myth. Much of the myth stems from the fact that in the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

In their attempts to increase the prestige of the Order, the eulogist historians traced the origins of the establishment to the time of King David

and pretended that the Order existed at the time of Emperor Vespasian (\*6 AD †79 AD). Eighteenth century armorials include a number of individuals who supposedly led the brethren of Saint Lazarus during the pre-Crusader period. Historical evidence for these associations is presently lacking.<sup>1</sup> These listed individuals included:

- Jewish High Priest Yoḥanan Cohen Gadol Hyrcanus Maccabaeus (\*164 †104 BCE); and
- Ioannis Archbishop of Cyprus (648 AD) but may have been alternatively Ioannis Patriarch of Alexandria (\*~552; †~620 A.D.) who fled to Cyprus after the Persian occupation in 618 A.D.

In addition, historical assumptions have been made that led to the adoption as Lazarite masters of the four *prepositus* (provost) or *provisor* (overseer) of the *Fratres Hospitalarii*, eventually the *Hospital de Saint Jean de Hierusalem*. This is based on the assumption that in the early decades of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the two institutions fell under a common management. There is however no definite documentation linking the Hospitaller masters with the Lazarite brethren, though contemporary correspondence dating to 1157 between Raimundus du Puy and Ioeta, the

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<sup>1</sup> Claude Dorat de Chameulles. *Armorial général des Ordres royaux, militaires et hospitaliers de N.-D. du Mont-Carmel et de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem, recherché et recueilly par frère Claude Dorat de Chameulles présenté à MM. les Chanoines réguliers de l'abbaye royale de Saint-Victor de Paris par M. Vincent Thomassin, avocat au parlement, juge-garde armorial desdits Ordres, en 1753* (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale de France – Département des manuscrits, 1753), Français 23135, 96<sup>0</sup>.

abbess of the St Lazarus nunnery in Bethany suggests a link between the two establishments during this early period.<sup>2</sup>



Coat-of-arms of presumed pre-Crusader & early Crusader Period  
*magisters domus Sancti Lazari*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Raimundus du Puy and Ioeta Abbatisa S. Lazari Bethaniae (1157). *Donations, emptiones aliaque bonorum acquisitions in Regio Hierusalem favore Hospitalis Sti. Joannis Hierosolimitani (1122-1169)* (Malta: National Library – Archives of the Order of Malta 2), f.15.

<sup>3</sup> Claude Dorat de Chameulles (1753), *op. cit.*, f.7. This section of the armorial includes: (1) Yoḥanan Hyrcanus; (2) Ioannis of Cyprus; (3) Renault de Bichers; (4) Gérard (Thoms) de Martigues (Sasso di Scala); and (5) Boyant Roger (5). These are followed by 14th century masters (6) Thomas de Sainville; (7) Jean de Paris; and (8) Adam de Veau.

	~1073	<b>Johannes Amorusius (Amoroso)</b> from Bari. Mentioned as serving as <i>rector</i> in a will dated 1073 made by his brother. <sup>4</sup> Genealogy of the Amorusius (Amoroso) family <sup>5</sup>	
		1.	Constantin Amorusius – said to be the younger brother of Michele III Emperor of the East. Moved to Bari in 867 after murder of Michele III (*840; †867).
		1.1.	Michele
		1.1.1	Guy I 1070-1083
		1.1.1.1.	Passino
		1.1.1.1.1.	Geromino – resident of Bari in 1012-1019
		1.1. 1.1.1.	Caloiohannes – resident of Bari
		1.1.1.1.1.1.	Amorutsios – resident of Bari, testator of the 1073 will.
		1.1.1.1.1.2.	Johannes – 1073 Rector of the <i>hospitalis infirmorum Sancti Lazari de Jerusalem</i>
	~1070-1080	<b>Renault de Bichers</b> is said to have served as one of the pre-Crusader <i>prepositus</i> of the Hospital of Saint John in Jerusalem. No documentary proof of his link to the Lazarites.	

The *Fratres Sancti Lazari* assumed the primary role of caring for victims of the dreaded disease of leprosy. Leprosy had long been present in the eastern lands and establishments had been set up to care for these unfortunates in Acre and Jerusalem as early as the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. These leprosaria had a chequered course throughout their history and were

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<sup>4</sup> Amorutsios Amorusius (4.iii.1073). This testament exists as a copy in a manuscript entitled *Chartularium Ordinis Sancti Lazari de Jerusalem* dated 1645 (ex-libris Angelo Broccoli) and has been published and transcribed in full in: *La Vie Chevaleresque*, 7 (1934), 138-139.

<sup>5</sup> G.G. de Tomasi. *Origine e genealogia degli Amoroso di Bari, Baroni di Triggiano, nell'epoca greca, normanna e sveva (820-1266)*. (Napoli, 1901), 8°.

apparently extant outside the wall of Jerusalem at the time of the First Crusade.<sup>6</sup>

### Lazarite Masters

The *Domus Leprosorum Hierusalem* 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 however lays down that '*The Head of the Order shall be selected from this side of the sea; he shall be a healthy knight*'.<sup>7</sup> While the ancient statutes seem to have been compiled in the twelfth century, Article V may actually date to the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 election required confirmation by the Patriarch and/or the Holy See.<sup>8</sup>

It is generally assumed that the Lazarite master general was stationed in Jerusalem [until 1187], then moved to Acre [until 1291], and subsequently to Boigny in France. There may however been interim

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<sup>6</sup> Charles Savona-Ventura. A Hospitalis infirmorum Sancti Lazari de Jerusalem before the First Crusade. *Acta Historiae Sancti Lazari Ordinis* 2 (2018), 13-26.

<sup>7</sup> Siegfried von Schlatt. *Dei Regein des Heiligen Orderns S. Lazari*. (Switzerland: Ms. Monastery of Seedorf, 1314/1321). Translated in: Charles Savona-Ventura Charles (editor). *Die Regül deß Heiligen Ordens S. Lazari 1314/1321 zu 1418 - The Rules of the Holy Order of S. Lazarus 1314/1321 to 1418*. (Malta: Sancti Lazari Ordinis Academia Internationalis, 2019).

<sup>8</sup> Innocent IV (18.i.1253). *Sua nobis dilectis filii...* In: É Berger (1897). *Les registres d'Innocent IV publiés ou analysés d'après les manuscrits originaux du Vatican et de la Bibliothèque nationale* 3, (Paris: E. Thorin, 1897), 153, doc. 6204.

periods when the Lazarite master general was centred elsewhere. . A late fourteenth century document records that during the reign of King John of England (1199-1216) after the Order's expulsion from Jerusalem by Salah al-Din, the master of Burton Lazars Henry de Cadeby was appointed by the master general then resident in Cyprus.<sup>9</sup> It was only in 1240 that the Lazarites acquired land in Acre from the Order of the Temple for an annual rent of 15 *besants* allowing them to build their establishment there.<sup>10</sup> It has further been suggested that the Order transferred the master general's seat to Boigny in 1254 when the master general returned to France accompanying King Louis IX at the end of the Seventh Crusade.<sup>11</sup> A contingent of at least twenty-five Lazarite knights was however still resident at Acre at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century since they are reported to have participated in the defence of the city during the fateful 1291 siege when the Christian forces were expelled from the Holy Land by the Islamic

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<sup>9</sup> Nicholas de Douvres, Master of Burton. Chancery minute from Nicholas de Douvres complaining about the appointment of Richard de Clifford in his stead dated 1389-1390. Original document on parchment. Public Records Office (Kews), SC 8/302 – 15081. Transcribed in: Rafael Hyacinthe. *L'Ordre de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem au Moyen Age*. (Bez-et-Esparon: Études & Communication Édition, 2003), 209-210.

<sup>10</sup> A. de Marsy. Fragment d'un cartulaire de l'ordre de Saint-Lazare en Terre Sainte. *Archives de l'Orient Latin*, 2 - Chartes, (1884), doc. XXXIX, 155-157.

<sup>11</sup> *Memoires, Regles et Statuts, Ceremonies et Privileges des Ordres Militaires de Nostre Dame du Mont Carmel et de S. Lazare de Jérusalem*, (Lyon: Antoine Cellier, 1649). 35-37.

forces led by Sultan Khalid. All the military brethren of the Order of St Lazarus present at Acre were killed during the defence.<sup>12</sup>

A number of masters or *magister domus Sancti Lazari* are specifically mentioned by name in the extant contemporary cartulary. The approved list for the Outremer period 1099-1312 is far from complete and some individuals are only arbitrarily listed without definite extant documentary proof. Some other identified masters have also not been included in that list.<sup>13</sup> A full list of presumed and confirmed leaders of the Order in the Outremer with the relevant available evidence is given below.

	Year	
1	<1099-1120	<b>Gérard (Thoms) de Martigues (Sasso di Scala)</b> *1014 †1120 Jerusalem. Founder and <i>provost</i> of the Hospitallers of St John. No documentary proof of his link to the Lazarites.
2	~1120-1131	<b>Boyant de Roger.</b> †1131 Reportedly replaced Gérard after the latter's death occupying the post of <i>gouverneur de l'hospital</i> . No documentary proof of his link to the Lazarites.
3	~1131	<b>Jean.</b> Included in the armorial of the Order published by the <i>Bulletin Héraldique de France</i> (1895). No contemporary documentation has as yet been identified. <sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Desmond Steward. *The Monks of War. The Military Religious Orders*, (London: Penguin Books, 1995), 87, 90.

<sup>13</sup> The standard list and numeration are based on that given by J.J. Algrant & J. Beaugourdon. *Armorial of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem* (Delft: van den Akker, 1982), cccclxiv – cccclxx .

<sup>14</sup> Armorial General des Ordres de Saint-Lazare et de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel (1000-1789). *Bulletin Héraldique de France*, XIV (1895), 75.

4	~1153	<b>Bartholomeo.</b> Listed as <i>magistro conventui Sancti Lazari</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1153 – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>15</sup> Believed to be the same Templar knight Bartholomeo who joined the Lazarites to serve the sick. <sup>16</sup>																												
5	~1154	<b>Hicter.</b> Listed as <i>fratre et magistro pauperum Sancti Lazari existente</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1154; may however have been simply the master of the <i>ecclese Beati Lazari di Tiberiade</i> rather than the mother house in Jerusalem – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>17</sup>																												
6	~1155	<p><b>Hugonis de Santo Paulo (House of Campdavaine).</b> Listed as <i>magister</i> in contemporary documents dated to 1155 – transcribed by Marsy (1884).<sup>18</sup> Genealogy – House of Campdavaine</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Rogier – Count 1031-1067</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1</td> <td>Hugo I – Count 1067-1070</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.1</td> <td>Guy I – Count 1070-1083</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2</td> <td>Hugo II – Count 1083-1118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1</td> <td>Hugo III – Count 1118-1130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.1</td> <td>Enguerrand – Count 1130-1150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.2</td> <td>Hugonis – <i>magistri Lazari</i> ~1155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.3</td> <td>Anselmus – Count 1150-1174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.3.1</td> <td>Hugo IV – Count 1174-1205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.4</td> <td>Aigeline</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.5</td> <td>Adedlais</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.6</td> <td>Raoul</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.7</td> <td>Guy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.1.2.1.8</td> <td>Beatrix</td> </tr> </table>	1	Rogier – Count 1031-1067	1.1	Hugo I – Count 1067-1070	1.1.1	Guy I – Count 1070-1083	1.1.2	Hugo II – Count 1083-1118	1.1.2.1	Hugo III – Count 1118-1130	1.1.2.1.1	Enguerrand – Count 1130-1150	1.1.2.1.2	Hugonis – <i>magistri Lazari</i> ~1155	1.1.2.1.3	Anselmus – Count 1150-1174	1.1.2.1.3.1	Hugo IV – Count 1174-1205	1.1.2.1.4	Aigeline	1.1.2.1.5	Adedlais	1.1.2.1.6	Raoul	1.1.2.1.7	Guy	1.1.2.1.8	Beatrix
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<sup>15</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. XI, 131.

<sup>16</sup> Z. Kedar. Gerard of Nazareth: a neglected twelfth-century writer in the Latin East: a contribution to the intellectual and monastic history of the Crusader States. *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 37 (1983), 55-77.

<sup>17</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. XIII, 132-133.

<sup>18</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *ibid*, doc. XIV & XV, 134-135.



7	~1157	<b>Raimundus du Puy</b> †1157 Jerusalem. Appointed <i>provost</i> of the Hospitallers of St John. No documentary proof of his link to the Lazarites, but du Puy is known to have communicated with loeta, the abbess of the St Lazarus nunnery in Bethany in 1157. <sup>19</sup>
8	~1164	<b>Lambertus</b> . Listed as <i>magister</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1164 – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>20</sup>
9	~1168	<b>Raimundus</b> . Listed in witness list as <i>magister</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1168. The same list mentions a <i>magister</i> Martinus as well. It is not clear whether any of these two individuals served as a <i>magister</i> of the Lazarites – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>21</sup>
10	~1169	<b>Girardus de Montclar</b> . Listed as <i>magister</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1169 – transcribed in <i>La Vie Chevaleresque</i> (1933). <sup>22</sup>
	~1180	<b>Petrus</b> . Listed as <i>Sancti Lazari preceptor</i> in contemporary document dated 1180 confirming the transfer of lands in Aschar and Balatas made by Eve, abbess of the St Lazarus nunnery in Bethany, and Jean, abbot of Notre Dame de la Vallee de Josaphat. <sup>23</sup>
11	~1185-1186	<b>Bernardi</b> . Listed as <i>magister</i> in contemporary documents dated to 1185-86 – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>24</sup>
12	~1228-1234	<b>Gwalterus de Novo Castello (Gautier de Châteauneuf)</b> . Served as <i>magister</i> of Harehope in Northumberland, England in 1189. Listed as <i>magister</i> in contemporary documents dated to 1228 – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>25</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Raimundus du Puy et loeta Abbatissa S. Lazari Bethaniae (1157), *op. cit.*

<sup>20</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. XXI, 139.

<sup>21</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *ibid*, doc. XXIV, 141-142.

<sup>22</sup> *Charte de Gérard de Montclar, Maître de l'Ordre de Saint-Lazare, vers 1169*. Transcribed in: P. Bertrand (editor). *La Vie Chevaleresque* 1 (1933), 18.

<sup>23</sup> Abbe Jean and Abbess Eve (i.1180), doc. XLIII, register f.283. In: Documents inédits concernant L'Orient Latin et les Croisades (XII – XIV siècle). *Revue de L'Orient Latin* 7 (1899), 150-151.

<sup>24</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. XXX & XXXI, 147-149.

<sup>25</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *ibid*, doc. XXXIV & XXXV, 150-153.

13	~1234-1235	<b>Rainaldus de Floriaco.</b> *1180 Antioch †1258 Egypt. Listed as <i>magister</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1134 – transcribed by Marsy (1884). <sup>26</sup> Genealogy – de Floriaco Family:	
		1	Giorgio *1065
		1.1	Hughes *1100
		1.1.1	Gilbertus *1135 Palestine †1189 – Viscount d’Acre
		1.1.1.1	Jean *1170 †1235 – Viscount d’Acre
		1.1.1.2	Gautier *1178 †1261 Marseille
		1.1.1.3	Rainaldus *1180 Antionch †1258 Egypt
	~1250-1254	<b>Nicholas.</b> Listed as the <i>grand maître de l’ordre de St Lazare</i> leading the Lazarite troops during the Syrian Campaign of 1250-1254. <sup>27</sup>	
	~1256	<b>Milone.</b> Listed as <i>magistrum generalem milicie Sancti Lazari Jerusalem</i> in a contemporary document dated to 1256 – transcribed in Close Rolls (1254-56). <sup>28</sup>	
14	~1267	<b>Johannes Meldensis [Jean de Meaux].</b> Based on contemporary documentation dated 1267 in the Archives of the Abbaye de la Merci Dieu with a copy in the Bibliotheque Nationale, mss. collection Tournaine et Anjou, VII, doc. 3207. <sup>29</sup>	
15	~1277-1312	<b>Thomas de Sainville.</b> †1312 Boigny, France. Listed as <i>magister</i> in contemporary document dated to 1277-1304 – transcribed in Sibert (1772). <sup>30</sup>	

<sup>26</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *ibid*, doc. XXXVI, 153.

<sup>27</sup> de Villeneuve-Trans. *Histoire de St Louis, Roi de France*. (Paris: Paulin, 1839), 402.

<sup>28</sup> *Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III – 1254-56*, (London, H.M.S.O., 1931), 419.

<sup>29</sup> *Bibliotheque Nationale, mss. collection Tournaine et Anjou*, VII, doc. 3207; Paul Bertrand de la Grassiere. *Histoire des Chevaliers-Hospitaliers de Saint-Lazare*. (Paris, 1932), 89.

<sup>30</sup> Jean de Rorthats (xii.1294) & Philippe le Bel (vii.1308) Transcribed by: P.E.G. Sibert. *Histoire des Ordres Royaux, Hospitaliers-Militaires de Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel et de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem*. (Imprimerie Royale, Paris, 1772), Pièces Justificatives, doc. IX, xii-xiii, doc. XII, xvii-xviii. Other documents can be found in the Archives National – Paris, S4866, S4891.



Tombstone effigy of Thomas de Sainville <sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Diagrammatic representation tombstone effigy of Thomas de Sainville (†1312) Jean de Paris (†1349) and Jacques de Besnes (†1384) originally at Boigny, France. *Recueil de mémoires et documents concernant divers Ordres français ou étrangers. Recueil de pièces, extraits, mémoires et documents concernant les Ordres de Saint-Lazare et du Mont-Carmel. I.* (Ms. Bibliothèque nationale de France, Département des manuscrits), Clairambault 1316, ff. 17r, 19r, 21r

Text translates: *Here lies brother Thomas de Sainville, knight, Master of the Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, deceased in the year of grace 1312, the Thursday before Pentecost; pray for his soul, Amen.*

### Protectors

According to the Assizes of Jerusalem, the *Fratres Sancti Lazari* fell under the jurisdiction of the newly established Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, a subservience that was retained right to the end of the Outremer Period.<sup>32</sup> A series of Latin Patriarchs served in the post throughout these two centuries. In 1319, during an interregnum period where no Latin Patriarch had been appointed as yet appointed, Pope John XXII with the Bull *Ioannes Episcopus Servus Servorum*, decreed the Lazarite brethren fell under his jurisdiction and protection until such time as a prelate was appointed to the post.<sup>33</sup>



After 1342, the Papal bull *Gratiam agimus* of Pope Clement VI declared the Franciscans as the official custodians of the Holy Places in the name of the Catholic Church, "unless someone was specifically appointed in the honorary office". The titular office moved to Rome after 1374.

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<sup>32</sup> A.A. Beugnot (editor). *Le Livre au Roi. Assises de la Haute Cour, Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*. (Paris : Lois, 1, 1841), 415-416.

<sup>33</sup> John XXII (3.v.1319). *Ioannes Episcopus Servus Servorum*. Transcribed in: *Bullae antiquorum privilegiorum per Nonnullos Roman Pontifices – Religioni & Militia Sancti Lazari Hierosolimitani*. (Rome: Antonio Blado, n/d after 1561), 12-13.

<b>Jerusalem</b>		<b>Acre &amp; Cyprus</b>	
Arnulf of Chocques †1118	1099, 1112- 1118	Rodolfo	1191–1192
Dagobert of Pisa †1105	1099-1102, 1105	Michele de Corbeil	1193–1194
Ehremar	1102–1105	Aimaro Monaco dei Corbizzi	1194–1202
Ghibbelin of Arles †1112	1107–1112	Loffredo Errico Gaetani †1210	1202–1204
Garmond of Picquigny †1128	1119–1128	Albert Avogadro †1214	1204–1214
Stephen of La Ferté †1130	1128–1129	Raoul of Merencourt †1224	1214–1225
William of Malines †1145	1130–1145	Gerald of Lausanne	1225–1238
Fulk of Angoulême †1157	1146–1157	Jacques de Vitry †1241	never served
Amalric of Nesle †1180	1157–1180	Robert of Nantes	1240–1254
Heraclius of Auvergne †1191	1180–1191	Jacques Pantaléon (Urban IV) *~1195 †1264	1255–1261
		William II of Agen	1261–1270
		Thomas Agni of Cosenza	1271–1277
		John of Vercelli *~1205 †1283	1278–1279
		Elijah	1279–1287
		Nicholas of Hanapes	1288–1294
		Antony Bek of Durham †1311	1306–1311
		Pierre Pleinecassagne	1314–1318
		Raimondo Beguin O.P.	1324–1329
		Pietro de la Palude O.P. *~1275	1329–1342
		Élie de Nabinal, O.F.M.	1342

**Latin Patriarchs in the  
Outremer  
1099-1342**

The *Fratres Sancti Lazari hospitalis infirmorum de Jerusalem* were also supported by a number of Royal personages ruling the Outremer and other European Christian lands. The royal benefactors of the Order included:

<b>Outremer</b> <sup>34</sup>		
King of Jerusalem Fulk	*1089 †1143	reign 1131-1143
King of Jerusalem Baldwin III	*1130 †1163	reign 1143-1163
Queen of Jerusalem Melisende	*1105 †1161	reign 1131-1153
Queen of Jerusalem Theodora	*1145	reign 1158- 1162
King of Jerusalem Amalric I	*1136 †1174	reign 1163-1174
King of Jerusalem Frederick II <sup>35</sup>	*1194 †1250	reign 1225-1228

<b>France</b> <sup>36</sup>		
King of France Louis VI	*1081 †1137	reign 1108-1137
King of France Louis VII	*1120 †1180	reign 1137-1180
King of France St. Louis IX	*1214 †1270	reign 1226-1270

<sup>34</sup> A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. II, 123-124; doc. III, 124; doc. VII, 128; doc. VIII, 128-129; doc. X, 130-131; doc. XVI, 135 ; doc. XX, 138-139; doc. XXII, 140 ; doc. XXVII, 144-145; doc. XXVIII, 145-146; doc. XXXIV, 150-151; doc. XXXV, 151-153.

<sup>35</sup> Also: King of Sicily from 1198, King of Germany from 1212, King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor from 1220

<sup>36</sup> P.E.G. de Sibert (1772), *op. cit.*, Pièces Justificatives – doc. XXVI, lxi-lxii ; doc. XXVII, lxii-lxiii; A. de Marsy (1884), *op. cit.*, doc. XII, 132.

<b>England</b> <sup>37</sup>		
King of England Henry II	*1133 †1189	reign 1154-1189
King of England Richard I	*1157 †1199	reign 1189-1199
King of England John	*1166 †1216	reign 1199-1216
King of England Henry III	*1207 †1272	reign 1216-1272
King of England Edward I	*1239 †1307	reign 1272-1307

<b>Scotland</b>		
King of Scotland David Bruce I	*~1084 †1153	reign 1124-1153

<b>Hungary</b>		
King of Hungary Stephen III	*1147 †1172	reign 1162-1172
King of Hungary Bela III	*1148 †1196	reign 1174-1196

<b>Castille</b>		
King of Castille Alfonso X	*1221 † 1284	reign 1252-1284

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<sup>37</sup> P.E.G. de Sibert (1772), *ibid.*, Pièces Justificatives, doc. III, iii-iv ; doc. XXVI, lxi-lxii ; doc. XIII, xviii-xix.