

CLARIFY REPORT

AN INSIGHT IN THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER

The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem (*Ordo Militaris et Hospitalis Sancti Lazari Hierosolymitani*) is an order of chivalry originally founded at a leper hospital after 1098 by the crusaders of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. It was established to treat leprosy, its knights originally being lepers themselves. It is possible that king Baldwin IV of Jerusalem was a knight of this Order or was, at least, assisted by it.

The symbol of the Order is a green eight-pointed Maltese Cross. It is believed to have given rise to the use of the green cross as the universal symbol for retail pharmacies worldwide. The word *Lazarette*, in some languages being synonymous with *hospital*, is believed to also be derived from the hospitaller Order of St Lazarus.

After several centuries, the Order went into decline and ceased to perform its original function. Starting with Pope Innocent VIII, attempts were made to merge it with the Knights of St. John. Eventually the Order in Italy was merged with the Order of St. Maurice under the Royal House of Savoy while in France it was merged with the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel under the Royal House of France. Today, the French foundation exists as the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, although it has split into two "obediences" known as *Paris*, under the Temporal Protection of the Count of Paris and *Malta*, under the Protection of the Grand Mastership of the 49th Grand Master H.R.H. Prince Pieter Cantacuzino.

From its foundation, in the Holy Land, in the 11th century, members of the Order of Saint Lazarus dedicated themselves to two ideals:

1. aid to those suffering from the disease of leprosy
2. the defense of the Christian faith

The purpose of the Order is to uphold and defend the Christian faith, to assist and help the sick and vulnerable, to promote and uphold the Christian principles of chivalry and to work for Christian unity. In this present age, the Order participates in worldwide humanitarian efforts.

The first mention of the Order in surviving sources dates from 1106-16. The Order was initially founded as a leper hospital outside the city walls of Jerusalem, but hospitals dependent on the Jerusalem hospital were established all across the Holy Land, notably in Acre, and Europe. It is unknown when the Order became militarised but militarisation probably occurred before the end of the twelfth century due to the large numbers of Templars and Hospitallers sent to the leper hospitals for treatment. The four classes of members - brothers, knights, clerics and donors - of the Brothers of Saint Lazarus in Jerusalem were acknowledged by Pope Gregory IX in a Bull of 1227. However, definite evidence of their active participation in military campaigns is only documented in 1234 when Pope Gregory IX made a general appeal for aid to the Order to clear debts contracted in the *defence of the Holy Land*. The *Ordinis Fratrum & Militum Hospitalis Leprosorum S. Lazari Hierosolymitani* under Augustinian Rule was confirmed by Papal Bull *Cum a nobis petitur* of Pope Alexander IV in April 1255. The Order established "Lazar houses" across Europe to care for lepers, and was well supported by other military orders which compelled brethren in their rule to join the order on contracting leprosy.

The Order remained primarily a hospitaller Order but it did take part in a number of battles, including the Battle of La Forbie on 17 October 1244 (where all of the leper brethren who fought died) and the Battle of Al Mansurah on 8–11 February 1250. The leper knights were protected by a number of able-bodied knights but in times of crisis the leper knights themselves would take up arms. The Order quickly abandoned their military activities after the fall of Acre in 1291 and the dissolution of the Templars due to expense, being a relatively poor Order.

THE LEGALITY AND EXISTENCE OF THE ORDER

With two articles that were written on 'L'Osservatore Romano' dated 22nd March 1953 and 14th December 1970, the name of Order of Saint Lazarus was listed among the "regrettable phenomena of the birth of the so called Orders of Knighthood that were founded by individuals with the aim of replacing legitimate forms of chivalrous recognition that were not approved or acknowledged by the Holy See". The Order of Saint Lazarus was included in this list and so it was also not acknowledged by the Holy See.

It is unclear whether the columnist was acting in good or bad faith but the articles were poorly written and lacked accurate information. Following such publicity, "competing" Orders and several (self-styled) armorists took advantage of what was written and blatantly used them in bad faith as an opportunity to undermine our Glorious and Century-long Order.

With further research on the history of our beloved Order, three papal documents proved that the articles written and what was said about our Order were incorrect:

It was decreed (Papal Bull, 1480) by Pope Sixtus the Vth that he was in favour with the fusion of the Order of St. John of Malta and the Order of the Sacred Sepulchre (still living and active). This was confirmed in 1489 by Pope Innocenzo the VIIIth. However, this never occurred, as proven by the new structure given to the Order of Saint Lazarus by Pope Leon the Xth, de facto disclaiming the decisions of his predecessors. Furthermore, on May 4th 1565, Pope Pius the Vth, with his own Papal Bull, restored the Order and gave all rights and privileges to the Knights.

In his Papal Bull "Pro Commissa" of the 13th November 1572, Pope Gregorius the XIIIth ordered the merging between the Commandery of the Order, existing in Italy and France, and the Dynasty Order of Saint Maurice of Casa Savoia. Pope Gregorius the XIIIth specifically declared that the Spanish Commandery of the Order was to be excluded from this merging. (1)

However, when Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia commissioned the Marquis of Monferrato to go to France and request the Commandery and Hospital of Saint Lazarus to become active again, the then Grand Master of the Order, Francesco Salviati, refused since the Pope had no jurisdiction whatsoever on the French Commandery of the Order. In fact, after St. John of Acry escaped and the Order landed in Europe, two distinct branches of the Order were created: the first one in Italy, under the pontifical protection, with Giannotto Castiglioni, nephew of the Pope, as the last Grand Master, who later resigned, and the other branch was situated in France, under protection of the Crown with Francesco Salviati as Grand Master.

The Marquis of Monferrato had to return to Italy following failed negotiations. To justify this, there are documents saved in Turin State's Archive. However, in 1668, the Holy See not only recognised the Order, but also merged it with the Order of Mount Carmelo, and additionally offered his own support.

On 22nd April 1763, Pope Clemente the XIIIth decreed The Order of St. Lazarus with Papal Bull "Pontifex Ius".

Finally on the 10th December 1772, Pope Clemens the XIVth, in Papal Bull "Militarum Ordinis Institutio", legitimated the non-religious status of the Order by recognising its nobility and its renowned merits towards Christianity. Hence, the content of this Papal Bull explicitly stopped interferences from the Holy See to the Order of St. Lazarus. Since then the Order of St. Lazarus became independent in its own merits.

During the period between 30 July 1791 and the coming back of Royalty in France, the French revolutionaries attempted to abolish the Order. During that time the Order was inactive. When the Monarchy was restored in France, Luigi XVIII took the Order upon his care but did not accept the leadership position of Grand Master.

When the protection of the Order under the House of France was terminated, in 1830, the Order was placed under the protection of the Melkite Catholic Patriarchs of the East and in 1930 it was reconstituted under the Grand Mastership of the Order in Paris.

In 1935, the Order was transferred to Spain where the Sato, by means of a Decree dated 5th May, 1940 , on the Official State Bulletin no. 131 of 17.05.1940 (pp. 3177-3178) recognized the Order and pronouncing it "an official institution for the well-being of the entire nation." Thus the Order was declared as a non government public utility for the Spanish nation. (2).

RELATIONS OF THE ORDER WITH THE HOLY SEE

As mentioned above, up to 1772 there was no doubt that the Order was recognized by the Holy See because in that same year the Order was the main subject of the Papal Bull of Pope Clement the XIV. After this period, no documents relating to the abolition of the Order were found in the history of the Church, and nor could they have existed as related on the 10th December 1772, by Pope Clemens the XIVth, in his Papal Bull.

However, on the 19th January 1928, the Order was given its full recognition by the Holy See, by means of a document (protocol number of the Vatican 3511-29) where His Holiness Pope Pius XI actually gave an apostolic blessing to the President of the French Association of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem: 'The Holy Father kindly accepts the filial homage.... offering in turn his best wishes for the prosperity of the Hospitallers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem and their families, sends them all a special benediction.' This document, reference 3511/27, praising the growth and prosperity of the Order, countersigned by His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Gasparri , Secretary of State, may be considered a personal opinion of the Pontiff, but is really in effect an official document of the Vatican showing the existence and recognition of the Order of St. Lazarus by the Supreme Pontiff. (3)

The Order of St. Lazarus founded a hospice movement in Poland , in Nowa Huta. Work began when His Holiness Pope John Paul II was still a cardinal. During this time, He had a private audience with the Knights of St. Lazarus and when questioned whether the project it had was more important than other humanitarian works for Poland, He replied that it was extremely important and to go ahead and tell all brothers and sisters of the Order. (4)

We can also consider other religious in the highest ranks who recognized the Order. We can mention His Eminence Cardinal Franciscus König by means of a decree dated 15th December 1977 recognized the Austrian Grand Priory of the Order as a Legal Personality (Canon Law (**5**)), His Eminence Cardinal Silvio Oddi, who was Grand Spiritual Prior of the Order worldwide (**6**), His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Fagiolo who was the Spiritual Grand Prior of Italy (**7**), His Eminence Cardinal Thomas Joseph Winning , His Eminence Cardinal George Pell , His Eminence Cardinal Vicente Enrique y Taracón , His Eminence Marcelo Cardinal Gonzalez Martin , His Eminence Cardinal Norberto Rivera Carrera, as well as many other Archbishops and Bishops.

The Order of St. Lazarus has corresponded on many occasions with the Secretary of State of the Vatican (**8**).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES

In addition to the recognition of The Order of Saint Lazarus for its humanitarian work being declared as a non-government public entity for the Spanish Nation as mentioned above (Decree dated 5th May, 1940 , on the Official State Bulletin no. 131 of 17.05.1940 (pp. 3177-3178)), Spain specifically declared The Order as a “hospitaller organization for the treatment of Leprosy, Dermatitis and Sexual related diseases (Decree 03/08/1946 Arts. 22 and 25 and the Official State Bulletin of 04.08.1946 p. 2630-2632). (**9**).

The Order was given a civil status equal to in all effects to other Orders established in Spain (Decree dated 04.08.1980). (**10**).

On the 20th April, 1982, the European Union declared The Order as an International Humanitarian Organisation, exempting it from paying custom duties and also being tax exempt in some countries of the European Union and declaring The Order as an Institution of Public Utilities of the European Economic Community.

Spanish ambassadors additionally certified the validity and authenticity of the Order of St. Lazarus (**11**).

RECENT HISTORY OF THE ORDER

In 1930 don Francisco de Borbón y de La Torre, Duke of Seville, Grand Bailiff of the Order in Spain was appointed as lieutenant-general of the Grand Magistracy and in 1935 he was elected as Grand Master re-establishing the office, vacant since 1814. Following this appointment, Charles Philippe de Orleans , Duke of Nemours was elected Grandmaster of the Order until the schism of 1969. He died on the 10th March, 1970 .

In 1958, due to health reasons and other personal commitments, the Grand Master Charles Philippe de Orleans , Duke of Nemours initially appointed an administrator of the Order, called Pierre de Cosse Brissac , 12th Duke of Brissac , born in 1900, died in 1993.

In the meantime, in 1961 Col. Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, was appointed Bailiff and Commissioner-General for the Order in the English-speaking world with responsibility for expanding the Order's membership in that area. Up to then, non-Catholic Christians had been accepted only as affiliate members of the order. Gayre accepted the appointment on condition that henceforth Protestants would be eligible for full membership. The Paris authorities reluctantly agreed and Gayre, took as a model to emulate the Most Venerable Order of St. John. From this time the Order began to identify itself as an Ecumenical Order of Chivalry although the majority of its members and clergy remained Roman Catholic.

In 1969 the Order suffered a major schism in the history of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. The Order was split into two "obediences" known as the *Paris Obedience* and the *Malta Obedience* (12). .

On 15th April 1969, the Duke of Brissac betrayed the grandmaster Charles Philippe de Orleans, Duke of Nemours by summoning a Chapter General, (the only authority empowered to elect the Order's Grandmaster). The Duke of Brissac had no authority to call such a meeting as at that time he was simply the Administrator of the Order. However this meeting was held in Paris where Pierre de Cosse Brissac , 12th Duke of Brissac was appointed Grandmaster of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus under the Paris Obedience. He served as Grandmaster from 1969 to 1986 and was then succeeded by Duke Francois de Cosse de Brissac.

Following this illegal move, the legality of the Order (the Malta Obedience) was vested under the leadership of the Grandmaster Francisco Enrique de Bourbon y Bourbon who resumed his office as Grandmaster following a Supreme Council meeting of the Order, in 1973.

In 1986 at Oxford, in England, a coup d'e'tat was engineered by the Grand Prior of the Grand Priory of the USA to remove the legitimate Grand Master of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem Obedience of Malta Don Francisco de Borbon y de Borbon. The aim was to have him replaced by the Duke of Brissac the Grand Master of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem the French Obedience. Most of the jurisdictions in the world crossed over to the Duke of Brissac. Don Francisco de Borbon y de Borbon was left with approximately not more than 100 active members worldwide.

Reginald S.R. Attard FIA, CPA, FAIA, MBIM, M Inst AM, MMIM, CSA, GCLJ, KMLJ. joined the Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, Obedience of Malta, in 1972. Shortly after the attempted coup d'e'tat , in 1989, the 47th Grand Master, Don Francisco de Borbon y de Borbon, soon appointed and promoted Chev . Reginald S.R. Attard to Grand Chancellor and a member of the Supreme Council. His role as Grand Chancellor was merely to increase and strengthen the Order by means of administering it, membership discipline, giving promotions and awards of merit as well as controlling those members in 'Gremio Religionis', members who do not form part of any jurisdiction. The Grand Chancellor reported directly to the Grand Master and so it was a normal routine to report to the father of the Duke of Seville who at that time was Don Francisco de Borbon y de Borbon Grand Master of the *Malta Obedience*.

On his appointment as Grand Chancellor in 1989, three years after the schism, he found out that most of the jurisdictions had crossed to the Paris Obedience. There were hardly 500 members with not more than 50 active members left mostly Spaniards and the only Jurisdictions remaining were those in Spain, Austria, Sweden and Finland. There was a lot of confusion with hardly any funds to get by Chevalier Attard took the responsibility of rebuilding the Order to a membership exceeding 4,000 and a further 1,500 volunteer workers in over 25 countries including Canada, USA, New Zealand and Australia.

During his term of office as Grand Chancellor Chev . Reginald S.R. Attard managed to increase the membership of the Order to more than 2000 members and another approximately 1,500 others as affiliated members having most jurisdictions active and on-going. In fact, it was only during his term of office the Order was so active worldwide contributing towards society in every way or form such as running ambulances for the handicapped and needy, taking care of alcoholics, helping the homeless, running leprosy hospitals in Africa, donating to different Institutions as well as doing other various philanthropic work.

Following the death of Don Francisco de Borbon y de Borbon, his son The Duke of Seville, Don Francisco De Borbon Y Escasany was elected the 48th Grand Master of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem Obedience of Malta by the Supreme Council of the Order in Spain on the 15th day of December 1995.

Notwithstanding strong opposition from various bodies in the Order, including the Spanish Grand Priory, it was Chev. Attard who was instrumental in electing the Duke of Seville as Grand Master of the Order. The Duke of Seville was honoured to be Grand Master of such a powerful organization and he was so pleased with the outcome that he was prepared to reward Chev. Attard with whatever he wanted. Chev Attard asked for nothing more than other members were given.

However, at a Grand Magisterial Council meeting held in Vienna in 1999, Chevalier Reginald Attard was awarded by the Grandmaster, the Duke of Seville, with a special medal "For Loyalty" (which has been awarded to a very select few) in recognition of his impressive philanthropic contribution on behalf of the Order of St. Lazarus (Malta Obedience) towards humanity. He furthermore strove to bring about the Unity of the Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem through the fulfilment of its Christian spirit and its ecumenical conventions. He left this legacy as a recorder for our successors, that it would also serve as a personal reflection for others to emulate: he strove for his ideals and did his utmost to live up to them. His consolidation and development of charitable works made him the epitome of a knight steeped in prayer and action, in other words a worthy knight of the Order of St. Lazarus.

Furthermore, in the year 2000, the Grand Master openly professed to the public that the years 1990-2000 (The 10 years that Chev. Attard was Grand Chancellor) were crucial to the Order and will be remembered in history.

In the meantime, the Order grew in number and it also became financially sound and powerful. However, the Order under the administration of Chev Attard, was considered to be the strongest and most powerful when compared to the other different 'branches'.

When the Duke of Seville was elected Grand Master in 1995, the Malta Obedience was doing very well but the main problem to be tackled was the unification of the Order under one Grand Master. The Order at that time was still divided into two main parts: The Malta Obedience under the Duke of Seville and the Paris Obedience under the Duke of Brissac. This was the result of the schism which took place in 1986 when most of the members of the Malta Obedience went over to the Duke of Brissac. Chev Attard considered it appropriate that, under the Grandmastership of the Duke of Seville, for the benefit of the Order to be an unification and so a joint reconciliation Commission of high ranked members in the Order was set up as follows:

<u>Malta Obedience</u>	<u>Paris Obedience</u>
H.E. Chev. Reginald S. Attard GCLJ Grand Chancellor Co-Chairman	E.Chev. Bruce M. Harrington GCLJ. JD Chancellor Grand Priory of America Co-Chairman
H.E. Major Chev. David J. James GCLJ Cdr. J. J OAUIN Canela Verges GCLJ Chancellor Gr. Priory of Spain	Chev. Walter Chaeppe KCLJ Secretary General Chev. Robert H. Vandewater KCLJ Chancellor Gr. Priory of Canada

In 2002, H.E. the Duke of Brissac, Supreme head of the Paris Obedience announced his retirement reaching his 75th birthday. At the same time he proposed H.E. the Duke of Seville to be his successor. Everything seemed to be going quite smoothly until most senior members of the Order including Chev. Attard lost complete confidence in the Duke of Seville as a result of various factors and events that followed:

Before the Duke of Seville was elected Grand Master of the Malta Obedience in 1995, he took his oath of office solemnly promising before Almighty God to honour, uphold and observe at all times His Holy Commandments and to ensure that they may be upheld, venerated and observed as far as that may lie within his power and to also to uphold the Constitution, laws and customs of the Order (Chapter 3:1 of the Constitution).

Although the Order, the Military and Hospitaller Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, is an ecumenical Christian organization, and so only Christians can become members, every member is to abide by the laws of his faith and so must be practising Christians according to his own denomination. The moment a member no longer practises the Christian faith, he ceases to be a member of the Order. However, it came to our knowledge that the Grand Master of the Malta Obedience, the Duke of Seville, who is a professed Roman Catholic did no longer follow his faith. He broke his oath by committing adultery and so he broke the Ten Commandments. He was divorced and also living with a divorcee who had children. This meant that he was no longer fitting the requirements to be a member of the Order let alone a Grand Master. The Duke of Seville was not with his third 'wife' when he was elected Grand Master, and so, at that time he was in order with the Church.

In May 2003, at the G.M.C.M. (Grand Magisterial Council Meeting) held in Vaals, The Netherlands, Chev David James, was appointed a member on the Supreme Council without portfolio and he immediately won the favour of the Duke of Seville. Chev James showed his lust for power at all costs from the every start. He actually proposed himself for the office of Grand Marshal and was approved. He also proposed his wife as secretary of the Supreme Council and also she was approved. Chev James was a member of the Paris Obedience and he was not a long standing member under the Malta Obedience.

At this meeting, one item on the agenda was the approval of the financial statements of the Grand Chancery. The financial statements were approved unanimously after they were presented together with a box file for all to review and ask any questions they required. In the box file there was included apart from other records, a list of all dues paid to the Grand Chancery by the jurisdictions also when and how they were utilised. During this meeting, the Duke of Seville also reported about his candidature for the elections of the Paris Obedience but later on in the summer of 2003, the truth came out that a number of Jurisdictions of the Paris Obedience, supported by Patriarch Gregory III, declared that the Duke of Seville was not eligible to be a candidate as he was not in line with his faith and they therefore proposed to have Grandmaster Prince Charles Philippe d'Orleans instead of the Duke of Seville. Prince Charles Philippe d'Orleans was the young nephew of the Count of Paris but he did not get enough votes to be elected.

Another problem arose when the minutes that were prepared by the secretary Anne James, wife of Chev James, were inaccurate. They showed a number of misinterpretations and mistakes, which have never been corrected and finalized.

In September 2003, the grand chancellor received a letter from the Duke of Seville wanting to remove the Grand Chancellor and to give him the position of President of Supreme Council instead. Chev James was to replace Chev Attard and take the position of grand chancellor. There was no explanation for such a sudden change of attitude in the Grand Master. This all started when Chev James became member of the Supreme Council who managed to influence the Duke of Seville the way he deemed fit.

In the meantime there were written protests from all round the world to retain Chev. Attard's position as Grand Chancellor. Due to such unrest, the Duke of Seville requested a private audience between Chev Attard and himself to be held in Madrid. This materialized in November 2003. At this meeting, the Duke of Seville decided that Chev. Attard would retain his position of Grand Chancellor for another 2 years until reaching the age of 80 following which Chev Attard's position would be revised.

Shortly after his return from Madrid, Chev Attard received a second letter from the Duke of Seville stating that he appointed Chev James Grand Commander with absolute and supreme powers. The Duke of Seville gave Chev James a free hand to run the Order. Just to clarify, a Grand Commander with supreme powers is only appointed when there is no Grand Master/ Grand Vicar because all powers of administration are in the hands of the Grand Chancellor who is only answerable to the Grand Master and to no-one else. There therefore must be either a Grand Master/Grand Vicar or A Grand Commander but there cannot be two together. One cannot serve two masters. There cannot be any interference between the Grand Chancellor and the Grand Master/Grand Vicar.

The constitution allows the Order to have a Grand Commander but with no power whatsoever, just a ceremonial one. To have a Grand Master and a Grand Commander with absolute and supreme powers during the same period of time is against the Constitution. Thus the Duke of Seville broke the constitution again. For the second time, a good number of Jurisdictions protested, but their complaints have been rejected by the Duke of Seville. In fact the Duke of Seville told all the members of the Order that if they did not agree with Chev James as Grand Commander with absolute power, they may as well resign.

From just an ordinary member of the Order who was not even long established with the Malta Obedience, Chev James rose to power at a very rapid speed. Following his appointment as Grand Commander by the Duke of Seville, he made sure that he used his power on behalf of the Duke to expel a number of long-term experienced and merited members and to replace Heads of Jurisdictions by persons following him and his orders. According to the constitution, "all Grand Magisterial Decrees and Diplomas in respect of Heads of Jurisdictions and membership of the Order and matters relating to administration matters must be signed by the Grand Master, the Grand Chancellor or one member of the Supreme Council and the Referendary. In all cases, unless the above documents bear the signatures indicated, they shall be declared null and void." (Chap.5.8). All the expulsions were null and void because the decrees bore the signature of a person called Chev Montells who held two positions as a member of the Supreme Council and also as a Grand Secretary (who falls under the Grand Chancery) and this is also against the Constitution. Chev Montells was a Grand Secretary and so he could not be, according to the Constitution, also a member of the Supreme Council. With the full approval of the Duke of Seville, Chev James did not observe the constitution and many rules were broken according to his fantasies.

Within our Order, the Reconciliation Commission was still in force. On the 15th day of November 2003, a second meeting of the common Reconciliation Commission was held in Houston, America but Chev. Attard was never invited. Our Obedience was represented solely by Chev James. Chev. Attard was removed as Chairman for no apparent reason. Chev David James, as Grand Commander, was given absolute responsibility in all matters regarding this matter.

Chev Attard objected with the Duke of Seville most strongly to his removal as Chairman of the Reconciliation Commission since he had, together with one of the oldest well established members of the Paris Obedience, Chev Hans von Leden from U.S.A. worked on this project for at least seven years. It appeared that the Duke of Seville definitely decided on David James being the person solely responsible in all matters regarding reconciliations, re-unifications and for the drafting of a joint constitution. All the work and effort that Chev Attard had done in the reconciliation of the Order, long before Chev James was in the picture, was scrapped and abolished.

In March 2004, there was a turbulent meeting in Toronto for the election of Grand Master for the Malta Obedience and the Paris Obedience. The Duke of Seville was elected Grand Master "elect", but was not installed by the Patriarch and therefore had no power. The Duke of Brissac was still "acting" due to the fact that the Duke of Seville was not in line with his Roman Catholic faith.¹⁴ Jurisdictions left the meeting, boycotted the elections and formed their own structure.

The Duke of Seville encouraged who he could that the Order would be united and started different activities on both sides. Soon the 14 Jurisdiction of the Paris Obedience got support by others; at the end of the meeting, 21 nations left the Paris Obedience, under the leadership of the Duke of Brissac, forming their own branch. It was evident that the Toronto meeting of the Obedience of Paris was poorly prepared and that the results did not reflect the will of the members' majority. This incident, of the so called unification of the Order, under the absolute power of Chev James, reflected very clearly that not even the Paris Obedience accepted the Duke of Seville as their supreme head as Grand Master.

The dispute between the Orleans- and Seville-fraction within the Paris Obedience has been mostly shown publicly on Internet. Unfortunately, the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem was portrayed in a very bad image worldwide.

Chev James ran the Order with the blessing of the so called Grand Master, the Duke of Seville, in a despotic, dictatorial manner. Subject to heavy pressure and a persecution campaign by Chev James and the Duke of Seville, on the 1st day of April 2004, Chev Attard resigned from all of his offices.

There was complete unrest and chaos in the Order under the Duke of Seville and many jurisdictions did not want to accept the fact that Chev Attard was no longer involved in the running of the Order as he previously was. When Chev Attard was Grand Chancellor, he always ran the Grand Chancery as transparent as possible. Any member who wanted to see any set of accounts was invited to do so. Anyone was also given the opportunity to ask any questions he wanted (please refer to letter dated 20th March, 1998, dated long before all the problems, as instigated by Chev James, started).

Many heads of jurisdiction did not accept the way the Order was managed under Chev. James. It was obvious that a number of decisions written and published by the Grand Magistracy during those last months were probably advised by Chev James and which were also made against the rules set up in the Constitution or violating it. This created a lot of bad feeling and due to pressure from the majority of jurisdictions, Chev Attard was encouraged and felt duty bound to call together the senior officers of all jurisdictions in the world for a working meeting in Vienna. The Duke of Seville called this meeting an illegal one. This decision was null and void as there was no paragraph in the Constitution that stated that anyone who wanted to discuss problems of the Order shall not be permitted to meet and to do so.

THE LEGITIMATE ORDER 2004 TILL PRESENTLY

The second schism, in the Order, of a much broader scope, occurred during the years 2004 to 2006.

At the Vienna meeting, held on the 9th day of May 2004 17 Jurisdictions were present either in person or by proxy, that is, the majority of active Jurisdictions of the Malta Obedience and an absolute majority of those entitled to vote. (13).

Taking all into consideration of what had been happening that previous year and with the total dissatisfaction of the running of the Order led by the Duke of Seville, who was not in line with the constitution due to the following reasons:

The Duke of Seville is a Roman Catholic and was no longer able to follow his religion because:

1) Civil and religious marriage on 17.07.1973 with Beatrice Countess von Hardenberg. Civil divorce in 1989, not yet annulled by the Vatican. There are two children out of this marriage.
Civil marriage 19.10.1991 in Vienna with Isabel Eugenie Karanitsch. Civil divorce 1994.
Civil marriage 02.09.2000 in Malaga Spain with Maria de Los Angeles Varigas y de Juanes. She has two children out of a previous marriage. This lady was also married religiously before the civil marriage with the Duke. It is to be noted that even if the first marriage would have been annulled, the Duke could not marry his third wife as long as her first marriage is not annulled as well.
The Duke was therefore no longer fitting the requirements to be a member of the Order according to the constitution. It is a fact that the Duke of Seville was not in good standing with the Roman Catholic Church.

2) The Duke of Seville also appointed senior officers of the order who were not in good standing with their Christian denomination.

3) Seville/James were giving the Military and Hospitaller Order of St Lazarus a very bad image worldwide.

Thus a resolution was unanimously adopted and signed by all participants to declare Chev Attard the Grand Vicar, as head in order to carry on the Military and Hospitaller Order of Jerusalem The Malta Obedience in line with the constitution and with the ten commandments. The Duke of Seville, Don Francisco de Paula Enrique De Borbon Y Escasany was considered to be no longer fit to be Grand Master of the Malta Obedience because he no longer had the " ab origine " requirements to remain Grand Master. All those present decided to no longer recognize the Duke of Seville as head of the Malta Obedience. Thus, he and his supporters were then considered an association. According to the principles written in the resolution the signatories of that resolution do now form part of the autonomous Obedience of Malta, based on the existing Constitution, but independent from the Duke of Seville. (14).

On the 19th day of May, 2004 a letter was sent to the Duke of Seville giving him an ultimatum. The contents of this letter mainly included to withdraw all those decisions and intentions issued since 15th September 2003 and to restore the balance of power like it was at the time of the past Grand Magisterial Council Meeting in 2003 in Vaals, to reappoint Chev Attard as Grand Chancellor and to remove Chev James as Grand Commander with special powers and to abide by the Constitution. Otherwise the Duke of Seville would no longer be recognized as Grand Master of the Malta Obedience. This was sent by registered mail to the Duke of Seville. On the 9th day of June 2004, an additional reminder was sent to the Duke of Seville. According to the official postal receipt, the Duke had accepted the registered letter but he never replied.

Thus the final decisions taken in Vienna became final with Chev Attard appointed Head of the Order under the Malta Obedience. The international management of The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, Obedience of Malta existed based on the same constitution as in the past. The said Obedience of Malta was an autonomous international non-governmental organization that was, administered independently from any directions given by the Duke of Seville or Chev James. This is not a newly formed organization but a continuation of the 'old' Obedience of Malta. Those who did not participate in the Vienna meeting were considered to have left that Obedience to form a new group under the leadership of the Duke of Seville with Chev James as the powerful Grand Commander with all rights to run the show. Those Jurisdictions who professed their allegiance to Chev Attard felt themselves no longer obliged to obey any order or follow any decision from outside their own management. Thus the Obedience of Malta had declared its autonomy from the government of the Duke of Seville and resolved to declare Don Francisco de Borbon y Paola Enrique du Escasany " ab origine " from his office of Grand Master of the Order , for having kept quiet at the time of his appointment and because of his irregular position with the Church . Thus all decisions made by the Duke were therefore considered null and void .

It is also impertinent to state that at that time there was an enquiry against the Chancellor of the Grand Priory of Italy, Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo . after due clarifications it resulted that he was innocent of any wrongdoing as the Grand Prior Fanigliulo Roman Palazzo had depicted. Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo had suffered in silence, out of loyalty to the Order and following the Chapter General in Vienna, all heads of jurisdictions present agreed for the immediate issuance of a certification to clear the good name of Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo. (15).

The Chapter General in Vienna led to modifications in the senior top level position in the Order as follows:

Reginald Attard , former Grand Chancellor, was appointed Chairman of the Supreme Council and Grand Vicar .

Friedrich Schubert, former Vice- Chancellor, was appointed Grand Chancellor.

Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo , Grand Prior of Italy, was admitted in the Supreme Council of the Order as Grand Marshal.

All the other members of the Supreme Council were re-elected to their respective offices .

On May 5, 2005 Vittorio Galoppini Carpenedolo was appointed by notarial deed, Special Prosecutor against the Order of the Italian State and the Vatican State . (16).

Also a declaration of understanding was prepared open to all existing branches of the Order with the aims to know each other better, to co-operate in the future and to find a possibility for a peaceful unification. In addition, all other Jurisdictions were kindly invited to join the Obedience to form a strong and powerful brotherhood as the Obedience was since the last Grand Magisterial Council Meeting in May 2003.

After the Duke of Seville was disowned by the General Chapter in Vienna, the Duke of Seville took pathetic attempts, when he was still in office (as later he was forced to resign and was replaced by Don Carlos de Borbon Gerech Marquis of Almazan) to send decrees of expulsion to all participants who initiated the Chapter General in Vienna , however, devoid of value and foundation as the decrees were dated prior to May 24, 2004, when the Duke of Seville was already unrecognized and pulled down as Grand Master of the Order.

Because every initiative taken by the Duke of Seville during the period when he was in office are disowned "*ab origine*" by the Chapter General of Vienna, the pathetic attempt to send decrees of expulsions for all the participants in the meeting in Vienna, however, devoid of value and foundation. (17).

We must also to consider that the Duke of Seville wrote to many members expelled after the date of the decrees of expulsion. (18-19).

Another interesting fact is that Don Francisco de Paula Enrique de Borbon y Escasany , in his capacity as Grand Master of the Order, had , with a valid power of attorney , appointed on May 25, 2001, Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo (Grand Prior of Italy who also was 'expelled' by the Duke of Seville) as his special Prosecutor in matters concerning the Italian State. This power of attorney was never withdrawn. (20).

In the meantime, the Duke of Seville together with former members who did not accept the resolution passed by the legitimate General Chapter in Vienna, continued to operate under the so-called " Spanish Obedience " also presenting themselves as " the Obedience of Malta ". This was done in order to create confusion with our true and lawful Order that has its Grand Chancellery in Malta and that has been long registered and recognized in Malta by the Authorities. The association consisting of the Duke of Seville and his followers have been exiled from the Order and therefore have lost all their heraldic and prerogative rights and dignity of chivalry .

It is also important to state that Chev Fosberry was the Chancellor (head of administration) of the Commandery of the Castello. The Commander at that time was Chev Stuart Hamilton. Chev Attard was deputy Commander of the Castello since 1992. However, when Chev Hamilton died, Chev Fosberry expected to take his place. Chev Fosberry was not trusted as he was very friendly and in regular contact with the Duke of Brissac, the French Obedience and so his position as Commander could have been detrimental to the Malta Obedience. The Duke of Seville was informed of this and later appointed himself as Commander of the Castello.

Due to this incident, it is evident that Chev Fosberry had a personal grudge against Chev Attard and following the Vienna incident took advantage of the situation to try to spoil and destroy the reputation of Chev Attard. In 2004, Fosberry, backed by the Duke of Seville opened up a court case against Chev Attard in his personal capacity. It was logical therefore that Chev Joeff Fosberry requested Chev Attard to hand over to him all monies records and documents which belonged to the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem Malta Obedience without any legal authority whatsoever since an association cannot claim what belonged to a legally established Order of Chivalry with Chev Attard as Grand Vicar.

Due to ill health, Chev. Attard's daughter Dame Helen Meli Attard as appointed to represent her father in the Order having been an official member in the Order since 1988.

During that time, under the leadership of Chev Attard, the council members of the Malta Priory were as follows:

Grand Prior : Dr. Joseph R. Pace
Spiritual Prior/ Chaplain : Rev. Fr. Thomas Moore
Prior : Michael Ciavola
Chancellor & Archivist: Anthony C. Cutajar
Commandr Gozo Commandery: Paul Banavage
Custodian of Insignia: Raymond Gatt
Marshall and master of ceremonies: Joseph M. Spiteri Audibert
Web Master: David John Zammit
Receiver General : Godfrey Sammut
Hospitaller : Dr. Charles Savona Ventura
Almoner: Mr. Joseph Grixti.

Mr Paul Banavage was also the aid de camp to the Grand Vicar Chev Attard .

Most of the above council members were enrolled in the Order by Chev Attard. In fact just to mention one person Charles Savona Ventura was invested by Chev Attard on November 12, 2004 as an OLJ. Later following the death of Chev Attard, under the leadership of Chev Federich Schubert as Grand Vicar on the 10th November, 2006 he was promoted to KLJ. During Chev Attard's leadership, the trade marks of the Order were registered in Malta on the 20th day of July, 2005 (doc Attached) and the trade marks registered were published in the Government Gazette on the 8th day of February 2006.

Dr. Joseph R. Pace acted as Defence Council during the court case against Chev Attard as head of the Order. He was directly involved on equal terms with Dr. Martin Fenech in the examination of defence witnesses Helen Meli Attard and Paul Banavage. He personally gave evidence in some detail at a siting of June 2006. He worked hard and professionally in this matter in favour of Chev Attard as Grand Vicar and the beloved Order.

In the meantime, His Excellency Chevalier Reginald Saviour Richard Attard FIA, CPA, FAIA, MBIM, M Inst AM, MMIM, CSA, GCLJ, KMLJ , Count Palatine della Casa Imperiale e Reale di Svevia the Grand Vicar and President of the Supreme Council of the illustrious chivalric Order of St. Lazarus, the Grand Chancellor and Vice Commander of the Commandery of the Castello (ret.) of the same illustrious Order; Knight Grand Cross of Grace with Collar; Knight of Merit; Knight of the illustrious Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre; Holder of the African Star Medal and The Second World War Campaign (1939 – 1945) Medal; Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, National Guard of Alabama, U.S.A.; A pioneer in the accounting profession and holder of several other decorations and qualifications among which: FIA, CPA, FAIA, MBIM, M.Inst.AM, MMIM, CSA. Born 12-01-1925 passed away on the 15th day of July 2006.

Chevalier Reginald served the Order for more than three decades until his last breath during which time he earned recognition for many merits.

Chev. Attard was instrumental in the provision of the below mentioned charitable works under the auspices of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, the Malta Obedience. He also assisted in bringing about the recognition, by the European Community, of the Order of St. Lazarus as an International Organization for humanitarian purposes on April, 1982.

To mention a few of these charitable works one might cite the following:

Spain

Centre for the assistance of Immigrants.

(Centro De Atencion Social a Inmigrantes (CASI).

Foundation for the psychological and Social Attention of Abandoned persons.

Germany

Since 1972 assistance to the Handicapped, old age persons and sick by the Establishment of Clinics.

Austria

Assistance to the handicapped and running of ambulances.

United States

A campaign for the donation of organs for transplantation.

Finland

Running of ambulances and a clinic for the care of drug addicts.

New Caledonian

Distribution of medical equipment and medicines amongst the islands of the Pacific.

England

Assistance to AIDS victims and malignant diseases as well as assistance to Lepers.

Malta

Assistance to needy children and the aged as well as assistance to leper Colonies in Kenya and Tanga.

Clinic for brain injured children

Step by step foundation – assists in the therapy of children suffering from brain difficulties – impaired cerebral foundation.

Special Rescue Corp

Hungary

Rehabilitation to Gypsies by providing schools as well as to the care of the needy in Hungary.

Italy

Volunteer Corps and running of Ambulances.

Ireland

Running of ambulance corps.

Scotland

Running of ambulance corps.

A few months following the death of Chev. Attard, a Supreme Council meeting was held on the 10th day of November 2006, in Malta. During that meeting, the Grand Chancellor Chev Friedrich Schubert was appointed Grand Vicar of the Order but still retained his position as Grand Chancellor, Chev Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo was appointed president of the Supreme Council, Chev Bjorn J. Pettersson, Grand prior of Sweden, was appointed Grand Marshal while Dame Helen Meli Attard continued to perform their duties of Grand Treasurer.

During this period in time, Chev Josie Pace decided to drop out as Defence Council during the court case against Chev Attard because he did not want to acknowledge Chev Friedrich Schubert as Grand Vicar of the Order. The irony of the matter is that Dr. Pace decided to join the 'association' under the Duke of Seville, the association he and his council members fought so much against. Paul Banavage, the ex aid de camp of Chev Attard and the whole grand Priory crossed over giving support to the Duke who they all were against and who Josie Pace and Paul Banavage also testified in court against. It is no wonder, for personal reasons of his own, Dr Charles Savona Ventura who also has the signature of Chev Attard on his certificate and who was so new in the Order (invested by Chev Attard on November 12, 2004), became a so called an 'Authority' in the Order writing so many misconceptions on Chev Attard who he know so little of.

The fact that the Maltese law courts do not acknowledge any Orders except that of the Vatican, the court case automatically fell in the hands of the heirs of Chev Attard in their personal capacity. Dame Lily Attard the wife of the late Chev Attard accepted to go on with the case but following her death on the 11th January 2011, her seven children, six of whom did not have any connections with the Order or understand what was going on decided to drop the case.

In the light of the facts stated above, it is pointless for the ex Seville group to attempt to operate even today, after having obtained the resignation of Don Francisco de Paula y Enrique de Bourbon Escasany, and have unlawfully appointed a new Grand Master in the person of Don Carlos de Borbon Gerech Marquis of Almazan. They have no legitimate power on the Order nor can they in any way be recognized.

Another shocking situation, worth mentioning is that the the so-called " Spanish Obedience " has been and still is running their organization as a commercial enterprise. In fact there is enough proof that a company was registered on March 9, 2005 in England at Companies House in Cardiff (England) as a " Private Limited Company". It is natural to wonder how an Order of Chivalry, by its nature, devoted to works of charity without realizing any gain, is now run as a profit earning entity. There is no doubt who the directors are and where all the oblations are going to and how they are being dispensed. (21).

Going back to discussing the " fons honorum " of the Count of Paris, the legitimate pretender to the throne of France, on September 12, 2004 in Angers, France tried to take possession of the Order by appointing Charles-Philippe d' Orleans, Grand Master of the Order. This proceeding was wholly unlawful for the following reasons :

There is no question as to the validity of the Count of Paris's heraldic origins but there was no jurisdiction during the time of the Order as it was never the same heraldic patrimony of the Crown of France, much less a Dynastic Order of his family : the various Kings of France were " protectors" of the Order and were never Grand Masters. The proof is that, true to tradition, Louis XVIII, at the time of his accession to the royal throne, renounced his title of Grand Master, and it is also assumed that he also renounced his position as Protector of the Order.

The " protection " of the House of France had ceased in 1830 and for over a century, the Order had enjoyed the " protection " of the Patriarchs .

Of course it was a natural thing to do for the Count of Paris to create from scratch an Order of Chivalry entrusting the Grand Mastership to his nephew. It would have been far more ethical if he called the Order under a different name, however, such an Order was not created to take over the Order of St. Lazarus.

The decisions taken at General Chapter held in Vienna in May of 2004 were final and conclusive wherein a Grand Vicar was appointed after the expulsion of the Duke of Seville and the Supreme Council was reshuffled. Thus there was continuity in the Order under a new head independent from any other title.

There was no need for the Order to seek protection from the Count of Paris as the Order did not need any security. Such security was already provided for by the centuries it existed way back by the Royal House of France.

The initiative to create another schism in the Order, identical to what had already occurred in France in 1969 where Pierre de Cosse , Duc de Brissac was involved. Was another set-back in the history of the Order of St Lazarus but it was necessary. However, the new "Paris Obedience " cannot be regarded as unlawful but all members who left the true Order who to join the Duc of Brissac lost all privileges and titles as Knights of St. Lazarus.

As with the situation of the Order as it stands today, the Duke Francois de Cosse de Brissac, has withdrawn his willingness to resign , and thus retained his position as head of the " French Obedience " .

During this period of confusion, there was an attempt to merge the Spanish Obedience with the recent French Obedience under the leadership of the Duke of Brissac Grand Master Emeritus of the Order. However, nothing materialized because the Duke of Brissac appointed his wife as head of the Jurisdiction for France. Thus there was no basis for establishing the alleged merger as both " obediences " were considered illegitimate .

In 2004, the Count of Paris re-established the temporal protection of the Head of the Royal House of France which had previously been enjoyed by the Order until 1830. The Paris or Orléanist obedience of the Order of Saint Lazarus had the protection of Henri d'Orléans, Count of Paris. In 2004, the count of Paris allowed his nephew Prince Charles Philippe, Duke of Anjou to take the position of 49th Grand Master of the order. Meanwhile, as announced by France ' " Agence France Press " on November 7, 2006 , Prince Charles –Philippe d' Orleans was imprisoned due to his own personal wrongdoings. In the year 2010, he was succeeded by Count Jean Dobrzensky z Dobrzenics . (22).

To further complicate the clarity in the Order, in recent years there was born a myriad of organizations with names of various types, all heraldically illegitimate , which, while having little or nothing to do with the Order , have used the name of San Lazarus in their organizations t to carry out their own activities mainly philanthropic while declaring to give their members the Knighthood of St. Lazarus that has no title and in the meantime snatching the good faith of its true members .

Thus it is now evident as stated above the illegality of " the Spanish Obedience " the French Obedience " and " the Paris Obedience " as well as the mention of all the other organisms that rely unduly in various capacities in the name of the Order of Saint Lazarus. All that remains is to discourse on historical events that have seen scaring the one true and lawful order.

On 1 September 2007, at a meeting of the Order in Vienna, Friedrich Schubert, for personal and health reasons unrelated to the Order, resigned from his position as Grand Vicar , Chancellor and Head of Jurisdiction for Austria but he was appointed Grand Chancellor Emeritus .

The Supreme Council resolved to entrust the office of Grand Vicar to its president, Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo, a long standing member of more than thirty years of service in the Order.

However, the position of Grand Chancellor on the redrafting of the constitution , was not longer necessary.

The Grand Chancellery is made up of seven Grand Secretaries , each responsible for its own matters all directly reporting to the Executive Council of the Order.

On 1 January 2008 , following the approval of the Supreme Council of the Order , the Grand Vicar and Chairman of the Supreme Council promulgated the new text of the Constitution of the Order and the related Statutes. (**23**).

In order to get the religious and moral support provided by the constitutional rules of the Order, the Supreme Council has appointed the Spiritual Grand Prior of the Order in the person of H. E. Rev.ma the Archbishop Roland Philippe Bär, Archbishop Emeritus of Rotterdam . (**24**).

On 27 September 2008, the Principality of Navaza and the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem signed a Treaty of Mutual Recognition , establishing diplomatic relations between them . (**25**).

5 October 2008 HRH The Prince of Navaza, by the decree awarded the Order of St. Lazarus, a considerable plot of land in the territory of the Principality . (**26**).

On May 16, 2011 HRH Prince Muedzul – lail Kiram of the Royal Sultanate of Sulu (Philippines) proposed and obtained the exchange of decorations among the upper echelons of his State and those of the Order of St. Lazarus. (**27**).

On March 25, 2011, in Mannheim, was signed the Pact of Twinning between the Order of St. Lazarus and the Freunderkreis Hoch – Und Deutschmeister that led to membership of the Order of St. Lazarus Corps Saint Lazare Dutschland , and the appointment of the Grand Vicar of the Order of the Honorary Lieutenant General in the prestigious German organization . (**28-29**).

In Rome , June 28, 2011 , a twinning agreement was signed between the Order of St. Lazarus and the Sovereign and Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem , with exchange of ambassadors and with the inclusion of the Order of St. Lazarus nell'UNITAU (National Union Inter-forze/nazionali Templars for humanitarian Activities). (**30-31**).

It should be noted in addition that the legitimate Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem is the owner of Italy in their tax code . (**32**).

The name, the banners, the seals, the mantel, the uniforms and the decorations of the Order are deposited for defence in the office of S.I.A.E. in Italy. (**33**).

Finally , by means of a Chapter General of the Order, on March 15 , 2013, SARI Prince Pieter Cantacuzino was elected as the new Grand Master of the Order. He was enthroned at a ceremony held in Gödöllo (Hungary) June 9, 2013. SARI Prince Pieter Cantacuzino represents one of the most prestigious Imperial and Royal Houses of Europe.

NOTES

- (1) – The original texts full of papal bulls mentioned can be found in the Archives of the Vatican and/ or at the Vatican Library
- (2) – v . Annex 1 – the Official State Bulletin
- (3) – v . Annex 2 – Colocci Vespucci : Italian Heraldry Collection items Magazine 1934/1935
- (4) – v . Annex 3 – Private Audience of HH . John Paul II to the Knights of St. Lazarus
- (5) – v . Annex 4 – Decree of H.Em Cardinal Franciscus König
- (6) – v . Annex 5 – Letter of acceptance of His Eminence Cardinal Silvio Oddi
- (7) – v . Annex 6 – Letter of acceptance of His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Fagiolo
- (8) – v . Annex 7 – Relationships correspondence with the Vatican Secretariat of State
- (9) – v . Annex 8 – Rules for the treatment of leprosy 1946 – Official State Bulletin
- (10) – v . Annex 9 – Certificate of the Ministry of Interior of Spain from 04/08/1980
- (11) – v . Annex 10 – Certification of the Embassy of Spain
- (12) – For a discussion on the problem of “ Obedience of France “ see the book : “ El Hospital de San Lazaro y la Milicia de Jerusalem “ Jose Maria de Montells y Galan – ed. Heraldica Sociedad Espanola para sus amigos y socios – Principe de Vergara 7-3 ° Dcha Dpcho . A – 28001 MADRID.
- (13) – v . Annex 11 – page handwritten minutes of the meeting in Vienna on 24 May 2004 containing the signatures of all participants
- (14) – v . Annex 1 .
- (15) – v . Annex 12 – Certificate inherent Vittorio Galoppini of Carpenedolo
- (16) – v . Annex 13 – Prosecutor issued by Reginald Attard
- (17) – v . Annex 14 – Magisterial Decree n . 13/ 04 of 03/06/2004 (illegitimate) .
- (18) – v . Annex 15 – Letter of the Duke of Sevilla to H.E. Reginald Attard of 03/06/2004 .
- (19) – v . Annex 16 – Letter from the Duke of Seville to H.E. Friedrich Schubert of 10/06/2004 .
- (20) – v . Annex 17 – Prosecutor issued by Don Francisco de Paula Enrique de Borbon y Escasany
- (21) – v . Annex 18 – Certificate of Incorporation or a Private Limited Company
- (22) – v . Annex 19 – Article Agence France-Presse 07/11/2006
- (23) – The text of the Constitution and Statutes of the Order is available on the international website of the Order on the web at : www.ordeofsaintlazarus.org
- (24) – v . Annex 20 – Appointment of H..E. the Archbishop Ronald Philippe Bär
- (25) – v . Annex 21 – Recognition Order by the principality of Navaza
- (26) – v . Annex 22 – Decree of the Prince of Navaza for land donation to the Order
- (27) – v . Annex 23 – Exchange of decorations with the Sultanate of Sulu
- (28) – v . Annex 24 – Twinning Covenant with the Freunderkreis Hoch und Deutschmeister
- (29) – v . Annex 25 – Appointment of the Corps Saint Lazare Deutschland
- (30) – v . Annex 26 – Twinning Covenant with the Sovereign and Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem
- (31) – v . Annex 27 – Placing the Order of St. Lazarus in the UNITAU
- (32) – v . Annex 28 – Tax Code of the Order in Italy .
- (33) – v . Annex 29 – Certificate of defence by S.I.A.E. in Italy.

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