

Crusaders Serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land per Cartulary with Traceable Direct or Collateral Descendants

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Abstract

This study examines methods for establishing the identities of crusaders named within the St Lazarus cartulary of forty surviving original charters from the Latin Orient. These charters are usually dated, listing the names of individuals then present in the Outremer who had rendered some sort of service as patrons to the original Order of St Lazarus, either as a donor or by granting their consent, or as the legal authority or sovereign sanctioning that transaction, or by being a charter witness. Some charters also name brethren and Grand Masters of the Order. Once an identity is established, their family and/or extended family might also be identified. From there, various authoritative genealogy sources may be consulted to determine if it is possible to trace either direct or collateral descendants to the present time. As a continuation to this study, a future article will present results of similar research into the surviving St Lazarus cartulary from Medieval Europe, namely for England, France, Italy, Germany and Hungary.

Keywords

Order of St. Lazarus, genealogy, Outremer.

Introduction

As a new member in the Order of St Lazarus, it was exciting to discover that forty charters have survived that name crusaders who provided service of some sort to the original Order of St Lazarus in the

Outremer.¹ Apparently, these original Outremer charters form the foundation that historians base their research upon. After locating these source documents online, curiosity generated a number of questions, such as: Can some of the people named in these charters be positively identified? Are any of the named crusaders also brethren or lay-brethren in the original Order of St Lazarus? Are there any direct or collateral descendants living today? If yes, are they numerous? Might any of the named crusaders be ancestors or related to living confrère in the modern Order of St Lazarus? As it turns out, after some rather involved research, the answers to all these questions is an astonishing ... yes!

Identifying Crusaders in the Outremer St Lazarus Cartulary

Research results are presented within a table that lists identifiable crusaders, the Roman numeral for the charter within the St Lazarus cartulary that they appear in with the year and their type of service to the Order, as well as preliminary findings into tracing their descendants through any mixed male-female lines-of-descent (LODs) to the present day. The purpose of this study is to trace any possible lines-of-descent. Thus, we are not limited to tracing male-only lines that follow a single surname across generations nor are we limited to tracing only the heirs of some defunct antique title. Descents through the lines of daughters with their changing surnames as well as lines-of-descent with any variety of titles or via descendants without any titles at all are included in this study. The purpose is to determine if there are any traceable genealogical connections between these crusader patrons of the original Order of St Lazarus and living people today. Since many of the original confrère in the Order took monastic vows, or if they were lay-confrère that had perhaps contracted leprosy, they did not necessarily leave behind direct descendants. Therefore, collateral lines-of-descent via the descendants of their siblings and/or uncles and aunts or cousins are considered within this study as well. Rather than limit this study to tracing only the most senior direct heirs, the goal is to discover as many

¹ Arthur de Marsy (editor), 'Fragment d'un Cartulaire de l'Ordre de Saint-Lazare, en Terre Sainte'. In: *Archives de l'Orient Latin*, (Gênes: Imprimerie de L'Institut Royal des Sourds-Muets, 1883), charters I-XL.

genealogy pathways as possible to all traceable direct and collateral descendants in the global population living today.

The results are rather surprising. Research confirms there are indeed numerous connections to an eclectic assortment of crusaders in the Outremer with a variety of reputations. We find listed several heroes of the Crusades as well as a few villains. Among the heroes is the tragic Baldwin IV, the 'Leper-King' of Jerusalem who did all he possibly could to maintain peace and hold his kingdom together before he died from leprosy in 1185, as well as Balian d'Ibelin, who heroically defended Jerusalem during that city's siege in 1187 against an overwhelming Saracen army. Among those that history regards as villains is Guy de Lusignan, the King whose actions instigated the loss of Jerusalem after his army's disastrous defeat at the Horns of Hattin in 1187, and his henchman, Renaud de Châtillon, Lord of Montreal who immediately following the Horns of Hattin catastrophe was personally executed by Saladin, the Ayyubid Sultan of the Saracens.

While the majority of crusaders listed in the table are from the local Outremer aristocracy, there are a few exceptions. Two were visiting European crusaders who later returned home and founded hospitals run by brethren in the Order of St Lazarus, and thus they are each credited with being the first to successfully transplant the Order to their respective countries. They are King Louis VII of France, the founder of the St Lazarus hospital at Boigny in 1154, and Roger de Mowbray, Knight, credited with bringing the Order to England and the largest donor to the hospital at Burton Lazars. There is also at least one early Grand Master of the Order of St Lazarus on the list with traceable family, Hughes de St Pol.

Identifying the crusaders named in the Outremer cartulary requires triangulating three bits of information extracted directly from the charter, then cross-comparing that information with the historical records that are found compiled in published or online sources. The required information gleaned directly from the charters includes: 1) the individual's given name(s); and 2) that individual's title and/or their post-nominal

moniker(s); and 3) the charter's date. Since a single individual held a specific title for a defined period of time, researchers can positively identify who they are in the historical lists of succession for those titles. These succession lists are either in published sources or are online, such as the reference works by: Du Cange,² Cawley,³ Savona-Ventura,⁴ and White.⁵ These references and others provide the names of each individual in the succession for a specific historical title in either the Outremer or in Europe. They might also provide a brief biographical sketch and may name their immediate family including the potential heirs to that title, and if known, their spouse and expanded family connections as well. With few exceptions, researchers are usually limited to identifying title-holders or those individuals that are closely connected to the title-holders. Occasionally, the families of a few distinguished Knights can be traced in the records if that Knight later achieved a noteworthy position in his own right, or if other members of that family became elevated to high office, or if close relatives later intermarried with the families of the titled aristocracy.

Commoner families and/or the historically obscure that held no titles or owned no property to pass on to their heirs were usually not recorded, though there are occasional exceptions. Generally, families of limited means during the Middle Ages, in either the Outremer or in Medieval Europe, had no compelling political or financial incentives to maintain multi-generational records, which they viewed to be an unnecessary expense. As a consequence, throughout the Medieval period we are usually limited to following only the aristocracy and/or their close

² Charles du Cange, *Les Familles d'Outre-Mer de Du Cange*, (Paris: Imprimerie Impériale, 1869).

³ Charles Cawley, *Medieval Lands*, (Hereford, U.K., Foundation for Medieval Genealogy, 2022), available (10/12/2022) at <https://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/>.

⁴ Charles Savona-Ventura, *Bibliographies Ordo Sancti Lazari Hierusalem*, (Malta: Office of Grand Archivist & Historian, 2016).

⁵ Ky W White, *The Genealogy of the Crusaders*, (Columbia, SC: Self-published, 2016).

associates when identifying the people named in the charters and/or in tracing their subsequent genealogies. This state of affairs lasted long past the closing of the Crusader era until the Baroque period when European records started to become more inclusive.

Tracing Descendants of Identified Outremer Crusaders

The previously mentioned primary sources that establish identities of the crusaders named in the Outremer cartulary also usually place them in a genealogical context within their extended family. Once that context becomes known, authoritative and reliable genealogy sources can be utilized to trace their senior heirs for centuries, with frequent connections to cadet branches of the family, or through lines-of-descent via daughters who married into other traceable families. Authoritative history and genealogy sources utilized in this study include: Runciman,⁶ Burke,⁷ Aubailly,⁸ Louda & Maclagen,⁹ Richardson,^{10,11} Weis,¹² and Roberts.¹³ Numerous additional authoritative genealogy sources exist, each specializing either in selective geographic regions, time periods, or demographic social groups (such as emigrants that happen to have royal ancestry leaving Europe to settle overseas).

⁶ Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 3 vols, 1951-54, 8th Printing 1998).

⁷ Bernard Burke, *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, (London, UK: Burke's Peerage Ltd, 1883, Reprint, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1996).

⁸ Joël Aubailly, *Les Ancêtres de la Reine Margot*, (Paris, France: Editions Christian/Evg-Editions, 2013).

⁹ Jiří Louda and Michael Maclagan, *Lines of Succession*, (London, UK: Orbis Publishing, 1981)

¹⁰ Douglas Richardson, *Royal Ancestry – A study in Colonial and Medieval Families*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Self-published, 5 vols., 2013).

¹¹ Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry – A Study In Colonial And Medieval Families*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Self-published, 3 vols, 2nd edition, 2011).

¹² Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 8th edition, 2008).

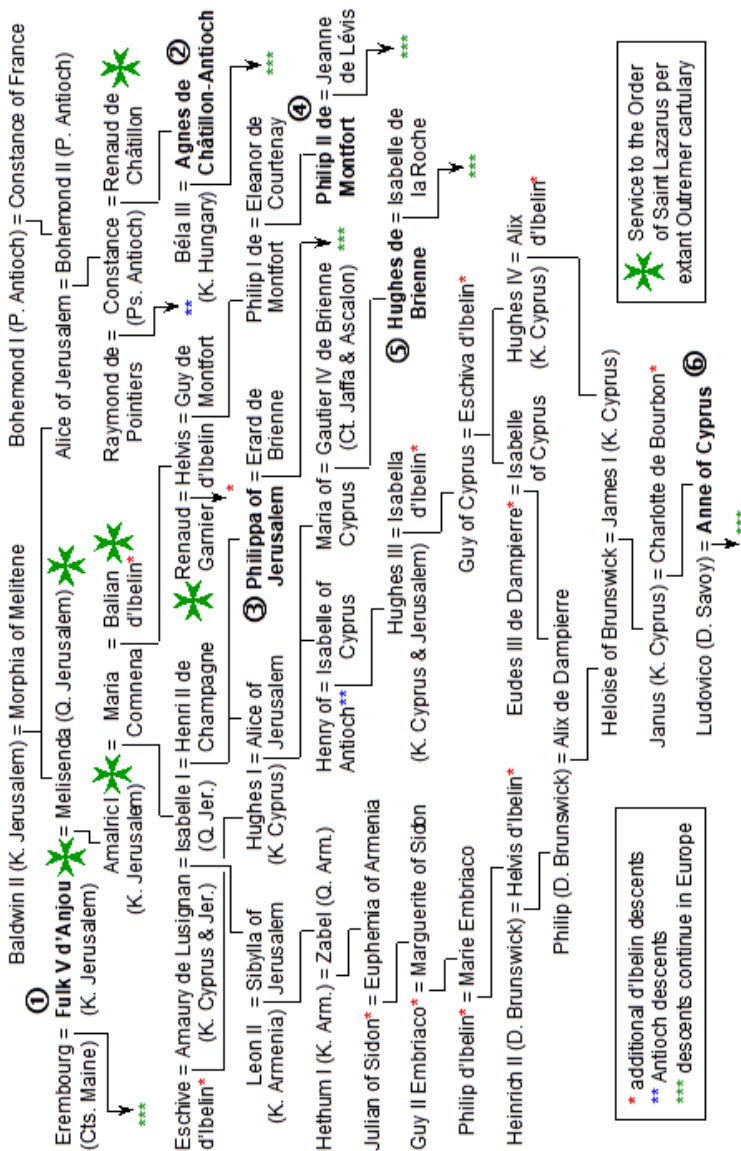
¹³ Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2018).

Curiously, the identified crusaders from the Outremer cartulary can be more or less split into two categories, the visiting Europeans who later returned home and left descendants in Europe, and those crusaders who remained in the Holy Land leaving traceable descendants there, the 'poulains,' the descendants of crusaders who were local-born in the Outremer. Another curiosity is that the local Outremer crusaders left lines-of-descent (LODs) that tend to merge together, coalescing into only a few individuals who in turn left traceable descendants in Europe. These few individuals are the primary 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' that link native-born Outremer crusaders to known European descendants. Of course the visiting European crusaders have their own separate genealogies, and therefore offer additional genealogy pathways to crusader patrons of the Order of St Lazarus.

Crusader Bridge Ancestors are displayed in a simplified chart, and show some of the ways they are related to each other in a streamlined manner. There are actually multiple family inter-connections, too many to display on a single chart. In the table listing identified crusaders from the St Lazarus cartulary, under the column titled 'Genealogy links to the present,' those with a quantified number of LODs provided are generally the known Outremer 'poulain' crusaders with European descendants. These represent the number of known pathways available that pass through an identified 'Crusader Bridge Ancestor.' For example, if '3 LODs' is given for a particular Outremer crusader, then there are either direct or collateral pathways through three different known 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' into Europe.

The primary 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' that provide links between the Outremer aristocracy and European descendants are summarized in the following chart, with circled numbers by each of their names. Brief biographical sketches follow in the same numerical order that provide a bit of historical information about their life and their family connections. More detailed historical information is available for all of them, either online or in published sources.

Primary Crusader Bridge Ancestors from the Outremer Aristocracy to Medieval Europe



Similar charts have already been constructed that display the genealogical connections between all the identified crusaders listed in the table and their more prominent lines of European descendants. However, those charts will require a full-sized page format. The best method of sharing these full-sized charts with the general public remains to be determined.

- 1) Fulk V d'Anjou, Count of Anjou, King of Jerusalem. Born c1090 in Angers (in Anjou, France) and died in a hunting accident 1143 outside Acre (in the Kingdom of Jerusalem). By his 1st wife in France, Erembourg, Countess of Maine, he was the father of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who became the progenitor of the Plantagenet dynasty of England, and a daughter, Sibylla d'Anjou, the wife of Thierry d'Alsace, Count of Flanders and a crusader. Sibylla had six children leaving an extensive progeny in Europe. In 1156 Sibylla traveled with her husband to the Holy Land on crusade where she visited her half-brother, King Baldwin III. She decided to stay and became a nun in a convent dedicated to St Lazarus in Bethany. She died there in 1165. By Fulk's 2nd wife in the Outremer, Melisenda, Queen of Jerusalem, *suo jure*, he was the father of Kings Baldwin III and Amalric I of Jerusalem. Amalric is the direct ancestor of three additional 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors,' see numbers 3, 5, and 6 following. Through Fulk's children and their descendants, he is a principal link between numerous European families and the Outremer poulains aristocracy.

- 2) Agnes of Châtillon-Antioch, Queen of Hungary. Born c1154 in the Latin Orient, the daughter of Constance, Princess of Antioch, *suo jure*, and her 2nd husband, the notorious Renaud de Châtillon. She became the 1st wife of Béla III, King of Hungary and they had several children, including Andrew II, King and crusader. She died c1184 in Hungary. Her extensive progeny includes several canonised saints, with descendants broadly dispersed throughout continental Europe, Britain and overseas.

- 3) Philippa of Jerusalem, Dame of Ramerupt & Venisy. Born c1197 in the Latin Orient, the youngest daughter of Queen Isabelle I of Jerusalem, suo jure, and her 3rd husband, Henri II, Count of Champagne, & King of Jerusalem, jure uxoris. In 1214 Philippa married Erard de Brienne-Ramerupt a 1st cousin to John de Brienne, who had become King of Jerusalem when he married Philippa's older half-sister in 1210, Maria I, Queen of Jerusalem, suo jure, after the death of their mother, Queen Isabelle I. In 1216, Erard and Philippa returned to France where he unsuccessfully pressed a claim to the title of Count of Champagne in right of his wife. After a brief conflict, Philippa renounced her claim to Champagne in 1222. Erard was allowed to retain his father's title as Seigneur of Ramerupt & Venisy, a modest holding within Champagne. They had nine children, with their descendants for generations primarily remaining concentrated in France.
- 4) Philippe II de Montfort, Seigneur of Castres (in Languedoc, France). Born in the Latin Orient, he was the son of Philippe I de Montfort, Lord of Tyre and Lord of Toron (in the Kingdom of Jerusalem) and Eleonore de Courtenay. Through his paternal grandmother, Philippe II was the great-grandson of Balian d'Ibelin and his wife Maria Comnena, the dowager Queen of Jerusalem. He took possession of his father's estate of Castres, France upon his father's death in 1270. Shortly thereafter he joined the Eighth Crusade and died in Tunis, North Africa. Philippe II married Jeanne de Lévis and they had four children. Their descendants remained mainly in France, with some descendants in Spain and at least one known line that migrated to Quebec.
- 5) Hughes de Brienne, Count of Brienne (in Champagne, France) & Lecce (in Apulia, Italy). He was born c1240 in the Latin Orient, 2nd son of Gauthier IV de Brienne, Count of Jaffa & Ascalon, and his wife, Maria de Lusignan, the senior Princess of Cyprus. He surrendered his birthright to become King of Cyprus as the senior male heir in 1267 to his junior cousin who became Hugh III, King of

Cyprus. The following year he became the senior heir and advanced a claim to the Kingdom of Jerusalem upon the death of King Conradin, but he was passed over in favour of Hugh III of Cyprus. Hughes de Brienne died 1296 in Lecce, Apulia, Italy. Today his numerous descendants are widely dispersed in continental Europe, Britain and beyond.

- 6) Anne of Cyprus, Duchess of Savoy, has by far the most extensive Outremer poulains heritage. Born 1418 in Cyprus, the daughter of King Janus of Cyprus and Charlotte de Bourbon, she descends from many generations of crusader poulains living on Cyprus after being exiled from the Outremer mainland following the collapse of the Crusader States, and is the most recent known 'Crusader Bridge Ancestor.' In 1434 she married Ludovico, Duke of Savoy, and they had nineteen children. She died 1462 in Geneva, Switzerland. Today, her descendants can be traced through many titled families in continental Europe, but are not as widely dispersed throughout the general population. This is perhaps due to her departure from the last remaining Crusader State of Cyprus occurring well after the Crusader era had ended. Generally, as a rule it is the older 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' that have the more extensive and widely dispersed progeny. Therefore the descendants of Anne of Cyprus are a bit more rarefied.

Once the genealogical bridge is made from the Outremer to the European records, the number of descendants in Europe grows exponentially. Today there are tens of millions of descendants dispersed across the globe. This includes living confrère in the modern Order of St Lazarus. Some members may find it very satisfying to know that they are continuing an ancient family tradition their forbearers were so fervently devoted to, and draw inspiration from them while also realizing a deeper appreciation for what a privilege it is to participate in the Order of St Lazarus.

Conclusion

This study is intended to be a 'living' list that will be expanded as additional crusaders from the Outremer St Lazarus cartulary of forty charters are positively identified. Also, it may eventually be possible to establish additional 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' that link genealogies of the Outremer poulains to European descendants. Additional links are certainly possible, but remain obscure and undiscovered at this time.

Furthermore, descendants of the poulains that remained behind after the collapse of the Crusader States and who then intermarried with the local populations generally have long gaps where generations of their descendants are absent from local records. If such records exist, perhaps they can eventually be made available to researchers. Being able to document every intermediate generation would open far more genealogy pathways back to these patrons of the original Order of St Lazarus.

As a continuation to this study, a future article will present results of similar research into the surviving St Lazarus cartulary from Medieval Europe, namely for England, France, Italy, Germany and Hungary. This continuation will have its own list of additional names, and all will have lines-of-descent beyond the 'Crusader Bridge Ancestors' that constrain the Outremer poulains genealogies. The resulting expansion of known crusader patrons to the Order of St Lazarus from the European cartulary is both fascinating and amazing.

To be continued

Crusaders Documented in Outremer Cartulary of the Order of St Lazarus

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Hughes de St. Pol, Grand Master, Order of St Lazarus	XIV, XV [1155-1155/6 Grand Master, Order of St Lazarus]	collateral descendants via his brother in large numbers
Louis VII, King of France, Crusader (r: 1137-1180)	XII [1154 donor]	direct descendants via 3 marriages in vast numbers
Fulk V d' Anjou, King of Jerusalem (r: 1131-1143)	II, III, XV [1142, 1144, 1155 authority]	direct descendants via 2 marriages in vast numbers
Melisende, Queen of Jerusalem (r: 1131-1160)	X [1151 donor]; II, III, VIII, XVI [1142-1159 authority]	direct descendants; collateral via sister: 4 LODs to Europe
Baldwin III, King of Jerusalem (r: 1143-1162)	II, III, VII, XIV, XXII [1142-1164 consent, authority]	collateral descendants via his brother & ½-siblings in Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Theodora Comnena [wife of Baldwin III, above]	XX [1161 authority]	1 st -cousin collateral descendants via uncles
Amalric I, Count of Jaffa & Ascalon (r: c1150-1162); King of Jerusalem (r: 1162-1174), [brother of Baldwin III, above; and ½-brother of: Geoffrey Plantagenet; & Sibyl d' Anjou]	XV, XXII [1155, 1164 donor]; XIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXV [1155-1174 authority]; VIII, XXV [1150, 1169 witness];	direct descents via his 2 nd wife; and collateral descents via his ½-siblings in Europe: Geoffrey Plantagenet; and Sibyl d' Anjou, wife of Thierry d' Alsace, Count of Flanders
Baldwin IV, King of Jerusalem, 'the Leper-King' (r: 1174-1185); [son of Amalric, King Jerusalem]	XXIX, XXXV [1183 consent/ authority]	collateral descendants via his ½-sister, Queen Isabelle I of Jerusalem; 3 LODs to Europe
Guy de Lusignan, Count of Jaffa & Ascalon (r: 1180-1186); King of Jerusalem (r: 1186-1192); King of Cyprus (r: 1192-1194)	XXIX [1183 witness]	collateral descendants via his several brothers: multiple LODs to/in Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Frederick II, King of Sicily (r: 1197-1250); Holy Roman Emperor (r: 1212-1250); King of Jerusalem (r: 1225-1228)	XXXIV, XXXV [1228 authority]	direct descendants via his natural son Manfred, King of Sicily
Barisan (Balian I), Lord of Ibelin	V [1148 authority]	direct descendants via 3 lines-of-descent (LOD)s to Europe
[Helvis of Ramla] wife of Barisan d' Ibelin in 1148	V [1148 consent]	direct & collateral descendants via ½-brother: 3 LODs to Europe
Manasses, Lord d' Hierges, Constable of Jerusalem, [m. 1152 to Helvis of Ramla ex-wife of Barisan d' Ibelin]	VIII [1150 witness]	untraceable direct descendants, 1 st -cousin collateral descendants via his uncle, Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem: 4 LODs to Europe
Rainier of Ramla [brother of Helvis of Ramla]	V [1148 donor], XIV, XXV [1155 consent]	collateral descents via sister & ½-brother: 3 LODs to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Hugh d' Ibelin, Lord of Ramla	XIV, XV [1155 witness]; V, XXV [1148, 1169 consent];	collateral descents via his brothers: 3 LODs to Europe
Agnes de Courtenay [widow of Hugh d' Ibelin, above; ex-wife of Amalric, King of Jerusalem]	XXV [1170 consent & witness]	2 nd -cousin collateral descents, multiple LODs to/in Europe
Josceline III de Courtenay, [titular] Count of Edessa	XXIX [1183 witness]	2 nd -cousin collateral descents, multiple LODs to/in Europe
Baldwin d' Ibelin, Lord of Ramla & Ibelin	V, XXV [1148, 1169 consent]; XIV, XV, XXV [1155, 1169 witness]	direct & collateral descendants via brother: 3 LODs to Europe
Balian (II) d' Ibelin, Lord of Ibelin & Nablus, defender of Jerusalem	XXV [1169 consent & witness]	direct & collateral descendants via brother: 3 LODs to Europe
John d' Ibelin 'the Old,' Lord of Beirut	XXXIII [1226 authority]; XXXIV, XXXV [1228 witness]	direct & collateral descents via siblings & ½-sister: 3 LODs to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Ermengarde d' Ibelin, Viscountess of Tiberias	V [1148 consent], XIII [1154 donor]	collateral descents via brothers: 3 LODs to Europe
Walter of Tiberias [son of Ermengarde, above]	XIII [1154 consent]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via uncles: 3 LODs to Europe
Hodierna of Tiberias [daughter of Ermengarde, above]	XIII [1154 consent]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via uncles: 3 LODs to Europe
Stephanie of Nablus, [wife of Baldwin of Ramla & Guy of Milily]	XIV [1155 consent]	direct descendants via 4 LODs to Europe in large numbers
Philip of Milily, Lord of Nablus, Grand Master of the Templars	XIV [1155 consent]; VIII, XXII [1150, 1164 witness]	collateral descents via brother & ½-sister: 3 LODs to Europe
Henry 'the Buffalo' of Milily [brother of Philip of Milily]	XIV [1155 consent]	direct & collateral descents via ½-sister: 3 LODs to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Guy 'Francigena' of Milly [½-brother of Henry of Milly]	XIV [1155 consent]	collateral descendants via ½-brother: 1 LOD to Europe
Stephanie of Milly, wife of Humphrey III of Toron	XIV, XXIX [1155, 1183 consent]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via uncle & ½-aunt: 3 LODs
Helena of Milly, wife of Walter III, Lord of Beirut	XIV, XXIV [1155, 1168 consent]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via uncle & ½-aunt: 3 LODs
Walter II Brisbarre, Lord of Beirut [brother of Guy II]	XXI, XXXIII [1164 donor]	collateral descendants via his bother: 2 LODs to Europe
Marie, Dame of Beirut [widow of Guy II Lord of Beirut] & children	XXIII [1164 donor]	direct descendants via 2 LODs to Europe
Walter III Brisbarre, Lord of Montreal & Beirut	XXIV, XXVIII [1168, 1174 consent]	collateral descendants via his sister: 2 LODs to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Beatrice Brisbarre, [daughter of Walter III, Lord of Beirut]	XXIV [1168 consent]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via her aunt & uncle: 2 LODs to Europe
Guy III Brisbarre, [brother of Walter III, Lord of Beirut]	XXIV [1168 consent]	direct & collateral descents via his sister: 2 LODs to Europe
Hugh Garnier, Lord of Caesarea	XVIII [1160 donor]; XVI, XXII [1159, 1164 witness]	direct descendants via 1 LOD to Europe
Isabelle Gothman, wife of Hugh Garnier, above	XVIII [1160 donor]	direct descendants via 1 LOD to Europe
Eustace Garnier of Caesarea [brother of Hugh Garnier]	XVIII [1160 Confrère, Order of St Lazarus]	collateral descents via his bother, above, 1 LOD to Europe
Renaud Garnier, Lord of Sidon	XXVII [1171 witness]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Balian Garnier, Lord of Sidon, Bailiff of Jerusalem	XXXIV, XXXV [1228 witness]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe
Walter Falconberg of St Omer, Prince of Galilee	XXVI [1170 donor]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe
Eschiva de Bures, Princess of Galilee, Dame of Tiberias	XXVI [1170 donor]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe
Odo (Eudes) de St Omer, Grand Master of the Templars	XXII [1164 witness]; XXVII [1171 donor]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe
Odo (Eudes) de Montbéliard	XXXIV, XXXV [1228 witness]	direct descents via 1 LOD to Europe
Renaud de Châtillon, Prince of Antioch (r: 1153-1169); Lord of Montreal [executed 1187]	XXIX, XXXIV [1183 consent]	direct descendants via 1 st wife & collateral descendants via his brother in Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Bohemond III, Prince of Antioch (r: 1163-1201)	XXXII [donor]	direct & collateral descendants via his ½-sister: 2 LODs to Europe
Raymond-Roupen, Prince of Antioch (r: 1216-1219)	XXXII [1216 authority]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via his uncle: 1 LOD to Europe
Raymond III, Count of Tripoli	XXX [1185 donor & Confrère, Order of St Lazarus]	1 st -cousin collateral descents via his aunts: 2 LODs to Europe
Humphrey IV, Lord of Toron	XXIX, XXXIV, XXXV [1183 donor]	2 nd -cousin collateral descents via mother: 1 LOD to Europe
Barthelemy de Soissons, Count d' Ascalon	XV [1155 witness]	direct descendants via 1 LOD to Europe
W[illiam] de Porcelet	XXX [1185 witness]	direct descendants via 1 LOD to Europe

Crusaders serving the Order of St Lazarus in the Holy Land with direct or collateral descendants		
Name & Identity	Outremer Cartulary Charter #	Genealogy links to the present
Roger de Mowbray ('Rogerius de Monbrai'), Knight	XXII [1164 witness]	direct descendants in large numbers; he visited the Holy Land at least 3 times
Humphrey II, Lord of Toron	VI, IX, XXXVI [1148, 1151 donor]; XXII, XXVII, XXVIII [1164, 1171, 1174 witness]	extinct direct descendants, distant collateral descendants
Milon de Plancy, Seneschal of Jerusalem, Lord of Montreal	XXVIII [1174 witness]	extinct direct descendants, 3 rd -cousin collateral descendants
Alis [of Armenia], Dame of Toron [wife of Raymond IV, Count of Tripoli]	XXXVI [1234 donor]	extinct direct descendants, 3 rd -cousin collateral descendants via her mother
Isabelle of Outrejourdain [wife of Philip of Milly]	XIV [1155 consent]	untraceable direct descendants – unverified collateral descendants
Rainaud de Floury, Grand Master, Order of St Lazarus	XXXVI, XXXVII [1234 Grand Master, Order of St Lazarus]	To Be Determined – conflicting reference sources – unconfirmed possible collateral descendants

(LODs = lines-of-descent)