

1-Edition

Lazarus

Around the world

**LAZARUS IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST CORONA
REPORTS FROM ITALY
AND PAKISTAN**



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Dear comrades,



with this first issue of the magazine "*Lazarus – Around the World*" we want to break new ground.

For a long time now, Lazarus Magazine, which is published twice a year, has been informing you about the activities of the Lazarus Union and its group members.

Now we want to publish a periodic publication that not only appears twice a year, but also informs quarterly and not only about activities, but also provides a much wider range of information.

This range of information is intended to go far beyond the previous information and, so to speak, to offer interesting columns for all readers. We imagine that even family members of Lazarus members who do not have a strong affinity for the Lazarus Union will find something interesting for them in the new

journal: These can be recommended cooking and baking recipes as well as recommendations of interesting books or for excursion and journeys.

Therefore please send me articles for our new magazine!

The journal will also provide references to upcoming events at which the Lazarus Union will be present or to which it has been invited.

It is precisely this last point that is of some concern to all of us at the moment. Many events scheduled for April have fallen victim to the Corona virus. We have seen it ourselves from the example of our General Assembly, which we have wisely postponed until the situation has eased again.

In this respect, it is difficult to provide reliable information on events over the next three months in this issue.

And since "Corona" has us all firmly under control at the moment, we want to look into this topic in this issue.

But even away from "Corona" I hope that this journal will attract interest and become an integral part of the Lazarus publications.

Lothar Gellert
General Plenipotentiary



LAZARUS UNION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST „CORONA“

Address by the General Plenipotentiary on the occasion of the Corona crisis

Dear comrades

The Corona crisis has been holding us in our breath for weeks.

Several face-to-face meetings and events have been cancelled.

Therefore, I would like to address you in this way.

We are going through a difficult time. This time demands a lot from us, from each individual and from society.

Many are on the road on a daily mission and are putting their health at risk. I am thinking of the emergency services, the police and the firefighters.

We would like to thank you in particular.

But every single one of us can also help. We can offer a ride or make purchases for those of us who are no longer able to do their own journeys for age or health reasons.

Let us not forget our charitable mission in these difficult times.

Let us lead by example and refrain from any “hamster purchases” for the benefit of the general public.

Let us think and act according to our motto "with united forces".

With this in mind, I wish you and your families all the best and, above all, health.

Let us hope for an early end of the crisis and that we will all see each other again in good health.

Servus, Tschüss and bye bye

**Lothar Gellert
General Plenipotentiary**

REPORT FROM ITALY

As you probably already know, on the evening of 9 March, Italian Prime Minister Conte declared the whole country a 'red zone' for the coronavirus emergency. The Corpo Italiano di San Lazzaro proudly represents the Lazarus Union in Italy and as part of the national civil protection system it has been activated by the regional authorities of Campania for the emergency "COVID-19".



Our volunteers in Italy, almost all young people, are called upon to control the flow of people on the territory and to measure their body temperature.



In view of the exceptional situation and the scarcity of specific equipment (disposable gloves, masks, disposable coveralls, uniforms and more), the CSLI Italy has asked for support and donations (including small donations) for our Italian corps. The Corpo Italiano is also organising a similar support campaign in Italy to ensure that volunteers can be present at activities in areas that are constantly provided with adequate protection. The Corpo Italiano assures those who want to support it that all donations will be used to support the volunteers and the association.

REPORT FROM PAKISTAN

Lazarus Union Pakistan and Stairs International Health Safety Institute launched a joint welfare project to distribute face masks to ordinary people in the city of Lahore to protect them from the Corona virus. In addition, these masks can also be shipped free of charge to any other country of the Lazarus Union. However, the packaging and shipping costs have to be paid for this.

Editor's note:

For face masks to protect against bacilli and viruses, the following must be observed:

In order to protect yourself from infection by droplets of sufferers, care must be taken to ensure that certain fine particle masks are used.

Here is a classification, which is described with the letter and number combination FFP 1 to FFP 3. FFP stands for "Filtering Face Piece".

These masks are made entirely or partially of non-replaceable filter material and are designed to reduce infectious aerosols in the inhaled air.

The different numbering of the masks says something about their permeability. FFP 3 masks are less permeable than FFP-1

masks. The higher the class, the better they protect. Only the masks FFP-2 and FFP-3 should provide virus protection.

OUR TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION

Dear comrades, in the now available and the following editions we want to take you to selected destinations.

What could be more obvious than to start with the home of the General Plenipotentiary, namely the beautiful Münsterland.

Münsterland is a region in the Bundesland of North Rhine-Westphalia. Most readers have certainly heard of the city of Münster. This city has become known for its historical significance, which we will come to talk about in a moment.

The Teutoburg Forest in the north-east of The Münsterland is particularly attractive from an agricultural point of view, but also its proximity to Holland.

The area of Münsterland has a predominantly rural structure. Often hidden park-like landscapes can be found, mainly located around the numerous water castles.

The Münsterland must not be mixed up with the "Oldenburg Münsterland", being located in another Bundesland, i.d. Lower Saxony.

The already mentioned centrally located Münster with its approximately 315,000 inhabitants is the only big city and upper center of the Münsterland. This is followed by Rheine, Bocholt, Ibbenbüren and Ahlen with populations between 50,000 and 100,000. They owe their earlier growth and their current size to industrialization, especially to the textile industry.

For further geographical orientation: The A 1 motorway runs through the region from Dortmund to Bremen and Hamburg, the A 31 from the Ruhr area to the port city of Emden and the A 43 in a north-south direction from Münster to Recklinghausen as well as the A 30 and A 2 in an east-west direction. On waterways you can find the Dortmund-Ems Canal and the Mittelland Canal, while the Ems is not yet navigable here. The airport Münster/Osnabrück (FMO) in Greven has great regional importance as a travel and business airport.



In Münsterland we have a warm and temperate rainy climate. The summers are comparatively cool, the winters relatively mild.

Something about the history of the Münsterland:

In the area of today's Münsterland there are traces of wandering hunters from the time around 8000 BC. From 2000 BC, Münsterland was regularly settled. Essentially it was Germanic tribes, especially the Cheruskers, that inhabited the region at the turn of the century. During this time, the Romans also had fixed camps on the Lippe, which flows in the south of Münsterland.

The Münsterland was settled since about 500 A.D. by the tribe of the Saxons, who had immigrated from the northeast. In the course of the Saxon Wars of Charlemagne, the missionary Liudger came to Münsterland in 793 and founded a monastery in the village of Mimi-gernaforde (Latin: Monasterium); from the Latin name, the current city name Münster is derived. Already in 805 Münster became a diocese, in 1170 the city of Münster was granted town rights. Münster, like other cities in Münsterland, belonged to the Hanseatic League.

After the overthrow of the Saxon Duke Henry and the destruction of the Duchy of Saxony, the Münsterland became its own territory, the Prince-Bishopship of Münster. The nobility played a major role; even today, numerous water castles in Münsterland bear witness to its former importance. During the Reformation

period, the city of Münster experienced the rule of the Baptists, a radical reformist faith movement. During the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), the Münsterland was repeatedly haunted by the marauding armies of the various opponents of the war. Cities and municipalities were plundered and burned down many times. Part of the Peace of Westphalia, which laid the foundation for the modern state order, was negotiated in Münster. The city had been largely spared from the war armies.

In 1810, France annexed part of the Münsterland. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the entire Münsterland fell to Prussia for 130 years.

Industrialization began in Münsterland in 1850. The textile industry in particular was strong in the region. In the villages, poverty increased steadily due to the increasing number of births. The country was no longer able to feed its children, and so a strong emigration began mainly to the USA

In 1834, a farmer in Nienberge near Münster discovered a previously unknown mineral: it was "pure crystallized carbon strontian". Strontianit was of great importance for industrial sugar production. This find marks the beginning of an eventful regional history around the Strontianit and for several years triggered a kind of gold-digger atmosphere in Münsterland with a kind of "gold rush". However, this quickly ended due to the discovery of the replacement mineral Coelestin found in large deposits in England and Sicily.

After the First World War, Münsterland also had to contend with great economic difficulties. Since the population was predominantly Catholic and therefore elected the Centre Party, the National Socialists were only gradually able to gain a foothold. During the Reichspogromnacht, however, almost all synagogues in Münsterland were destroyed. The Jewish citizens emigrated or were abducted, many of them to Riga. One of the most prominent Holocaust survivors was Paul Spiegel, the former president of the Central Committee of Jews. He grew up in a small town in Münsterland.

During the Second World War Münster was badly damaged by bombs, the city center was 91% destroyed. Other cities were also hit by Allied airstrikes in March 1945, just before the end of the war. Stadtlohn for example, it was also almost completely destroyed.

Due to the influx of refugees and displaced persons from the former German eastern territories, the population grew considerably.

Other sightseeing-objects:

The Münsterland is full of sightseeing-objects like

- ⌘ Castles
- ⌘ Museums and Cultural Sites
- ⌘ Gardens and Parks

⌘ Wind mills and Water mills

⌘ Churches and Monasteries

Of course, only a small selection can be presented here.

Castles:

Havixbeck Castle, the birthplace of the poet Annette von Drüste-Hülshoff, is considered a particularly beautiful castle.



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The castle is a typical Münsterland water castle between Havixbeck and the Münster suburb of Roxel. The first mention took place in the 11th century.

Hülshoff Castle is a so-called two-island complex with manor house and farm buildings.

The manor house was built between 1540 and 1545 by Henry I of Droste Hülshoff as a Renaissance complex. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the complex was also renovated in Baroque forms.

In the manor house you can walk in felt slippers through several living rooms of the mansion, some of which are still inhabited. You can learn interesting facts from the history of and about the life of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff.

Another beautiful complex is located at the residence of the General Plenipotentiary in the small town of Lengerich: The former knight's residence Haus Vortlage. This knightly seat has a 700-year history. Today, the complex unfortunately consists only of a mill, an oak avenue and a main house, in which the manor house is housed.

The private complex with the restored mill can only be visited from the outside. However, the classicist form can be seen on the main house and the gate.



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The small town of Lengerich has become famous in so far as the so-called Lengerich-Conclusum took place here. During the Thirty Years' War, a piece of German history was

written in the city on 11 July 1645. In preparation for the peace agreements of 1648 in Osnabrück and Münster, representatives of the warring parties met in the village to the Lengerich Conclusum. The parties agreed to have a say between the imperial estates and free imperial cities on the domestic and foreign policy issues of the Holy Roman Empire during the upcoming peace negotiations. This is the first time that contentious opponents have been brought to the table, and this event can rightly be seen as a predecessor to the United Nations.

Last but not least, the castle of Münster must not be missing in our selection



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The Prince-Bishop's Palace in the Westphalian Münster is a Baroque-style residence castle for Münster's penultimate prince-bishop Maximilian Friedrich von Königsegg-Rothenfels. The architect was Johann Conrad Schlaun. Since 1954 it has been the seat and landmark of the University of Westphalia.

The client of the building, Prince-Bishop Maximilian Friedrich, died in 1784, three years before its completion. His successor Maximilian

Franz of **Austria**, as well as Maximilian Friedrich at the same time Prince Archbishop of Cologne, stayed more in his Electoral Residence Bonn than in Münster. With the end of the Prince-Bishopry of Münster due to the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss, the Residence Castle lost the function for which it was built.

In 1803, the Prussian civil governor Freiherr vom Stein and the Field Marshal Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher moved into the castle. From 1815, the castle was then the seat of the president and the commanding general of the province of Westphalia.

During World War II, the castle was badly damaged.

From 1947 onwards the castle was rebuilt.

Mills

The Münsterland is also home to many old wind mills and water mills, such as the mills in Steinfurt (Hollicher Mühle), Reken (Tower Windmill), Nottuln (Watermill Schulze Westersath).

All these mills are several hundred years old.

Gardens and Parks

In Münsterland there are also many gardens and parks to see:

In the home-town of the General Plenipotentiary, for example, there is a sculpture park,

called ALVA Sculpture Park, where ALVA stands for "Ars Longa- Vita Aeterna" and means as much as: art lasts long, life eternal. This is said to be taken from an inscription at the former University of Königsberg.



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The baroque garden at Nordkirchen Castle is also beautiful. The castle and garden in Nordkirchen were designed by the Westphalian Baroque architect Johann Conrad Schlaun.



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The castle park is very reminiscent of English or French parks.

Dear comrades, you can see that Münsterland has a lot to offer. If you would like to have further information, you only need to contact the General Plenipotentiary.

OUR BOOK RECOMMENDATION

„The Fragrance Dealer“ by Jutta Oltmanns

City of Leer around 1700: The young Josefine grows up in her father's pharmacy between crucibles, mortars and whimsical recipes and is a master in the art of fragrance mixing. One day she receives an invitation to St. Petersburg from Tsar Peter the Great. Josefine is supposed to give the melancholy Tsarina a new lease of life with a magical fragrance. But at the Tsar's court, she finds herself in an intrigue that puts her in the highest danger.

This novel is another work by Jutta Oltmann's. The story is colourful like a bouquet of flowers. Already on the first pages you are fascinated by the world of fragrances, spices and medicinal herbs of the 18th century and can literally "smell" them. Furthermore, the reader learns interesting details about their use and processing.

The author masterfully succeeds in drawing a multifaceted and historically well-researched painting of life at the Russian court under Tsar Peter the Great. Representations of the everyday circumstances of the time round off the overall picture.

Very entertainingly written. Highly recommended!



Presentation of the novel by courtesy of Wilhelm Heyne Verlag, Munich, ISBN978-3-453-47132-0

OUR FILM RECOMMENDATION

Dear comrades, I would like to present to you in this issue a film that is closely connected to our titular seat, the castle of Kreuzenstein.

Most of you know for sure that Kreuzenstein Castle has been the film set for many German and international films. Since the 1950s, filmmakers have been drawn here time and again when it comes to a perfect castle setting.

In 2011, the American film director Dominic Sena shot some of the film sequences of his film "The Last Templar" here on "our" castle. So what is the film about?

In 1344, the Crusader of the German Order Behmen von Bleibruck sensed that he was also guilty of the deaths of women and children in the attack on Smyrna. With his friend Felson, he turns his back on the army and back to a plague-ridden Europe. In Marburg an der Drau, Behmen von Bleibruck and Felson are identified as deserters and brought to Cardinal d'Ambroise. The cardinal, who is also at the plague, offers them their freedom when they take a young girl accused of witchcraft and blamed for the plague to a distant monastery, where their guilt is to be found and their curse ended by a mysterious ritual. Behmen initially refuses, but then agrees if the accused receives a fair trial.

The crusaders are accompanied by the priest Debelzaq, who is convinced of the woman's guilt, the knight Johann Eckhart, who mourns for his family who died of the plague, and the crook Hagamar, who is to lead the group on the way to the monastery. Somewhat reluctantly, the Crusaders also accept Kay von Wollenbarth, a young servant of the cardinal who wants to prove himself as a knight.

One night, the girl, who is being transported in a cage cart, overpowers the awake Debelzaq and flees to a nearby village, where the group pursues her. Eckhart, however,

chases down his daughter's illusions and runs into Kay's sword in the dark. He blames himself, but Debelzaq sees the prisoner as the culprit. They then cross a dilapidated suspension bridge, with the girl showing supernatural powers as she saves Kay from the crash with one hand. Then they get into the misty forest wormwood. Here Hagamar wants to get rid of the girl but is prevented from doing so by Behmen and then crushed by attacking wolves, which were apparently summoned by the prisoner. Infuriated by this, Behmen himself now wants to kill the girl, but Debelzaq and then Felson confront him. Felson points out that the monastery is already in sight.

However, the monastery was also plagued, so that the tour group only found corpses. However, they will find the key of Salomon, a mysterious book full of incantations to ward off evil, and Debelzaq begins the ritual to end the curse. Now it is revealed that the girl is possessed by a demon who pretended to be a witch in the girl's form to enter the monastery, destroy the last copy of the book, and then unhindered to plunge the world into darkness. The demon melts his cage and hides in the monastery, where he revives the corpses of the monks and fights against Behmen, Felson and Kay, who had just been knighted. The demon breaks the neck of Debelzaq, who reads the incantation ritual against demons, and burns Felson to ashes. Behmen fixes the demon's wings to a wall with two knives and can prevent further deadly attacks, but not that he stings his body with his winged crabs.

Kay reads the ritual to the end and the demon burns, but Behmen dies from his wounds. Kay and the demon-liberated girl Anna bury their fallen friends and ride away with the book. Anna wants to tell the world the story.

In the film, Kreuzenstein Castle is to be the cardinal's residence as well as the courtyard and interiors of the monastery.

The film stars are Nicolas Cage, Ron Perlman and Christopher Lee.

If you want to immerse yourself in the world of middle age, the film is just the thing for you.

OUR COOKING RECOMMENDATION

Main Course: Münsterländer Töttchen

Töttchen is a Westphalian specialty from Münsterland. It was originally known as "poor people's food." Originally for "Töttchen", a veal head and innards such as lungs, heart and the like of beef as well as onions and vinegar are cooked for a sweet and sour ragout.

Today, "Töttchen" are offered in many restaurants in Münsterland. Instead of innards, veal meat and veal tongue are mainly used.

Ingredients:

- ⌘ 500 g beef
- ⌘ 500 g veal
- ⌘ 2 rods of leek
- ⌘ 200g celery
- ⌘ thyme
- ⌘ salt
- ⌘ 2 tbsp flour
- ⌘ 2 tbsp butter
- ⌘ 4 chopped onions
- ⌘ 2 tbsp capers
- ⌘ 1 tbsp vinegar
- ⌘ 1 small glas of wine
- ⌘ pepper
- ⌘ 1/8 l sweet cream

Preparation:

Put the meat in boiling water. It must be covered with water. Add porree rods, celery cubes and spices.

Cook everything softly, sift the broth and cut the meat into cubes. Sweat the flour in butter, top up with 1/2 l broth and let it boil.

Season the sauce with vinegar, capers, wine, plenty of pepper and cream. Add the roasted onions and wait a little bit.

For a "Töttchen", that bears a resemblance to ragout fin, but much more fiery than it should be seasoned, you eat strong black bread, rye rolls, farmer's bread, parsley potatoes, mustard, Worcester sauce and a beer (preferably pils or old beer).



Dessert: Münsterländer Stippmilch

Originally, “Stippmilch” was thickened sour milk. It now consists of quark, milk, cream and is served with fresh fruit.

Ingredients:

- ⌘ 30 g sugar
- ⌘ 30 g water
- ⌘ 1 tsp lemon juice
- ⌘ 300 g strawberries
- ⌘ Some sheets of lemon balm
- ⌘ Grated zest of ¼ organic lemon
- ⌘ 250 g edible quark (20 %)
- ⌘ 50 ml milk
- ⌘ 50 g sugar
- ⌘ ¼ tsp vanilla extract
- ⌘ 50 g cream
- ⌘ In addition:
- ⌘ 25 g almond leaves (alternatively: 50 g Pumpernickel)
- ⌘ Some sheets of lemon balm

Special Utensils:

- ⌘ Electrical hand stirrer

Preparation:

Bring the sugar and water to the boil in a small saucepan and let it boil briefly.

Stir in the lemon juice, pour into a bowl and leave to cool.

Meanwhile, wash and dry the strawberries.

Set aside two beautiful strawberries.

Clean three strawberries and slice them; Clean and quarter the rest.

Roll the lemon balm firmly and cut into fine strips.

Place strawberry slices all around in two dessert glasses.

Carefully mix quartered strawberries with lemon balm, grated lemon zest and sugar syrup, and spread over the two dessert glasses.

For the Stippmilch Stir the milk, half of the sugar and the vanilla extract.

Beat the cream stiffly with the quills of the hand stirrer, letting the remaining sugar sprinkle.

Lift the cream loosely under the quark mixture and spread on the strawberries.

Leave to cool in the fridge for at least an hour.

Before serving, toast almond leaves in a pan without fat until golden and fragrant.

Put retained strawberries on the tip milk, sprinkle with the almond leaves and a little padded lemon balm and serve.



OUR EXCURSION INTO HISTORY

How did you become a knight in the past?

What is knighthood and what is the accolade of a knight? Especially in this day and age, when many are looking for orientation, these values certainly count again. A few thoughts on this.

The knights emerged from the mounted allegiance of the Germanic army commanders,

especially under the Carolingian 751 - 814 and the Saxon emperors 919 – 1024. This warriorship consisted of non-free servicemen who were committed to their lords, princes, counts. They had to go to war when the king demanded military support from them. From this circle developed the "profession" of the knight. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the knighthood developed into a birthplace. So only those descended from a knight could become knights. The many virtuous vows of the knighthood still give the impression of the everyday life of knights, above all, were characterized by courtly amounts and Christian ideals. But the reality often looked very different from what the many poems tell us. The life of the knight was deprived and determined by the almost daily struggle.

The knight was not only a warrior who defended his possessions and went to war for his royal master, but also the peasant landlord who ran the agriculture of his peasants. Of course, he was not allowed to neglect these duties.

He needed the income from agriculture and cattle breeding in order to be able to afford the expensive war equipment and the often long journeys.

A full armor with a quarrel, shield and lance cost about 45 cows. This corresponded to the existence of an entire Franconian village. But also good manners and the mastery of courtly etiquette were considered important. Even health and beauty were required. But no

knight could do without the virtue of the minne service, the love of a noble lady. However, he was only allowed to worship them from a distance. The court was not allowed to reciprocate this love. At the beginning of the scale of values for knights are virtues from the feudal system. Obedience to His lord of service, bravery, and fidelity. In addition, there are the Christian virtues demanded by the Church. Defence of the weak, the protection of the defenceless, mercy towards the poor, humility before God, the defence of faith and peace. New was, that the church allowed the nobility and knights to take a grip on the weapon in order to uphold these values. All this was carried on by the minstrels and lyricists from farm to farm and from castle to castle. The most famous minstrels were Walther von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach.

But how did you actually become a "knight"? A little more on the terms "knight's strike" or "sword lead":

Swords Lead:

The sword lead is certainly the older term. It has certainly been known since the 11th century. Thus the noble servants were made a knight by the sword's lead. A famous sword lead-ceremony was at Pentecost 1184, when the two sons of Emperor Friederich Barbarossa were knighted at the great Mainz court festival. There are various descriptions about the sword lead. On the eve of the great day,

the nobleman took a ritual bath to wash himself clean of his sins. In the evening he went to the church dressed only in a monk's sledge. His sword, armor and family coat of arms were laid on the altar. The candidate spent the night praying and fasting at his weapons. After the morning mass, the candidate was wrapped in noble dresses. A red robe should remind him of his duty to shed his blood for the Christian faith if necessary. Black stockings were supposed to remind him of death. Then his sword was tied to a gun belt.

Gottfried of Strasbourg, he lived around 1200, in the play Tristan and Isolde describes very vividly in the sword lead-ceremony the duties and virtues of a knight: "Now your sword is blessed, now you have become a knight, now also consider the knightly honor, your status, your person, your birth, your nobility.

Be humble without falsehood, well-educated, kind to the poor, to the mighty, keep your appearance beautiful, honor and love the women, be generous and faithful, unabashed. This is always anew."

The accolade

The accolade itself is said to have been practiced as early as 1246. During the reign of Charles the Fourth, the accolade against the sword's lead became more and more enforced. It is alleged that King Charles himself

received the accolade in 1331, together with 200 other minions, on the same day. Before the accolade could be made, the aspiring knight had to take an oath. This was similar to the sword's lead. He vowed to always be brave, noble and generous. self-control and modesty. Not to commit treason, to protect those in need, to be faithful and hold to his fiefdom, and to always fulfil his duties as a Christian knight. Both during the sword's lead and the accolade, the future knight received a real slap in the face, neck or shoulder. Probably so that the ceremony would be better remembered. But this blow can also be understood as a test, because the beaten man was thus able to prove his ability to self-control, which distinguished the now adult from the youth.

According to historians, the accolade increased the chances of survival, as wealthy knights were often captured and only released for ransom.

Today's accolade now replaces the painful slap of the time with a tap on the shoulders with the tip of the sword.

There are regionally different forms here. The end of the accolade was already then as now usually a big banquet with music and dance.

I believe that the values of a knight of that time should still be the same values for us today.

© Gerhard Ficker

We welcome our new members of the first quarter 2020

⌘ Niklas Leon Petersen	DE
⌘ Burkard Dzionsko	DE
⌘ Marvin Hanß	DE
⌘ Sabine Hanß	DE
⌘ Antoine Galloni d'Istria	FR
⌘ Jean-Claude Scocci	FR
⌘ Jean-Marc Gabrielli	FR
⌘ Noel Lambert	FR
⌘ Sébastien Verlinde	FR
⌘ Denis Reliot	FR
⌘ Isabelle Prevost	FR
⌘ Jean-Luc Alias	FR
⌘ Guillaume Spagnolo	FR
⌘ Laurent Frezel	FR
⌘ Laura Vogt	FR
⌘ Alain Delaprune	FR
⌘ Jérémy Erny	FR
⌘ Marion Pujol	FR
⌘ Rosé Roberto de Carmago Silva	BRA
⌘ Vânia Cristina Bagnaro Rizzo	BRA
⌘ Valéria Gouvea	BRA
⌘ Rafaela Gouvêa Silveira	BRA
⌘ Teresa Cristina Giorgi Moro	BRA



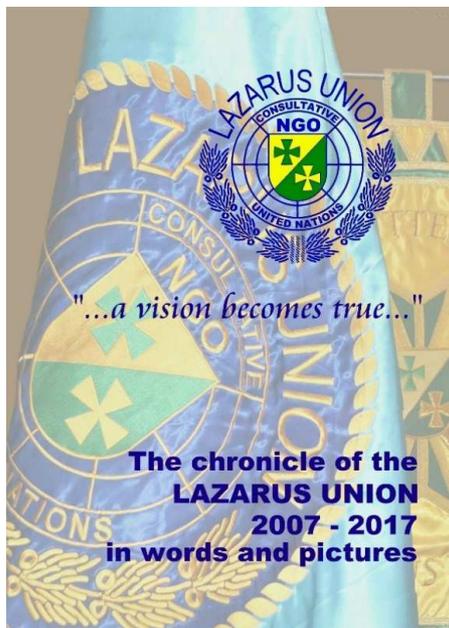
- ⌘ Eduardo Leal Sandoval BRA
- ⌘ Gislaïne C. Celloto Leite da Canto BRA
- ⌘ Nay Nunes Grise BRA
- ⌘ Thiago José da Silva BRA
- ⌘ Andrea Correia Orsini BRA
- ⌘ Patricia Fernanda Araújo da Silva BRA
- ⌘ Maria del Carmen Guzmán GarciaBRA
- ⌘ Victor Gallegos Estrada BRA
- ⌘ Dimitrios Tzolis GR
- ⌘ Eleftherios Hatzidimitriou GR
- ⌘ Xenofon Kardogiannis GR
- ⌘ Theodoses Karachristos GR



- TOLERANZ
- DEMUT
- BARMHERZIGKEIT
- NÄCHSTENLIEBE

Das sind unsere Prinzipien!
Und was sind Ihre Prinzipien?

LAZARUS UNION
Union Corps Saint Lazarus International



The Chronicle of the LAZARUS UNION

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