LESSON OBJECTIVES

The objectives, as part of the Cadet Proficiency Badge Scheme (CPBS) require members, at the end of the lesson, to be able to know the following:

1. The events leading up to the formation of the Order.
2. The original purpose and the aims of the Order.
3. The main events, names and appropriate dates leading up to the fall of Malta.
4. The development of the Order and its Foundation to the present day.
5. The Full Name of the Order, the Original Purpose, Symbols of the Order
6. The Organisation Structure and the significance of the Great Officers of the Order.
7. The Cadet Code of Chivalry
8. The development of the St John in Singapore.

The Knowledge of the Order of St John is a compulsory proficiency badge and is a pre-requisite for members of the Brigade to qualify for the following award badge under the badge scheme:

1. Chief Commissioner's Badge
2. Deputy Chief Commissioner’s Badge
3. Commissioner's Badge
THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM
JERUSALEM AND THE CRUSADES

The exact date when the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem first came into being is unknown although it was about 1070, when a hospice - a place of care - was established in Jerusalem by monks from a neighbouring Benedictine abbey to care for the growing number of Christians making the long and dangerous pilgrimage to the holy city.

When the First Crusades captured Jerusalem in 1099, the Hospice was maintained by Benedictine monks under their Rector Gerald, known to history as the Blessed Gerald. Many crusades were nursed back to health in the hospital and in gratitude lavished gifts upon it. As a result, Gerald was able to find the new Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, which was recognised by Pope Paschal II in 1113.

Over the next forty years it developed into a religious and military order, with its brothers and sisters (commonly known as Hospitallers of St John or Knights Hospitallers) providing care to the poor and sick of any faith. They also took on the additional role of defending all Christians and others within their care when they were threatened.

Gerald's successor, Raymond du Puy, who first took the title of Master of the Hospital, instituted a new class of military Brethren to help the knight Templars in protecting the routes of pilgrimage and defending the frontiers of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. From that time onwards, there were three main classes of Brethren of the Hospital, the Knights, the Chaplains, and the Serving Brothers. The Hospitallers, however, never neglected the original purpose for which the order had been founded, namely to care for the sick and to succour the poor and the homeless.

By the end of the twelfth century, the knights of the Hospital had won undying fame and their renown for valour stood as high as that of their great comrades and rivals the Knights Templar. These two powerful Orders constituted the main defence of the Holy Land for nearly two centuries until its evacuation by the Christians after the fall of Acre in 1291.
RHODES AND MALTA

The Order was driven from Jerusalem in 1187 and established its headquarters on the coast of Palestine, before moving to Cyprus and then on to Rhodes. In 1530 it moved to Malta, where it governed until it was expelled by Napoleon in 1798.

Throughout their sovereign years on Rhodes and Malta the Knights’ medical work continued. In Rhodes the hospital had separate wards for infectious disease and maternity care. In Malta the Order ran a health service for the Maltese people and set up a famous school of anatomy and surgery. The great ward in Malta’s hospital was the longest room in 18th Century Europe.

THE ORDER IN BRITAIN

From the beginning the Order grew rapidly and was given land throughout Western Europe. Its estates were managed by small groups of brothers and sisters who lived in communities that provided resources to the headquarters of the Order. These communities were gradually gathered into provinces called Priories or Grand Priories.

In Britain these estates were first administered from one of the communities (called a Commandery) at Clerkenwell, London from about 1140 and the original Priory Church was built at the same time.

However, over time, the extensive amount of land the Order owned in Britain meant that it needed to be managed by several different Commanderies. In 1185 the Commandery at Clerkenwell became a Priory, and had responsibility for Commanderies that had been set up in Scotland and Wales as well as the ones in England. Ireland became a separate Priory.
HENRY VIII

In 1540 the Order was suppressed by King Henry VIII, as part of the process known as the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It was restored and incorporated by Queen Mary I in 1557, but when Queen Elizabeth I again confiscated all its estates in 1559 she did so without annulling its incorporation. These acts by English Sovereigns did not directly affect the Order in Scotland, but the influence of the Reformation ended the Order’s activities there in about 1564. The Order in Britain then fell into abeyance.

The religious Order of the Hospital of St John, which is now formally known as The Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta, went through a time of disarray after it was expelled from Malta, but it had recovered by the middle of the nineteenth century, when its headquarters were established in Rome. It is still often called “The Order of Malta” and its members are frequently referred to as “Knights of Malta”.

In the 1820s the Knights of Malta living in France offered knighthoods to specific people supporting the Order in Great Britain, irrespective of their Christian denomination.

Their approach was not part of the official policy of the Order of Malta, but the English Knights devoted themselves to charitable activities, which were organised into what became known as Foundations. It was this British group, carrying out very substantial charitable activities, which Queen Victoria recognised and incorporated in 1888 and which became the modern Order of St John. Victoria ruled the largest empire the world has ever known and the Order saw it as part of its role to spread Western medical practice to the colonies. Today St John is still active in over 40 countries across the world.

ST JOHN AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Britain was one of the first countries to become industrial and in the 19th century there were many dangerous workplaces. Conditions and machinery were hazardous and workers were exhausted by the long hours. Accidents were frequent but workers rarely saw a doctor in time. Death or disability from untreated injuries was common.
Members of the British Order wanted to find a way to help. They decided to train ordinary people in first aid so accident victims could be treated quickly and on the spot, and in 1877 they set up St John Ambulance to do this. Classes were set up across the country, particularly in workplaces and areas of heavy industry, but also in villages, seaside towns and middle class suburbs.

In 1887 trained volunteers were organised into a uniformed Brigade to provide a first aid and ambulance service at public events. In many parts of Britain, St John was the first and only provider of an ambulance service right up to the middle of the 20th century, when the National Health Service was founded. When there were far fewer doctors and hospital beds than today, St John nurses looked after the sick and injured in their own homes.

![Image](image1.png)

**Members of the St John Ambulance Association in the 1880s**

**Members of the St John Ambulance Brigade performing duty at a parade in 1887**

**THE MODERN ORDER**

There were originally three charitable Foundations of the modern Order. One, which became The St John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Foundation, was established in 1882. The St John Ambulance Association, which was concerned with training the public in first aid, was established in 1877. And, the third was The St John Ambulance Brigade, which provided first aid care to the public. It had its origins in 1873, and became a Foundation in 1887. The St John Ambulance Association and The St John Ambulance Brigade were amalgamated in 1974 to form the present St John Ambulance Foundation.

There was a major re-structuring of the Order’s constitution in 1999. This introduced a new governing body called the Grand Council. The Order today consists of Priories, Associations and the St John Eye Hospital Group which has its main hospital in Jerusalem.

The Order of St John, now known as **St John International**, is active in more than 40 countries around the world.
### History of the Order of St John…In Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600AD</td>
<td>Abbot Probus established a hostel for Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>Capture of Jerusalem by the forces of the First Crusade. The Blessed Gerald founded the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem soon after this date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1113</td>
<td>The Order was formally recognized by Pope Paschal II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1148</td>
<td>Foundation of the Priory of Clerkenwell in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>The fall of Acre. The Christian forces were expelled from Palestine and the few surviving Hospitallers escaped to Cyprus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>The Hospitallers occupy Rhodes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1504  Grand Prior Thomas Docwra rebuilt the Gate House at Clerkenwell which is today the headquarters of the English Priory.

1522  Hospitallers forced to surrender in the second siege of Rhodes.

1530  Hospitallers granted the island of Malta by the Emperor Charles V.

1540  Dissolution (ending) of the Order in England by Henry VIII and confiscation of all its estates.

1565  Siege of Malta. Hospitallers held out until relief forces arrived.

1798  Expulsion of the Order from Malta by Napoleon.

1860  Revival of The Order in England.
1877  In England, establishing the foundation of St John Ambulance Association.

1882  In England, establishing the foundation of St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem.

1887  In England, establishing foundation of St John Ambulance Brigade

1888  In England, the first Royal Charter granted to The Order by Queen Victoria.
THE ORDER OF ST JOHN
Full Name Of The Order
The Most Venerable Order of The Hospital of St John of Jerusalem

Original Purpose And Aim Of The Order
To care for the sick and to succour the poor and the homeless

Mottos of The Order

Pro Fide
which means ‘For the Faith’, indicating ‘the encouragement of all that makes for the spiritual and moral strengthening of mankind’

Pro Utilitate Hominum
which means ‘For the Service of Humanity’, indicating ‘the encouragement and promotion of all work of humanity and charity for the relief of persons in sickness, distress, suffering or danger, without distinction of race, class or creed’.

These two mottoes have been merged into one, represented in English as
For the Faith and in the Service of Humanity
The charitable work of the Order is now expressed principally through its two Foundations:

**The St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem** founded in 1882 and rebuilt in 1960. Designed to serve as a Consulting Ophthalmic Hospital for the whole of the Middle East. It gives free treatment every year to very large numbers of patients who come to it from far and wide.

**The St John Ambulance Association and Brigade**, or in short St John Ambulance, operate throughout the commonwealth and in some other countries too. Its objects are to spread a knowledge of First Aid, Nursing and allied subjects as widely as possible amongst the general public and in industry and to provide a voluntary practical service in these subjects for the community. To these ends it organises classes and examinations; issues Government recognised certificates to successful candidates; arranges competitions; publishes textbooks; and develops training aids.

The practical service is provided by uniformed and trained volunteers - men, women and cadets - who accept a code of discipline and give up their time to be on duty whenever crowds collect and casualties may be expected.

**THE OBJECTS OF THE ORDER**

The Order is an ancient Christian brotherhood and its objects and purposes shall be:

The encouragement of all that makes for the moral and spiritual strengthening of mankind in accordance with the first great principal of the order of embodied in its motto “Pro Fide”

The encouragement and promotion of all works of humanity and charity for the relief of persons in sickness, distress, suffering and danger, without distinction of race, class, or creed, and the extension of the second great principal of the Order, embodied in its motto “Pro Utilitate Hominum”

With the diverse cultures and religions worldwide, the values in the objects and purpose of the Order applies to all, regardless of race, language and religion.
SYMBOLS OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN

The Eight Pointed Cross
Known as “The Maltese Cross”

The Symbolism of the Eight Pointed Cross
Colour: white — purity
4 arms of the Cross — the 4 cardinal virtues:
- **Prudence** — Carefulness
- **Justice** — Doing the right thing by people
- **Temperance** — Moderate Behaviour
- **Fortitude** — Courage and Endurance

From 1888 the Cross was embellished by the addition of lions and unicorns. These are the supporters of the Royal coat-of-arms, and their use was a special grant by Queen Victoria, who made the Order of St. John an Order of Chivalry that year.

The logo was then changed to the one which we see now.

The current St John Flag
The points were given secular meanings after the First World War, each associated with the qualities of a good First Aider:

**OBSERVANT**
That he may note the causes and signs of injury

**TACTFUL**
That he may without thoughtless questions learn the symptoms and history of the case, and secure the confidence of the patients and bystanders

**RESOURCEFUL**
That he may use to the best advantage whatever is at hand to prevent further damage, and to assist Nature’s efforts to repair the mischief already done

**DEXTROUS**
That he may handle a patient without causing unnecessary pain, and use appliances efficiently and neatly

**EXPLICIT**
That he may give clear instructions to the patient or the bystanders how best to assist him

**DISCRIMINATING**
That he may decide which of several injuries presses most for treatment by himself, what can best be left for the patient or bystanders to do, and what should be left for the medical men

**PERSEVERING**
That he may continue his efforts, though not at first successful.

**SYMPATHETIC**
That he may give real comfort and encouragement to the suffering

A common St John Logo to remind our cadets the different qualities of a First Aider
CADET CODE OF CHIVALRY

The Cadet Code of Chivalry originates from the historical origin of St John Ambulance and The Most Venerable Order of The Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

To Serve My God*,
To be loyal to the Queen* and to my Officers,
To observe the mottoes of the Order, which are:

Pro Fide (For the faith) and
Pro Utilitate Hominum (In the service of humanity)

To be thorough in work and play,
To help the suffering and the needy,
To be kind to all animals,
To be cheerful and prompt in all I do,
And to be truthful and just in all things

*Notes:
1. As the Order of St John is found in many countries around the world, countries that adopt the Cadet Code of Chivalry made changes according to their practices and religion.
2. Therefore in countries where there are diverse religions or other religions, they will use “My God” instead of “God” in the first sentence of the code.
3. Countries whose head of state is not the Queen is replaced accordingly. For example;
   a. In Hong Kong, it is replaced with “To be loyal to the HKSAR and to my officers”
   b. In Malaysia, it is replaced with “To be loyal to Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong, The Ruler or Head of my State and to my officers”

ST JOHN DAY

St John Day is the feasts celebrating the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Under the Order of St John, it is celebrated annually on June 24. It was formerly known as the "St John Baptist Day"

It is now known as ST JOHN DAY to cater to the diverse cultures and religions of the establishments of the Order of St John around the world.
THE ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN

The Most Venerable Order of St John

St John Ambulance (Brigade and Association)  St John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IS GOVERNED BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS

Sovereign Head
Her Majesty The Queen

The Grand Prior

The Grand Council
1. The Great Officers
2. Prior of Priories
3. Order Hospitaller

Order Secretariat

Member Countries
- Priories
- Association
- Associated Body

The Great Officers are:
- The Lord Prior
- The Deputy Lord Prior (if there is a need for this appointment)
- The Prelate
- The Sub Prior
- The Chancellor

The Grand Prior, under the Sovereign Head, is supreme over the Order and all its establishments, Members and Associates.

The supreme governing body of the Order, under the Sovereign Head and subject to the Grand Prior's right of veto, is the chapter-General. It consists of the Great Officers and other Bailiffs Grand Cross, the Priors, the Executive Officers, certain Knights and representatives of the other grades of the Order. A smaller body, which can be summoned more easily is the Council. It is primarily the advisory body of the chapter-General, but may also act for it in all matters of routine or urgency.
ST JOHN ESTABLISHMENTS OVERSEAS

The Order of St John has establishments in over 40 countries around the world. The establishments are divided into the following groups:

- Priories
- Commanderies
- Associations

Priories
The priories are countries who belong to the Grand Council of the Order of St John. The official name of these priories will be known as “Priory of <country name>”. The Head of the priory will be known as a Prior.

In America: Canada, United States
In Africa: Kenya, South Africa
In Asia & Pacific: Australia Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore
In Europe: England, Scotland, Wales

Commanderies
Commandery of Ards in Northern Ireland, dependent on the Priory of England
Commandery of Western Australia dependent on the Australian Priory.

Associations
The rest of the countries will be known as Association.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bermuda, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>Fiji, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Cyprus, Gibraltar, Republic of Ireland, Jerusalem, Malta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE GRADES OF THE ORDER

St John members who provide particularly valuable service to The Order may have their service recognised with an award of a Grade of the Order.

The highest grade in the Order is Grade I; the lowest is Grade VI. The Grades are recognised with a medal and a title. These are the Grades:

Grade I Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross (GCStJ)

Grade II Knights and Dames (KStJ / DStJ) who may be of Justice or of Grace

Grade III Commanders - Brothers and Sisters (CStJ)

Grade IV Officers - Brothers and Sisters (OStJ)

Grade V Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters (SBStJ / SSStJ) May also be known as Members of the Order (MStJ)

Grade VI Esquires (EsqStJ)

Admission and Appointment of the Order

All other admissions to and promotions (except Grades I and II) in the Order shall be sanctioned by and be made in the name of and by the authority of the Sovereign Head after recommendation by the Grand Council and approval by the Grand Prior. The names of those approved by the Sovereign Head shall be published in the London Gazette or such other official Gazette as the Grand Prior shall specify.

There shall be a Homage Roll for Members which shall be signed by Members as soon as possible after first admission to the Order in token of their voluntary submission to the supreme authority of the Sovereign Head and of the Grand Prior.

They are then, in due course, formally invested with the badge or insignia of their grade by the Grand Prior or by the Lord Prior acting as his deputy.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN VIDEO

You can watch the interactive video HERE
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST JOHN IN SINGAPORE
The origins of the St. John Ambulance date back over 900 years to Jerusalem. In the 19th century, around 400 years after Henry VIII ended the medieval Priory, a determined group set up the British Order of St. John to care for the sick in the Hospitaller tradition and the suffering of workers was one of their main concerns. The movement quickly spread to Britain’s overseas colonies including Singapore.

It was in 1885 that the St John Ambulance Association was established in Singapore. The Centre embarked on its core activity of conducting first aid, nursing and ancillary courses.

The Centre continued its activities into the new century, holding meetings (including annual meetings), establishing the Brigade, collecting funds for the British war efforts and conducting first aid, nursing and ancillary courses.

The centre activities stopped in 1922 but was revived in 1930 when Governor Sir Cecil Clementi took a keen interest to re-establish the St. John Ambulance Association in Singapore with a view of subsequently forming the Brigade.

In 1935, Dr. J.S. Webster, O.St.J. a radiologist with the Medical Services of the General Hospital, Singapore organised First Aid lectures in Singapore with a few public-spirited friends and brother doctors. The first headquarters was located one desk in Radiology Department of the General Hospital, Outram Road, Singapore. After Dr. Webster himself left Singapore on retirement, the Director of the Medical Services, Singapore, was prevailed upon to take over the responsibility of Director of the St. John Ambulance Association, Singapore, and he very generously transferred headquarters to his Board Room, which was on the 4th floor of Fullerton Building, Singapore.

In September 1938 sufficient number of First Aiders was recruited to form the first division of the uniformed body of the Brigade. Before the outbreak of war in Malaya, the Government incorporated all St. John personnel to form the nucleus of the Medical Auxiliary Service which was part of the Passive Defence Services of Singapore and Malaya. A transport Section was formed, and 28 First Aid Posts were organized and manned in the city.
During the war from 1942 to 1945, our members conducted themselves magnificently throughout the air-raids, and bomb shelling. Many acts of bravery and heroism were performed and many laid down their lives on duty before the fall of Singapore. Others were imprisoned, but they still continued to help with the training they had previously received, without the aid of medical equipment denied to them by the enemy. Hence the work of St John was interrupted until the World War II ended on 15 August 1945.

In September 1945, Lady Superintendent-in-Chief, the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, met over 400 St John members in Singapore at the then Government House (present day Istana). At that gathering St. John in Singapore was re-born. In 1949, the temporary Headquarters was located at St Peter Church.

In 1952, the St. John Council was formed in Singapore. The Council comprised a body of senior and professional Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents who were willing to give their services and specialized knowledge in an advisory capacity to assist and co-ordinate the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade in its work.

In March 1957, St. John Ambulance Headquarters was again transferred and temporary housed at Gilstead Road. The current St John Ambulance Headquarters at Beach Road was officially opened by late President of Singapore, H.E. Enche Yusof Ishak on 24 June 1960.

In October 1969, a Sub-Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed in Taman Jurong, the industrialized area of Singapore. With the assistance of the West Area of the Brigade, this Sub-Centre gives lectures in First Aid and Home Nursing to many factory workers. It is now known as Jurong Centre.

In June 1978, the Brigade was reorganised and upgraded to National Headquarters level. This brought our organisation status at par with St. John Ambulance organisations in other independent nations. The Brigade was structured into 4 Districts and 10 Areas.

The Cadet Proficiency Badge Scheme (CPBS) was introduced in 1990 to encourage members to enhance their interest in activities outside curriculum hours and to widen their knowledge.
In 1996, the Brigade was again re-structured. The District level was removed, Area was renamed as Zone and would report directly to the brigade headquarters. Divisions in each school were administered as Corps.

In 2014, St John in Singapore reached a new chapter when it was elevated to the status of a Priory. Becoming a Priory gives St John Singapore an opportunity to contribute to the Grand Council within the Order of St John.

The inauguration ceremony of the Priory of Singapore was officiated by the Lord Prior of St John on 14 January 2014. Dr Teh Peng Hooi was installed as the Prior of the Priory of Singapore.

To align with the theme “One St John” within the Order of St John, St John in Singapore was renamed St John Singapore in 2015.

Today, the St. John of Singapore continues with its work for suffering humanity and it assists the Republic of Singapore whenever called upon in all emergencies such as epidemics, clinic and hospital duties, the St. John Ambulances also carry the sick and needy whenever requested. Brigade officers and members provided first-aid coverage at National, public and other events.
ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF ST JOHN IN SINGAPORE
(As of January 2015)

National St John Council

Brigade Headquarters

Association

Fellowship

Zone HQ (Zones 1 to 10)

Jurong Centre

Schools / Corps

NATIONAL ST JOHN COUNCIL
Dr Teh Peng Hooi, KStJ
Chairman and Prior, Priory of Singapore

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Prof Goh Hood Keng, Christopher, OSIJ
Chief Commissioner

Dr Nelson Chua, OSIJ
Chief Surgeon

Dr Png Hock Hock, PK, PBS, SSStJ
Chief Nursing Officer

ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS
Dr Selan Sayampanathan, PBM, OSIJ
Director

FELLOWSHIP
Mr Foo Si Kwang, CSIJ
Chairman
THE ST JOHN PLEDGE
(for members of St John Singapore)

We, the members of St John Singapore, pledge

To be loyal to Singapore and the President of the Republic
To upkeep the honour and dignity of the Brigade and my Country
To observe the Mottoes of the Order which are:
"Pro Fide" - For the Faith
"Pro Utilitate Hominum" – In the Service of Humanity
To be loyal to the Chief Commissioner and my Officers.
To read the Brigade Regulations and to comply with them in all respects.
To carry out all orders received from time to time from seniors.
To carry out my duties with zeal and efficiency to the best of my ability.
To be courteous and honest in all my words and actions.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (For Pictures)

St John International
http://www.stjohninternational.org

Museum of the Order of St John
http://www.museumstjohn.org.uk

St John Ambulance (United Kingdom)

St John Ambulance Australia

Picture of Blessed Gerard
http://www.blessed-gerard.org

Picture of Abbott Probus
http://oca.org/saints/all-lives/2015/10/12

Picture of Pope Paschal II
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Paschal_II

Picture of Priory of Clerkenwell
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerkenwell_Priory

Fall of Acre, 1291

Capture of Rhodes, 1310

Seige of Rhodes, 1522
http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/lookandlearn-preview/A/A146/A146057.jpg

Emperor Charles V
http://ic.pics.livejournal.com/d1nny/15217011/283281/283281_original.jpg

Henry VIII

Siege of Malta, 1565
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/01/Siege_of_malta_1.jpg/300px-Siege_of_malta_1.jpg

Napolean
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fd/Napoleon_p1070178.jpg

Memorial stone of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem in 1882
http://www.holyland-israel-tours.com/kingdom_of_jerusalem_tour_files/Muristan_Hospitaller_HQ_1.JPG

Queen Victoria
https://visualartsdepartment.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/1-queen_victoria_-golden_jubilee_-3a_cropped.jpg

Siege of Malta
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c6/BalianofIbelin1490.jpg
Encik Yusof Ishak speaking at the opening of the new St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters at Beach Road
http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/photographs/record-details/62f2d9bc-1162-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad

Lady Mountbatten in Singapore, 1952
http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/photographs/record-details/b1fe79b9-1161-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad

Local St John Ambulance Association Progress, 1939

St John Ambulance Association HQ, 1939
http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/Digitised/Article/straitstimes19390404-1.2.82.aspx

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (For Reference)


2. St John International
http://www.stjohninternational.org

3. Understanding the Most Venerable Order or St John (from St John South Australia)

4. St John Cyrmu – Wales
http://members.stjohnwales.org.uk/youth/cadets/cadet-code-of-chivalry