

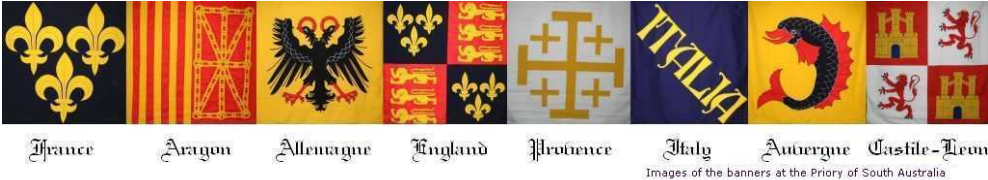
Date	Event	Grand Master
Headquarters in Palestine		
1099	John the Baptist Hospital set up in Jerusalem based on the Benedictine rule. Br Gerard de' Sasso appointed Rector.	 Founder and Rector of the Hospital, Blessed Br Gerard 1099-1120
1113	Bull of Pope Paschal II <i>Piae postulatio voluntatis</i> to <i>Geraudo institutori ac praeposito Hirosolimitani Xenodochii</i> (Geraudo the founder and prior of the Jerusalem hospital) placing the Hospital under the direct protection of the Holy See.	
1120	19 June: Pope Calixtus II in a Bull <i>Ad hoc nos disponente domino</i> extends the rights of the Hospital.	
1120	Raymond du Puy de Provence establishes an infirmary near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and defines the rule of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem (religious and infirmarians), specifying that it will permanently cover expenses for five physicians and three surgeons. To escort and protect pilgrims, Raymond recruits crusader knights (serving as heavy cavalry) and Greek-Turkish natives ("Turcoples", serving as light cavalry). The Marshal of the Order commands the knights and the Turcopolier the Turcoples.	 Guardian Raymond du Puy de Provence 1120-1160
c. 1143	Raymond II, Count of Tripoli, grants Krak des Chevaliers and four other castles to the Hospitallers.	 Gianfranco Gazzetti / GAR, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>, via Wikimedia Commons
1160		 Guardian Auger de Balben 1160-1163
1162		 Guardian Arnaud de Comps 1162-1163

1163		 Guardian Gilbert d'Assailly 1163-1170
c. 1170		 Guardian Gastone de Murols c. 1170-1172
1172		 Guardian Jobert of Syria 1172-1177
1177		 Guardian Roger de Moulins 1177-1187
1186	Hospitallers purchase Margat fortress near Baniyas, Syria.	 Shayno, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>, via Wikimedia Commons
1187	July 4: Knights defeated in Battle of the Horns of Hattin. October 2: Saladin captures Jerusalem; Hospitallers only retain castles in Tripoli.	
	Roger de Moulins defines statutes for the service of the sick.	 Provisor (i.e., Overseer) Armengol de Aspa 1187-1190

1190		 Guardian Garnier de Nablus 1190-1192
1193		 Guardian Geoffroy de Donjon 1193-1202
c. 1202	Grand Master defines statutes which mention military service and distinguish between secular knights who serve only for a time and professed knights who take a perpetual vow. There were three classes of members of the Order: brothers military, brothers infirmarian and brothers chaplain. Hospitallers wore a black mantle with a white cross; in war the Knightly Brothers wore over their armour a red surcoat with the white cross.	 Guardian Afonso de Portugal 1202-1206
1206	First structured the Order by nationality, or <i>Langues</i> .	 Guardian Geoffrey le Rat 1206-1207
1207		 Guardian Guérin de Montaigu 1207-1228
1228		 Guardian Bertrand de Thessy 1228-1231

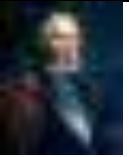
1231		 Guardian Guerin Lebrun 1231-1236
1236		 Guardian Bertrand de Comps 1236-1240
1240		 Guardian Pierre de Vielle- Brioude 1240-1242
1242		 Guardian Guillaume de Chateaufneuf 1242-1258
1258		 Guardian Hugues de Revel 1258-1277
c. 1270	Hospitallers own 19,000 manors in Europe and 140 estates ("casalia") in the Holy Land.	
1271	Loss of Krak des Chevaliers	 Gianfranco Gazzetti / GAR, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>, via Wikimedia Commons

1277		 Guardian Nicolas Lorgne 1277-1284
1285	Loss of Margat	 Shayno, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>, via Wikimedia Commons
Headquarters on Cyprus		
1291	Loss of Acre. Knights seek refuge in Limisso Cyprus.	
		 Guardian Jean de Villiers 1284-1294
		 Guardian Odon de Pins 1294-1296
		 Guardian Guillaume de Villaret 1296-1305
Headquarters on Rhodes		
1305	There were eight priories and 656 Commanderies. In order to head a Commandery a knight has to have served successfully in three campaigns ("caravans").	 Master Foulques de Villaret 1305-1319

1309	Hospitallers capture Rhodes and establish their headquarters there.	 I, Sailko, CC BY-SA 3.0 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/, via Wikimedia Commons
c. 1312	The Order is divided into eight langues, each with its own bailiff; one of the eight supreme dignities reserved for each langue: Grand Commander to Provence, Marshal to Auvergne, Grand Hospitaller to France, Admiral to Italy, Standard-bearer to Aragon, Grand Chancellor to Castile, Grand Bailiff to Germany, Turcoplier to England.  Images of the banners at the Priory of South Australia	
1317	Knights develop armed galleys to counter piracy and to harass Turkish merchantmen.	 Anti-Master Maurice de Pagnac (unrecognised) 1317-1319
1319		 Master Hélión de Villeneuve 1319-1346
1346		 Master Dieudonné de Gozon 1346-1353
1353		 Master Pierre de Corneillan 1353-1355

1355		 Master Roger de Pins 1355-1365
1365		 Master Raymond Berenga 1365-1374
1374		 Master Robert de Juliac 1374-1376
1376		 Master Juan Fernández de Heredia 1376-1396
1383		 Rival Master Riccardo Caracciolo 1383-1395
1396		 Master Philibert de Naillac 1396-1421

1421		 Master Anton Fluvian de Ripa 1421-1437
1437		 Grand Master Jean de Lastic 1437-1454
1444	Siege of Rhodes	
1454	Large numbers of Commanderies are appropriated by Protestant nobility and the Order is suppressed in Protestant countries.	 Grand Master Jacques de Milly 1454-1461
1461		 Grand Master Piero Raimondo Zacosta 1461-1467
1467		 Grand Master Giovanni Battista Orsini 1467-1476
1476		 Grand Master Pierre d'Aubusson 1476-1503
1480	Knights in Rhodes survive an 89-day siege by Ottoman Sultan Mahomet II's assault on Rhodes and repel the invaders.	

1503		 Grand Master Emery d'Amboise 1503-1512
1512		 Grand Master Guy de Blanchefort 1512-1513
1513		 Grand Master Fabrizio del Carretto 1513-1521
1521		 Grand Master Philippe Villiers de L'Isle-Adam 1521-1534
1522	Sultan Soleiman II The Magnificent attacks Rhodes in July with 140,000 men and 400 ships. Knights capitulate and are graciously allowed to withdraw with honours.	
1523	1 Jan: The Sultan lends Knights ships for return to Europe. Knights disperse to the Commanderies around the western Mediterranean (Candia, Messina, Civitavecchia, Viterbo, Villafranca then Nice) and seek a permanent home.	
Headquarters on Malta		
1530	23 Mar: Emperor Charles V leases to the Order, under the suzerainty of & Spain, for the nominal price of a falcon for hunting a year, the islands of Malta, Gozo, Comino, Cominotto and Filfolà, together with the city of Tripoli. Knights continue their sea attacks on the Ottomans. 20 Oct: Knights take possession of Malta.	

1534		 Grand Master Piero de Ponte 1534-1535
1535		 Grand Master Didier de Saint-Jaille 1535-1536
1536		 Grand Master Juan de Homedes y Coscon 1536-1553
1551	Malta attacked by an Ottoman fleet	
1553		 Grand Master Claude de la Sengle 1553-1557
1557		 Grand Master Jean Parisot de Valette 1557-1568
1565	May 20: Sultan Soleiman the Magnificent sends an amphibious force of 200 ships and 36,000 men to capture Malta. Sep 7: A relief force arrives from Sicily Sep 8: Siege is lifted. Turks withdraw in defeat after suffering heavy losses.	 Siege of St Elmo Matteo Perez d'Aleccio

		 Siege of St Michael Matteo Perez d'Aleccio  Attack on Castilian Knights Matteo Perez d'Aleccio  By Charles-Philippe Larivière - CC BY-SA 3.0
1566	Knights rebuild fortifications in Malta and new city of Valetta.	
1568		 Grand Master Pierre de Monte 1568-1572
1571	7 October: Knights participate in the Battle of Lepanto between Christian and Muslim fleets, which resulted in a resounding victory for the Christians. The Knights of St John lose all three of their ships sent to that battle.	
1572		 Grand Master Jean de la Cassière 1572-1581
1581	Knights' discipline and morals decline and vows of poverty, chastity and obedience are largely ignored. Knights were recruited only from the nobility and the Order is very rich. Grand Master expels lewd women and is imprisoned by his own knights.	Rival Grand Master Mathurin Romegas
1581		 Grand Master Hugues Loubenx de Verdalle 1581-1595

1595		 Grand Master Martin Garzez 1595-1601
1601		 Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt 1601-1622
1608	Painter Caravaggio admitted as Knight of Obedience	
1614	Ottomans attack Malta but are repelled	
1622		 Grand Master Luís Mendes de Vasconcellos 1622-1623
1623		 Grand Master Antoine de Paule 1623-1636
1636		 Grand Master Giovanni Paolo Lascaris 1636-1657
1657		 Grand Master Martin de Redin 1657-1660

1660		 Grand Master Annet de Clermont- Gessant 1660-1660
1660		 Grand Master Raphael Cotoner 1660-1663
1663		 Grand Master Nicolas Cotoner 1663-1680
1680		 Grand Master Gregorio Carafa 1680-1690
1690		 Grand Master Adrien de Wignacourt 1690-1697
1697		 Grand Master Ramon Perellos y Roccaful 1697-1720

1720		 Grand Master Marc'Antonio Zondadari 1720-1722
1722		 Grand Master António Manoel de Vilhena 1722-1736
1736		 Grand Master Ramon Despuig 1736-1741
1741		 Grand Master Manuel Pinto da Fonseca 1741-1773
1773		 Grand Master Francisco Ximenes de Texada 1773-1775
1775	Uprisings in Malta against the knights	
1776	17 December: Pope Pius VI issues Papal Bull <i>Rerum humanarum conditio</i> to absorb the ancient Hospitaller Order of St Anthony of Viennel whose possessions lay mainly in France, into the Order of St John of Jerusalem.	

1775		 Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan-Polduc 1775–1797
1796		Grand Master Paul I of Russia 1798-1801
1797	4 January: Order of Russia is drawn up. On 27 November Tsar Paul I is made Protector of the Order.	
1798	General Napoleon attacks Malta. 12 June: The Grand Master Count von Hompesch treacherously surrenders Malta to Napoleon. Knights disperse: Grand Master leaves with a few knights to Trieste; other knights return to their countries of origin; seven professed knights of the Langue of Italy go to Sicily under the Pope's protection; the Council and other knights join their brothers who had fled France after the Revolution, and others from the Grand Priory of Poland, in the Grand Priory of Russia. 12 October: The Council of the Order in St Petersburg defrock Grand Master Hompesch for high treason and proclaim Tsar Paul I the Supreme Grand Master.	 Grand Master Ferdinand von Hompesch zu Bolheim 1797-1798
Headquarters in Saint Petersburg		
1798		 Grand Master Tsar Paul I of Russia 1798-1801
1801		 Protector Tsar Alexander I 1801-1825  Lt Grand Master Bailiff Count Nicholas Soltykoff

		1801-1803
1825		 Protector Tsar Nicholas I 1825-1855
		 Protector Tsar Alexander II 1855-1881
		 Protector Tsar Alexander III 1881-1894
		Protector Tsar Nicholas III 1894-1917
		 Grand Master Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch 1913-1933
		Lt Grand Master Colonel William Sohier Bryant 1933-1951
		Lt Grand Master Baron de Engelhardt- Schellenstein 1951-1955
		Lt Grand Master Count Frederick H. Graf von

		Zeppelin 1955-1960
		Lt Grand Master Colonel Paul de Granier de Cassagnac 1960-1962
		Grand Master Colonel Paul de Granier de Cassagnac 1962-1964
		 Grand Master King Peter II of Yugoslavia 1964-1970
		Lt Grand Master Prince Serge S. Troubetzkoy 1969-1977
		 Grand Master Prince Andrej of Yugoslavia 1977-1990
		Regency Grand Commander Victor Xuereb 1990-1999
		Lt Grand Master Bailiff Victor Xuereb 1999-2007
		 Lt Grand Master Bailiff Michel Bohé OSJ 2007-2015

		 Lt Grand Master Bailiff Peter Gabrielsen OSJ 2015-2019
		 Lt Grand Master Bailiff Paul Borg OSJ 2019-

Ref. [List of grand masters of the Knights Hospitaller - Wikipedia](#)