The fact that the Baltic countries, including Sweden, formed part of the Protestant camp throughout the period of the Order of St John's sojourn in Malta between 1530 and 1798 may lead one to think that relations between them and the Knights were strained. However, very broadly speaking, the staunchly Roman Catholic Order kept itself clear from the frequent dissensions between the European Christian States and, on the whole, directed its energies against the Muslims in what was known as the Holy War for both sides — a Crusade for the Order and a Jihad for their Muslim adversaries. Facts and events show that relations between the Scandinavian countries, including Sweden, and the Knights were quite cordial. To quote but two examples, firstly, letters dictated by protocol from the Kings of Sweden congratulating Emanuel Pinto de Fonseca in 1741,\(^1\) Francisco Ximenes de Texada in 1773,\(^2\) Emanuel de Rohan Polduc in 1776\(^3\) and Ferdinand von Hompesch in 1797\(^4\) on each respective election to the Order's magistracy and, secondly, reference is made to the eleven-day long visit to Malta by the Count of Hessenstein, the brother of King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden (1751-71), in March 1764. He was very cordially welcomed and treated as befitted his royal rank and was taken round to visit various places in the island, including a tour of all the fortifications.\(^5\)

When the famous Swedish ship-builder Fredrik Henrik af Chapman (1721-
1805) published his *Architectura Navalis Mercatoria* in 1768, he included among his drawings what was described as "La Capitana, a Row Gally of Malta". It has been speculated that Chapman may have visited Malta during his seven-year tour of European dockyards in the 1750s but there is no record that he ever set foot on the island. The fact that he included exquisite line drawings and cross-sections of the Maltese Capitana (or flagship) should not be interpreted to mean that the Swedish navy ever constructed such warships exclusively on the Maltese model. Less attention has been paid to Chapman's inclusion of line drawings of "a Row Galley" under what he termed to be "Pleasure Vessels - for Rowing" which was actually the demi-galley introduced and evolved by the Order of St John in 1742 as an economy measure. Actually, oared warships - including small galleys or demi-galleys - had found their way into the Swedish Navy many years before, prior to Chapman's birth, with the first substantive fleet action involving galleys in the Baltic Sea taking place near Cape Hangô on August 6, 1714 when the galley fleet of Peter the Great of Russia overcame the Swedes who were thus supplanted by the Russians as the foremost Baltic Sea power.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, galleys started to be phased out in the Mediterranean and only lingered on till the end of the 1700s in the navies of the Papacy, Venice and the Order of St John. However, galleys found a new lease of life in the Baltic Sea due to the nature of the coast-line of Finland which was being defended by Sweden from encroachment by expansionist Russia. Rocks and small islands prevented large sailing-ships from fully co-operating with shore defences or forces attacking by land, and the necessary links could only be made through oared vessels with a low freeboard. The Russians were the first to recognise this and, in 1704, Tsar Peter the Great launched his first galleys in the Baltic. Sweden followed suit in 1712, when twelve such vessels were laid down, with the number increasing to a total of thirty galleys and demi-galleys by 1719. One galley was 154 feet long and the others 90 or 97 feet. This indicates quite clearly that only one galley was as large as a similar normal Mediterranean warship which, in ca. 1725, was about 155 feet long. Here one must point out that, although some differences did exist, there was an appreciable amount of standardisation in Mediterranean galley construction which remained practically unchanged for about two centuries. Therefore, one should not and cannot really compare Baltic galleys with just their Maltese counterparts but with the standard Mediterranean oared warship.

The end of the so-called Great Northern War came to an end with the Treaty of Nystad in 1721 by which Sweden only retained Finland and a small district in Western Pomerania out of the great and extensive Baltic empire she once possessed, thus
reducing her to the rank of a second-tier power. The war left Sweden exhausted and enfeebled but had driven home the essential fact that the Swedes needed an oared flotilla to successfully face up to the continued Russian threat. However, notwithstanding the fact that a commissioned study recommended a complement of seventy galleys, there were only twenty such warships available in 1741 when a humiliating war was fought against Russia till 1743.

To the background of endemic troubles in the internal affairs of Sweden which lasted throughout the eighteenth century, it is at this stage that King Frederick I (1720-51) and the powerful Minister for War, Baron Anders Johan de Hopken, corresponded with Grand Master Manuel Pinto de Fonseca (1741-73) on naval matters. Hopken wrote two letters on April 3, 1749 in which he stated that the Swedish Crown Prince wanted to construct a naval squadron of galleys and requested that Commander de Polastron, a Knight of Malta and his friend, be given permission to act as an unofficial agent. He further requested drawings of a galley together with a model of an Algerian chebec so that similar warships would be constructed in Sweden. Furthermore, Hopken asked the Order to supply the services of four or five naval personnel to act as instructors on the proper use of the galleys.

That the Swedes had a healthy respect for the Order's maritime reputation and prowess is also borne out by letter sent by King Frederick I to Grand Master Pinto on February 13, 1749 and presented by hand on February 4, 1750. The king recommended a certain Schijlman who was on a tour of foreign countries 'regarder la construction et l'usage des galeres'. This letter of recommendation was presented by hand by Schijlman himself. Two years later, the same king recommended 'le Sieur Corrin', a Swedish naval Lieutenant who was coming to Malta to perfect his profession of a naval officer. However, whether practical help was provided to help train Swedish naval personnel in galley warfare is a subject still to be examined and studied.

Around the middle of the century, changes in the Swedish attitude to Mediterranean-type galleys came to the fore. In 1759, such galley-building was abandoned in favour of less mobile, more heavily-armed new types of rowing vessels designed by the above-mentioned Chapman: the so-called turuma, uedema and pojama which, after displaying an initial lateen rig, soon changed over to square rigging. They were followed in 1788 by the much larger hemema. All these types carried guns on their sides and so were different to the type of galley used in the Mediterranean, including the Order of St John. The last time the Swedes used galleys in battle was during the 1788-90 Baltic War at the second Battle of Svenskund in 1790.

Yet it is a fact that the Order of St John did obtain certain naval stores from Sweden as evidenced by a letter written by the Swedish King Frederick I in response to a communication sent by Grand Master Pinto on March 27, 1744. On February 10, 1746, the King wrote from Stockholm with regard to the supply of timber for masts and other stores for the construction of a 70-gun ship-of-the-line and 'l'equipment de son Escadre de Vaisseaux'.

Actually, the Knights were still acquiring some naval stores up to the end of the eighteenth century as clearly shown by entries in the inventories of the Order's arsenale (or shipyard) through the following examples and which refer to iron objects: Swedish 'quadra di Svetia' in 1753; 'ferro tondedeto piatto di Svezia' and 'Ferro quadro' in 1782; nails designated as 'chiodi di Svezia' together with 'Ferro Piatto di Svezia' of various sizes in 1783; and finally, 'Ferro di Svezia diverse qualità' for a new galley, the San Luigi, constructed by the Order in 1792-93.

That the Order also imported iron naval guns from Sweden is a known fact and three such pieces of ordnance, all dated 1782, are extant in the National Maritime Museum of Malta at Birgu. Two of them are fixed on the façade of the Museum under the loggia near the main entrance, whilst the third is in the cannon depot. The dates are on the left trunions whilst the founder's symbol is on the right. However, the full extent of the importation of guns and naval stores from Sweden by the Order of St John is still largely unknown and research in this subject is really still in its initial stages. Hopefully, this short paper will set the ball rolling so that more information will be unearthed in the future.

15 Frasca, 81.
16 Anderson, 94.
17 AOM, 1204, Lettres de la Cour ecrites a l'Eminissime Grand Maitre Pinto 1749 jusqu'en 1755, fl.13-4; Testa, 199-200.
18 AOM, 1204, fl.15-6.
19 Ibid., f.3; Testa, 199.
20 AOM, 1204, f.186; Testa, 200.
21 For details see Anderson, 94-6.
22 Frasca, 91.
23 AOM, 1205, Lettres de la Cour ecrites a l'Eminissime Grand Maitre Pinto depuis 1741 jusqu'en 1748, 1.308; AOM, 270, Liber Conciliatorum Status, 138v.
25 AOM, 1877, section entitled Materiali diversi intritali dal Comun Tesoro e della Congregazione delle navi dal 1.V.1782-30.IV.1783, 15 and 31, dated July 22 and November 23, 1783 respectively.
26 AOM, 1876, Giornate dell'introtto e estio del magazzino del provveditore di ferro delle navi della S. Religione (Gerusalemme) dal primo Maggio 1782 e tutto Aprile 1784, 19, dated November 8, 1783.
28 The help afforded by Mr Emanuel Magro Conti and Mr Llan Giacci, both senior officials of Heritage Malta, is here gratefully acknowledged.