

= Ottoman cruiser Peyk @-@ i ?evket =

Peyk @-@ i ?evket was a torpedo cruiser of the Ottoman Navy , built in Germany in 1906 ? 07 , the lead ship of her class , which included one other vessel . She was built by the Germaniawerft shipyard in Germany in 1906 ? 07 , and was delivered to the Ottoman Navy in November 1907 . The ship 's primary armament consisted of three 450 mm (18 in) torpedo tubes and a pair of 105 mm (4 @. @ 1 in) guns , and she was capable of a top speed of 21 knots (39 km / h ; 24 mph) . A major reconstruction in the late 1930s revised her armament and rebuilt her bow and superstructure .

The ship was interned at British @-@ controlled Suez at the start of the Italo @-@ Turkish War of 1911 ? 12 , and as a result she saw no action during the conflict . During the First Balkan War in 1913 , she bombarded Bulgarian troops threatening the Ottoman capital at Constantinople . Peyk @-@ i ?evket was torpedoed by the British submarine HMS E11 in August 1915 during the Dardanelles Campaign of World War I. Repairs lasted until 1917 , and in the final year of the war she served in the Black Sea , escorting troop ships to the Caucasus . Renamed Peyk in 1923 , the ship continued in service with the Turkish Navy following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire until 1944 , when she was decommissioned . She was broken up for scrap in 1953 ? 54 .

= = Design = =

Peyk @-@ i ?evket , classified as a torpedo cruiser by the Ottoman Navy , was also sometimes referred to as a torpedo gunboat . She was 80 m (260 ft) long , with a beam of 8 @. @ 4 m (28 ft) and a draft of 2 @. @ 5 m (8 ft 2 in) . She displaced 775 t (763 long tons ; 854 short tons) while on sea trials . The ship was powered by a pair of vertical triple @-@ expansion engines each driving a screw propeller . The engines were rated at 5 @, @ 100 indicated horsepower (3 @, @ 800 kW) for a top speed of 21 knots (39 km / h ; 24 mph) ; Peyk @-@ i ?evket had a cruising radius of 3 @, @ 240 nautical miles (6 @, @ 000 km ; 3 @, @ 730 mi) . Her crew numbered 105 officers and enlisted men .

Peyk @-@ i ?evket 's primary offensive armament was her three 450 mm (18 in) torpedo tubes . One was mounted in the bow , above water , and the other two were in deck @-@ mounted swivel launchers amidships . She was armed with a pair of 105 mm (4 @. @ 1 in) guns that were placed in shielded single mounts on the forecastle and quarterdeck . She also carried six 57 mm (2 @. @ 2 in) guns , four of which were mounted in sponsons , and a pair of 37 mm (1 @. @ 5 in) guns . She had no armor protection .

= = Service history = =

Peyk @-@ i ?evket was ordered on 18 January 1903 and laid down down in February 1906 at the Germaniawerft shipyard in Kiel , Germany . She was launched on 15 November of that year , and completed in 1907 . After completing sea trials , she was transferred to the Ottoman Navy , arriving in Constantinople on 13 November , where she was formally commissioned into the Ottoman fleet . Rauf Orbay took command of the ship in 1908 , and held the position until 1911 . In 1909 , she and her sister participated in the first fleet maneuver conducted by the Ottoman Navy in twenty years . At the outbreak of the Italo @-@ Turkish War in September 1911 , Peyk @-@ i ?evket was in the Red Sea ; on 2 October , she encountered the Italian torpedo cruiser Aretusa and the gunboat Volturno off Al Hudaydah . The two Italian vessels forced Peyk @-@ i ?evket to flee into the port , bombarded the dock facilities , and then withdrew . Peyk @-@ i ?evket was later interned for the duration of the war in British @-@ controlled Suez . In March 1913 during the First Balkan War , the ship was sent to the Black Sea to support the Çatalca garrison , which was under renewed attacks by the Bulgarian army during the Second Battle of Çatalca . After heavy bombardment from the Ottoman fleet , including Peyk @-@ i ?evket , the Bulgarians were forced to retreat on 30 March .

On 3 August 1914 , Peyk @-@ i ?evket steamed to Constantinople , where she was scheduled to begin a lengthy overhaul . But due to the growing tensions in the region due to the outbreak of World War I in Europe , the ship was only painted and loaded with ammunition , fuel , and stores .

On 20 November , Peyk @-@ i ?evket and the battlecruiser Yavuz Sultan Selim , formerly the German Goeben , for a patrol off the Bosphorus . In December , the ship joined Yavuz Sultan Selim , the ex @-@ German light cruiser Midilli , and her sister Berk @-@ i Satvet to escort a convoy of four troop transports to Rize . On 22 June 1915 , Peyk @-@ i ?evket was nearly torpedoed by the British submarine HMS E12 in the Sea of Marmara while she was transporting ammunition to the Ottoman garrison at Çanakkale . Two months later , HMS E11 successfully torpedoed the ship on 6 August , causing serious damage .

The ship returned to service by 1917 , and as of July 1918 , the ship was back in service , being used as an escort for troopships between Constantinople and the Caucasus . She was decommissioned in the final weeks of the war , on 30 October 1918 , and laid up in Constantinople . On 30 November , the Ottoman Empire signed the Armistice of Mudros with the Entente powers , which concluded the conflict .

The ship was renamed Peyk in 1923 following the end of the Turkish War of Independence , which saw the Republic of Turkey replace the old Ottoman Empire . At the time , the ship was one of a handful of major warships still in active service , after more than a decade of near continuous war for the Turkish fleet . From 1925 to 1927 , she was modernized at the Gölcük Naval Shipyard and was recommissioned in 1927 . She was rebuilt in 1936 ? 38 and incorporated substantial improvements . Her stem was replaced and her superstructure was rebuilt . The old gun armament was replaced with a pair of 88 mm (3 @.@ 5 in) 45 @-@ caliber guns and four 37 mm 40 @-@ caliber guns . The ship continued in service until 1944 , when she was stricken from the naval register . The ship was laid up in Izmit and broken up between 1953 and 1954 at the Gölcük shipyard .