

= Italian battleship Emanuele Filiberto =

The Emanuele Filiberto was a pre-dreadnought battleship built for the Italian Navy (Italian : Regia Marina) during the 1890s . Her keel was laid down in October 1893 and she was launched in September 1897 ; work was completed in April 1902 . She had one sister ship , Ammiraglio di Saint Bon , the lead ship of the Ammiraglio di Saint Bon class . She was armed with a main battery of four 10-inch (254 mm) guns and was capable of a speed in excess of 18 knots (33 km / h ; 21 mph) .

Emanuele Filiberto served in the active squadron of the Italian navy for the first several years of her career . She was assigned to the 3rd Division during the Italo-Turkish War of 1911 ? 1912 . During the war , she was involved in the assaults on Tripoli in North Africa and on the island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean Sea . She was obsolescent by World War I and was slated to be broken up in 1914 ? 15 , but the need for warships granted Emanuele Filiberto a reprieve . She spent the war as a harbor defense ship in Venice . She was stricken from the naval register in June 1920 and subsequently broken up for scrap .

= = Design = =

Emanuele Filiberto was 111 meters (367 ft) long overall and had a beam of 21 meters (69 feet) and a maximum draft of 7 meters (23 feet) . She displaced 9,940 long tons (10,000 t) at full combat load . Her propulsion system consisted of two triple expansion engines rated at 13,522 ihp (10,083 kW) . Steam for the engines was provided by twelve coal-fired cylindrical water-tube boilers . The ship's propulsion system provided a top speed of 18 knots (34 km / h ; 21 mph) and a range of approximately 5,500 nautical miles (10,200 km ; 6,300 mi) at 10 knots (19 km / h ; 12 mph) . Emanuele Filiberto had a crew of 565 officers and enlisted men .

As built , the ship was armed with four 10-inch (254 mm) 40-caliber guns placed in two twin gun turrets , one forward and one aft . The ship was also equipped with eight 6-inch (152 mm) 40-cal. guns in individual casemates amidships . She was also equipped with six 3-inch (76 mm) 40-cal. guns in shielded pivot mounts directly above the casemate battery . The ship's gun armament was rounded out by eight 47 mm (1.9-inch) guns . Emanuele Filiberto also carried four 17-inch (450 mm) torpedo tubes in deck-mounted launchers . The ship was protected with Harvey steel . The main belt was 9 inches (249 mm) thick , and the deck was 2 inches (70 mm) thick . The conning tower was protected by 9 inches of armor plating . The main battery guns had 9 inches thick plating , and the casemates were 5 inches (150 mm) thick .

= = Service = =

Emanuele Filiberto was named after Prince Emanuele Filiberto , Duke of Aosta . She was built by the Castellammare Naval Shipyard in Castellammare di Stabia , Naples . She was laid down on 5 October 1893 and was launched on 29 September 1897 . In September 1900 , the ship began her sea trials off Naples ; during the tests , Emanuele Filiberto maintained a speed of 18 knots (33 km / h ; 21 mph) for a two-hour period . She was completed on 16 April 1902 , although she had been commissioned on 6 September 1901 .

Emanuele Filiberto spent the first several years of her career in the 1st Squadron , along with her sister Ammiraglio di Saint Bon and the two Regina Margherita-class battleships . In October 1906 , the ship participated in major fleet maneuvers under the command of Vice Admiral Alfonso di Brochetti in the Ionian Sea . The exercises lasted from 10 to 26 October . The maneuvers culminated in a mock attack by the Italian fleet on the harbor defenses at Taranto . During the 1908 maneuvers , Emanuele Filiberto served in the friendly squadron , while Ammiraglio de Saint Bon was assigned to the hostile squadron .

== Italo @-@ Turkish War ==

On 29 September 1911 , Italy declared war on the Ottoman Empire in order to seize Libya . Emanuele Filiberto served in the 3rd Division , which she joined on 30 September . She served alongside Ammiraglio di Saint Bon and the two Regina Margherita @-@ class battleships . The ship took part in the bombardment of the fortresses defending Tripoli on 3 October . Italian soldiers went ashore two days later , and by the 11th , they had taken the city . In December , she was stationed in Italy .

On 13 April 1912 , Emanuele Filiberto and the rest of the 3rd Division sailed from Tobruk to the Aegean Sea to rendezvous with the 1st Division . The two units met on 17 April off the island of Stampalia , after which the combined fleet steamed north . The following day , the ships cut submarine telegraph cables between Imbros , Tenedos , Lemnos , Salonica , and the Dardanelles . Most of the fleet bombarded the fortresses protecting the Dardanelles ; in the meantime , Emanuele Filiberto and the torpedo boat Ostro steamed to the port of Vathy on the island of Samos and bombarded the Ottoman army barracks there . Ostro then torpedoed an Ottoman gunboat in the harbor , after which the Italian ships left . On 19 April , Emanuele Filiberto and most of the fleet returned to Italy , leaving only Pisa , Amalfi , and a flotilla of torpedo boats to cruise off the Ottoman coast .

On 30 April , Emanuele Filiberto and the rest of the 3rd Division escorted a convoy of troopships from Tobruk to the island of Rhodes . The Italian heavy ships demonstrated off the city of Rhodes while the transports landed the expeditionary force 10 miles (16 km) to the south on 4 May ; the soldiers quickly advanced on the city , supported by artillery fire from the Italian fleet . The Turks surrendered the city the following day . Toward the end of May , the 3rd Division returned to Italy . In July , Emanuele Filiberto and the rest of the Division had withdrawn to Italy to replace worn @-@ out gun barrels , along with other repairs . By October , the Ottomans had agreed to sign a peace treaty to end the war .

== World War I ==

Italy declared neutrality after the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 , but by July 1915 , the Triple Entente had convinced the Italians to enter the war against the Central Powers with promises of territory acquisition in Italia irredenta . The Austro @-@ Hungarian Navy , which had been Italy 's primary rival for decades , was the main opponent in the conflict . The Austro @-@ Hungarian battle fleet lay in its harbors directly across the narrow Adriatic Sea . Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel , the Italian Naval Chief of Staff , believed that Austro @-@ Hungarian submarines and minelayers could operate very effectively in the narrow waters of the Adriatic . The threat from these underwater weapons to his capital ships was too serious for him to use the fleet in an active way . Instead , Revel decided to implement a blockade at the relatively safer southern end of the Adriatic with the battle fleet , while smaller vessels , such as the MAS boats , conducted raids on Austro @-@ Hungarian ships and installations . Meanwhile , Revel 's battleships would be preserved to confront the Austro @-@ Hungarian battle fleet in the event that it sought a decisive engagement . As a result , Emanuele Filiberto and the rest of the Italian battle fleet did not see significant action during the war .

Once Italy entered the war , Emanuele Filiberto was used as a harbor defense ship in Venice to protect the port from Austrian naval attacks . She was aided in this task by her sister and the old battleship Sardegna , along with two cruisers and several smaller craft . The ship remained in the Italian Navy 's inventory for only a short time after the end of the war in 1918 , and she was stricken from the naval register on 29 March 1920 and subsequently broken up for scrap .